

## Chapter 1: The Land and Native People Quiz

1. Which of the following statements about the effect of Tennessee's climate on agriculture is true?

- a. Tennessee has a mild climate which creates a long growing season for agriculture.
- b. Tennessee has a harsh climate which creates a short growing season for agriculture.
- c. Tennessee has a mild climate which creates a short growing season for agriculture.
- d. Tennessee has a variable climate which creates an unpredictable growing season for agriculture.

2. Which of the following is not a major river of Tennessee?

- a. The Mississippi River
- b. The Missouri River
- c. The Cumberland River
- d. The Tennessee River

3. Who were the first people in Tennessee?

- a. Archaic people
- b. Woodland people
- c. Paleo-Indians
- d. Mississippian people

4. How did the Paleo-Indians get food?

- a. Paleo-Indians were farmers
- b. Paleo-Indians traded with their neighbors for food
- c. Paleo-Indians harvested food from the sea.
- d. Paleo-Indians were hunter gatherers

5. What evidence of Paleo-Indians was found at the Coats Hines site? (Choose 2)

- a. Stone cutting tools
- b. Iron cutting tools
- c. Mastodon bones with cut marks
- d. Deer bones with cut marks

**6. How did the development of agriculture by the Archaic people impact their society? (Choose 2)**

- a. Their population grew
- b. They formed larger villages
- c. They fought their neighbors more frequently
- d. They moved often

**7. What change in the social structure of Native American groups occurred during the Woodland period?**

- a. Woodland people became hunter gatherers
- b. Woodland people started to make pottery
- c. Woodland people became divided into different social classes
- d. Woodland people developed a religion based on constellations

**8. What was the purpose of the Pinson Mounds and Old Stone Fort?**

- a. They were used for defense
- b. They were used to store food
- c. They were used for ceremonies
- d. They were used as palaces for the chieftains

**9. The complexity of Mississippian society is shown by? (Choose 2)**

- a. Jewelry
- b. Homes
- c. Pottery
- d. Iron tools

**10. How did contact with European explorers impact Native Americans in Tennessee?**

- a. Native Americans became rich through trade
- b. Native Americans died from diseases introduced by the Europeans
- c. Native Americans developed kingdoms based on European models
- d. Native Americans developed agriculture

**11. What is the origin of the name Tennessee?**

- a. Comes from the Yuchi word Tanasi
- b. Comes from the Spanish word Tenica
- c. Comes from the French word Tannates
- d. Comes from English word Tenacious

**12. Which of the following was created by Mississippian people?**

- a. Coats-Hines site
- b. Chucalissa Indian Village
- c. Pinson Mounds
- d. Old Stone Fort

## Chapter 2: Struggle for the Frontier Quiz

1. Which of the following tribes lived or hunted in Tennessee? (Select all that apply)
  - a. Cherokee
  - b. Shawnee
  - c. Iroquois
  - d. Creek
  - e. Chickasaw
2. What is Cumberland Gap?
  - a. A low area between the mountains that allowed travelers to cross the mountains more easily
  - b. A trail cut by Richard Henderson through the mountains
  - c. An early settlement in Tennessee
  - d. A mountain peak between Tennessee and Kentucky
3. During the French and Indian War, the British built which Fort in an effort to keep the Cherokee loyal to their side? (Choose 1)
  - a. Fort Nashborough
  - b. Fort Donelson
  - c. Fort Watauga
  - d. Fort Loudoun
4. Choose one answer to complete this sentence: The Proclamation of 1763...
  - a. Ended fighting between the British and the French.
  - b. Prohibited settlements beyond the Appalachian Mountains in an effort to avoid further conflict with Native Americans.
  - c. Was an agreement among the Cherokee about how to deal with the settlers.
  - d. Ended the French and Indian War.

