

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 1 Quiz

Name _____

_____ 1. How far is it from Memphis to Bristol?
(a) 300 miles (b) 400 miles (c) 500 miles

_____ 2. How many states border Tennessee?
(a) six (b) eight (c) nine

3, 4. Name two states that border Tennessee.

Tell whether the following geographical features are in East, Middle, or West Tennessee:

_____ 5. Reelfoot Lake
(a) East (b) Middle (c) West

_____ 6. Clingman's Dome
(a) East (b) Middle (c) West

_____ 7. The three most important rivers of Tennessee are the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and the _____.
(a) Cumberland (b) Caney Fork (c) Duck

_____ 8. Three important minerals mined in Tennessee have been phosphate, copper, and:
(a) coal (b) uranium (c) silver

_____ 9. What is the Tennessee state bird?
(a) robin (b) whippoorwill (c) mockingbird

_____ 10. What is the official Tennessee state wild animal?
(a) rabbit (b) raccoon (c) skunk

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 2 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The manufacturing of many wood products, the presence of cedar glades, and the large number of state forests all indicate the importance in Tennessee of:
(a) trees (b) flowers (c) limestone
- _____ 2. McMinnville and Warren County are considered the
(a) log home capital of the world
(b) plant nursery capital of the world
(c) barbecue capital of the world
- _____ 3. The number one business in Tennessee is:
(a) sports (b) car manufacturing (c) agriculture
- _____ 4. The top three cash crops grown in Tennessee are tobacco, soybeans, and:
(a) cotton (b) bananas (c) potatoes
- _____ 5. The presence of the Borden, Carnation, Turner, Purity, and Mayfield companies in Tennessee shows the importance of _____ products
(a) flower (b) milk or dairy (c) steel
- _____ 6. Shelbyville is home to what kind of national celebration each year?
(a) mule show (b) fireworks (c) walking horse
- _____ 7. Martha White, White Lily, and Sunbeam are examples of this kind of products made in Tennessee:
(a) meat (b) bakery (c) dairy
- _____ 8. JFG, Maxwell House, and American Ace are examples of this kind of product made in Tennessee:
(a) cola drinks (b) sausage (c) coffee
- _____ 9. Has Tennessee's population increased or decreased in the last ten years?
(a) increased (b) decreased
- _____ 10. The population of Tennessee is about 16%:
(a) white (b) black (c) Hispanic

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 3 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The largest Native American tribe that lived in Tennessee lived in the eastern part of the state. They were the
(a) Chickasaw (b) Choctaw (c) Cherokee
- _____ 2. A large number of people leaving one area and going to live in a different area, perhaps because of famine or the desire for more land, is called a:
(a) culture (b) people movement (c) clan gathering
- _____ 3. A tribe that lived in northern Mississippi and Alabama and hunted in West Tennessee was the:
(a) Shawnee (b) Pueblo (c) Chickasaw
- _____ 4. The Cherokee believed in a Chief Supreme Being called:
(a) Joshua (b) Yehowah (c) the Great White Father
- _____ 5. The Cherokee who lived west of the Appalachians were called:
(a) Overhill (b) Riverside (c) Distant
- _____ 6. The first European to encounter Indian tribes in Tennessee was:
(a) Christopher Columbus (b) Hernando de Soto (c) John Cabot
- _____ 7. Boots worn by Cherokee women were adorned with:
(a) bells (b) ribbon (c) animal fur
- _____ 8. The Cherokee nation was divided into seven:
(a) clans (b) companies (c) districts
- _____ 9. When missionaries introduced Christianity to the Cherokee, many of the Cherokee:
(a) resisted Christianity
(b) accepted Christianity
(c) killed the missionaries
- _____ 10. The Cherokee town that later gave its name to a state was:
(a) Cum-ber-land (b) Vol-un-teer (c) Tanasi

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 4 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. Hernando de Soto was an explorer from:
(a) England (b) France (c) Spain
- _____ 2. Marquette and Joliet were explorers from:
(a) England (b) France (c) Spain
- _____ 3. The area of Memphis was once known as:
(a) Cairo (b) Chickasaw Bluffs (c) Cookeville
- _____ 4. An early English explorer who came to Tennessee through the Cumberland Gap and named the Cumberland Gap, Cumberland River, and Cumberland Plateau was:
(a) Thomas Walker (b) Daniel Boone (c) Robert LaSalle
- _____ 5. Fort Loudon in East Tennessee was a British outpost involved in the:
(a) French and Indian War (b) Revolutionary War (c) Civil War
- _____ 6. An unusual group called white people by explorers were the:
(a) Timberlakes (b) Melungeons (c) Oconastota
- _____ 7. The group mentioned in the previous question called themselves:
(a) Spanish (b) English (c) Portyghee
- _____ 8. Some men were called longhunters because:
(a) they could shoot accurately from a long way off.
(b) they stayed gone hunting for a long time.
(c) they had long beards.
- _____ 9. Thomas Spencer, who lived for a time in a hollow tree, had the nickname of:
(a) Bigfoot (b) Interstate (c) Crab Orchard
- _____ 10. William Bean, James Robertson, and Landon Carter were some of the first settlers in the East Tennessee area called:
(a) Atlantis (b) Beanville (c) Watauga

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 5 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The French Lick (later called Nashborough or Nashville) was settled by two groups from East Tennessee, led by James Robertson and:
(a) Kasper Mansker (b) Bigfoot Spencer (c) John Donelson
- _____ 2. The settlement of Nashborough took place in 1779-80, during what war?
(a) French and Indian War (b) Revolutionary War (c) War of 1812
- _____ 3. A small settlement on the frontier that served as a meeting place, a fort during Indian attacks, and an inn for settlers was called a:
(a) station (b) barracks (c) embankment
- _____ 4. The document that began the government for the settlement of Nashborough is called the:
(a) Declaration of Independence
(b) Articles of Confederation
(c) Cumberland Compact
- _____ 5. The typical pioneer cabin had:
(a) one room (b) four rooms (c) two floors
- _____ 6. At first, most of the education for children of settlers that was done on the frontier was carried out:
(a) in large centralized schools (b) in small colleges (c) at home
- _____ 7. The French Canadian believed to be the first white settler in the Nashville area was:
(a) Jacque Marquette (b) Timothy Demonbreun (c) Kasper Mansker
- _____ 8. The name of Nashborough was changed to Nashville because
(a) a mistake had been made in the original charter for the city
(b) it was being confused with Nashborough, North Carolina
(c) the people wanted to change from a British-sounding name to a French-sounding name
- _____ 9. The man called the Father of Middle Tennessee was:
(a) James Robertson (b) John Donelson (c) Andrew Jackson
- _____ 10. John Donelson's daughter Rachel grew up to marry:
(a) Israel Putnam (b) Andrew Jackson (c) Kasper Mansker

