

Did You Know?

North Carolina

Discover the history, geography, and government of North Carolina.

The Land and Its People

The state is divided into three distinct topographical regions: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian Mountains.



The Coastal Plain affords opportunities for farming, fishing, recreation, and manufacturing. The leading crops of this area are bright-leaf tobacco, peanuts, soybeans, and sweet potatoes. Large forested areas, mostly pine, support pulp manufacturing and other forest-related industries. Commercial and sport fishing are done extensively on the coast, and thousands of tourists visit the state's many beaches. The mainland coast is protected by a slender chain of islands known as the Outer Banks.

The Appalachian Mountains—including Mount Mitchell, the highest peak in eastern America (6,684 feet)—add to the variety that is apparent in the state's topography. More than 200 mountains rise 5,000 feet or more. In this area, widely acclaimed for its beauty, tourism is an outstanding business. The valleys and some of the hillsides serve as small farms and apple orchards; and here and there are business enterprises, ranging from small craft shops to large paper and textile manufacturing plants.

The Piedmont Plateau, though dotted with many small rolling farms, is primarily a manufacturing area in which the chief industries are furniture, tobacco, and textiles. Here are located North Carolina's five largest cities. In the southeastern section of the Piedmont—known as the Sandhills, where peaches grow in abundance—is a winter resort area known also for its nationally famous golf courses and stables.

From the seashore to the mountains, North Carolina offers outstanding recreational variety. Its four national parks, eight national recreational areas, and 35 state parks attract

thousands of tourists annually. The state's toll-free highway system makes accessible all sections and all attractions of the state—its historic sites, educational institutions, military installations, hunting and fishing facilities, golf courses, notable example of excellent architecture, well-known gardens, festivals and outdoor dramas, craft and hobby shops, horse shows, water sports on numerous lakes and at the coast, ski resorts, and hundreds of public campsites.

State Capitol

North Carolina's State Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of \$532,682.34. This replaced the former State House, which burned June 21, 1831. North Carolina's first railroad (with horse-drawn cars) hauled stone for the building from nearby quarries. This excellent example of Greek Revival architecture housed the entire state government until the 1880s. As government grew, however, additional buildings were needed. In 1963 the General Assembly moved to the new State Legislative Building. The Capitol is still occupied by the governor and lieutenant governor, and it remains the symbol of strength and permanence to all North Carolinians.



Visit <http://www.ncstatecapitol.org/> to learn more.



State Legislative Building

Completed in 1963, the State Legislative Building was the first building in the United States devoted exclusively to the legislative branch of state government. The building, classic in character, includes the House and Senate chambers, offices for legislators, committee rooms, a library, a small chapel, and indoor and outdoor fountains and gardens.

Visit <http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/CitizenGuide/CitizenGuide.html> to learn more. See how an idea becomes a law at <http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/NCGAInfo/Bill-Law/bill-law.pdf>.

State Flag

North Carolina's official flag, adopted in 1885, contains two broad stripes—red over white—and a blue field containing the initials “N C” separated by a star. Two dates appear on the flag: April 12, 1776, representing the date of the adoption of the Halifax Resolves, the first formal action of a colony authorizing the delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence; and May 20, 1775, representing the disputed Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.



State Song

By an act of the General Assembly of 1927, the song known as “The Old North State” was legally adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina.

Visit <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/nc/symbols/SYMBOLS.HTM#song> for additional information.

North Carolina's Great Seal and Motto

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina is kept in the Governor's Office and is used to make impressions upon official papers.

The state's motto, *Esse Quam Videri*, may be translated, “To be rather than to seem.”

See how the Great Seal of North Carolina has changed over time at <http://ncmuseumofhistory.org/fko/booklet/NorthCarolinaSeal.jpg>.

Visit <http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/ncgainfo/educational/StateSeal.html> for a printable version of the Great Seal and Motto.



North Carolina's Name and Nicknames



In 1629 King Charles I of England “erected into a province” all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John’s River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolana. The name derives from the word *Carolus*, the Latin form of Charles. His son, Charles II, changed the name to Carolina when he granted the territory to the Lords Proprietors in 1663.

