

## ***Long March to Tennessee*** ***[2027 edition]***

### **Quiz Answers**

#### **Chapter 1: Wild and Free**

- 1) b (bison)
- 2) They ate bear meat; they used bear skins as clothing to stay warm in the winter, and they used bear oil as insect repellent, as food and as fuel for oil-burning lamps.
- 3) shoals

#### **Chapter 2: Digging in the Dirt**

- 1) archaeologist
- 2) During the Paleo era, Tennessee was a much colder place, and large parts of the state were grassland rather than forest.
- 3) c (corn)
- 4) 1400 AD was Mississippian; 100 AD was Woodland; 2000 BC was Archaic
- 5) Most of the Mississippian mounds in Tennessee were flattened by farmers and settlers a long time ago because people didn't think they were important.

#### **Chapter 3: Summer House, Stickball**

- 1) Cherokee villages were almost always located alongside a river, because the river was the source of food and transportation.
- 2) Answer to this question will obviously vary.
- 3) Matrilineal means that people traced their family history through their mother's side of the family rather than their father's side. Children were in the same clan as their mother, not their father. Also, women named children, not men.
- 4) FALSE
- 5) d (stickball)

#### **Chapter 4: Longhunters and the Gap**

- 1) The Mississippi River
- 2) They went on LONG hunting trips and carried LONG guns.
- 3) The Cumberland Gap and Wilderness Road made it easier for settlers to migrate from East Tennessee to Middle Tennessee. Also, the Cumberland Gap and Wilderness Road made it more likely that settlers would move into the Cumberland River valley of Middle Tennessee than to the Cumberland Plateau, between East and Middle Tennessee (which they did).

#### **Chapter 5: Dangerous Example**

- 1) History books (and this booklet) don't really explain this. Obviously, the desire for land outweighed any concern that the Proclamation of 1763 should be taken seriously.
- 2) William Bean
- 3) Again... this question is not really answered, because the people who signed the Watauga Compact never explained why they did what they did. Here are two possible answers: Since settlers were pretty scattered in 1772, they might have thought it made more sense to have 5 leaders, so they would be scattered through different locations. Also, it is important to remember that the Watauga Compact wasn't an attempt to form a real government, but an attempt to form a judicial system.
- 4) The governor of Virginia thought it was dangerous since it was done independently of the British government, the king's orders and even his orders.

#### **Chapter 6: Bloody Ground**

- 1) Dragging Canoe was a young Cherokee chief and warrior who was so angry with his tribe's decision to allow white settlers to move onto their land that he started another tribe.
- 2) the Chickamaugans
- 3) It was clearly a way in which they were showing their admiration for Washington and

their support for the rebellious cause in the Revolutionary War.

4) Nancy Ward

## **Chapter 7: Marks on the Trees**

1) Some of them froze to death, and some of them were killed in fights with Chickamaugan and Creek Indians along the way.

2) Rachel Donelson Jackson

3) Native Americans attacked the forts in Middle Tennessee because they did not recognize the settlers' right to be there in the first place. Many of them also understood and realized that the settlers' way of life was a clear threat to the American Indian way of life.

4) This is a very interesting question, because no one really knows the answer to it. There are two possibilities: One, that the people interviewed for the first-person accounts didn't happen to see Charlotte Robertson turn the dogs loose. The other is that Charlotte Robertson didn't do it, and that the story that she turned the dogs loose is actually not true.

## **Chapter 8: Overmountain Men**

1) The British invaded the South because they thought there were more loyalists (Tories) in the southern states than in other parts of the colonies. The British hoped that an army marching through the South could recruit more Tories as it went.

2) The settlers sent an army across the mountains intending to defeat Patrick Ferguson.

3) The settlers felt threatened by Ferguson's threats. (Remember: the British were also supplying arms and support to American Indian tribes who were fighting the settlers in Tennessee.)

4) The answer is ZERO. According to the staff at King Mountain National Battlefield, Patrick Ferguson was the only person at the Battle of King's Mountain who was trained to fight in Great Britain. Everyone else was from the colonies.

## **Chapter 9: Franklin, SW Territory**

1) Because only 7 of the 13 states agreed to extend statehood to Franklin (and the most important of the 6 states that refused to do so was North Carolina.)

2) the Washington District and the Mero District

3) a (violent)

4) Native American settlers were angry at white settlers because many Native Americans didn't think the white settlers had any right to be living west of the mountains in the first place. Many Native Americans were also angry because of kidnappings and murders committed by white settlers (both sides were committing crimes against the other.)