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 6 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. Overmountain men helped win the decisive Revolutionary War battle of:
(a) Bunker Hill (b) Yorktown (c) King's Mountain
- _____ 2. Clarksville, Shelby County, and Putnam County are all named for:
(a) governors (b) Revolutionary War heroes (c) women
- _____ 3. The attempt by some people in East Tennessee to form a new state was called the state of:
(a) Washington (b) Jefferson (c) Franklin
- _____ 4. Before it became a state, Tennessee was known as the:
(a) Northwest Territory (b) Southwest Territory (c) Florida Territory
- _____ 5. Tennessee was which state to join the Union?
(a) 13th (b) 16th (c) 26th
- _____ 6. Tennessee became a state in what year?
(a) 1776 (b) 1786 (c) 1796
- _____ 7. The settlement of White's Fort became what city?
(a) Knoxville (b) Cookeville (c) Nashville
- _____ 8. The first governor of the state of Tennessee was:
(a) Andrew Jackson (b) Daniel Boone (c) John Sevier
- _____ 9. The political leader who signed the Constitution, was Tennessee's territorial governor, and was one of Tennessee's first senators was:
(a) William Blount (b) Davy Crockett (c) Andrew Jackson
- _____ 10. The first capital of Tennessee was:
(a) Johnson City (b) Watauga (c) Knoxville

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 7 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. Most of the first settlers in what would become Tennessee were:
(a) English Methodists (b) German Quakers (c) Scots-Irish Presbyterians
- _____ 2. The first Presbyterian minister to settle in what would become Tennessee was:
(a) John Wesley (b) Samuel Doak (c) Jonathan Edwards
- _____ 3. The growth of the Methodist Church in Tennessee was helped by:
(a) a high birth rate (b) a split among Baptists (c) circuit-riding preachers
- _____ 4. Interest in religion on the frontier increased through:
(a) camp meetings
(b) Bible correspondence courses
(c) the appearance of a comet
- _____ 5. The first denomination that was started in Tennessee was the:
(a) Tennessee Baptist Convention
(b) Cumberland Presbyterian Church
(c) Cleveland Church of God
- _____ 6. The first schools in Tennessee were:
(a) home schools (b) private academies (c) public universities
- _____ 7. The first organized schools in Tennessee:
(a) were begun by ministers and taught spiritual truths
(b) were kept strictly secular and said nothing about the Bible
(c) made their organizers very wealthy
- _____ 8. A center for religious publishing is:
(a) Knoxville (b) Nashville (c) Cookeville
- _____ 9. Churches of Christ are part of what is called the:
(a) Progressive Movement
(b) Pedobaptist Movement
(c) Restoration Movement
- _____ 10. Being a preacher on the frontier could often be:
(a) easy (b) dangerous (c) boring

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 8 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The fastest growth in Tennessee during the early 1800s was in:
(a) East Tennessee (b) Middle Tennessee (c) West Tennessee
- _____ 2. Meriwether Lewis is associated with Tennessee history because:
(a) he was born in Tennessee
(b) he served as governor of Tennessee
(c) he died in Tennessee
- _____ 3. Tennessee got its nickname of “The Volunteer State” because:
(a) so many men volunteered for army service during the Revolutionary War
(b) so many men volunteered for army service during the War of 1812
(c) so many men volunteered to move to West Tennessee when it opened for settlement.
- _____ 4. Reelfoot Lake was formed:
(a) by earthquakes in 1811 and 1812.
(b) by Indian workers overseen by Andrew Jackson
(c) by slaves creating a port on the Mississippi River
- _____ 5. Andrew Jackson moved to Tennessee:
(a) as a land speculator (b) to practice law (c) to lead the state militia
- _____ 6. Andrew Jackson became a national hero:
(a) by defeating the British at the Battle of New Orleans
(b) at the Battle of King’s Mountain
(c) by rescuing Rachel Donelson from the Indians
- _____ 7. Andrew Jackson was prevented from winning the presidential election of 1824:
(a) by a mistake in counting ballots
(b) by a technicality in the Constitution
(c) by what he believed to be a corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay
- _____ 8. When Jackson was elected president in 1828:
(a) he was the first president from west of the Appalachian Mountains
(b) he was the first president to have previous military experience
(c) he wanted John Quincy Adams to be his vice-president
- _____ 9. The Whig Party was formed primarily:
(a) to encourage the wearing of wigs
(b) to oppose the policies of Jackson
(c) to oppose slavery
- _____ 10. John Bell and Hugh Lawson White:
(a) were presidential candidates
(b) served in Jackson’s cabinet
(c) were Whig governors of Tennessee

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 9 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. Attakullakulla was a:
(a) city (b) horse (c) Cherokee
- _____ 2. Dragging Canoe told Richard Henderson that he was buying:
(a) a gold mine (b) a dark and bloody land (c) a good boat
- _____ 3. West Tennessee was a hunting ground for the:
(a) Chickasaw (b) Cherokee (c) Apache
- _____ 4. The purchase of West Tennessee from the Indians was accomplished by Andrew Jackson and:
(a) Davy Crockett (b) Isaac Shelby (c) Dragging Canoe
- _____ 5. The Cherokee had a newspaper, a capital, and a:
(a) railroad (b) wool factory (c) constitution
- _____ 6. The removal of the Cherokee from the eastern United States to Oklahoma is called the:
(a) Trail of Tears (b) Hills of Habersham (c) White Man's Burden
- _____ 7. Nancy Ward was called:
(a) Head Honcho (b) Beloved Woman (c) Kingfisher
- _____ 8. Nancy Ward spoke at a:
(a) treaty negotiation (b) political rally (c) meeting of Congress
- _____ 9. Sequoyah created a:
(a) printing press (b) steam engine (c) syllabary
- _____ 10. Sequoyah called the pages of written English that he saw:
(a) smoke signals (b) talking leaves (c) crazy pages

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 11 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The first “highways” of transportation in Tennessee were:
(a) trees (b) rivers (c) mountains
- _____ 2. An invention in the early 1800s that helped make river traffic go faster was the:
(a) channel marker (b) flatboat (c) steamboat
- _____ 3. Avery Trace was:
(a) a road cut from East Tennessee to Nashville
(b) a channel dug in the Tennessee River
(c) the first railroad in Tennessee
- _____ 4. Riverboat men returned to Tennessee from New Orleans by walking along:
(a) the Mississippi River (b) the Natchez Trace (c) Interstate 40
- _____ 5. Railroad builders wanted to receive help from:
(a) England (b) steamboat companies (c) state governments
- _____ 6. The Civil War had an impact on railroads in Tennessee in that:
(a) much track was destroyed
(b) much new track was laid during the war
(c) a new line was built from Chattanooga to Richmond, Virginia
- _____ 7. Many of the early factories in Tennessee were:
(a) automobile manufacturing plants
(b) railroad manufacturing plants
(c) woolen and cotton mills
- _____ 8. A mineral that was mined and refined early in Tennessee’s history was:
(a) iron (b) uranium (c) silver
- _____ 9. Montgomery Bell was:
(a) an iron bell rung once a year in Montgomery County (Clarksville)
(b) a businessman who owned a large iron furnace
(c) a warning bell for when people came out of a tunnel
- _____ 10. Bell used his own money to:
(a) send some of his former slaves to Liberia in Africa
(b) build the first state park in Tennessee
(c) establish a school system in Dickson

- _____ 1. The new Tennessee state constitution in 1834:
(a) gave free blacks the right to vote
(b) took away free blacks' right to vote
- _____ 2. The number of state senators in the Tennessee legislature is what fraction of the number of members in the House of Representatives?
(a) 1/3 (b) 1/4 (c) 1/2
- _____ 3. In 1843, the permanent capital for the state of Tennessee was chosen. It was:
(a) Knoxville (b) Nashville (c) Memphis
- _____ 4. The architect who designed the state capitol building is buried:
(a) in Arlington National Cemetery
(b) in Knoxville
(c) in the capitol building
- _____ 5. A key battle in Texas' struggle for independence was at:
(a) the Alamo (b) Cerro Gordo (c) Pancho Villa
- _____ 6. Two former Tennesseans involved in Texas' fight for independence were Sam Houston and:
(a) Fess Parker (b) Daniel Boone (c) Davy Crockett
- _____ 7. James K. Polk developed the nickname of:
(a) Polk Salad Jimmy (b) Young Hickory (c) Who's He J.K.P.
- _____ 8. James K. Polk was living in what town when he was elected president?
(a) Bucksnort (b) Memphis (c) Columbia
- _____ 9. While Davy Crockett lived in Tennessee, he served in the
(a) U.S. House of Representatives
(b) French Foreign Legion
(c) Coast Guard
- _____ 10. Sam Houston held what office in both Tennessee and Texas?
(a) governor (b) senator (c) mayor

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 13 Quiz

Name _____

The answers to the questions are found in the word bank below. The word bank has more words than you will need.