When Carolina was divided in 1712, the southern part was called South Carolina and the northern part, or older settlement, North Carolina. From this came the nickname “the Old North State.” Principal products during the early history of North Carolina were tar, pitch, and turpentine, collectively known as naval stores, of which the colony was the leading producer. Tar was so important to the economy that it eventually gave rise to the nicknames “Tar Heels” and “Tar Heel State,” but it was not until after the

Civil War that the terms came into widespread use. Today, the latter nickname is more often used more.

State Emblems

What	Emblem	Year Adopted
Berries	Strawberry and Blueberry	2001
Beverage	Milk	1987
Bird	Cardinal	1943
Boat	Shad	1987
Carnivorous Plant	Venus Flytrap	2005
Colors	Red and Blue	1945
Community Theater	Thalian Association	2007
Dances	Clogging and the Shag	2005
Dog	Plott Hound	1989
Fish	Channel Bass	1971
Flower	Dogwood	1941
Freshwater Trout	Southern Appalachian Brook Trout	2005
Fruit	Scuppernong Grape	2001
Insect	Honey Bee	1973
Language	English	1987
Mammal	Gray Squirrel	1969
Military Academy	Oak Ridge Military Academy	1991
Reptile	Eastern Box Turtle	1979

What	Emblem	Year Adopted
Rock	Granite	1979
Shell	Scotch Bonnet	1965
Stone	Emerald	1973
Tartan	Carolina Tartan	1991
Tree	Pine	1963
Vegetable	Sweet Potato	1995
Wildflower	Carolina Lily	2003

For more information about official state symbols, go to <http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us/NC/symbols/symbols.htm>.

The Tar Heel Toast

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

Extant* Lighthouses

Lighthouse	Date	Location
Bald Head	1817/18	Bald Head (Smith) Island
Bodie Island	1872	Bodie Island/Oregon Inlet
Cape Hatteras	1870	Lower Hatteras Island
Cape Lookout	1859	Cape Lookout/Beaufort Inlet
Currituck Beach	1875	Corolla
Oak Island	1958	Near Caswell Beach
Ocracoke	1823	Lower Ocracoke Island

* *Extant* = still in existence; not destroyed or lost

North Carolina History in a Nutshell

Before the coming of European explorers, Native Americans inhabited the territory that is now North Carolina. The major tribes were the Tuscaroras, the Catawbas, and the Cherokees. Beginning with Verrazzano in 1524, various French, Spanish, and English explorers made contact with this area, and DeSoto and his men marched through the western region in 1540. The first English colonies in the New World were founded on Roanoke Island in 1585 and 1587, sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh; but these ventures were destined to fail. The first permanent



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N.C. Department of Cultural Resources

English settlers subsequently entered the Albemarle region from Virginia about the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1663, King Charles II of England granted the region south of Virginia to eight of his friends, the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The settled area expanded gradually, but a dangerous coast, poor government, and a disastrous war with the Tuscaroras hindered growth. North Carolina was separated from South Carolina in 1712 and became a royal colony in 1729, at which time the Crown purchased seven of the eight proprietary shares.

The number of colonists increased rapidly during royal rule. English settlers pushed inland from the coast, Scottish Highlanders settled in the upper Cape Fear Valley, and large numbers of Scots-Irish and Germans entered the Piedmont. When the federal government took the first census in 1790, North Carolina ranked third in population.



Although many North Carolinians were reluctant to rebel against the Crown, royal control was overthrown in 1775; an independent state government under a constitution was set up the next year. The decisive Whig victory at Moores Creek Bridge in February of 1776 led to the Halifax Resolves, April 12, 1776, by which North Carolina became the first colony to instruct its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence. A British army led by Lord Cornwallis invaded the state in 1780, but the Battle of Guilford Courthouse on March 15, 1781, so weakened the army that its subsequent surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, was a logical consequence.

North Carolina sent delegates to the Continental Congress and participated in the government under the Articles of Confederation. The state held back in the movement for a stronger central government, declining to ratify the new Constitution of the United States at the Hillsborough Convention of 1788 and ratifying later at the Fayetteville Convention on November 21, 1789, only after the proposed addition of a Bill of Rights.

