

Name: _____

COLONIAL CHARLESTON

1. Charleston is named after King _____ of England.
2. Why did the English colonists in Charleston move their settlement to the peninsula in 1680?
 - a. They were fighting the local Kiawah people and needed a more defensible position.
 - b. The Kiawah were the colonists' allies and encouraged their move to the peninsula.
 - c. The English government ordered the colonists to move.
3. What was the most profitable crop for the colonists?
 - a. Rice
 - b. Indigo
 - c. Cotton
4. What was the purpose of the artillery pieces (or cannons) on the seawall?
 - a. To defend Charleston's harbor.
 - b. To attack the town in case of riots.
 - c. To use from onboard ships; they were only being stored on shore. Boston's _____ was the principal reason it became an economic power and one of the most important cities in all the colonies.
5. Captain Robert Smalls successfully commandeered the ship _____, sailed it past Confederate batteries, and delivered it to Federal forces.
6. The city fathers decided to build a wall around Charleston to protect it from
 - a. The French and Spanish
 - b. The Dutch
 - c. The Portuguese and British

7. What do Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and John Rutledge have in common?
- a. They were both governors of South Carolina.
 - b. They both signed the US Constitution.
 - c. They both served on the Supreme Court.
 - d. All of the above.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE AND THE OLD EXCHANGE

8. A powder magazine is a place where you can _____.
9. What is a powder horn made of and why?
- i. Metal, so it will be fireproof.
 - ii. Clay, because it is cheap.
 - iii. Cattle horn, because it is naturally waterproof.
10. The City Market dates back to _____.
11. What was the Customs House/Exchange Building used for?
- b. Taxing and regulating imported and exported goods.
 - c. Housing prisoners during the Revolutionary War.
 - d. Government functions like choosing South Carolina's delegates for the First Continental Congress.
 - e. All of the above.
12. The Exchange Building was used by the _____ for two and a half years as a military headquarters when they occupied Charleston.
13. What does the phrase "Georgian Palladian" refer to?
- a. The period in which the Exchange Building was built.
 - b. The kind of taxes that were collected on imported goods.
 - c. The architectural style of the Exchange Building.

14. What is a provost marshal?
 - a. The head jailor of a military force.
 - b. The authority in charge of regulating imports and exports.
 - c. A religious leader.
15. Why were Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward Jr., and Arthur Middleton imprisoned?
 - a. They had surrendered Charleston to the British and were considered traitors by the Americans.
 - b. They had signed the Declaration of Independence and were considered traitors by the British.
 - c. They were accused of corruption and taking bribes.

LIBERTY SQUARE AND BOONE HALL PLANTATION

16. Liberty Square was once known as _____, a center of the slave trade in Charleston where around 100,000 enslaved persons were bought and sold.
17. Slavery was one of the reasons Charleston was the
 - a. Fourth largest and wealthiest city in the colonies.
 - b. Fourth wealthiest and largest city in the colonies.
 - c. The last city in South Carolina to support joining the Revolutionary War.
18. Boone Hall's history began with a _____ to Mr. Boone's then-fiancée in 1681.
19. Boone Hall was the only
 - a. Plantation that made bricks in South Carolina.
 - b. Plantation that grew both rice and indigo.
 - c. Plantation that continued brickmaking after the emancipation of the enslaved population.
20. Where does the name "cotton gin" come from?

- a. From the gin used to make the machine run faster.
 - b. From Eli Gin, the machine's inventor.
 - c. A shortened version of the word "engine."
21. Where does the term "Gullah-Geechee" come from?
- a. From the country Angola and the Ogeechee River.
 - b. From a combination of West African words for "our language."
 - c. From the name of a traditional song.
22. What influenced the development of the Gullah language?
- a. The combination of different West African languages.
 - b. The desire to communicate quickly.
 - c. The importance of oral tradition.
 - d. All of the above.
23. Where did the tradition of sweetgrass baskets originate?
- a. Among enslaved women for domestic labor.
 - b. Among enslaved men who needed baskets to work in the fields.
 - c. After emancipation as an additional source of income.

ANTEBELLUM CHARLESTON

24. Why did Edgar Allan Poe live in/near Charleston?
- a. He was in the army and was stationed at Fort Moultrie.
 - b. He was in the navy and was stationed at Fort Sumter.
 - c. He ran a tavern on Sullivan's Island.
25. The Great Triumvirate refers to three powerful politicians: John C. _____, Henry _____, and Daniel _____.
26. Who did John C. Calhoun serve under as vice president?
- a. John Quincy Adams.