1. Large southern farms were called _____.
2. In the South at the start of the Civil War, there were about four million _____.
3. The area of Tennessee where there were relatively fewer slaves was _____.
4. Newspapers published in Tennessee, such as the *Manumission Intelligencer* and the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, were devoted to the cause of _____.
5. Two events in 1831 made people in the South more defensive about slavery. One was the publication of *The Liberator*. The other was the _____.
6. A book that angered the South and made people in the North more aware of the realities of slavery was _____.
7. The raid on the army arsenal at Harper's Ferry was led by _____.
8. The experiment near Memphis in training blacks to live independently with whites was called _____.
9. The secret network of hiding places that helped slaves escape from the South was called the _____.
10. In June of 1861, the majority of Tennesseans voted to _____ from the Union.

John Brown	plantations	log cabins	Gone With the Wind
Abraham Lincoln	slaves	freeing slaves	Santa Fe Trail
Robert E. Lee	East Tennessee	Underground Railroad	Harriet Stowe
Uncle Tom's Cabin	secede	Nat Turner Rebellion	Middle Tennessee
Nashoba	blend	Rugby	free blacks

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 14 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. When the Civil War broke out, many people in East Tennessee:
(a) wanted to stay with the Union
(b) bought slaves to protect themselves
(c) moved to Cuba to avoid the war
- _____ 2. Confederate forces surrendered to the Union army led by U. S. Grant at Fort Henry and:
(a) Fort Sumter (b) Fort Ticonderoga (c) Fort Donelson
- _____ 3. The terribly costly two-day battle on the Tennessee River in West Tennessee is known as:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Shiloh (c) Dumbarton Oaks
- _____ 4. The Emancipation Proclamation:
(a) proclaimed that prisoners of war would be exchanged
(b) declared that the South was free of the North
(c) said that slaves in rebellious states were free.
- _____ 5. Lookout Mountain was the scene of the Battle of:
(a) Franklin (b) Knoxville (c) Chattanooga
- _____ 6. The battles of Franklin and Nashville were:
(a) surprise victories for the Confederacy
(b) the last major fighting in the Civil War west of the Appalachians
(c) proof that slaves did not need to go free
- _____ 7. David Farragut from near Knoxville
(a) led the Confederate army after Lee resigned
(b) served in the Union Navy and captured New Orleans
(c) helped U.S. Grant at Chickamauga
- _____ 8. After Union forces took Knoxville, Confederate troops attacked them at:
(a) Fort Sanders (b) Fort Loudon (c) Fort Benning
- _____ 9. The "Boy Hero of the Confederacy" was:
(a) Sam Watkins (b) Sam Davis (c) Sam Shepherd
- _____ 10. Mary Frances "Fannie" Battle was:
(a) a woman who dressed as a Union soldier
(b) a nurse for the Confederate army
(c) a spy who helped the Confederate army

True or False.

- _____ 1. Some churches closed during the Civil War.
- _____ 2. Some southerners moved away from the South after the Civil War.
- _____ 3. The Confederacy did not have to borrow any money to finance its war effort.
- _____ 4. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves in several ways.
- _____ 5. U. S. Grant was military governor of Tennessee.
- _____ 6. Tennessee was the first state to leave the Union and the last state to rejoin it.
- _____ 7. Matthew Fontaine Maury was an expert in ocean navigation.
- _____ 8. Leonidas Polk was a conscientious objector and did not fight during the Civil War because he was an Episcopal bishop.
- _____ 9. Sam Watkins was an ordinary Confederate soldier from Tennessee who recorded his memoirs of the war.
- _____ 10. To his dying day, Sam Watkins believed that secession was right.

- _____ 1. The people who took advantage of the problems in the South after the Civil War were called:
(a) bedbugs and billybags
(b) woofers and tweeters
(c) carpetbaggers and scalawags
- _____ 2. The former Methodist minister who became governor after the war was:
(a) Preacher Thompson (b) Parson Brownlow (c) Brother Love
- _____ 3. President Johnson and Congress disagreed over:
(a) how much former soldiers should be paid
(b) how to readmit the southern states into the Union
(c) when Congress should meet with the president
- _____ 4. When the Senate held an impeachment trial against Johnson:
(a) he was found not guilty by one vote
(b) he was convicted and removed from office
(c) the Supreme Court ended the trial before a decision was reached
- _____ 5. The government agency that helped blacks after the Civil War was the:
(a) Internal Revenue Service
(b) Aid to Colored People
(c) Freedmen's Bureau
- _____ 6. The group formed in Pulaski that wound up committing violence against blacks was the:
(a) Anti-Black Brigade (b) Novus Ordo Seclorum (c) Ku Klux Klan
- _____ 7. The Coal Creek War was about:
(a) the price paid for coal
(b) conflicting claims to certain mines
(c) the use of prisoners to mine the coal
- _____ 8. The greatest progress in education in Tennessee after the war came with:
(a) public kindergartens (b) homeschool laws (c) colleges and universities
- _____ 9. Andrew Johnson was from Greeneville in:
(a) East Tennessee (b) Middle Tennessee (c) West Tennessee
- _____ 10. After he left the presidency, Johnson was elected:
(a) mayor of Greeneville (b) U.S. Senator (c) governor of Tennessee

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 17 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. After the Civil War, tobacco farming, coal mining, and manufacturing in Tennessee:
(a) increased (b) decreased (c) were discontinued
- _____ 2. Jere Baxter and Casey Jones are Tennesseans associated with:
(a) horse racing (b) copper mining (c) railroading
- _____ 3. Race riots and yellow fever outbreaks occurred after the Civil War in:
(a) Knoxville (b) Memphis (c) Kingsport
- _____ 4. The War of the Roses was:
(a) an attempt to renew the Civil War
(b) a battle over growing rights for a certain kind of rose
(c) two brothers running against each other for governor
- _____ 5. The Prohibition movement wanted to outlaw:
(a) the sale of alcoholic beverages
(b) the sale of cars
(c) the sale of tobacco
- _____ 6. Tom Ryman was:
(a) the first country music star
(b) a riverboat captain who became a believer in Christ
(c) the mayor of Nashville during the 1890s
- _____ 7. A community that seeks to create a perfect society is called:
(a) gargantuan (b) hedonistic (c) utopian
- _____ 8. The community begun by Englishman Thomas Hughes to give sons of aristocrats a place to live and work was called:
(a) Pleasant Hill (b) Rugby (c) Bristol
- _____ 9. The celebration of Tennessee's 100th anniversary as a state was held in Nashville in:
(a) Centennial Park (b) Shelby Park (c) Capitol Park
- _____ 10. The most lasting monument to the 100th anniversary celebration is
(a) the Memphis pyramid
(b) the Chattanooga Choo-Choo
(c) the Parthenon

