

1: List of TNGenWeb Counties

New Echota (Georgia) Norris Dam Oak Ridge AMSE Old Stone Fort Philadelphia (Pa) Pinson Mounds Randolph Red Clay Rugby Scopes Trial Museum Sellar's Farm Shiloh State of Franklin Stones River Sycamore Shoals Tennessee Central Railway Tennessee River Pearl Farm The Alamo (Texas) The Farm York Historic Park.

Along with projectile points common for this period, archaeologists in Williamson County have uncovered a 12,000-year-old mastodon skeleton with cut marks typical of prehistoric hunters. Excavations at Icehouse Bottom in the early 1900s uncovered evidence of human habitation dating to as early as 7,000 BC. The Pinson Mounds are the largest Middle Woodland site in the Southeastern United States, consisting of at least 12 mounds and a geometric earthen enclosure. It, along with five other Spanish forts across the region, was destroyed by natives in 1680, thereby opening the area to other European colonization. Inhabitants spoke a dialect of the Muskogean language, and lived in complex agrarian communities centered around fortified villages. The village of Tali, visited by De Soto in 1540, is believed to be the Mississippian-period village excavated at the Toqua site in the 1930s. Before European contact, they were supposedly all a loose collection of Mississippian culture city-states with their own leaders, but upon contact with Europeans, they merged into larger nations, spread out and adopted a European lifestyle, earning many of them the title of the "Civilized Tribes. These people did not develop the Mississippian culture, however, but adopted it from the Caddo people west of the Mississippi River. In the north-central region of the state were the Algonquian Cisca. France briefly established a presence at Fort Assumption during the Chickasaw Wars. As European colonists spread into the area, the native populations were forcibly displaced to the south and west, including the Muscogee, Yuchi, Chickasaw and Choctaw peoples. Nearly 17,000 Cherokee were forced to march from eastern Tennessee to the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas Territory. This came to be known as the Trail of Tears, as an estimated 4,000 Cherokee died along the way. Watauga Association[edit] During 1768, the Watauga Association met with, and leased lands belonging to, the Cherokee at Sycamore Shoals in the present day area of Elizabethton, Tennessee. The Transylvania Company paid for the land with 10,000 pounds sterling of trade goods. After the treaty was signed, frontier explorer Daniel Boone came northward to blaze the Wilderness Road, connecting the Transylvania Purchase lands with the Holston and Watauga settlements. Both the lease and the sale were considered illegal by the Crown Government, as well as by the warring Cherokee faction known as the Chickamauga, led by the war-chief, Dragging Canoe. The Chickamauga aggressively contested the westward expansion by white settlers across Tennessee throughout the Cherokee-American wars. In April 1776, the Watauga Association was reorganized as the "Washington District," allied with the colonies that were declaring independence from Great Britain. The Washington District annexation petition was first rejected by Virginia in the spring of 1776, but a similar annexation petition presented by the district to the North Carolina legislature was approved in November 1776. Government under North Carolina[edit] In the days before statehood, Tennesseans struggled to gain a political voice and suffered for lack of the protection afforded by organized government. In 1779, the newly formed Cumberland Association, under the Cumberland Compact, established Fort Nashborough on the Cumberland River, opening up a second frontier of settlement within present-day Tennessee. The Cumberland River settlements were separated from those in the east by a substantial enclave of Cherokee territory that was not formally acquired from them until 1763. After the American Revolutionary War, North Carolina did not want the trouble and expense of maintaining such distant settlements, embroiled as they were with hostile tribesmen during the Cherokee-American wars, and needing roads, forts, and open waterways. Nor could the far-flung settlers look to the national government; for under the weak, loosely constituted Articles of Confederation, it was a government in name only. State of Franklin[edit] Main article: John Sevier was named governor, and the fledgling state began operating as an independent, though unrecognized, government. At the same time, leaders of the Cumberland settlements made overtures for an alliance with Spain, which controlled the lower Mississippi River and was held responsible for inciting the Indian raids. In drawing up the Watauga and Cumberland Compacts, early Tennesseans had already exercised some of the rights of self-government and were showing signs of a willingness to take political matters into their own