- b. Martin Van Buren.
 - c. Andrew Jackson.
 - d. Both Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.
27. What was the nullification crisis?
- a. A dispute over the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina.
 - b. The demand for agricultural products after the loss of Charleston's crops.
 - c. A dispute over states' rights and South Carolina's refusal to follow federal law.

SECESSION AND THE CIVIL WAR IN CHARLESTON

28. In 1860, the Democratic _____ was held in Charleston.
29. South Carolina was the first state to
- a. Secede from the Union.
 - b. Abolish slavery.
 - c. Elect Abraham Lincoln president.
30. What happened to Institute Hall?
- a. It was burned by the Union army in 1865.
 - b. It burned in the "Great Fire" of 1861, unrelated to the Civil War.
 - c. It was destroyed during the bombardment of Fort Sumter.
31. Why didn't the Confederates fire on Fort Sumter from the guns on the Battery?
- a. They were afraid of breaking their ceasefire with the Union.
 - b. Fort Sumter was out of range of the Battery.
 - c. The guns had already been destroyed by April 1861.
32. Under siege from the Union from 1863-1865, Charleston Harbor became
- a. The most bombarded area in North America.
 - b. The graveyard of more than fifty Confederate ships.
 - c. The last defense for the Confederate government.

33. What was the importance of rifled artillery?
- It expanded the range of Union guns, making the bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter more effective.
 - It improved the aim of the gunners at the Battery, strengthening the Confederate defense.
 - It was much more expensive, making it difficult for Confederate guns to compete.
34. Fort Sumter stands on a foundation of 70,000 tons of _____.
35. Every _____ in Fort Sumter was handmade by an enslaved person.
36. The fort was designed to mount 135 _____ and garrison 650 _____.
37. Who was Major Robert Anderson?
- The Confederate officer who ordered the attack on Fort Sumter.
 - The US commander of Fort Sumter.
 - The Confederate diplomat sent to negotiate the surrender of Fort Sumter.
38. What is a 42-pounder?
- A gun that weighs 42 pounds.
 - A gun that costs 42 pounds.
 - A gun that fires round balls weighing 42 pounds.
39. Why were the guns at Fort Sumter built to swivel around?
- To make it easier to aim at moving ships.
 - To improve conditions for hand-to-hand combat in the fort's defense.
 - Both a) and b).
40. An inverted _____ lies beneath Fort Sumter's foundations to improve its loadbearing ability.

41. How many casualties occurred during the original 34-hour bombardment?
 - a. 15.
 - b. 40.
 - c. 12.
 - d. 0.
42. How often was Fort Sumter hit by artillery when it was under siege by Union forces?
 - a. Up to fifty times a day.
 - b. Up to one hundred times a day.
 - c. Up to five hundred times a day.
43. Why did the Confederate army leave Fort Sumter?
 - a. They ran out of artillery and supplies.
 - b. General Sherman's forces were moving through South Carolina to cut off Charleston.
 - c. The Confederacy had already surrendered.
44. Charleston was known as the _____ of secession.
45. What is the significance of Battery Wagner?
 - a. The 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment led their famous charge against the battery.
 - b. Union soldiers occupied the battery after surrendering Fort Sumter.
 - c. The battery was only built after the Civil War ended as a sign of peace.
46. After Union forces reoccupied Charleston, the 54th Massachusetts made their _____ at Whilden House.

H.L HUNLEY

47. The H.L. Hunley was the first successful _____ in history.
48. What happened to the Hunley?

- a. It was captured by the Union navy and used by the Union.
 - b. It succeeded in its initial mission and went on to sink three more Union ships.
 - c. It succeeded in its initial mission but went missing and never returned to shore.
49. How did the Hunley get its name?
- a. It was named after one of its financiers, Horace Hunley.
 - b. It was named after a famous Confederate general, Henry Hunley.
 - c. It was named after its commander's hometown, Hunley, South Carolina.
50. What recent archaeological discovery was made about the Hunley's commander, Lt. George Dixon?
- a. Unlike the rest of the Hunley's crew members, Dixon was probably captured by the Union navy.
 - b. Dixon was wearing cashmere clothes and suede boots.
 - c. Dixon had a prosthetic leg.
51. Dixon's good luck charm was a _____ that had saved his life when he was shot at the Battle of Shiloh.
52. How long could the Hunley's crew safely submerge?
- a. One hour.
 - b. Two hours.
 - c. Three hours.
 - d. Four hours.
53. The top speed of the Hunley was four or five _____.
54. The Hunley _____ the USS Housatonic.
55. Block lift excavation refers to
- a. An archaeological technique used for excavating fragile materials in blocks of sediment.