**5. Why did the Watauga settlers create the Watauga Compact in 1772?**

- a. Their settlement was under attack by the Cherokee
- b. Their settlement was outside the boundaries of any colony
- c. Their settlement was under the control of the British government
- d. Their settlement needed a more efficient system of government

**6. Who cut the trail known as the Wilderness Road?**

- a. James Robertson
- b. John Donelson
- c. Daniel Boone
- d. John Sevier

**7. Dragging Canoe opposed which of the following actions by the settlers (Choose 2)**

- a. Creating the Watauga Compact
- b. Making the Watauga Purchase
- c. Making the Transylvania Purchase
- d. Making the Cumberland Purchase

**8. Which Cherokee leader tried to avoid war with the settlers?**

- a. Dragging Canoe
- b. Nancy Ward
- c. Pocahontas
- d. Sacajawea

**9. What role did John Sevier play in the Watauga Settlement? (Choose 2)**

- a. Made peace with the Cherokee
- b. Defended the settlement against Cherokee attacks
- c. Led counter attacks against the Cherokee
- d. Negotiated the Transylvania Purchase

**10. The Overmountain men sought out Patrick Ferguson at which battle?**

- a. Battle of the Bluffs
- b. Battle of Trenton
- c. Battle of King's Mountain
- d. Battle of the Holston

**11. Which of the following men were leaders in the Cumberland Settlement? (Select 2)**

- a. Daniel Boone
- b. John Sevier
- c. John Donelson
- d. James Robertson

**12. What was the Chickamauga attack on the Cumberland Settlement in 1781 known as?**

- a. Battle of the Bluffs
- b. Battle of Trenton
- c. Battle of King's Mountain
- d. Battle of the Holston

## Chapter 3: From Territory to Statehood Quiz

**1. Why did settlers in Tennessee form the State of Franklin in 1784?**

- a. They were frustrated with North Carolina's failure to protect them
- b. They wanted independence from Great Britain
- c. They were living outside the boundary of any state
- d. They wanted to buy land at cheap prices

**2. Why did the State of Franklin fail to be recognized as a state?**

- a. It did not get permission from North Carolina
- b. It did not get enough votes in the Confederation Congress
- c. It did not have enough settlers
- d. It did not have a constitution

**3. What was the common name of the Tennessee country after it was ceded by North Carolina in 1789?**

- a. Northwest Territory
- b. Southeast Territory
- c. Southwest Territory
- d. Northeast Territory

**4. Who was appointed governor of the Southwest Territory?**

- a. John Sevier
- b. John Donelson
- c. William Cocke
- d. William Blount

**5. What is the practice of buying cheap land and hoping that prices will rise called?**

- a. Land reformation
- b. Land reclamation
- c. Land speculation
- d. Land leasing

**6. Put the steps of Tennessee's statehood in the correct order.**

- 3   Leaders met and wrote state constitution
- 1   Census showed that Tennessee had a population of more than 60,000
- 4   Congress approved statehood for Tennessee
- 2   Voters approved Tennessee statehood

**7. Which political party opposed statehood for Tennessee?**

- a. Democratic-Republicans
- b. Anti-Federalists
- c. Jeffersonians
- d. Federalists**

**8. When did Tennessee become a state?**

- a. June 1, 1789
- b. December 25, 1776
- c. June 1, 1796**
- d. August 10, 1797

**9. Who was Tennessee's first governor?**

- a. John Sevier**
- b. William Blount
- c. John Donelson
- d. Richard Henderson

**10. What was Tennessee's first state capital?**

- a. Nashville
- b. Rocky Mount
- c. Knoxville**
- d. Murfreesboro



## Chapter 4: Tennessee's Coming of Age Quiz

1. Which of the following is a cause of growth in Tennessee?
  - a. The decline of war with Native Americans
  - b. New freedoms
  - c. Discovery of new technologies
  - d. State's rights
2. Why was Tennessee attractive for farmers?
  - a. Workers
  - b. Fertile soil
  - c. Nice working conditions
  - d. New Technologies
3. What caused a shift in political power in Tennessee in the early Antebellum period?
  - a. New political party
  - b. Election of 1800
  - c. Population changes in the three grand divisions
  - d. Relocation of the state capitol
4. What percentage of Tennessee's population was African American in 1810?
  - a. 5%
  - b. 10%
  - c. 12%
  - d. 20%

**5. Which of the following were Tennessee's two primary cash crops? Choose two.**

- a. Cotton
- b. Sugar cane
- c. Tobacco
- d. Wheat
- e. Beans
- f. Trees

**6. Which grand division of Tennessee had the most slaves?**

- a. East
- b. Middle
- c. West

**7. Who developed an abolitionist newspaper in Jonesborough, TN?**

- a. Andrew Donelson
- b. William Lloyd Garrison
- c. Elihu Embree
- d. Frederick Douglass

