



COLLECTING CAROLINA CARDS



Instructions

Follow these instructions to create your own set of trading cards.

- 1 Print the cards out. It is recommended to use cardstock, but regular printer paper will do.
- 2 Fold the piece of paper where it says "Fold." Now the paper should have the front of the cards on one side and the back of the cards on the other.
- 3 Glue the paper together by placing glue on the blank sides of the paper that are inside of the fold. A glue stick works well!
- 4 Cut the cards out on the dotted lines. We recommend cutting the cards out first and then cutting the white borders from the cards.

Acknowledgments

These trading cards were created as part of the exhibit *Witnesses to the Revolution: North Carolina and the War for Independence*. This is a collaborative exhibit between the NC Museum of History and UNC Chapel Hill Wilson Library. The exhibit explores North Carolina's role in the American Revolution. These trading cards highlight people, ideas, and moments from the exhibit.



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University Library

CARD 1 (back)

CARD 2 (back)

CARD 3 (back)

CARD 4 (back)

EXPLORE MORE AT BTE250.COM.

- This key reportedly opened the Halifax building where the Fourth Provincial Congress approved the Halifax Resolves on April 12, 1776.
- The document instructed North Carolina's delegates in Philadelphia to vote for independence, making the colony the first to officially call for freedom from Great Britain.
- The April 12 date on our state flag honors the Halifax Resolves.

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- Flora MacDonald helped Prince Charles Edward Stuart escape Scotland in 1746. Though arrested, stories about the "pretty young rebel" spread, and she was released.
- Her family later immigrated to North Carolina as anger grew between colonists and England.
- Her husband, like many Highlanders, signed a loyalty oath to England and was called to fight.
- MacDonald fled local Patriots and left the colonies for good in 1779.

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- In 1776 Royal Governor Josiah Martin called for Loyalist help as Patriots took control. About 1,600 men headed towards position at Moores Creek Bridge.
- On February 27, Loyalists crossed the bridge, with the Highlanders shouting, "King George and Broadwords!"
- Met with Patriot gunfire and artillery, the Loyalists retreated, ending plans for a quick victory in the South.

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- In 1774, 51 women—including Penelope Barker—from around Edenton wrote and signed a resolution supporting a boycott of imported English goods, including tea.
- Over time, their effort became known as the Edenton Tea Party.
- But they did not meet for a party. Instead, they coordinated a deliberate show of support for the Patriot cause—one of America's first organized political efforts by women!

What did this key unlock?

Walking in Flora's footsteps?

Cannon, guns, and... broadswords?

When is a tea caddy not a tea caddy?

When it signals defiance—like the one passed down through Penelope Barker's family.

Artillery vs. broadswords meant a Patriot victory at the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge.

MacDonald reportedly gave these shoe buckles to the Dunblin sisters of Wilmington.

A vote that made North Carolina "First in Freedom."

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Halifax Resolves

Key, 1770s



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

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Flora MacDonald

Shoe buckles, circa 1770



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

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Battle of Moores Creek Bridge

Broadsword, circa 1740–1760



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

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Edenton Tea Party

Tea caddy, 1770s



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

CARD 1 (front)

CARD 2 (front)

CARD 3 (front)

CARD 4 (front)

EXPLORE MORE AT **BTE250.COM**.

- Henry Kerley used a powder gourd to hold gunpowder at the Battle of Kings Mountain.
- Mary Patton lived in the backcountry and had a mill that made gunpowder. She provided more than 500 pounds of gunpowder to the Overmountain Men (residents of the backcountry).
- Her gunpowder was an important part of the Loyalist defeat at Kings Mountain. The British were forced back to South Carolina.

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- Continental Army General Nathanael Greene placed his men in three lines at the battle.
- The first two lines exhausted British troops, then retreated. The third line fought well with help from cavalry.
- As British troops advanced, the Americans left the field, making it a British victory.
- Still, the British suffered many casualties. It was said, "Another such victory will ruin the British Army."

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- In North Carolina, neighbors chose sides in the Revolution. Some were Patriots. Others were Loyalists.
- In 1781 Patriot Militia Colonel Philip Alston's house in Moore County was attacked by Loyalists. Alston and other Patriots at the house fought back.
- Alston's wife, Temperance, surrendered to keep her family safe. But she was ready to keep defending them if the surrender hadn't been accepted.

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- Caswell moved from Maryland to North Carolina in 1746 and became a surveyor, lawyer, and enslaver.
- Caswell attended all five provincial congresses and the First and Second Continental Congresses. He was labeled the colony's "most active tool of sedition" by Royal Governor Josiah Martin.
- He led the Patriot victory at Moore's Creek Bridge, helped draft the state constitution, and became interim governor before his election in 1777.

Battles in the backcountry?

Loyalists fought Overmountain Men at the Battle of Kings Mountain in 1780.

What kind of victory?

A Pyrrhic victory: when victory costs more than defeat, as seen at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

A civil war?

Yes! The Tory War was like a civil war happening within the Revolution.

Who was Richard Caswell?

North Carolina's first elected governor! His family Bible is part of the museum's collection.

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Battle of Kings Mountain

Powder gourd, circa 1775–1780



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

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Battle of Guilford Courthouse

Plaster model of Nathanael Greene, 1915



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

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The Tory War

House in the Horseshoe, circa 1770



Image courtesy of NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

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Richard Caswell

Bible, 1740



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History.