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 18 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The Black Patch Wars had to do with:
(a) pirates (b) corn (c) tobacco
- _____ 2. In 1918 and 1919, the world suffered an epidemic of:
(a) smallpox (b) influenza (b) measles
- _____ 3. The town begun as an alcohol-free community was:
(a) Bristol (b) Nashville (c) Harriman
- _____ 4. Prohibition laws were passed in Tennessee:
(a) before national prohibition went into effect
(b) at the same time that national prohibition laws went into effect
(c) after national prohibition went into effect
- _____ 5. Women's suffrage refers to:
(a) women suffering as housewives
(b) women's right to vote
(c) women suffering in factories
- _____ 6. Women throughout America got the right to vote because:
(a) a legislator's mother sent him a telegram
(b) the leading opponent to women voting had appendicitis
(c) women paid legislators to vote for the Constitutional amendment
- _____ 7. Churches in the Restoration Movement divided because of:
(a) liberal versus conservative differences, especially over instrumental music
(b) conflict over the role of women in the church
(c) whether to build church buildings or continue having house churches
- _____ 8. The Church of God in Christ and the Church of God of Prophecy are examples of:
(a) Old Paths religion (b) Pentecostalism (c) Unitarianism
- _____ 9. World War I was known at the time as:
(a) the Second Prussian War (b) the Great War (c) the Euro-American War
- _____ 10. The greatest hero of World War I was:
(a) Richard Demonbreun (b) Luke Lea (c) Alvin York

- _____ 1. The biggest change under Governor Austin Peay was:
(a) the Tennessee National Guard
(b) a state income tax
(c) improvements in the state's road system
- _____ 2. The park that was begun in the 1920s and dedicated by Franklin Roosevelt was:
(a) Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(b) Reelfoot Lake State Park
(c) Cane Creek Park
- _____ 3. The live country music radio program begun in 1927 in Nashville was the:
(a) Haymarket Hoedown
(b) Grand Ole Opry
(c) Saturday Night Barn Dance
- _____ 4. The large industry based in Kingsport that makes photography film is:
(a) Polaroid (b) Eastman Kodak (c) Fuji Film
- _____ 5. The Aluminum Corporation of America built a company town called:
(a) Reynolds (b) Waxpaperville (c) Alcoa
- _____ 6. The man who made the theory of evolution well-known was:
(a) Enrico Fermi (b) Charles Darwin (c) William Jennings Bryan
- _____ 7. The Scopes Trial was held in:
(a) Nashville (b) Soddy-Daisy (c) Dayton
- _____ 8. The lawyers involved in the Scopes Trial were William Jennings Bryan and:
(a) John Scopes (b) Clarence Darrow (c) John Philip Sousa
- _____ 9. The outcome of the Scopes Trial was that:
(a) Scopes was found guilty but the verdict was reversed on appeal
(b) Scopes was found innocent
(c) Scopes was found guilty and hanged
- _____ 10. A group of people that controls votes and can decide who gets elected is called a:
(a) political dishwasher (b) political crump (c) political machine

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 20 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. October 1929 brought economic trouble with the crash of the:
(a) stock market (b) Hindenberg (c) commodity market
- _____ 2. The hard times of the 1930s were called the:
(a) Great Panic (b) Great Disaster (c) Great Depression
- _____ 3. The program to build dams for flood control and electricity production is the:
(a) TVA (b) Civilian Conservation Corps (c) Hydropower Project
- _____ 4. Dams built on the Tennessee River helped with recreation, electricity, and:
(a) fish production (b) navigation (c) tree preservation
- _____ 5. The Civilian Conservation Corps helped build:
(a) the state capital (b) state parks (c) state railroads
- _____ 6. The President who led the New Deal was:
(a) Herbert Hoover (b) Franklin Roosevelt (c) Calvin Coolidge
- _____ 7. The planned rural community in Cumberland County was called:
(a) Crossville (b) Muddy Pond (c) Homesteads
- _____ 8. The farm in Giles County named for a candy bar is:
(a) Butterfinger Estates (b) Milky Way Farms (c) Baby Ruth Acres
- _____ 9. The Church family in Memphis was influential in:
(a) the milk business (b) the music business (c) politics
- _____ 10. **Let Us Now Praise Famous Men** is a book about:
(a) presidents (b) airplane pilots (c) farm families

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 21 Quiz

Name _____

1. The Japanese attack on this American naval base brought the U.S. into World War II. 1. _____
2. Adolph Hitler was the dictator of this European country. 2. _____
3. These were brought to Tennessee from other countries during the war. 3. _____
4. This was the invasion of Allied troops into Europe that helped end the war. 4. _____
5. This Army facility at Clarksville trained many men for the war. 5. _____
6. This facility for recruits, named for a Civil War general, was near Tullahoma. 6. _____
7. This is a factory in West Tennessee that produces ammunition. 7. _____
8. A company in Chattanooga made these for soldiers to eat. 8. _____
9. Women who served in the Women's Army Corps were called this. 9. _____
10. People grew these for their families so that soldiers would have more food. 10. _____

victory gardens

WACs

K-Rations

Fort Campbell

Camp Forrest

Germany

prisoners of war

Milan Arsenal

Pearl Harbor

D-Day

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 22 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. The Manhattan Project:
(a) was the American effort to develop an atomic bomb
(b) was the effort to clean up Manhattan during World War II
(c) was the effort to get people to move out of Manhattan
- _____ 2. The secret city built to help develop atomic research was:
(a) Old Hickory (b) Secretville (c) Oak Ridge
- _____ 3. Cordell Hull from Byrdstown, Tennessee was President Franklin Roosevelt's:
(a) Secretary of the Treasury
(b) Secretary of State
(c) Vice-President
- _____ 4. Hull won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in:
(a) helping start the United Nations
(b) helping to end World War II
(c) helping rebuild Germany after the war
- _____ 5. Cornelia Fort was:
(a) a spy (b) an airplane pilot (c) a singer
- _____ 6. Gordon Browning, Prentice Cooper, and Jim Nance McCord were all:
(a) military leaders from Tennessee during World War II
(b) governors of Tennessee during the 1940s
(c) recipients of the Congressional Medal of Honor from Tennessee
- _____ 7. The event that brought the United States into World War II was:
(a) the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor
(b) the sinking of the *Titanic*
(c) the election of Franklin Roosevelt
- _____ 8. The first part of a new soldier's time in the army is called:
(a) recruiting station (b) basic training (c) first steps
- _____ 9. American troops invaded France on D-Day after spending several months preparing in:
(a) Canada (b) Belgium (c) Great Britain
- _____ 10. A difficult battle for the Allies during World War II was called:
(a) the Battle of the Hill
(b) the Battle of the River
(c) the Battle of the Bulge