## **Chapter 10: Nickajack and Statehood**

1) Spain was providing weapons to the Chickamaugans because it was concerned about the American settlements west of the mountains.

2) Joseph Brown knew where the villages were because he had been held prisoner there for more than a year when he was a boy.

3) 60,000

4) 1796, Knoxville, John Sevier

5) Both call for three branches of government: an executive branch, legislative branch and judicial branch. However, the head of the executive branch of the state government is called the governor, while the head of the executive branch of the U.S. government is called the president.

## **Chapter 11: Dirt Roads**

1) Fort Southwest Point and Fort Blount were built to provide protection for people who migrated and traveled between East and Middle Tennessee.

2) People typically floated along with the current down the Mississippi River and then

traveled north along the Natchez Trace. Since the Mississippi River flows south, more people traveled north along the Trace.

3) It was known as the "Devil's Backbone" because outlaws supposedly robbed and killed so many people who traveled along it.

## **Chapter 12: Slavery in Tennessee**

1) Maryland and Virginia.

2) Slaves could not vote. They could not sue anyone. They were not allowed to have meetings, except for church. Slaves also could not legally run away, of course.

3) They worked on cotton farms, tobacco farms and corn farms. They cut down trees and cut them into lumber. They worked as stonemasons, carpenters, blacksmiths and shoe makers. They might even work on riverboats, iron foundries and factories.

## **Chapter 13: Revenge of Dirty Shirts**

1) Alabama, Louisiana

2) Because there were Native Americans who fought on both sides at Horseshoe Bend. The Cherokee Indians, for instance, fought FOR the Americans and AGAINST the Creeks Horseshoe Bend.

3) They didn't know because at that time it took weeks, even months, for news to travel from Europe to New Orleans.

4) Probably the biggest result was that Andrew Jackson became a huge national hero. The battle also means a lot for American pride because it was such a lopsided defeat over a major European army.

## **Chapter 14: Shakes to Grand Division**

1) We don't have more first-person accounts because there weren't many English-speaking people living in West Tennessee in 1812, and because the Chickasaw Indians didn't have a written language.

2) hardwood trees

3) West Tennessee

4) West Tennessee imported more slaves because cotton grew so well in West Tennessee, and because it made financial sense to grow cotton on large plantations.

## **Chapter 15: The Place Where They Cried**

1) By 1825, the Cherokee had largely adopted an agrarian economy. Many Cherokee Indians had farms or worked as blacksmiths or tailors. The Cherokees had largely adopted the Christian religion. Many had fought in the U.S. Navy. (Also, this is not stated in the booklet, but many Cherokee Indians owned slaves.)

2) The Indian Removal Act gave Jackson the power to negotiate treaties that would require Native American nations to move west of the Mississippi River

3) There is a Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina because about a thousand Cherokees refused to go west and went deep into the Great Smoky Mountains and hid in deep ravines and caves. When Tsali was accused of murder, he gave himself up in exchange for an agreement that allowed other members of his tribe to stay in the mountains.

4) clothing

## **Chapter 16: Young, Old Hickory**

1) Jackson's father, mother and two brothers all died in the Revolutionary War.

2) If South Carolina didn't fall in line and collect the federal tariff, Jackson threatened to send an army into South Carolina and to "hang the first man I can lay my hands on engaged in such treasonable conduct."

3) Both were born in the Carolinas, but Jackson was poor and orphaned by the time he was 14, and Polk had a family wealthy enough to send him away to the University of North Carolina.

4) Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Texas, Nevada, Utah (plus most of the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming)

## **Chapter 17: Tunnel Through Mtn**

1) For one thing, the state government did not go to the lengths that many other states did to bring railroads, as the government of Georgia did. For another thing, the state of Tennessee was pretty far from the major centers of population on the Atlantic Ocean which first got railroads. Thirdly, the state of Tennessee had prominent natural boundaries (the Appalachian Mountains and the Cumberland Plateau, for instance) that made railroads difficult to build.

2) Knoxville wanted a railroad because the Tennessee River had so many barriers to navigation downstream that steamboats had a hard time making it all the way upstream that far.

3) d (Chattanooga)

3) Railroads allowed products from Nashville to be taken to Savannah, GA; products from Memphis to be taken to Charleston SC; and products from Knoxville to be taken to Norfolk, VA, in far less time and for far less money than ever before. Also, several counties moved their county seats because of the railroads.

## **Chapter 18: Laws and Rebellions**

1) Most Tennesseans sided with the pro-slavery side because they viewed slavery as an important part of their state's economy and economy.

2) Answers will vary.

3) Dillingham was put in prison, where he died of cholera in 1850.