1st Mid 9 Weeks Study Guide

* How did the name “Tennessee” originate?

 Originated from an American Indian (YUCHI) word Tana-tsee.

 Refers to “where the rivers come together”

 Spelled many ways-Tansei, Tonice, Tenasis, Tunasee

* What cultures inhabited the major indigenous settlements in Tennessee?

 Paleo-means ancient, Nomads, moved around and followed food

 Coats-Hines site-found mastodon bone along with stone tools.

 Coats-Hines side proved that Paleo Indians lived in Tennessee

Archaic-hunter-gatherers, hunted animals, gathered food. Lived in rock shelters.

First group to stay in one place, created stone spears, and earliest pottery

 Woodland-lived near forests, lakes, and rivers, hunter-gatherers, farmed,

 Used bows and arrows, created pottery with designs

 Pinson Mounds-used for burial and ceremonies

 Old Stone fort-used for ceremonies

 Pinson Mounds and Old Stone Fort showed complex societies lived in TN.

 Mississippian-lived in Mississippi River Valley, mound builders, made weapons

 Pottery, and jewelry. Huntergatherers and farmers

 Chucalissa Indian Village-best preserved Prehistoric Indian Settlement

* What were the various customs and traditions of each of the pre-colonial American Indian tribes residing in TN?

 Cherokee-largest group, lived in Southeast US

 Men-hunted and traded

 Women-planted, gathered, took care of children, equal to men

 Principal Chief/Beloved Woman-leaders of Cherokee

 Had summer and winter homes

 Chickasaw-lived along rivers, lived in TN, AL, MS, KY

 Chief and village council

 Very warlike-raised sons to be brave fighters

 Couldn’t complain or show pain

 Creeks-lived in Southeast, Chattanooga, TN, AL, GA

 Hunted/farmed

 Built villages around plaza for games and ceremonies

 Biggest enemy was the Cherokee

 Shawnee-nomads, lived in wigwams, primary village in Nashville, traded with Europeans

* How did the Cumberland Gap influence migration into the Tennessee region following the Proclamation of 1763?

Proclamation of 1763-set aside land west of the Appalachian Mountains for the American Indians. It prohibited the colonists from settling there. Settlers did not like this.

The Cumberland Gap was a shortcut through the Appalachian Mountains where VA, TN, and KY meet. This shortcut was an invitation to the settlers. It influenced people to travel to the Tennessee regions and make it their home.

* How did the Wilderness Road influence migration into the Tennessee region following the Proclamation of 1763?

Daniel Boone carved a road through the Cumberland Gap by cutting down trees and making a road. Settlers sent goods back east and the road became important for trade.

* How is the Watauga Settlement significant in Tennessee History?

Dragging Canoe-son of Little Carpenter, did not like Cherokee selling sland to the Wataugans (Watauga Purchase). He disagreed with his father’s treaties and allied himself with the British to attack Fort Watauga.

John Sevier- father of Tennessee, built Fort Watauga, led attacks against the Cherokee at Chattanooga

Nancy Ward-Nanyehi, member of the Wolf Clan of the Cherokee tribe. Husband died. She took his place during the battle and was given the title of Beloved Woman. She became a peacemaker between the Cherokees and the settlers. He warned the settlers of Indian attacks.

Watauga Compact-set of laws from the Watauga Association said they were free of British Rule. First attempt at self government in the US.

* How were the Cumberland Settlements founded?

Richard Henderson from the Transylvania Land Co. sent James Robertson and John Donelson to settle the region.

* How did John Donelson help found the Cumberland Settlements?

Led a group along a water route in 30 flatboats. Left in the middle of February. Journey was deadly and dangerous. Water was rough and boats were hard to steer. Native Americans had easy shots at them.

* How did James Robertson help found the Cumberland Settlements?

Led group over land, left in October. Rode horses, walked, and drove livestock. Cumberland Gap->Wilderness Road-> Kentucky

Easier journey than over water. Group built Ft. Nashborough (Present day Nashville)

* What obstacles did the establishment of the Cumberland Settlements face?

Created Cumberland Compact to solve the problem of no laws. Like the Watauga Compact. Faced harsh winters and Native American attacks.

* How was the Battle of the Bluffs an obstacle to the establishment of the Cumberland Settlements?

Faced constant resistance by Dragging Canoe against settling in middle TN.

* How were Tennesseans (the Overmountain Men) important in the Battle of Kings Mountain during the American Revolution?

King's Mountain is unique in America's history: This battle—fought by 1,000 plus militiamen—without orders, formal military training, uniforms or provisions, and with no promise of pay—against the supposedly “superior forces” ([1](http://www.tngenweb.org/revwar/kingsmountain.html#1)) of noted English Col. Patrick Ferguson—is credited by most early historians with having changed the course of the Revolution in the South, and may have even insured that the original number of colonies in these United States of America would be thirteen, not ten.

Led by John Sevier and with a large number of soldiers from present day Tennessee.