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 23 Quiz

Name _____

- _____ 1. Over 800 Tennesseans died during the:
(a) 1952 polio outbreak (b) Korean War (c) 1951 Chattanooga fire
- _____ 2. The *U.S.S. Nautilus*, captained by Tennessean William Anderson, was:
(a) the first atomic-powered submarine
(b) the first submarine to travel underneath the North Pole
(c) both of the above
- _____ 3. The leap-frogging of Frank Clement and Buford Ellington refers to:
(a) how the two men chased each other in the furniture business
(b) how the two men competed in building bigger and bigger houses
(c) how the two men succeeded each other as governor
- _____ 4. Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore, Sr. were:
(a) U.S. Senators from Tennessee during the 1950s
(b) governors of Tennessee during the 1950s
(c) opponents in the 1960 election for president.
- _____ 5. The practice of maintaining separate facilities for blacks and whites is called:
(a) segregation (b) obfuscation (c) amortization
- _____ 6. The U.S. Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education* dealt with:
(a) integration of swimming pools
(b) Communist infiltration of government
(c) integration of public schools
- _____ 7. Clinton, Tennessee was in the national news in 1956 because of:
(a) a nuclear accident at nearby Oak Ridge
(b) the integration of Clinton High School
(c) Olympic champion Bobby Cain
- _____ 8. The practice of blacks taking seats in white-only restaurants was called:
(a) eat-in (b) stand-in (c) sit-in
- _____ 9. Elvis Presley made his first recordings in:
(a) Memphis (b) Tupelo (c) Nashville
- _____ 10. Elvis Presley died at age 42 in 1977 from:
(a) cancer
(b) an automobile accident
(c) heart failure and complications from drug abuse

- _____ 1. The Supreme Court case *Baker v. Carr* dealt with the issue of:
(a) cooking (b) driving (c) voting
- _____ 2. Howard Baker was:
(a) the first elected Republican U.S. Senator from Tennessee
(b) the first Democratic governor of Tennessee in the twentieth century
(c) the first U.S. President from Tennessee
- _____ 3. A change that took place at the University of Tennessee in 1961 was:
(a) the move to Knoxville from Maryville
(b) the admission of black students
(c) the start of its medical school
- _____ 4. The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. occurred in:
(a) Memphis (b) Chattanooga (c) Nashville
- _____ 5. The first American killed in Vietnam was:
(a) a woman (b) a civilian (c) from Tennessee
- _____ 6. Tennessee's official state poem was written by:
(a) a prisoner of war in Vietnam
(b) a university professor
(c) a woman in Monteagle
- _____ 7. During the Watergate investigation, Howard Baker:
(a) said the President did nothing wrong
(b) helped find out what the President knew and when he knew it
(c) resigned from the Senate
- _____ 8. An attorney for the Republicans on the Senate Watergate committee was:
(a) Howard Baker (b) Fred Thompson (c) Bill Frist
- _____ 9. A major change in transportation in Tennessee in the 1950s and 1960s was:
(a) the first airport in the state
(b) a sharp increase in railroad mileage
(c) the building of Interstate highways
- _____ 10. Columbia State Community College was a milestone because it was:
(a) the first community college in the state
(b) the first college in Tennessee to enroll blacks
(c) the first college in Middle Tennessee

- _____ 1. Nissan and Saturn are:
(a) governors of Tennessee
(b) car manufacturers in Tennessee
(c) rock groups from Tennessee
- _____ 2. Suburban shopping malls are evidence of:
(a) the spreading out of population away from downtown areas
(b) the success of five-and-ten stores
(c) demographic integration of heterogeneous agriculture
- _____ 3. A major industry in Tennessee is:
(a) coastal surfing (b) tourism (c) big game hunting
- _____ 4. Opry Mills and Dollywood are:
(a) two popular tourist attractions in Tennessee
(b) two car manufacturers in Tennessee
(c) two rock groups from Tennessee
- _____ 5. After Lamar Alexander was governor, he served as:
(a) U.S. Secretary of Commerce
(b) U.S. Secretary of Education
(c) U.S. Ambassador to Chile
- _____ 6. Ned McWherter was governor when what program started?
(a) TennCare (b) HealthNet (c) MedFirst
- _____ 7. Governor Don Sundquist has promoted the idea of a state:
(a) license plate (b) water policy (c) income tax
- _____ 8. The fact that several people from Tennessee have won Nobel Prizes says:
(a) Tennesseans should have high goals for their lives
(b) football is all that really matters in Tennessee
(c) success will always go to the other guy
- _____ 9. The theme of the 1984 Knoxville World's Fair was:
(a) football (b) computers (c) energy
- _____ 10. Bill Frist was:
(a) a heart surgeon who became a U.S. Senator
(b) the commander of Tennessee's troops in the Persian Gulf War
(c) honorary chairman of Homecoming '86

- _____ 1. The Tennessee legislature is called the:
(a) Parliament (b) Congress (c) General Assembly
- _____ 2. The most important work of the legislature is:
(a) deciding on a budget for the state government
(b) choosing justices for the state supreme court
(c) listening to the governor's ideas
- _____ 3. The Tennessee Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Comptroller of the Treasury are called:
(a) constitutional officers
(b) the judicial branch
(c) the State Senate
- _____ 4. The chairmen of the state House of Representatives and of the state Senate are called:
(a) president (b) speaker (c) party whip
- _____ 5. The governor of Tennessee is elected for a term of:
(a) two years (b) four years (c) six years
- _____ 6. The longest-serving governor of Tennessee was:
(a) William Carroll, for twelve years
(b) Frank Clement, for ten years
(c) Don Sundquist, for eight years
- _____ 7. The basic court in the state judicial system is called the:
(a) Municipal Court (b) General Sessions Court (c) Juvenile Court
- _____ 8. The highest court in the state system is the
(a) Court of Appeal (b) Circuit Court (c) Supreme Court
- _____ 9. Counties are considered to be:
(a) subdivisions of the state government
(b) the same as cities
(c) independent of the state government
- _____ 10. Bemis, Alcoa, Old Hickory, and Norris are examples of:
(a) ghost towns
(b) utopian communities
(c) planned communities

- _____ 1. One ethnic group that had significant numbers of settlers in Tennessee was:
(a) Irish-Africans (b) Scots-Irish (c) Irish-Germans
- _____ 2. Allardt and Hohenwald are communities influenced by immigrants from:
(a) Germany (b) Hawaii (c) Italy
- _____ 3. Brownsville has:
(a) the oldest Jewish synagogue in West Tennessee
(b) the oldest Catholic cathedral in the state
(c) the oldest Methodist meeting house in the state
- _____ 4. A famous singing group from a Tennessee university is the
(a) Martin College Chorus (b) Fisk Jubilee Singers (c) UT Warblers
- _____ 5. Lynette Cole of Columbia, Tennessee was named:
(a) Business Woman of the Year in 2000
(b) Miss USA in 2000
(c) to the state Supreme Court in 2000
- _____ 6. Bluegrass music, clogging, and unusual speech patterns are characteristics of:
(a) Appalachia (b) Obion County (c) Gallatin
- _____ 7. The novel **Christy** by Catherine Marshall tells about the people of:
(a) Nashville (b) the Upper Cumberland (c) Appalachia
- _____ 8. Illegal whiskey is called moonshine because:
(a) people believe the moon gives it its effect
(b) people often make it at night
(c) the name sunshine was taken
- _____ 9. The black population in Appalachia is:
(a) about half of the total population
(b) equal to the Hispanic population
(c) relatively small
- _____ 10. Companies that moved into Appalachia often:
(a) built modern roads and hospitals for the people
(b) brought in managers from Mexico and China to run the factories
(c) took out the resources of the region but didn't pay the people much

