



A History of Cultural Diversity

Learning Objectives

- Learn how individuals from different cultures have made significant impacts to Cumberland County.
- Investigate the diversity of cultures in Cumberland County throughout history.

Discussion Questions

- Why might Matthew Leary Sr., a free person of color, also have been an enslaver? What could that show about how different cultures in Cumberland County were accepted?
- What could be a reason that people from various cultures all chose to live in Cumberland County? How has that changed over time?

Dig Deeper

- Visit the Evans Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Zion Church at 301 North Cool Spring Street; research how Methodism came to Cumberland County.
- Visit the historic Jewish section of Cross Creek Cemetery #2; research the history of Jewish community in Cumberland County.

Resources

- Headquarters, Second Military District, Charleston, SC, Gen. Order No. 83 (12 May 1868), Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865–1868, NARA microfilm M843, roll 20, “Issuances,” target 3, “[General Orders Received Mar. 1865-July 1868](#),” Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, RG 105, National Archives, Washington, DC, p. 8, FamilySearch.
- Rose Leary Love, [Plum Thickets & Field Daisies](#) (Novello Festival, 1996), 74-79, Charlotte Mecklenburg Library.
- “[The Leary Family](#),” *Negro History Bulletin* 10, no. 2 (1946): 27-34, 47, Internet Archive.
- “[Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities - Fayetteville, North Carolina](#),” Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life.