**8. What was the final name of anti-slavery newspaper from Jonesborough?**

- a. The Liberator
- b. The Freedom Papers
- c. Manumission Papers
- d. The Emancipator

**9. What job did most Tennesseans have?**

- a. Boat captains
- b. Farmers
- c. Politicians
- d. General store owners

**10. Why were cotton and tobacco so profitable?**

- a. Because they were easy to transport
- b. Because they could be grown on plantations
- c. They could be farmed by slaves
- d. All of the above

**11. Which region of Tennessee served as the Abolitionist center for the state?**

- a. East
- b. Middle
- c. West

**12. Which region of Tennessee had the fewest enslaved individuals?**

- a. East
- b. Middle
- c. West

**13. In the early days of Tennessee statehood, what transportation did farmers most often use?**

- a. River transport
- b. Trains
- c. On horse and buggy
- d. On foot

**14. What primary industry in Tennessee helped contribute to the industrial growth of the United States?**

- a. Agriculture
- b. Railroads
- c. Ironworks
- d. Manufacturing/textiles

**15. What religious group of people is most responsible for the growth of educational institutions in Tennessee?**

- a. Methodists
- b. Baptists
- c. Catholics
- d. Presbyterians

**16. Who was the Native American leader who prophesized the series of earthquakes in 1811-1812?**

- a. John Ross
- b. Tecumseh
- c. Sequoyah
- d. Sacagawea

**17. The new Madrid Earthquakes resulted in the creation of what natural lake in Tennessee?**

- a. Percy priest
- b. Normandy Lake
- c. Reelfoot lake
- d. Nickajack lake

**18. The War Hawks wanted to go to war with what group of people?**

- a. The Native Americans
- b. Great Britain
- c. The Spanish
- d. The Confederates

**19. Why did Andrew Jackson rise significantly in popularity during this time?**

- a. He was a successful politician
- b. He was a war hero because of his involvement in the wars with Native Americans and the War of 1812
- c. He was from a prominent family
- d. He was rich

**20. What victory helped make Andrew Jackson famous?**

- a. The Battle of New Orleans
- b. The Battle of Vicksburg
- c. Battle of Lake Erie
- d. The battle of Baltimore

**21. Andrew Jackson's victories in the War of 1812 not only led him to the presidency, but also gave the United States what state?**

- a. Alabama
- b. Louisiana
- c. Florida
- d. California

**22. Where did the borders of Tennessee expand to after the Jackson Purchase?**

- a. The Mississippi River
- b. The Tennessee River
- c. The Missouri river
- d. The Rocky Mountains

**23. What crop helped the economy after the panic of 1819?**

- a. Corn
- b. Tobacco
- c. Cotton
- d. Sugarcane

## Chapter 5: The Age of Jackson Quiz

1. What event helped to end the frontier phase of Tennessee?
  - a. The Jackson Compromise
  - b. The Jackson Purchase
  - c. The Jefferson Buyback
  - d. The Madison Purchase
2. What was one of the early methods of reliable transport in Tennessee?
  - a. Railroads
  - b. Horses and carts
  - c. Steamboats
  - d. Automobiles
3. Which of the following is a reason East Tennessee had issues with steamboat transport?
  - a. The area was largely landlocked
  - b. There was no one to build railroads
  - c. The soil was not good for building infrastructure
  - d. There were too many rivers
4. Which of the following is a reason East Tennessee started to separate from Middle and West Tennessee?
  - a. Political differences
  - b. Slavery
  - c. Industry (railroads and coal mines, etc.) differences
  - d. All of the above

5. Tennessee produced more of *what crop* than any other state in 1840?
- a. Corn
  - b. Cotton
  - c. Sugar
  - d. Wheat
6. What university in Nashville was one of the nation's leading medical schools?
- a. Vanderbilt
  - b. University of Nashville
  - c. Fisk University
  - d. Tennessee State University
7. Why did Andrew Jackson lose the election of 1824?
- a. The House voted for John Quincy Adams
  - b. He lost the popular vote
  - c. He was under 35 years old
  - d. The Senate voted for John Quincy Adams
8. Who won the Presidential Election of 1824?
- a. John Adams
  - b. John Quincy Adams
  - c. Henry Clay
  - d. John C. Calhoun
9. Andrew Jackson referred to the results of the election of 1824 as a
- a. Corrupt Bargain
  - b. Messed Up Deal
  - c. Corrupt Deal
  - d. The Big Cheat