- _____ 1. The TSSAA oversees:
(a) spelling competitions (b) high school sports (c) road construction
- _____ 2. The Tennessee Titans are:
(a) an NFL football team (b) a WWF team (c) an NBA farm team
- _____ 3. The best record by a Tennessean in national sports competition belongs to:
(a) Johnny Majors, former UT football coach
(b) Dana Kirk, former University of Memphis basketball coach
(c) Pat Head Summitt, UT Lady Vols basketball coach
- _____ 4. The most famous Olympic athlete from Tennessee was:
(a) Wilma Rudolph (b) Lefty Frizzell (c) Dizzy Dean
- _____ 5. The first recordings of country music were made in:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Memphis (c) Bristol
- _____ 6. Eddy Arnold, Lester Flatt, and Tennessee Ernie Ford have all been stars in:
(a) professional baseball (b) country music (c) earth-moving work
- _____ 7. The “Father of the Blues” was Memphis musician:
(a) W. C. Handy (b) B. J. King (c) Elvis Costello
- _____ 8. Michael W. Smith, Stephen Curtis Chapman, and Michael Card are:
(a) contemporary Christian musicians
(b) Memphis soul musicians
(c) Grand Ole Opry legends
- _____ 9. Roy Acuff’s signature song was:
(a) Goodnight, Irene (b) Wabash Cannonball (c) Lonesome Me
- _____ 10. Minnie Pearl was known for her hats that had dangling from them:
(a) a banana (b) a ribbon (c) a price tag

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 29 Quiz

Name _____

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| _____ 1. A religious college in Tennessee | a. Alfred Leland Crabb |
| _____ 2. A denomination with its headquarters in Tennessee | b. Pat Boone |
| _____ 3. Tennessee native and author of Roots | c. Piggly-Wiggly |
| _____ 4. Peabody professor who wrote historical novels about Tennessee | d. Federal Express |
| _____ 5. First newspaper in Tennessee | e. Alex Haley |
| _____ 6. Popular singer from Tennessee | f. Knoxville Gazette |
| _____ 7. Express shipping company based in Memphis | g. Oprah Winfrey |
| _____ 8. Restaurant chain based in Mt. Juliet | h. Tennessee Wesleyan College |
| _____ 9. The first self-serve grocery store | i. Cracker Barrel |
| _____ 10. Talk show host who lived in Nashville and attended Tennessee State University | j. Church of God in Christ |

Exploring Tennessee
Unit 30 Quiz

Name _____

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| _____ 1. Near Watauga and Sycamore Shoals in East Tennessee | a. Columbia |
| _____ 2. Near the geographic center of the state | b. Knoxville |
| _____ 3. Home to Fort Campbell | c. Chattanooga |
| _____ 4. Fast growing area just south of Nashville | d. Memphis |
| _____ 5. West Tennessee city named for a president | e. Tri-Cities |
| _____ 6. Home of Lookout Mountain and Moon Pies | f. Murfreesboro |
| _____ 7. Built on a bluff above the Mississippi River | g. Williamson County |
| _____ 8. Music City, USA | h. Clarksville |
| _____ 9. Home of the University of Tennessee | i. Jackson |
| _____ 10. Mule Capital of the World | j. Nashville |

- _____ 1. The highest point in Tennessee is:
(a) Clingman's Dome (b) Cumberland Plateau (c) Mississippi Alluvial Valley
- _____ 2. Another name for the portion of the Appalachian Mountains on Tennessee's eastern border is:
(a) Catskill Mountains (b) Unaka Mountains (c) Rocky Mountains
- _____ 3. The three major divisions of Tennessee are:
(a) East, Middle, and West (b) North, Central, and South (c) Upper, Middle, and Lower
- _____ 4. The three major rivers of Tennessee are the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and the:
(a) Duck (b) Caney Fork (c) Cumberland
- _____ 5. The state bird of Tennessee is the:
(a) cardinal (b) mockingbird (c) eagle
- _____ 6. The state flower of Tennessee is the:
(a) daffodil (b) iris (c) dandelion
- _____ 7. The number one industry in Tennessee is:
(a) agriculture (b) car manufacturing (c) banking
- _____ 8. Which of the following is not one of Tennessee's top cash crops?
(a) cotton (b) soybeans (c) bananas
- _____ 9. Which of the following sweet treats was **not** invented in Tennessee?
(a) Moon Pies (b) Little Debbies (c) Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream
- _____ 10. If you took the longest possible drive through Tennessee, which direction would you drive?
(a) north to south (b) east to west
- _____ 11. The Cherokee who lived west of the Appalachian Mountains in Tennessee were called:
(a) Overhill Cherokee (b) Little Cherokee (c) Tanasi Cherokee
- _____ 12. The Chickasaw used a trail we now call the _____ Trace.
(a) Jackson (b) Nashboro (c) Natchez
- _____ 13. The Cherokee women wore _____ around their ankles.
(a) bones (b) bells (c) beads
- _____ 14. The first Europeans known to come to Tennessee were Spanish. Their leader, who is known as the first European to discover the Mississippi River, was:
(a) Hernando de Soto (b) Christopher Columbus (c) Marco Polo

- _____ 15. In 1673 French explorers sailed down the Mississippi River and stopped near Memphis at Chickasaw Bluffs. They were:
(a) Marquette and Joliet (b) de Soto and de Luna (c) Romeo and Juliet
- _____ 16. The Englishman who named the Cumberland Gap, Cumberland River, and Cumberland Plateau was:
(a) King James (b) Dr. Thomas Walker (c) Gabriel Arthur
- _____ 17. Fort Loudon was built in 1756-57 by the:
(a) French (b) Spanish (c) British
- _____ 18. When early English explorers arrived in Tennessee, they discovered a group of European people already living in the mountains of Tennessee. They called themselves Portyghee. Later, this group became known as:
(a) Spartans (b) Republicans (c) Melungeons
- _____ 19. Men who left home for a long time to hunt were called:
(a) frontiersmen (b) longhunters (c) explorers
- _____ 20. The famous longhunter who helped build the Wilderness Road through Cumberland Gap was:
(a) Davy Crockett (b) Bigfoot Spencer (c) Daniel Boone
- _____ 21. The first permanent settlement of British people in the lands of Tennessee was begun on the:
(a) Tennessee River (b) Watauga River (c) Mississippi River
- _____ 22. In 1780, Overmountain Men from Tennessee helped win the Revolutionary War battle of King's Mountain. Before they left, they gathered and heard a stirring sermon at:
(a) Sycamore Shoals (b) Fort Nashboro (c) Fort Loudon
- _____ 23. James Robertson and _____ led people to settle in the area which later became Nashville.
(a) John Donelson (b) Andrew Jackson (c) Bigfoot Spencer
- _____ 24. Before settlers from the Watauga area came to live in Nashville, a French-Canadian fur trader was already living there part of the year. His name was:
(a) Robert la Salle (b) Lafayette (c) Timothy Demonbreun
- _____ 25. Before Tennessee became a state, settlers in East Tennessee tried to form the State of:
(a) Washington (b) Jefferson (c) Franklin.
- _____ 26. Tennessee became the sixteenth state in:
(a) 1766 (b) 1786 (c) 1796
- _____ 27. The first governor of Tennessee was:
(a) Andrew Jackson (b) John Sevier (c) Austin Peay