**NORTH CAROLINA
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fold

fold

CARD 9 (back)

CARD 10 (back)

CARD 11 (back)

CARD 12 (back)

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- The document created the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.
- The state constitution was designed to support the rights of the people. What rights—and for whom—were included?
- The constitution was amended, or changed, in 1835. A new constitution was written in 1868. The current constitution—created in 1971—has been amended.

- The Stamp Act was a tax passed by British Parliament in March 1765. Stamps were required for legal documents, newspapers, money from the tax paid England's costs of the French and Indian War (1754–1763).
- This direct tax was paid only by colonists, with no colonial government input.
- Many colonists thought the Act was unfair and made their disapproval known.

- Colonists resented the over-the-top house in New Bern, and "Tryon's Palace" became a physical representation of their frustrations with Great Britain.
- Costs grew to around 15,000 pounds—or about \$2.6 million today—which colonists were expected to pay through higher taxes!
- A 1798 fire destroyed the original building, but the palace was reconstructed on the original foundation using the original plans in the 1950s.

- The story of Nelly and William Taburn shows us that Black Patriots had different experiences than other Patriots.
- Nelly Taburn was a free woman married to William, a North Carolina militia member.
- He applied for a pension or money for his service, but his service was doubted.
- After his death, she petitioned, or asked, for a widow's pension.

North Carolina's Fifth Provincial Congress met in Halifax in late 1776 to write the first state constitution.

A skull and bones—called the Fatal Stamp—was a protest in response to the Stamp Act.

Tryon Palace was North Carolina's first permanent capital and the home of Royal Governor William Tryon until 1771.

Free and enslaved Black men and women played important roles in the Revolution.

What sets the stage for statehood?

How is a stamp fatal?

Why a palace?

What about Black experiences in the Revolution?

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North Carolina Constitution of 1776

State Constitution, 1776

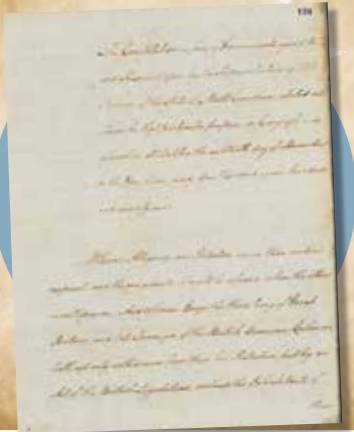


Image courtesy of the State Archives of North Carolina

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The Stamp Act of 1765

Copy of original Fatal Stamp, 1765

This is the Place to
affix the STAMP.

Image courtesy of the NC Museum of History

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Tryon Palace

Tryon Palace, originally built 1767–1770



Image courtesy of the NC Museum of History

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Nelly and William Taburn

Widow's pension, circa 1800–1912

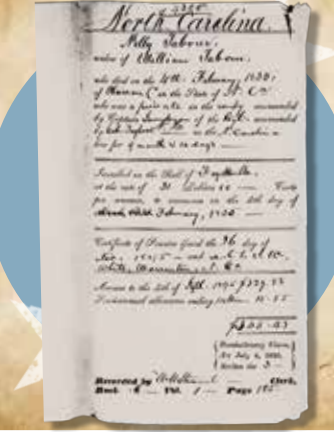


Image courtesy of the Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, circa 1800–1912, National Archives

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CARD 9 (front)

CARD 10 (front)

CARD 11 (front)

CARD 12 (front)

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- During the Revolution, the Cherokee generally allied with the British, hoping to stop unlawful encroachment.
- Younger Cherokee warriors, responding to growing encroachment, attacked southern settlements.
- These attacks prompted fierce action from colonial militia in which many Cherokee villages and sites were destroyed, including Nikwasi.
- The Cherokee gave up some of their territory to end the fighting.
- The Cherokee persevered and remain.

A sacred Cherokee center.

What is Nikwasi?EXPLORE MORE AT **BTE250.COM**

- The Catawba, a Siouan language tribe, lived in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina.
- As their neighbors became Patriots, so did the Catawba.
- During the Revolution, Catawba men led militia units and fought in many battles while Catawba women worked to sustain their communities.
- British troops destroyed many of their villages and crops, but the Catawba endured.

The Catawba and other American Indians supported the Revolution.

Whose side are you on?EXPLORE MORE AT **BTE250.COM**

- Thomas Peters escaped enslavement in 1776 when the British arrived on the Cape Fear River.
- His certificate of service shows that Peters joined the Black Pioneers and served from 1776 to 1783.
- Following the war, many Black Pioneers emigrated to Nova Scotia in Canada.
- Peters helped establish the Sierra Leone Company, and he and his family moved there in 1792.

It was the motto of the Black Pioneers, a military company who sought freedom with the British Army.

What does "Liberty to Slaves" mean?

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The Cherokee

Undated postcard of the Nikwasi Mound, Franklin



Image courtesy of NC Museum of History

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The Catawba

Catawba River, 2025



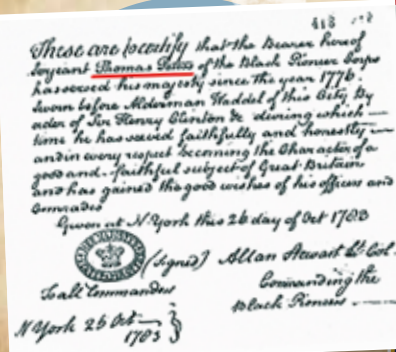
Image courtesy of the National Archives of the United Kingdom

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Thomas Peters

Thomas Peters's Certificate of Service (1776–1783) with the Black Pioneers, 1783

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