**10. Why did Andrew Jackson despise the Bank of the United States?**

- a. He saw it as favoring the wealthy
- b. The Bank wouldn't fund his projects
- c. The Bank funded his enemies
- d. The Bank was in league with Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams

**11. Andrew Jackson's use of the Veto was seen as an over-step of presidential power. People started referring to Andrew Jackson as what?**

- a. Prince
- b. Emperor
- c. King
- d. Khan

**12. In what ways did Native Americans assimilate into white society? Select all that apply.**

- a. Converted to Christianity
- b. Owned slaves
- c. Learned to read and write in English
- d. Created a Constitution

**13. The journey out west that Native Americans were forced to take was called the**

- a. Trail of Sadness
- b. Trail of Tears
- c. Indian Removal Act
- d. Senate Bill 2319

**14. What branch of the military was sent in to handle the removal of Indians?**

- a. Marines
- b. Navy
- c. Army
- d. National Guard



**15. Who was the Cherokee Chief during the Indian Removal process?**

- a. William Carrol
- b. John Coffee
- c. John Ross
- d. Tecumseh

**16. Who created a writing system for the Cherokee language?**

- a. John Ross
- b. Sequoyah
- c. Tecumseh
- d. Prophet

**17. What was Andrew Jackson's political party?**

- a. Republican
- b. Whig
- c. Democrat
- d. Independent

**18. What type of public speeches became popular during this time among politicians?**

- a. Post speeches
- b. Stump speeches
- c. Ringing's
- d. Announcement speeches

**19. Which two Tennesseans fought in the fight for Texan Independence? Choose two.**

- a. James K Polk
- b. David Crockett
- c. Sam Houston
- d. Andrew Jackson

**20. Who was the second President from Tennessee?**

- a. John Tyler
- b. Teddy Roosevelt
- c. Andrew Johnson
- d. James K. Polk

**21. What was James K. Polk's first act as president?**

- a. Add Florida to the United States
- b. Annex Texas
- c. Annex Alaska
- d. Extend the Jackson Purchase to California

**22. The United States gained what states by the end of the Mexican War? Select all that apply.**

- a. Texas
- b. Arizona
- c. Utah
- d. California
- e. Oregon
- f. New Mexico
- g. Washington

**23. What two cities in Tennessee were major centers for the slave trade? Choose two.**

- a. Memphis
- b. Chattanooga
- c. Murfreesboro
- d. Nashville
- e. Bristol
- f. Pulaski

**24. What effect did the Nat Turner Slave Rebellion have on slave owners?**

- a. It made slave owners free their slaves
- b. It scared slave owners and caused them to raise security around their slaves
- c. It had no effect
- d. It made slave owners buy more slaves in attempt to prevent future slave rebellions.

**25. In 1834, the state constitution prevented who from voting?**

- a. New immigrants from the new states acquired from the Mexican American war
- b. Free African Americans
- c. Slave owners
- d. Republicans

## Chapter 6: The Time of Troubles Quiz

1. Which presidential candidate in the Election of 1860 was disliked by Southerners and thus missing from the 1860 voting ballot in Tennessee?
  - a. John C Breckinridge
  - b. Andrew Johnson
  - c. Abraham Lincoln
  - d. John Bell
2. Which group of people had the most influence over Tennessee politics?
  - a. Railroad commissioners
  - b. Slaveowners
  - c. East Tennessee farmers
  - d. Enslaved individuals
3. What major event was the starting point for the American Civil War?
  - a. The Emancipation Proclamation
  - b. The passing of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - c. The attack at Gettysburg
  - d. The Attack on Fort Sumter
4. Which grand division of Tennessee was not in favor of secession in 1861?
  - a. East
  - b. West
  - c. Middle
5. Which state was the last state to leave the Union?
  - a. Alabama
  - b. Tennessee
  - c. Mississippi
  - d. Florida

6. True or false. More Tennessean men fought for the Confederacy than the Union.
- a. True
  - b. False
7. Which county in Tennessee declared itself separate and free from the rest of the state?
- a. Scott County
  - b. Bedford County
  - c. Rutherford County
  - d. Maury County
8. Which term best describes the type of fighting that soldiers used in McNairy County?
- a. Trench warfare
  - b. Line fighting
  - c. Guerilla warfare
  - d. Naval warfare
9. What Confederate fort was overtaken by Union General Ulysses S. Grant and Commodore Andrew Foote in January 1862?
- a. Fort Henry
  - b. Fort Donelson
  - c. Fort Sumter
  - d. Fort Nashville
10. Why was the Siege of Fort Donelson such a major loss to the Confederacy?
- a. Only Union forces remained in Tennessee after the Siege.
  - b. The Union took control of major Tennessee rivers in the area.
  - c. The Confederate soldiers were forced to join the Union.
  - d. The Siege was actually considered a Confederate victory.