- _____ 28. Most of the first settlers in Tennessee were Scots-Irish:
(a) Methodists (b) Baptists (c) Presbyterians
- _____ 29. Tennessee became a more religious state during the Second Great Awakening.
Many traveled long distances to hear preachers and to sing at:
(a) committee meetings (b) camp meetings (c) civic centers
- _____ 30. At first, Tennessee children learned at:
(a) home (b) government schools (c) church schools
- _____ 31. In 1811-12, God created Reelfoot Lake with the:
(a) San Francisco earthquake (b) New Madrid earthquakes (c) St. Louis volcano
- _____ 32. Andrew Jackson married:
(a) Rachel Donelson (b) Charlotte Robertson (c) Mary Sevier
- _____ 33. The first president not from Massachusetts or Virginia was:
(a) James K. Polk (b) James Madison (c) Andrew Jackson

- _____ 1. West Tennessee was a hunting ground for the:
(a) Chickasaw (b) Cherokee (c) Apache
- _____ 2. The Cherokee had a newspaper, a capital, and a:
(a) railroad (b) wool factory (c) constitution
- _____ 3. How many counties does Tennessee have?
(a) 90 (b) 95 (c) 100
- _____ 4. The settlement of Tennessee was encouraged by:
(a) the women's movement
(b) land grants given to Revolutionary War soldiers
(c) the Slaves for Profit movement
- _____ 5. When did Tennessee secede from the Union as the Civil War was starting?
(a) 1841 (b) 1851 (c) 1861
- _____ 6. When did the Civil War end and Andrew Johnson become president?
(a) 1865 (b) 1867 (c) 1869
- _____ 7. The first "highways" of transportation in Tennessee were:
(a) trees (b) mountains (c) rivers
- _____ 8. Attakullakulla and Dragging Canoe were:
(a) Cherokee villages (b) Indian leaders (c) Civil War battles
- _____ 9. The Jackson Purchase involved the area of:
(a) Middle Tennessee (b) East Tennessee (c) West Tennessee
- _____ 10. The Trail of Tears refers to:
(a) the return of Confederate soldiers after the end of the Civil War
(b) the return of the defeated American army after the Battle of New Orleans
(c) the removal of Cherokee from their homeland to new land in the west
- _____ 11. Nancy Ward was:
(a) a Beloved Woman of the Cherokee
(b) Andrew Jackson's first wife
(c) the first white woman to settle in the Nashville area
- _____ 12. The Cherokee man who developed a written language for his people was:
(a) Sequoyah (b) Timbuktu (c) Attakullakulla
- _____ 13. Avery Trace, Walton Road, and Natchez Trace were early Tennessee:
(a) settlers (b) roads (c) railroads

- _____ 14. The first capital city of the state of Tennessee was:
(a) Knoxville (b) Johnson City (c) Memphis
- _____ 15. The permanent capital of Tennessee is:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Memphis (c) Nashville
- _____ 16. A mineral that was mined and refined early in Tennessee's history was:
(a) iron (b) uranium (c) silver
- _____ 17. The border between Tennessee and North Carolina generally follows:
(a) the Tennessee River
(b) the tops of the Appalachian Mountains
(c) the Blue Ridge Parkway
- _____ 18. The president during the Mexican War was:
(a) Millard Fillmore (b) James K. Polk (c) Abraham Lincoln
- _____ 19. Two Tennesseans who helped Texas gain its independence from Mexico were:
(a) Davy Crockett and Sam Houston
(b) Sam Davis and Nathan Bedford Forrest
(c) John Donelson and James Robertson
- _____ 20. East Tennessee was home to some of the first:
(a) anti-slavery newspapers (b) steamboats (c) large cotton plantations
- _____ 21. Two early victories for the North in the Civil War were:
(a) Fort Ticonderoga and Fort Sam Houston
(b) Fort Henry and Fort Donelson
(c) Fort McHenry and Fort Lewis
- _____ 22. A bloody Civil War battle on the Tennessee River in West Tennessee was:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Shiloh (c) Cumberland Gap
- _____ 23. The Civil War battle fought near Murfreesboro was:
(a) Stones River (b) Chickamauga (c) Hendersonville
- _____ 24. The battle of Lookout Mountain occurred in:
(a) Columbia (b) Chattanooga (c) Pigeon Forge
- _____ 25. The Navy admiral born near Knoxville who fought for the North was:
(a) David Farragut (b) Sam Davis (c) William Strickland
- _____ 26. The young man from Smyrna hanged at Pulaski as a Rebel spy during the Civil War was:
(a) Sam Davis (b) Harold Spencer (c) Johnny Balthrop
- _____ 27. The "Fighting Bishop," an Episcopal bishop who became a Confederate general, was:
(a) James K. Polk (b) Leonidas Polk (c) Stanley Johnson

- _____ 28. The architect for the state capitol building was:
(a) Terrence Fuller (b) John McArthur (c) William Strickland
- _____ 29. The government agency that helped former slaves in many ways was the:
(a) Treasury Department (b) Internal Revenue Service (c) Freedmen's Bureau
- _____ 30. When the Civil War broke out, many people in East Tennessee:
(a) supported the Union (b) bought slaves (c) moved to Cuba
- _____ 31. While Davy Crockett lived in Tennessee, he served in the:
(a) U.S. House of Representatives (b) French Foreign Legion (c) Coast Guard
- _____ 32. An invention in the early 1800s that helped make river traffic go faster was the:
(a) channel marker (b) flatboat (c) steamboat
- _____ 33. To secede means:
(a) to win a battle (b) to sign a contract (c) to leave the Union

- _____ 1. People who took advantage of problems in the South after the Civil War were called:
(a) bedbugs and billybags (b) woofers and tweeters (c) carpetbaggers and scalawags
- _____ 2. When the Senate held an impeachment trial against President Andrew Johnson:
(a) he was found not guilty by one vote
(b) he was convicted and removed from office
(c) the Supreme Court ended the trial before a decision was reached
- _____ 3. The group formed in Pulaski that committed violence against blacks was the:
(a) Anti-Black Brigade (b) Novus Ordo Seclorum (c) Ku Klux Klan
- _____ 4. Andrew Johnson was from Greeneville in:
(a) East Tennessee (b) Middle Tennessee (c) West Tennessee
- _____ 5. Jere Baxter and Casey Jones are Tennesseans associated with:
(a) horse racing (b) copper mining (c) railroading
- _____ 6. Race riots and yellow fever outbreaks occurred after the Civil War in:
(a) Knoxville (b) Memphis (c) Kingsport
- _____ 7. The War of the Roses was:
(a) an attempt to renew the Civil War
(b) a battle over growing rights for a certain kind of rose
(c) two brothers running against each other for governor
- _____ 8. Tom Ryman was:
(a) the first country music star
(b) a riverboat captain who became a believer in Christ
(c) the mayor of Nashville during the 1890s
- _____ 9. The community begun by Englishman Thomas Hughes to give sons of aristocrats a place to live and work was called:
(a) Pleasant Hill (b) Rugby (c) Bristol
- _____ 10. The most lasting monument to the state's 100th anniversary celebration is
(a) the Memphis pyramid (b) the Chattanooga Choo-Choo (c) the Parthenon in Nashville
- _____ 11. The Black Patch Wars had to do with:
(a) tobacco (b) corn (c) cotton
- _____ 12. Women throughout America got the right to vote because:
(a) a legislator's mother sent him a telegram
(b) the leading opponent to women voting had appendicitis
(c) women paid legislators to vote for the Constitutional amendment