For several decades after 1789, the state's progress was slow, and North Carolina came to be known as the "Rip Van Winkle State." A reawakening occurred after 1835 when constitutional revisions gave more political power to the growing western half of the state. Canals, railroads, and plank roads helped solve the problem of transportation. Improved access to markets stimulated industrial and agricultural growth. Although approximately one-third of the state's population in 1860 were slaves, most white North Carolinians did not own slaves. There were relatively few large plantations in the state. The University of North Carolina, which opened in 1795, came to be one of the leading educational institutions in the entire nation, and the state was the first in the South to set up a tax-supported system of public schools. By 1861, North Carolina was moving ahead in many ways.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, North Carolinians made the difficult decision to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The state supplied more troops and suffered more casualties than any other in the Confederacy. Early in the war, Federal forces occupied much of the eastern part of the state, but the port of Wilmington remained open until the fall of Fort Fisher in January 1865, and was an important source of supplies for the Confederates. Gen. William T. Sherman's Federal army invaded North Carolina in March 1865, and the next month Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered his Confederate army to Sherman at the Bennett House, near the present city of Durham.

The Reconstruction period saw much internal upheaval. Although a new state constitution was adopted in 1868, partisan discord marked much of the remainder of the century. In the meantime, the state gradually recovered from the effects of the war and made significant advancements in industrial development. Agricultural prosperity was thwarted by a number of problems that plagued the entire nation at this time.

During the first third of the twentieth century, the state was laying the foundation for rapid progress. In the 1920s, the state undertook an ambitious road-building program, the basis for what is today the largest state highway system in the nation. The public schools, placed under state administrative control in 1931, later developed programs to serve the needs of all children, including gifted and talented and handicapped students.

North Carolina's economy was aided by the programs of the New Deal, but it was the impact of World War II that removed the lingering effects of the Great Depression. The growth of manufacturing and industrial jobs generated revenue, which allowed the state to invest more funds in improving the quality of life for its citizens. Population became more urban, particularly in the rapidly developing Piedmont corridor, which extends from Wake County to Mecklenburg County. By the advent of the last decade of the twentieth century, the long trend of out-migration by African American North Carolinians had reversed itself.



The Research Triangle Park was established in 1958 to boost the state's growth in research-related fields. Located in close proximity to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and Duke University in Durham, the Triangle contains the South's greatest concentration of scientists, research sources, laboratory facilities, and cultural activities. The Research Triangle gave a much-needed impetus to economic and industrial growth in North Carolina.

The Democratic Party dominated state government for the first half of the twentieth century, but in 1972 both a Republican United States senator and a Republican governor were elected. Twenty years later, in 1992, two African American candidates were elected

to the United States Congress. Democrat James B. Hunt Jr. was elected to an unprecedented fourth four-year term as governor in 1996. In 2008, Beverly Purdue became North Carolina's first female governor.

Important Dates in North Carolina History

- 1587** Birth of Virginia Dare, first child born of English parents in America
- 1663** Carolina Charter issued by Charles II—our “birth certificate”
- 1718** Blackbeard the pirate killed near Ocracoke Inlet
- 1776** (12 April) Halifax Resolves, first formal sanction of American independence
- 1789** North Carolina ratifies the Constitution
Chartering of University of North Carolina, first state university
- 1836** Edward B. Dudley becomes first North Carolina governor elected by popular vote
- 1839** First public school law in North Carolina
- 1856** Completion of the North Carolina Railroad
- 1861** (May 20) Secession convention takes North Carolina out of the Union
- 1865** (March 17–20) Battle of Bentonville, last major battle of the Civil War
(April 26) Last major Confederate army surrenders at Bennett house in present-day Durham County
- 1874** Reynolds and Duke establish tobacco factories
- 1898** Wilmington Race Riot
- 1900** North Carolina Literary and Historical Association established
- 1903** Wright brothers achieve powered flight
- 1921** First commercial radio broadcast (WBT)
- 1948** First commercial television broadcast (WBTV)
- 1954** With *Brown v. Board of Education*, U.S. Supreme Court declares public school segregation unconstitutional
- 1958** Research Triangle Park established
- 1960** First lunch counter sit-in occurs in Greensboro
- 1962** Susie Sharp becomes first woman on the North Carolina Supreme Court
- 1977** Governor authorized to succeed himself
- 1983** Henry E. Frye becomes first African American on the North Carolina Supreme Court
- 1997** Governor obtains veto power
- 2008** Beverly E. Purdue becomes North Carolina's first female governor.



