# An Independent People III

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By Elizabeth A. Fenn, Peter H. Wood, Harry L. Watson, Thomas H. Clayton, Sydney Nathans, Thomas C. Parramore, and Jean B. Anderson; Maps by Mark Anderson Moore. Edited by Joe A. Mobley. From *The Way We Lived in North Carolina*, 2003. Published by the North Carolina Office of Research and History in association with the University of North Carolina Press. Republished in NCpedia by permission. Revised December 2022 by Digital Heritage Library.

See also: The Way We Lived in North Carolina: Introduction [2]; Part I: Natives and Newcomers, North Carolina before 1770; [3] Part II: An Independent People, North Carolina, 1770-1820 [1]; Part III: Close to the Land, North Carolina, 1820-1870 [4]; Part IV: The Quest for Progress, North Carolina 1870-1920 [5]; Part V: Express Lanes and Country Roads, North Carolina 1920-2001 [6]



Sculpture of George Washington in the style of a roman warrior. The original statue was completed in 1821 by Antonio Canova. A plaster replica can be seen today at the State Capitol.

[7] Part II: An Independent People, North Carolina 1770-1820

When the shooting of the American Revolution died away, North Carolinians continued to work out the meaning of independence in the fabric of their daily lives. An Independent People describes how these efforts toward independence left their marks on public and private life.

Early republican North Carolina was no egalitarian utopia. Most black Americans were enslaved, American Indian people were more threatened than before the war, and all women remained subordinate to men. In the years after the Revolution, however, free North Carolinians wrote their first constitution, opened the first state university, and transformed their churches in a stirring revival of religion

By 1820, North Carolinians were facing the insistent reality that one cycle of adjustment would not be enough. The demands of independence would call for repeated bursts of wrenching transformations.

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