**11. Union troops captured what city on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1862?**

- a. Nashville
- b. Knoxville
- c. Memphis
- d. Chattanooga

**12. Where did Confederate Commander Albert Sidney Johnston's army attack Union General Ulysses S. Grant's troops in what would become the bloodiest battle of the war (prior to the Battle of Antietam)?**

- a. Corinth, Mississippi
- b. Nashville, Tennessee
- c. Shiloh Chapel, near Savannah Tennessee
- d. Memphis, Tennessee

**13. Which Tennessean did Abraham Lincoln appoint as military governor?**

- a. Andrew Johnson
- b. Andrew Jackson
- c. John C. Breckinridge
- d. Stephen Douglas

**14. Who led Confederates at the Battle of Stones River?**

- a. Robert E. Lee
- b. Albert Sidney Johnston
- c. David Farragut
- d. Braxton Bragg

**15. Who led the Union forces at the Battle of Stones River?**

- a. William Rosecrans
- b. Ulysses Grant
- c. Abraham Lincoln
- d. David Farragut

**16. Which side lost at the Battle of Stones River?**

- a. Union
- b. Confederate**
- c. It was a draw

**17. How many men were either killed, wounded, or missing at the Battle of Stones River?**

- a. 2 in 3
- b. 1 in 4**
- c. 1 in 5
- d. Zero

**18. Along what river did the army of Tennessee hold a defensive line until 1863?**

- a. Tennessee River
- b. Duck River**
- c. Mississippi River
- d. Missouri River

**19. What caused more damage to Tennessee than fighting?**

- a. Poverty
- b. Soldier occupation**
- c. Political differences
- d. Railroads

**20. What did the Union do with fugitive slaves?**

- a. Placed the fugitive slaves in contraband camps**
- b. Ignored the fugitive slaves
- c. Made the fugitive slaves into Prisoners of War
- d. Transferred the fugitive slaves back to the plantations

**21. What did African Americans in Tennessee gain as result of military service in the Union army?**

- a. Freedom
- b. A stipend for service
- c. The right to vote and basic citizenship
- d. Free housing

**22. Which military leader was responsible for capturing Atlanta in 1864?**

- a. William Sherman
- b. John Bell Hood
- c. Ulysses Grant
- d. Williams Rosecrans

**23. What battle essentially destroyed the Army of Tennessee under General John Bell Hood?**

- a. Battle of Stones River
- b. Battle of Shiloh
- c. Battle of Franklin
- d. Battle of Fort Loudon

**24. What battle ended the Civil War in Tennessee?**

- a. The Battle of Franklin
- b. The Battle of Shiloh
- c. The Battle of Nashville
- d. The Stones River Battle

**25. At the end of the Civil War, how many African Americans were free Tennesseans?**

- a. 275,000
- b. 200,000
- c. 176,000
- d. 150,000



## Chapter 7: Reconstruction and Rebuilding Quiz

1. President Lincoln had a formula for reconstructing the Southern States. What were the requirements a state must pass in order to apply for readmission into the Union? Choose 2.
  - a. Oath of Allegiance from 10% of the state's voters
  - b. Pass the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - c. Write and pass a new constitution
  - d. Form a loyal government
2. Why did Lincoln select Andrew Johnson as his VP?
  - a. He wanted to show southerners that the South would receive fair treatment when the war was over
  - b. They were relatives and he wanted someone he could trust
  - c. Andrew Johnson had been a military hero during the War
  - d. He selected Johnson because he was the Speaker of the House of Representatives
3. The State of Tennessee was the only Confederate state to do the following *voluntarily* after the Civil War:
  - a. Ratify the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - b. Abolish Slavery via an amendment to the State Constitution
  - c. Outlaw various vigilante groups
  - d. Abolish Poll Taxes
4. After President Lincoln was assassinated, who succeeded him to the Presidency:
  - a. Ulysses S. Grant
  - b. Andrew Jackson
  - c. Martin Van Buren
  - d. Andrew Johnson
5. Which group of individuals wanted to provide stricter sanctions on the South following the Civil War:
  - a. Radical Republicans
  - b. Conservative Democrats
  - c. The Ku Klux Klan
  - d. Carpetbaggers