Governors of North Carolina

Elected by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Assembly for one-year terms in the period 1776–1835; elected by the qualified voters for two-year terms in the period 1836–1868; elected by the voters for four-year terms since 1868.

Term of Office	Name	Home County
1776–1780	Richard Caswell	Dobbs (Lenoir)
1780–1781	Abner Nash	Craven
1781–1782	Thomas Burke	Orange
1782–1784	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1784–1787	Richard Caswell	Dobbs (Lenior)
1787–1789	Samuel Johnson	Chowan
1789–1792	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1792–1795	Richard Dobbs Spaight Sr.	Craven
1795–1798	Samuel Ashe	New Hanover
1798–1799	William R. Davie	Halifax
1799–1802	Benjamin Williams	Moore
1802–1805	James Turner	Warren
1805–1807	Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg
1807–1808	Benjamin Williams	Moore
1808–1810	David Stone	Bertie
1810–1811	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1811–1814	William Hawkins	Warren
1814–1817	William Miller	Warren
1817–1820	John Branch	Halifax
1820–1821	Jesse Franklin	Surry
1821–1824	Gabriel Holmes	Sampson
1824–1827	Hutchins G. Burton	Halifax
1827–1828	James Iredell Jr.	Chowan
1828–1830	John Owen	Bladen
1830–1832	Montfort Stokes	Wilkes
1832–1835	David L. Swain	Buncombe
1835–1836	Richard Dobbs Spaight Jr.	Craven
1836–1841	Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover
1841–1845	John M. Morehead	Guilford
1845–1849	William A. Graham	Orange
1849–1851	Charles Manly	Wake
1851–1854	David S. Reid	Rockingham
1854–1855	Warren Winslow	Cumberland
1855–1859	Thomas Bragg	Northampton
1859–1861	John W. Ellis	Rowan
1861–1862	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1862–1865	Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe

Term of Office	Name	Home County
1865	William W. Holden (appointed by President Andrew Johnson)	Wake
1865–1868	Jonathan Worth	Randolph
1868–1871	William W. Holden (impeached and removed from office in 1871)	Wake
1871–1874	Tod R. Caldwell	Burke
1874–1877	Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne
1877–1879	Zebulon B. Vance	Mecklenburg
1879–1885	Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt
1885–1889	Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham
1889–1891	Daniel G. Fowle	Wake
1891–1893	Thomas M. Holt	Alamance
1893–1897	Elias Carr	Edgecombe
1897–1901	Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick
1901–1905	Charles B. Aycock	Wayne
1905–1909	Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth
1909–1913	William W. Kitchin	Person
1913–1917	Locke Craig	Buncombe
1917–1921	Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin
1921–1925	Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg
1925–1929	Angus W. McLean	Robeson
1929–1933	O. Max Gardner	Cleveland
1941–1945	J. Melville Broughton	Wake
1945–1949	R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston
1949–1953	W. Kerr Scott	Alamance
1953–1954	William B. Umstead	Durham
1954–1961	Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham
1961–1965	Terry Sanford	Durham
1965–1969	Dan K. Moore	Jackson
1969–1973	Robert W. Scott	Alamance
1973–1977	James E. Holshouser Jr.	Watauga
1977–1985	James B. Hunt Jr.	Wilson
1985–1993	James G. Martin	Iredell
1993–2001	James B. Hunt Jr.	Wilson
2001–2009	Michael F. Easley	Nash
2009–	Beverly E. Perdue	Craven

Population of North Carolina

*estimated population

Year	Population
1675	4,000*
1700	10,720*
1710	15,120*
1729	35,000*
1752	100,000*
1765	200,000*
1786	350,000*
1790	393,751
1800	478,103
1810	555,500
1820	638,829
1830	737,987
1840	753,409
1850	869,039
1860	992,622
1870	1,071,361
1880	1,399,750
1890	1,617,947
1900	1,893,810
1910	2,206,287
1920	2,559,123
1930	3,170,276
1940	3,571,623
1950	4,061,929
1960	4,556,155
1970	5,082,059
1980	5,881,766
1990	6,628,637
2000	8,049,313