- b. An archaeological technique that divides a site into historically significant blocks.
- c. An archaeological technique used to analyze stone blocks on the seafloor.

ANSWER KEY

COLONIAL CHARLESTON

- 1. Charles II
- 2. b) The Kiawah were the colonists' allies and encouraged their move to the peninsula.
- 3. a) Rice
- 4. a) To defend Charleston's harbor.
- 5. The Planter
- 6. a) The French and Spanish
- 7. b) They both signed the US Constitution.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE AND THE OLD EXCHANGE

- 8. Store gunpowder
- 9. c) Cattle horn, because it is naturally waterproof.
- 10. 1788.
- 11. d) All of the above.
- 12. British
- 13. c) The architectural style of the Exchange Building.
- 14. a) The head jailor of a military force.
- 15. b) They had signed the Declaration of Independence and were considered traitors by the British.

LIBERTY SQUARE AND BOONE HALL PLANTATION

- 16. Gadsden's Wharf
- 17. a) Fourth largest and wealthiest city in the colonies.
- 18. Land grant

- 19. c) Plantation that continued brickmaking after the emancipation of the enslaved population.
- 20. c) A shortened version of the word “engine.”
- 21. a) From the country Angola and the Ogeechee River.
- 22. d) All of the above.
- 23. b) Among enslaved men who needed baskets to work in the fields.

ANTEBELLUM CHARLESTON

- 24. a) He was in the army and was stationed at Fort Moultrie.
- 25. Calhoun, Clay, Webster.
- 26. d) Both Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams.
- 27. c) A dispute over states’ rights and South Carolina’s refusal to follow federal law.

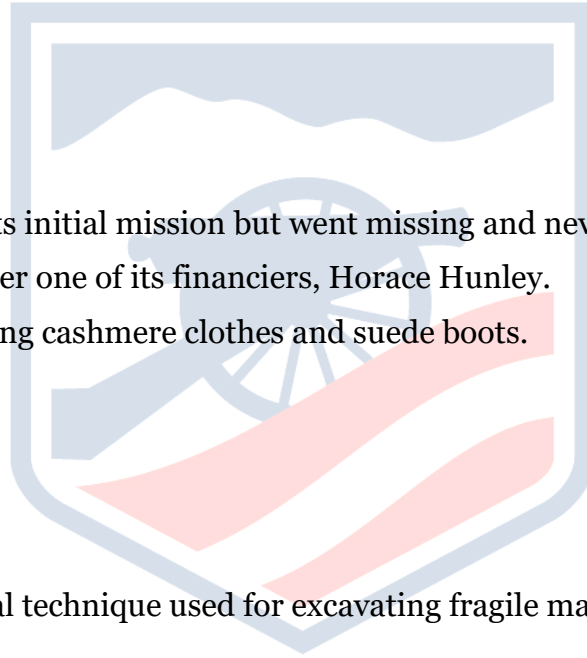
SECESSION AND THE CIVIL WAR IN CHARLESTON

- 28. Convention
- 29. a) Secede from the Union.
- 30. b) It burned in the “Great Fire” of 1861, unrelated to the Civil War.
- 31. b) Fort Sumter was out of range of the Battery.
- 32. a) The most bombarded area in North America.
- 33. a) It expanded the range of Union guns, making the bombardment of Charleston and Fort Sumter more effective.
- 34. New England granite
- 35. Brick
- 36. Cannons, soldiers
- 37. b) The US commander of Fort Sumter.
- 38. c) A gun that fires round balls weighing 42 pounds.
- 39. a) To make it easier to aim at moving ships
- 40. Arch
- 41. d) o.
- 42. c) Up to five hundred times a day.

- 43. b) General Sherman's forces were moving through South Carolina to cut off Charleston.
- 44. Cradle
- 45. a) The 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment led their famous charge against the battery.
- 46. Headquarters

H.L HUNLEY

- 47. Combat submarine
- 48. c) It succeeded in its initial mission but went missing and never returned to shore.
- 49. a) It was named after one of its financiers, Horace Hunley.
- 50. b) Dixon was wearing cashmere clothes and suede boots.
- 51. Gold coin
- 52. b) Two hours.
- 53. Knots
- 54. Sank
- 55. c) An archaeological technique used for excavating fragile materials in blocks of sediment.



AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST ★ ★ ★