6. The State of Tennessee moved quickly to regain admission to the Union for what purpose:
- a. Avoid federal and military occupation
  - b. To flourish under President Johnson
  - c. To have representation in Congress
  - d. To provide constitutional rights to former Confederate soldiers
7. What action led to Tennessee's early readmission to the Union?
- a. Ratification of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment by the Tennessee General Assembly
  - b. Emancipation Proclamation
  - c. Election of Andrew Johnson as Vice President
  - d. Formation of the Tennessee General Assembly
8. The ratification of the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment in Tennessee and Gov. Brownlow's government policies gave rise to which group:
- a. Freedman's Bureau
  - b. The Ku Klux Klan
  - c. Exodusters
  - d. Radical Republicans
9. Tennessee's third constitution was written in what year:
- a. 1834
  - b. 1870
  - c. 1900
  - d. 1903
10. The State of Tennessee voluntarily gave voting rights to African American males prior to the 15<sup>th</sup> amendment; however, voting was deterred by the following:
- a. Poll Taxes
  - b. Literacy Tests
  - c. "Jim Crow" Laws
  - d. Vigilante hate groups
  - e. All of the above
11. What institution was created during Reconstruction specifically to aid former slaves?
- a. Freedmen's Bureau
  - b. Convict Lease program
  - c. Friends of Gov. Brownlow
  - d. Radical Congress

**12. Who was the first African American elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives in 1872?**

- a. Ida B. Wells
- b. Sampson Keeble
- c. Monroe Gooden
- d. Samuel A. McElwee

**13. What Civil Rights icon challenged “Separate but Equal” in the State of Tennessee?**

- a. Ida B. Wells
- b. Rosa Parks
- c. Sampson Keeble
- d. Harriet Tubman

**14. The Exodusters were which group of individuals:**

- a. Freedmen who fought against vigilante hate groups
- b. Missionaries who assisted with the Yellow Fever epidemic
- c. Prisoners who were contracted out to private industries
- d. Freedmen who traveled to Kansas to capitalize on the Homestead Act.

**15. Buffalo soldiers were:**

- a. Farmers who rented land to plant crops
- b. Leaders of the Freeman’s Bureau
- c. Former slaves who joined the Union Army after Emancipation
- d. Friends of Ida. B. Wells

**16. Northern businessmen who relocated in the South to capitalize on cheap labor and abundant natural resources were called:**

- a. Buffalo Soldiers
- b. Carpetbaggers
- c. Sharecroppers
- d. The Tennessee Alliance

**17. The Coal Creek War was a result of what political policy:**

- a. Convict leasing system
- b. Jim Crow Laws
- c. Brownlowism
- d. The New South

**18. Regiments from the State of Tennessee in the late 1890s were dispatched to which wars:**

- a. Spanish-American and Native American
- b. Native American and Mexican-American
- c. Spanish American and Philippine-American
- d. Mexican-American and Banana Wars

**19. Who were the Martyrs of Memphis:**

- a. Freed slaves fighting against the Ku Klux Klan
- b. Former Confederate soldiers
- c. African American groups settling in the Memphis area
- d. Priests and nuns of St. Mary's Cathedral who took care of yellow fever patients

**20. What event occurred in 1897 in Tennessee:**

- a. The Coal Creek War
- b. The Tennessee Centennial Exposition
- c. Tennessee was readmitted to the Union
- d. The rise of the Populist Party