North Carolina's Largest Cities 2000 City Population

City	Population
Charlotte	540,828
Raleigh	276,093
Greensboro	223,891
Durham	187,035
Winston-Salem	185,776
Fayetteville	121,015
Cary	94,536
High Point	85,839
Wilmington	75,838
Asheville	68,889
Jacksonville	66,715
Gastonia	66,277
Greenville	60,476
Concord	55,977
Rocky Mount	55,893
Chapel Hill	48,715
Burlington	44,917
Wilson	44,405
Goldsboro	39,043
Hickory	37,222
Kannapolis	36,910
Salisbury	26,462
Kinston	23,688
Statesville	23,320
New Bern	23,128

North Carolina's Counties

Name	Date of Formation	County Seat	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (2000) (000s)
Alamance	1849	Graham	433	130.8
Alexander	1847	Taylorsville	259	33.6
Alleghany	1859	Sparta	234	10.7
Anson	1750	Wadesboro	533	25.3
Ashe	1799	Jefferson	426	24.4
Avery	1911	Newland	247	17.2
Beaufort	1712	Washington	826	45.0
Bertie	1722	Windsor	701	19.8
Bladen	1734	Elizabethtown	879	32.3

Name	Date of Formation	County Seat	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (2000) (000s)
Brunswick	1764	Bolivia	861	73.1
Buncombe	1791	Asheville	659	206.3
Burke	1777	Morganton	505	89.1
Cabarrus	1792	Concord	364	131.1
Caldwell	1841	Lenoir	471	77.4
Camden	1777	Camden	241	6.9
Carteret	1722	Beaufort	525	59.4
Caswell	1777	Yanceyville	427	23.5
Catawba	1842	Newton	396	141.7
Chatham	1771	Pittsboro	708	49.3
Cherokee	1839	Murphy	452	24.3
Chowan	1668	Edenton	181	14.5
Clay	1861	Hayesville	214	8.8
Cleveland	1841	Shelby	468	96.3
Columbus	1808	Whiteville	939	54.7
Craven	1705	New Bern	702	91.4
Cumberland	1754	Fayetteville	657	303.0
Currituck	1668	Currituck	256	18.2
Dare	1870	Manteo	391	30.0
Davidson	1822	Lexington	548	147.2
Davie	1836	Mocksville	267	34.8
Duplin	1750	Kenansville	819	49.1
Durham	1881	Durham	298	223.3
Edgecombe	1741	Tarboro	506	55.6
Forsyth	1849	Winston-Salem	412	306.1
Franklin	1779	Louisburg	494	47.3
Gaston	1846	Gastonia	357	190.4
Gates	1779	Gatesville	338	10.5
Graham	1872	Robbinsville	289	8.0
Granville	1746	Oxford	534	48.5
Greene	1799	Snow Hill	266	19.0
Guilford	1771	Greensboro	651	421.0
Halifax	1759	Halifax	724	57.4
Harnett	1855	Lillington	601	91.0
Haywood	1808	Waynesville	555	54.0
Henderson	1838	Hendersonville	375	89.2
Hertford	1760	Winton	356	22.6
Hoke	1911	Raeford	391	33.6
Hyde	1705	Swan Quarter	624	5.8
Iredell	1788	Statesville	574	122.7
Jackson	1851	Sylva	490	33.1
Johnson	1746	Smithfield	795	122.0

