

Electronic Field Trip to Fort Harrod and Fort Boonesborough

1. The first English-speaking fort west of the Allegheny Mountains was
 - A. Fort Logan
 - B. Fort Benjamin
 - C. Fort Boonesborough
 - D. Fort Harrod
2. Many settlers came to Kentucky in the late 18th century because
 - A. they were looking for coal
 - B. they were looking for land of their own
 - C. they were looking for work
 - D. they wanted to build schools
3. Captain James Harrod's group traveled to Kentucky by way of
 - A. the Cumberland Gap
 - B. wagon train from the east
 - C. horseback from the west
 - D. water from the north
4. The Cumberland Gap is
 - A. a waterfall on the northern tip of Kentucky
 - B. a formation at Red River Gorge where pioneers stopped to rest
 - C. a passageway between the Appalachian Mountains
 - D. a nickname for the Wilderness Trail
5. The Cumberland Gap is on Kentucky's
 - A. southeast border with Tennessee
 - B. southwest border with Missouri
 - C. northern border with Ohio
 - D. northeastern border with West Virginia
6. The Wilderness Trail was widened by a group led by
 - A. James Harrod
 - B. Daniel Boone
 - C. George Rogers Clark
 - D. Simon Kenton
7. Which of the following is not a reason people built forts?
 - A. They needed extra protection from attack.
 - B. They needed support in getting started on the frontier.
 - C. They hoped to live in the forts for their entire lives.
 - D. They were scouting for land of their own.

8. Forts built in Kentucky were commonly made
 - A. of wood, with a rectangular shape
 - B. of wood, with a triangular shape
 - C. of packed mud surrounding caves
 - D. of overlapping rocks
9. The Wilderness Trail was probably first used by
 - A. Daniel Boone and his group
 - B. James Harrod and his group
 - C. the Native Americans and buffalo
 - D. Simon Kenton
10. The Transylvania Company hired Daniel Boone to
 - A. widen the Wilderness Trail so horses and eventually wagons could pass
 - B. keep people from coming west of the Allegheny Mountains
 - C. fight the Native Americans
 - D. find a better route than the Wilderness Trail
11. The Transylvania Company signed the 1775 Treaty of Sycamore Shoals with
 - A. Shawnee chiefs
 - B. Cherokee chiefs
 - C. Mohawk chiefs
 - D. Iroquois chiefs
12. The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals was an attempt by the Transylvania Company to purchase the land we know as Kentucky from a Native American tribe by trading
 - A. money and goods like clothing and food
 - B. land farther west
 - C. farmland in the east
 - D. gold
13. The Iroquois, Shawnee, and Cherokee
 - A. hunted on the land we know as Kentucky
 - B. wanted people to come from the east to Kentucky
 - C. lived far away from Kentucky
 - D. refused to fight the frontiersmen
14. The person who used fire and muscle to repair tools and make new ones was the
 - A. potter
 - B. weaver
 - C. blacksmith
 - D. leader

15. Most early forts and settlements had
- A. teachers
 - B. doctors
 - C. carpenters
 - D. blacksmiths
16. A big reason for the location of Fort Harrod was the presence of
- A. the Wilderness Trail
 - B. two springs for water
 - C. coal on the hillside
 - D. nearby towns
17. A diary of William Calk, a pioneer to Kentucky in 1775, is known as
- A. a secondary source
 - B. an irrelevant source
 - C. a journalistic source
 - D. a primary source
18. The hornbook was a wooden paddle carved or painted
- A. to give farming instruction to pioneers
 - B. with ABCs, numbers, and often the Lord's Prayer
 - C. with recipes for pioneer kitchens
 - D. with animals and was used in discipline
19. The first school in Kentucky was at
- A. Fort Logan
 - B. Fort Boonesborough
 - C. Fort Harrod
 - D. Fort Campbell
20. Barter is
- A. exchanging money to purchase needed items
 - B. trading goods or services to get needed items
 - C. losing money through a bad deal
 - D. how you look for a job
21. The British, French Canadians, and Native Americans were three groups who
- A. helped encourage more settlements in Kentucky
 - B. carried information between the forts
 - C. attacked the forts
 - D. established forts in Kentucky

22. In the 18th century, people came to Kentucky because of
- A. gold for trade, forests for timber, and soil for farming
 - B. game for hunting, forests for timber, and soil for farming
 - C. coal for steam engines, gold for trade, and soil for farming
 - D. forests for timber, gasoline for machines, and soil for farming
23. In 1774 and 1775, people changed the physical environment in Kentucky to meet their needs by
- A. living in caves
 - B. using boats to come down the river
 - C. building forts, cabins, and roads
 - D. teaching children to read
24. Kentucky became a state in
- A. 1792
 - B. 1775
 - C. 1774
 - D. 1811
25. Native Americans and 18th-century settlers relied on three crops. The Native Americans called them the “three sisters” because they could be grown close together. The three crops were
- A. beans, squash, and pumpkins
 - B. squash, pumpkins, and lettuce
 - C. apples, corn, and beans
 - D. corn, beans, and squash