## Chapter 8: Early 20th Century Quiz

1. Which of the following is an example of the “Four Mile Law”:
  - a. Only one business that sold alcohol could operate within in a four mile radius of another
  - b. Buildings that sold alcohol could not be built within four miles of one another
  - c. No more than two distilleries could be built within four miles of one another
  - d. Alcohol could not be sold within four miles of a school
2. Who is the leader of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association?
  - a. Alice Paul
  - b. Harry Burn
  - c. Anne Dallas Dudley
  - d. Carrie Chapman Catt
3. Which individual below was a strong opponent of women’s suffrage:
  - a. Harry Burn
  - b. Josephine Pearson
  - c. Anne Dallas Dudley
  - d. Albert Roberts
4. Which elected official is credited with giving women the right to vote in Tennessee because of a letter from his mother?
  - a. Governor Albert Roberts
  - b. Anne Dallas Dudley
  - c. Harry Burn
  - d. Warren G. Harding
5. The teaching of evolution in public schools or so-called “Monkey Trial” was highlighted by which court case:
  - a. State of Tenn. vs. John T. Scopes
  - b. Brown vs. Board of Education
  - c. Roe vs. Wade
  - d. The Black Sox Trial
6. In 1925, which Tennessee lake was established as a state game and fish preserve:
  - a. Old Hickory Lake
  - b. Reelfoot Lake
  - c. Nickajack Lake
  - d. Lake Barkley
7. Which radio station featured the program “Grand Ole Opry” and other vaudeville acts:
  - a. WLAC
  - b. WKDF
  - c. WSM
  - d. WSIX

8. Which grocery store was the first self-service grocery store in the United States:
- a. Piggly Wiggly
  - b. Kroger
  - c. Food City
  - d. Winn-Dixie
  - e. Publix
9. Of the 61,000 Tennessee draftees during World War I, how many were African American:
- a. 12,000
  - b. 20,000
  - c. 17,000
  - d. 15,000
10. Alvin C. York was
- a. A farmer from East Tennessee
  - b. A World War I soldier who received the Congressional Medal of Honor
  - c. A legislator from Fentress County
  - d. A minister from Fentress County
11. Three-term Governor Austin Peay performed the following during his term as Governor:
- a. Impose an excise tax, end segregation in schools, ratify the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment
  - b. Increase funding for public schools, impose an excise tax, built hard-surfaced roads
  - c. Ratify the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment, establish Vanderbilt University, end segregation in schools
  - d. Overhauled public education, funded the Manhattan project, taxed corporate profits
12. The Great Migration is known as:
- a. The era when Tennesseans volunteered to serve during World War I.
  - b. The time when more students began attending public school
  - c. The period when thousands of settlers moved to California during the Gold Rush
  - d. The period when thousands of white & African American sharecroppers migrated to the cities in the 1920s
13. This "Boss" of state politics controlled who would be Governor or Senator in the 1930s and 40s by paying the poll-tax for Shelby County voters who then voted in line with his politics:
- a. Henry Horton
  - b. R. H. Boyd
  - c. Edward Crump
  - d. Austin Peay
14. This Celina, Tennessee native served in the U.S. Congress, as Secretary of State for the United States, and received the Nobel Peace Prize for his creation of the United Nations.
- a. Joseph Byrns
  - b. Kenneth McKellar
  - c. Edward Crump
  - d. Cordell Hull

- 15. The State of Tennessee benefited greatly from the “New Deal” following the Great Depression. Which program benefited the state the most?**
- a. TVA
  - b. CCC
  - c. PWA
  - d. WPA
  - e. Cumberland Homesteads
- 16. During World War II, the US government encouraged Americans to help with the war effort in a variety of ways. How did citizens help? Choose all that apply.**
- a. Rationing of food
  - b. Join the Armed Services
  - c. Rationing of gasoline
  - d. Planting victory gardens
- 17. This Nashvillian witnessed the attack on Pearl Harbor and went on to serve as a pilot in the Women’s Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron during World War II.**
- a. Cornelia Fort
  - b. Anne Dallas Dudley
  - c. Margaret Avery
  - d. Bessie Smith
- 18. World War II brought economic relief to Tennesseans after the Great Depression by employing the state’s population. How did Tennesseans participate in wartime industry? Choose all that apply.**
- a. Joining the Armed Services
  - b. Going to work for war-based industries (Vultee Aircraft works, shell loading plants)
  - c. Going to work for TVA
  - d. All of the above
- 19. The Manhattan Project was created for what purpose?**
- a. Provide hydroelectric power to Tennessee and other southern states
  - b. Earmark 420,000a acres of forest for a national park
  - c. Build an atomic weapon
  - d. Provide infrastructure for rural Tennessee
- 20. Where was the Manhattan Project conducted in Tennessee?**
- a. Knoxville
  - b. East Ridge
  - c. Oak Ridge
  - d. Oak Hill