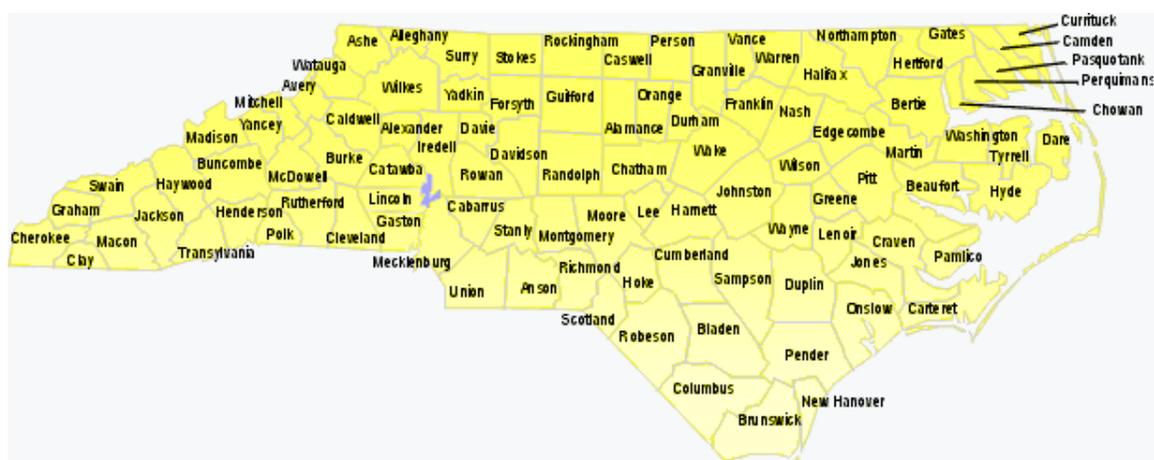
Name	Date of Formation	County Seat	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (2000) (000s)
Jones	1779	Trenton	470	10.4
Lee	1907	Sanford	259	49.0
Lenoir	1791	Kinston	402	59.6
Lincoln	1779	Lincolnton	298	63.8
McDowell	1842	Marion	437	42.2
Macon	1828	Franklin	517	29.8
Madison	1851	Marshall	451	19.6
Martin	1774	Williamston	461	25.6
Mecklenburg	1763	Charlotte	528	695.5
Mitchell	1861	Bakersville	222	15.7
Montgomery	1779	Troy	490	26.8
Moore	1784	Carthage	701	74.8
Nash	1777	Nashville	540	87.4
New Hanover	1729	Wilmington	185	160.3
Northampton	1741	Jackson	538	22.1
Onslow	1734	Jacksonville	763	150.4
Orange	1752	Hillsborough	400	118.2
Pamlico	1872	Bayboro	341	12.9
Pasquotank	1668	Elizabeth City	228	34.9
Pender	1875	Burgaw	875	41.1
Perquimans	1668	Hertford	246	11.4
Person	1792	Roxboro	398	35.6
Pitt	1761	Greenville	656	133.8
Polk	1855	Columbus	238	18.3
Randolph	1779	Asheboro	789	130.5
Richmond	1779	Rockingham	477	46.6
Robeson	1786	Lumberton	949	123.3
Rockingham	1785	Wentworth	569	91.9
Rowan	1753	Salisbury	519	130.3
Rutherford	1779	Rutherfordton	568	62.9
Sampson	1784	Clinton	947	60.2
Scotland	1899	Laurinburg	319	36.0
Stanly	1841	Albemarle	396	58.1
Stokes	1789	Danbury	452	44.7
Surry	1771	Dobson	539	71.2
Swain	1871	Bryson City	526	13.0
Transylvania	1861	Brevard	378	29.3
Tyrrell	1729	Columbia	407	4.1
Union	1842	Monroe	639	123.7
Vance	1881	Henderson	249	43.0
Wake	1771	Raleigh	854	627.8
Warren	1779	Warrenton	427	20.0

Name	Date of Formation	County Seat	Land Area (Sq. Miles)	Population (2000) (000s)
Washington	1799	Plymouth	332	13.7
Watauga	1849	Boone	314	42.7
Wayne	1779	Goldsboro	554	113.3
Wilkes	1778	Wilkesboro	752	65.6
Wilson	1855	Wilson	374	73.8
Yadkin	1850	Yadkinville	336	36.3
Yancey	1833	Burnsville	314	17.8

Total land area in square miles: 48,843

Total area (land and water) in square miles: 52,586

Total population, 2000 census: 8,049,313



University of North Carolina System and Team Names

University	City	Team Name
Appalachian State University	Boone	Mountaineers
East Carolina University	Greenville	Pirates
Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City	Vikings
Fayetteville State University	Fayetteville	Broncos
North Carolina A&T State University	Greensboro	Aggies
North Carolina Central University	Durham	Eagles
North Carolina School of the Arts	Winston-Salem	
North Carolina State University	Raleigh	Wolfpack
University of North Carolina at Asheville	Asheville	Bulldogs
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	Tar Heels
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte	Forty-niners (49ers)

