

Work for Freedom (2027 edition) Quiz Answers

Chapter One: He That Hath No Sword

1. There are many possible answers here, but among the reasons that are cited in the text are a) More Americans died in the Civil War than all other American Wars combined; b) Tennessee had more Civil War battles than any other state except Virginia; c) Tennessee was split during the war, with a majority of people in East Tennessee siding with the Union and a majority of people in West and Middle Tennessee siding with the Confederacy.
2. The *Christian Advocate* article is written from the Confederate point of view and assumes that all of its readers are also Confederates and that they are eager to fight. The article also makes the assumption that southerners will fight harder than northerners.
3. The main reason East Tennessee sided with the Union is that there were far less slaves there than in other parts of the state, and many East Tennesseans didn't want to fight a war to defend slavery.

Chapter Two: 1862

1. The fall of Fort Donelson left no fortresses between the Union Army and the Confederate city of Nashville, which is why Nashville fell to the Union Army a week later.
2. The Union Army was heading toward a railroad intersection in Corinth, Mississippi, shown on a map on the online teacher's guide
3. It was important because more Americans died at Shiloh than in all of the battles in all of the American wars prior to that time. The Battle of Shiloh was also important because it proved that the war would not be a short one.

Chapter Three: Occupation

1. The Union Army often prevailed because it usually had more soldiers in reserve and more equipment and weapons it could bring to the field of battle, and also because it had a Navy.
2. The oath required them to say that they were an "active friend" of the U.S. government and that they would rejoice in the defeat of the Confederate Army--something that no one who sided or sympathized with the Confederacy could possibly agree to.
3. For one thing, the Emancipation Proclamation meant that former slaves could enlist in the Union Army. For another, the Emancipation Proclamation meant that, starting in January 1863, slavery was abolished in land captured by the U.S. Army.

Chapter Four: Tod Carter Comes Home

1. General Hood moved his Confederate Army from Georgia back to Tennessee with the intention of attacking Nashville and taking Nashville, which (he hoped) would force the entire Union Army to follow him back north and west to Nashville.
2. Tod Carter fought in and survived battles all over the South, then died in a battle which took place in his family's front yard.

Chapter Five: Tailor and Parson

1. Most Tennesseans either fought for the Confederacy or were Confederate sympathizers. Therefore they disliked Governor Brownlow, who was a Unionist.
2. The Ku Klux Klan
3. Several laws were changed in the late 1880s that made it nearly impossible for African Americans to be elected to public office. For more about these laws, see the online teacher's guide.

Chapter Six: New Constitution

1. A poll tax is a tax on voting. (p. 27)
- 2) The original Tennessee Constitution of 1870 banned interracial marriage and interracial schools. (p. 27)
- 3) The executive branch. (p. 28)
4. 1953 (p. 27)

Chapter Seven: Bluff City

- 1) Hardwood, cotton, mules and slaves (p. 32)
- 2) It is believed that mosquitos brought yellow fever to Memphis. (p. 33)
- 3) Constance and her companions remained in Memphis and tended to the sick during the yellow fever epidemic and eventually all died of the disease themselves. (p. 34)

Chapter Eight: Leaving the Farm

1. Answers will vary.
2. The Homestead Act (p. 37)

Chapter Nine: Coal Creek War

1. Free coal miners kept sending inmate miners away because they wanted their jobs back. (p. 40)
2. According to one New York newspaper, the convict lease system was worse than slavery because, under slavery, the mining company and the slaveholder wanted to keep the slave alive. However, under the convict lease system, the state had little or no interest in keeping the convicts alive.

Chapter 10: Old Hickory Division

1. It took more than a year because soldiers had to be registered, organized, trained and shipped across the ocean. (This isn't stated in the text, but it's a good topic for the students to figure out on their own. Also this is a good opportunity for

students to be reminded that in the year 1918, troops were moved by ship.)

2. The Old Hickory Division
3. Alvin York
4. His father donated land for Knoxville's airport under the condition that it be named for Charles McGee Tyson.

Chapter 11: Suffrage and Smokies

1. The Tennessee General Assembly's vote on the suffrage amendment was especially important because, prior to that time, 35 of the 48 states had passed the 19th Amendment. Since the Constitution requires 3/4 of the states to pass a new amendment, and since 36 is 3/4 of 48, Tennessee had the opportunity to be the state that put the suffrage amendment "over the top."
2. Both stories involved normal people who had an idea about how to make an important change in America and who took action and made sacrifices to make that change happen. Both stories took many years and overcame many setbacks. Both had important chapters in Tennessee, and both concluded in the 1920s.

Chapter 12: Tennessee's New Deal

1. If you had money in a bank that "closed" during the Great Depression, it meant you lost part or all of the money that you had deposited in that bank.
2. After TVA was created, the cost of electricity dramatically decreased. (See illustration on the online teacher's guide.)
3. Answers will vary, depending on what part of Tennessee your students live in.

Chapter 13: To War Again

1. The United Nations
2. Arnold Air Force Base, which is now known as Joint Base Andrews
3. the bombing of Pearl Harbor

Chapter 14: Home Front

1. There was a labor shortage during World War II, which is why German prisoners of war were allowed to leave POW camps to take jobs during World War II.
2. Because the U.S. military did not want other nations to know that the U.S. was working on building an atomic bomb
3. Answers may vary. To state the obvious, in the era of the internet and social media, it would be much more difficult for the U.S. government to keep a secret such as the existence of an entire atomic bomb-developing city.

Chapter 15: Music State

1. The Carter Family
2. The fact that WSM was a clear channel station meant that people could hear it from all over the United States, which meant that the country music show the Grand Ole Opry became popular all over the country.
3. Blues Boy
4. Stax Records
5. Elvis Presley

Chapter 16: With All Deliberate Speed

1. The Highlander Folk School is where many of the people who were Civil Rights leaders in the 1950s and 1960s came up with strategies for how to change the way white and Black people interacted in the South.
2. The first public high school in Tennessee to desegregate was Oak Ridge High School in August 1955, followed by Clinton High School in August 1956.
3. Bobby Cain had a miserable senior year because a) He had been to Austin High School his first 3 years of high school and didn't want to leave his friends and transfer to Clinton High; b) He was not allowed to play on the Clinton High football team; c) Some students at Clinton High school were trying to start fights with him; d) Protestors from all over the U.S. descended

on Clinton to protest the desegregation of the public high school, and as one of the two seniors, he was in the center of the storm.
4. When African-American sharecroppers in Fayette County tried to register to vote in 1959, most were evicted from their homes.

Chapter 17: Promised Land

1. One of the signs is that the black community began to support its cause, when thousands of African Americans chose to boycott downtown's retailers. Another one of the signs is that one of the newspapers--the Nashville Tennessean--changed its tone and began to support their cause.
2) Because it succeeded in its goal orderly and peacefully.
3) King was in Memphis on April 4, 1968, to show his support for striking sanitation workers.

Chapter 18: Promised Land

1. It was integrated--the first public integrated event in Tennessee history. (p. 85)
2. Roots made so many Americans, especially African Americans, more curious about their lineage (their family trees). As a result, a lot more Americans began researching their lineage. (p. 85)
3. Al Gore (p. 86)

Chapter 19: Autos and Shifts

1. According to 2025 numbers, about 140,000 people. (p. 89)
2. The Great Smoky Mountains (p. 89)
3. The Tennessee Titans, the Memphis Grizzlies, and the Nashville Predators. (p. 89)
4. Soybeans (p. 90)
5. As of 2025, 8 of the 9 U.S. representatives from Tennessee are Republicans.