## Chapter 9: Modern Tennessee Quiz

1. The Cold War was the ongoing rivalry between the United States and which country?
  - a. Cuba
  - b. Korea
  - c. Soviet Union
  - d. England
2. Which of the following was NOT one of the power generating mechanisms for the TVA following World War II:
  - a. Nuclear Power
  - b. Hydroelectric Power
  - c. Coal-Fired Plants
  - d. Solar Farms
3. What school was vital in the training of civil rights leaders and organizing demonstrations for African Americans?
  - a. Vanderbilt University
  - b. Baxter Seminary School
  - c. University of Tennessee
  - d. Highlander Folk School
4. Who were the primary agitators in the fight against integration of Clinton High School?
  - a. John Kasper and Asa Carter
  - b. Bobby Cain and John Kasper
  - c. Bobby Cain and Asa Carter
  - d. John Kasper and Z. Alexander Looby
5. The first Nashville sit-in took place on what date?
  - a. January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1961
  - b. February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1960
  - c. April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1961
  - d. August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1960
  - e. June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1960
6. Which student organized several thousand protestors to silently march to the courthouse to confront city officials after the bombing of Civil Rights leader Z. Alexander Looby's home?
  - a. Diane Nash
  - b. Kelly Miller Smith
  - c. C.T. Vivian
  - d. James Lawson



**7. Who were the Freedom Riders?**

- a. Groups of black and white passengers who tried to integrate bus terminals across the South
- b. African American members of Nashville's government
- c. Individuals who insisted on the desegregation of train cars in the South
- d. Individuals who insisted on the desegregation of schools

**8. Tent City in Fayette County is where African American tenants lived after they were forced off their lands for attempting to do what?**

- a. Expand their farm land
- b. Register to vote
- c. Desegregate schools
- d. Protest difficult working conditions

**9. What event surrounded Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968?**

- a. Nashville Sit-in demonstration
- b. Freedom Rides
- c. Memphis Sanitation Strike
- d. Columbia Race Riot

**10. By the late 1950's, what was the chief means for financing state government:**

- a. Property Tax
- b. Federal Funding
- c. Sales Tax
- d. Gasoline Tax

**11. This individual served two terms as Tennessee's Governor from 1979-1987:**

- a. Lamar Alexander
- b. Ray Blanton
- c. Winfield Dunn
- d. Frank Clement
- e. Buford Ellington

**12. This Tokyo based car company built the world's largest truck manufacturing plant in Smyrna:**

- a. Toyota
- b. Honda
- c. Subaru
- d. Nissan
- e. Mitsubishi

**13. Tennesseans rank amongst the lowest of taxed citizens in the United States thanks to the following:**

- a. Lack of State Income Tax
- b. Thriving tourist industry
- c. Low Sales Tax
- d. Diversified workforce

- 14. This author won the Pulitzer Prize for *Roots*, the most successful book ever written by a Tennessean:**
- a. Al Gore, Jr.
  - b. Alex Haley
  - c. John Seigenthaler
  - d. Diane Nash
- 15. Sun Records Studio in Memphis was the original recording studio of what musical artist?**
- a. Dolly Parton
  - b. Elvis Presley
  - c. Garth Brooks
  - d. Loretta Lynn
- 16. Which Tennessean is a country music superstar who founded the Imagination Library?**
- a. Dolly Parton
  - b. Loretta Lynn
  - c. Lamar Alexander
  - d. Diane Nash
- 17. Who was the first woman to serve on the Tennessee Supreme Court:**
- a. Beth Harwell
  - b. Jane Eskind
  - c. Martha Craig Daughtrey
  - d. Marsha Blackburn
- 18. This Tennessee Governor replaced Medicaid with TennCare which provided healthcare to the poor:**
- a. Lamar Alexander
  - b. Don Sundquist
  - c. Phil Bredesen
  - d. Ned McWherter
  - e. Bill Haslam
- 19. Wilma Rudolph was the first American woman to win three gold medals at a single Olympics at what sport?**
- a. Gymnastics
  - b. Volleyball
  - c. Track and Field
  - d. Tennis
- 20. This head coach from Henrietta, TN won (8) eight college national championships:**
- a. Phil Fulmer
  - b. Johnny Majors
  - c. Pat Head Summitt
  - d. Kevin Stallings
  - e. Butch Jones