University	City	Team Name
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro	Spartans
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	Pembroke	Braves
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Wilmington	Seahawks
Western Carolina University	Cullowhee	Catamounts
Winston-Salem State University	Winston-Salem	Rams

Sports

Major League Teams: Carolina Hurricanes (NHL)
Carolina Panthers (NFL)
Charlotte Bobcats (NBA)



College Teams: Many of North Carolina's universities enjoy national recognition in football, basketball, baseball, swimming, soccer, lacrosse, golf, and tennis. Four universities are members of the Atlantic Coast Conference: Duke, UNC-Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University, and Wake Forest. Three teams have been Division I NCAA Men's Basketball champions: UNC in 1957, 1982, 1993, and 2005; NCSU in 1974 and 1983; and Duke in 1991, 1992, and 2001. UNC won the Division I NCAA Women's Basketball Championship in 1994.

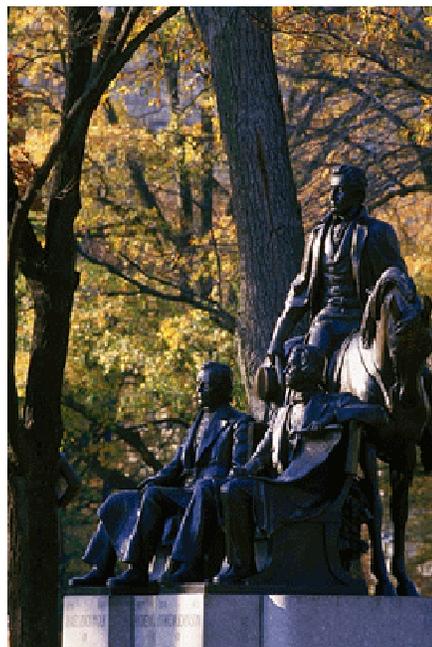
A Sampling of Famous North Carolinians

U.S. Presidents: Andrew Jackson (7th)
James K. Polk (11th)
Andrew Johnson (17th)

Religion: Billy Graham

Literature: Doris Betts
O. Henry
Guy Owen
Reynolds Price
Betty Smith
Thomas Wolfe

Media: David Brinkley
Charles Kuralt
Edward R. Murrow
Tom Wicker
Edwin Yoder



Capitol Square, Raleigh

**Pulitzer Prize
Winners:**

Paul Green
Hatcher Hughes
Vermont Royster
Carl Sandburg

Astronauts:

Bill McArthur
Michael J. Smith
William Thornton

Educators:

Charlotte Hawkins Brown
William C. Friday
N. C. Newbold
Charles D. McIver
W. L. Moore (Waccamaw-Siouan)
Archibald D. Murphey
Sequoyah (Cherokee)
Oscar R. Sampson (Lumbee)
Calvin H. Wiley



Football:

Roman Gabriel
Sonny Jurgenson
Charlie “Choo Choo” Justice

Basketball:

Phil Ford
Antawn Jamison
Bobby Jones
Michael Jordan
George “Meadowlark” Lemon
Jerry Stackhouse
David Thompson
Dominique Wilkins
James Worthy

Baseball:

Jim “Catfish” Hunter
Walter “Buck” Leonard
Gaylord Perry
Jim Perry
Enos “Country” Slaughter
Hoyt Wilhelm



Stock Car Racing: Buck Baker
Dale Earnhardt
Dale Jarrett
Ned Jarrett
Junior Johnson

Lee Petty
Richard Petty
Herb Thomas

Entertainers:

John Coltrane
Roberta Flack
Eileen Fulton
Ava Gardner
Andy Griffith
Jackie “Moms” Mabley
Ronnie Milsap
Randolph Scott
Earl Scruggs
James Taylor
Randy Travis
Arthel “Doc” Watson

**Inventors/
Scientists:**

Caleb Bradham
Gertrude Elion
Richard J. Gatling
George H. Hitchings

**Need More Information?**

Try your local library. Our public libraries are a great source of information on many, many topics. Your school librarian is also a good source.

Also consult the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ncgov.com>

<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us>

<http://statelibrary.dcr.state.nc.us>

<http://ncmuseumofhistory.org>

<http://www.nchistoricsites.org>

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