



Charleston Virtual Field Trip Quiz

Name: _____

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.
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.
8. A powder magazine is a place where you can _____.

9. What is a powder horn made of and why?
- Metal, so it will be fireproof.
 - Clay, because it is cheap.
 - Cattle horn, because it is naturally waterproof.
10. The City Market dates back to _____.
11. What was the Customs House/Exchange Building used for?
- Taxing and regulating imported and exported goods.
 - Housing prisoners during the Revolutionary War.
 - Government functions like choosing South Carolina's delegates for the First Continental Congress.
 - 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?
- The period in which the Exchange Building was built.
 - The kind of taxes that were collected on imported goods.
 - The architectural style of the Exchange Building.
14. What is a provost marshal?
- The head jailor of a military force.
 - The authority in charge of regulating imports and exports.
 - A religious leader.
15. Why were Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward Jr., and Arthur Middleton imprisoned?
- They had surrendered Charleston to the British and were considered traitors by the Americans.
 - They had signed the Declaration of Independence and were considered traitors by the British.
 - They were accused of corruption and taking bribes.
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
- Fourth largest and wealthiest city in the colonies.
 - Fourth wealthiest and largest city in the colonies.
 - 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.

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 dispute over the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina.
 - The demand for agricultural products after the loss of Charleston's crops.
 - A dispute over states' rights and South Carolina's refusal to follow federal law.

28. In 1860, the Democratic _____ was held in Charleston.

29. South Carolina was the first state to
- Secede from the Union.
 - Abolish slavery.
 - Elect Abraham Lincoln president.

30. What happened to Institute Hall?
- It was burned by the Union army in 1865.
 - It burned in the "Great Fire" of 1861, unrelated to the Civil War.
 - 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?
- They were afraid of breaking their ceasefire with the Union.
 - Fort Sumter was out of range of the Battery.
 - The guns had already been destroyed by April 1861.

32. Under siege from the Union from 1863-1865, Charleston Harbor became
- The most bombarded area in North America.
 - The graveyard of more than fifty Confederate ships.
 - 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?
- 15.
 - 40.
 - 12.
 - 0.
42. How often was Fort Sumter hit by artillery when it was under siege by Union forces?
- Up to fifty times a day.
 - Up to one hundred times a day.
 - Up to five hundred times a day.
43. Why did the Confederate army leave Fort Sumter?
- They ran out of artillery and supplies.
 - General Sherman's forces were moving through South Carolina to cut off Charleston.
 - The Confederacy had already surrendered.
44. Charleston was known as the _____ of secession.
45. What is the significance of Battery Wagner?
- The 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment led their famous charge against the battery.
 - Union soldiers occupied the battery after surrendering Fort Sumter.
 - 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.
47. The *H.L. Hunley* was the first successful _____ in history.

48. What happened to the *Hunley*?
- It was captured by the Union navy and used by the Union.
 - It succeeded in its initial mission and went on to sink three more Union ships.
 - It succeeded in its initial mission but went missing and never returned to shore.
49. How did the *Hunley* get its name?
- It was named after one of its financiers, Horace Hunley.
 - It was named after a famous Confederate general, Henry Hunley.
 - 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?
- Unlike the rest of the *Hunley's* crew members, Dixon was probably captured by the Union navy.
 - Dixon was wearing cashmere clothes and suede boots.
 - 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?
- One hour.
 - Two hours.
 - Three hours.
 - 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
- An archaeological technique used for excavating fragile materials in blocks of sediment.
 - An archaeological technique that divides a site into historically significant blocks.
 - An archaeological technique used to analyze stone blocks on the seafloor.



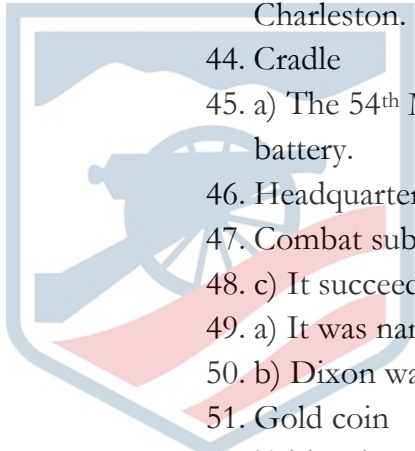
**AMERICAN
BATTLEFIELD
TRUST** ★ ★ ★

Charleston Virtual Field Trip Quiz

Answer Key

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.
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.
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.
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.
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) 0.
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
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 ★ ★ ★