- _____ 13. World War I was known at the time as:
(a) the Second Prussian War (b) the Great War (c) the Euro-American War
- _____ 14. The greatest hero of World War I was:
(a) Richard Demonbreun (b) Luke Lea (c) Alvin York
- _____ 15. The biggest change under Governor Austin Peay was:
(a) the Tennessee National Guard
(b) a state income tax
(c) improvements in the state's road system
- _____ 16. The live country music radio program begun in 1927 in Nashville was the:
(a) Haymarket Hoedown (b) Grand Ole Opry (c) Saturday Night Barn Dance
- _____ 17. The large industry based in Kingsport that makes photography film is:
(a) Polaroid (b) Eastman Kodak (c) Fuji Film
- _____ 18. The Scopes Trial was held in:
(a) Nashville (b) Soddy-Daisy (c) Dayton
- _____ 19. The lawyers involved in the Scopes Trial were William Jennings Bryan and:
(a) John Scopes (b) Clarence Darrow (c) John Philip Sousa
- _____ 20. The outcome of the Scopes Trial was that:
(a) Scopes was found guilty but the verdict was reversed on appeal
(b) Scopes was found innocent
(c) Scopes was found guilty and imprisoned
- _____ 21. The economic hard times during the 1930s were called the:
(a) Big Blowout (b) Huge Plop (c) Great Depression
- _____ 22. A major New Deal program that affected Tennessee was the:
(a) National School Improvement
(b) Tennessee Valley Authority
(c) Brick-Making Agency
- _____ 23. The New Deal program that built parks in Tennessee was the:
(a) Civilian Conservation Corps
(b) National Rifle Association
(c) Corn and Cotton Administration
- _____ 24. The Army facility on the Tennessee-Kentucky border at Clarksville that trained men for World War II is:
(a) Camp Shelby (b) Fort Bragg (c) Fort Campbell
- _____ 25. The food prepared in Chattanooga for soldiers to eat was called:
(a) K-rations (b) canned goods (c) JFG Coffee

- _____ 26. The Manhattan Project:
- (a) was the American effort to develop an atomic bomb
 - (b) was the effort to clean up Manhattan during World War II
 - (c) was the effort to get people to move out of Manhattan
- _____ 27. The secret city built to help develop atomic research was:
- (a) Old Hickory
 - (b) Secretville
 - (c) Oak Ridge
- _____ 28. Cordell Hull from Byrdstown, Tennessee was President Franklin Roosevelt's:
- (a) Secretary of the Treasury
 - (b) Secretary of State
 - (c) Vice-President
- _____ 29. Cordell Hull won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work in:
- (a) helping start the United Nations
 - (b) helping end World War II
 - (c) helping rebuild Germany
- _____ 30. William Anderson of Tennessee was the captain of:
- (a) the first atomic-powered submarine, which went under the North Pole
 - (b) the first American spacecraft to land on the moon
 - (c) the first supersonic jet
- _____ 31. Frank Clement and Buford Ellington
- (a) were U.S. Senators from Tennessee
 - (b) served back-to-back terms as governor for 18 years
 - (c) were U.S. Congressmen from Tennessee
- _____ 32. Clinton, Tennessee was in the national spotlight in the 1950s because of:
- (a) the nuclear power plant built there
 - (b) the new interstate built through the city
 - (c) racial integration of the high school
- _____ 33. Elvis Presley made his first recordings at:
- (a) Decca Records in Nashville
 - (b) Sun Records in Memphis
 - (c) Capitol Records in Bristol

- _____ 1. Howard Baker was:
(a) the first elected Republican U.S. Senator from Tennessee
(b) the first Democratic governor of Tennessee in the twentieth century
(c) the first U.S. President from Tennessee
- _____ 2. The assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. occurred in:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Memphis (c) Nashville
- _____ 3. The first American killed in Vietnam was:
(a) a woman (b) a civilian (c) from Tennessee
- _____ 4. A major change in transportation in Tennessee in the 1950s and 1960s was:
(a) the first airport in the state
(b) a sharp increase in railroad mileage
(c) the building of Interstate highways
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- _____ 8. Governor Don Sundquist has promoted the idea of a state:
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- _____ 10. The Tennessee legislature is called the:
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(a) deciding on a budget for the state government
(b) choosing justices for the state supreme court
(c) listening to the governor's ideas
- _____ 12. The governor of Tennessee is elected for a term of:
(a) two years (b) four years (c) six years

- _____ 13. The longest-serving governor of Tennessee was:
(a) William Carroll, for 12 years
(b) Frank Clement, for 10 years
(c) Don Sundquist, for 8 years
- _____ 14. The basic court in the state judicial system is called the:
(a) Municipal Court (b) General Sessions Court (c) Juvenile Court
- _____ 15. Allardt and Hohenwald are communities influenced by immigrants from:
(a) Hawaii (b) Germany (c) Italy
- _____ 16. Brownsville has:
(a) the oldest Jewish synagogue in West Tennessee
(b) the oldest Catholic cathedral in the state
(c) the oldest Methodist meeting house in the state
- _____ 17. A famous singing group from a Tennessee university is the:
(a) Martin College Chorus (b) Fisk Jubilee Singers (c) UT Warblers
- _____ 18. Bluegrass music, clogging, and unusual speech patterns are characteristics of:
(a) Appalachia (b) Obion County (c) Gallatin
- _____ 19. The best record by a Tennessean in national sports competition belongs to:
(a) Johnny Majors, former UT football coach
(b) Dana Kirk, former University of Memphis basketball coach
(c) Pat Head Summitt, UT Lady Vols basketball coach
- _____ 20. The most famous Olympic athlete from Tennessee was:
(a) Wilma Rudolph (b) Lefty Frizzell (c) Dizzy Dean
- _____ 21. The first recordings of country music were made in:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Memphis (c) Bristol
- _____ 22. The “Father of the Blues” was Memphis musician:
(a) W. C. Handy (b) B. J. King (c) Elvis Costello
- _____ 23. Minnie Pearl was known for her hats that had dangling from them:
(a) a banana (b) a ribbon (c) a price tag
- _____ 24. The Tennessee native who was the author of the book **Roots** was:
(a) Alex Haley (b) William Strickland (c) James Fenimore
- _____ 25. A popular singer from Tennessee during the 1950s and early 1960s was:
(a) Alice Cooper (b) Pat Boone (c) Davy Crockett
- _____ 26. Clarence Saunders started the first self-serve grocery store called:
(a) Self-Serve City (b) Big Food Place (c) Piggly-Wiggly

- _____ 27. A television talk show host who lived in Nashville and attended Tennessee State University is:
(a) Phil Donahue (b) Oprah Winfrey (c) Stephen Colbert
- _____ 28. The city nearest the geographic center of the state is:
(a) Murfreesboro (b) Jackson (c) Johnson City
- _____ 29. The city that is home to Fort Campbell is:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Clarksville (c) Bristol
- _____ 30. The city that is the home of Lookout Mountain and Moon Pies is:
(a) Chattanooga (b) Clarksville (c) Memphis
- _____ 31. Al Gore Jr. was a Tennessee Congressman and Senator and:
(a) Secretary of Energy (b) Ambassador to Chile (c) U.S. Vice President
- _____ 32. The city built on a bluff above the Mississippi River is:
(a) Jackson (b) Memphis (c) Bluffington
- _____ 33. The city known as Music City USA is:
(a) Athens (b) Pulaski (c) Nashville