CHAPTER 1 (1:33–3:38)

1. The headwaters of the Roanoke River begin 400 miles upstream in Virginia’s Blue Ridge Mountains, and the mouth opens into the Albemarle Sound at ________________, North Carolina.
   Plymouth.

2. The Roanoke River’s North Carolina section runs ____ miles through hardwood bottomland forests, pushing more water than any other river in North Carolina. When flooded, the river can be up to ____ miles wide.
   125; 5.

3. The Roanoke River’s biodiversity is so significant to the eastern United States that it is compared to which famous river in South America?
   The Amazon River.

CHAPTER 2 (3:58–7:51)

4. When European settlers first arrived, which Native American tribes were present?
   Tuscarora (spoke Iroquoian); Algonquin; Siouan.

5. How many Native Americans were thriving in this region now known as the “Garden of Eden”?
   As many as 10,000.

6. What did Native Americans trade on the Roanoke River?
   Fish and shellfish in exchange for the stone and stone implements found in the Piedmont hills and mountain regions.

7. After the Civil War, what new industry became essential to eastern North Carolina’s economy?
   Logging. The Union soldiers were amazed by the virgin stands of hardwoods and returned to North Carolina with money to purchase land and hire labor. This influx of cash was vital to the region during the post-Civil War economic depression. One mill created 3,000 jobs in Washington County, North Carolina.

CHAPTER 3 (7:51–12:14)

8. The Roanoke River has more than 40 species of fish. These fish are either ____________ or ______________. Largemouth bass are an example of ______________ fish, and striped bass are an example of ______________ fish.
   Resident; migrant anadromous; resident; migrant anadromous.
9. What does the bottomland forest “buffer” do for the river?
   Forest buffers filter sediment and pollutants, keeping them from entering the river.

10. Striped bass will migrate from Maine to spawn in the Roanoke River. Which migratory bird nests in North Carolina before returning to the Caribbean and Central America?
    Warbler.

CHAPTER 4 (12:14–16:30)

11. Name some species of reptiles that you can expect to find in the Roanoke River.
    Snakes (eastern cottonmouth, brown watersnake, redbelly water snake, black racer and eastern hognose). Turtles (common snapping turtle, river cooter and yellow-bellied slider). Lizards (five-lined skink, northern fence lizard, eastern broadhead skink and Carolina anole).

CHAPTER 5 (16:30–21:25)

12. One of the oldest tree stands in North America is the Roanoke River’s ___ year-old baldcypress. 800

13. What is “fluvial geomorphology”?
    Using root words, students should relate flow, land, change or the study of how the flow of the river changes the shape of the land.

14. Why is flooding important to the river’s ecosystem?
    Flooding can recharge the river, helping to redistribute nutrients and other organisms in the ecosystem.

CHAPTER 6 (21:25–24:58)

15. Why is the Roanoke River considered a “living laboratory of biodiversity”?
    There is a varied mix of species: bears, migratory birds and fish, reptiles, 16 species of mussels, tree frogs, etc.

16. What did Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) mean when he wrote: “In wilderness is the preservation of the soul.”
    Thought question: Many interpretations possible.