hands. Such stirrings of independence caught the attention of North Carolina, which began to reassert control over its western counties. These policies and internal divisions among East Tennesseans doomed the short-lived State of Franklin, which passed out of existence by early Southwest Territory. When North Carolina ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1789, it also ceded its western lands, the "Tennessee country", to the Federal government. North Carolina had used these lands as a means of rewarding its Revolutionary War soldiers. In the Cession Act of 1790, it reserved the right to satisfy further land claims in Tennessee. The territory was divided into three districts—two for East Tennessee and one for the Mero District on the Cumberland—each with its own courts, militia and officeholders. President George Washington appointed William Blount, a prominent North Carolinian politician with extensive holdings in the western lands, territorial governor. Admission to the Union[edit] In 1796, a territorial census revealed a sufficient population for statehood. A referendum showed a three-to-one majority in favor of joining the Union. Governor Blount called for a constitutional convention to meet in Knoxville, where delegates from all the counties drew up a model state constitution and democratic bill of rights. The voters chose Sevier as governor. Tennessee leaders thereby converted the territory into a new state, with organized government and constitution, before applying to Congress for admission. Since the Southwest Territory was the first Federal territory to present itself for admission to the Union, there was some uncertainty about how to proceed, and Congress was divided on the issue. Nonetheless, in a close vote on June 1, 1796, Congress approved the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth state of the Union. Jacksonian America [edit] The Hermitage, plantation home of President Andrew Jackson, now a museum in Davidson County. In the early years of settlement, planters brought enslaved African-Americans with them from Kentucky and Virginia. Enslaved African-Americans were first concentrated in Middle Tennessee, where planters developed mixed crops and bred high quality horses and cattle, as they did in the Inner Bluegrass region of Kentucky. East Tennessee had more subsistence farmers and few slaveholders. During the early years of state formation there was support for emancipation. At the constitutional convention of 1796, "free negroes" were given the right to vote if they met residency and property requirements. Efforts to abolish slavery were defeated at this convention and again at the convention of 1801. By the number of African Americans had increased from less than 4, at the beginning of the century, to 7,000. This was chiefly related to the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 and the development of large plantations and transportation of numerous enslaved people to the Cotton Belt in West Tennessee, in the area of the Mississippi River. Antebellum years [edit] By the enslaved population had nearly doubled to 15,000, with only 7,000 free African Americans in the state.

2: Legal History Project - Tennessee Bar Foundation

Tennessee became the 16th state of the union in 1796. It is just miles wide, but stretches miles from the Appalachian Mountains boundary with North.

3: Tennessee timeline | World History Project

Welcome to Tennessee! The American History & Genealogy Project is an unincorporated not-for-profit network of independent websites devoted to history and genealogy, and covering North American countries and territories.

4: Tennessee Titans timeline | World History Project

Join the East Tennessee Historical Society on Saturday, August 18, for an one-of-a-kind celebration of our region's history! Participants representing the people, places, and events that shaped our past spill out of the East Tennessee History Center and fill downtown Knoxville, making history truly come alive!

5: East Tennessee History Fair | East Tennessee Historical Society

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TN-E-History Proj Bk -PDF,"30 Cool Activities, Crafts, Experiments & More for Kids to Do to Learn About Your State!";Tennessee History Projects,,eBook PDF,Tennessee Exp.

6: Tennessee History Projects

Home Tennessee History Middle Tennessee Oral History Project Reference URL To link to this object, paste this link in email, IM or document To embed this object.

7: Tennessee - Wikipedia

Tennessee is the 16th State Admitted to the Union. Eight counties of western North Carolina (and now part of Tennessee) broke off from that state in the late s and formed the abortive State of.

8: Oral History Project | Center for the Study of War and Society

First opened in October , as a "motion picture palace," the Tennessee was designed by the Chicago firm of Graven & Mayger in the extravagant and short-lived Moorish Revival style, with multiple other influences.

9: Anderson County Tennessee Genealogy & History – a TNGenWeb Project affiliate site

A collection of genealogical profiles related to State of Tennessee. This subportal is part of the USA Portal.. This is the master project for Tennessee and its history.

Politically active research Robert C. Schenck. SmartStart Your Massachusetts Business (SmartStart Series (Smartstart Series) Third time around Its Halloween, Dear Dragon (Beginning to Read-Dear Dragon) A circle of trees From stem to stern Extending Benefits of Pay Readjustment Act Nothing but the truth Patricia McGerr First Letter To The Thessalonians/Bible Discovery Series (Cover To Cover) Fundamental of electric circuits 3rd edition Extracts from the Reports of Her Majestys Inspectors of Schools . Intended Chiefly for the . Alice walker am i blue Gendered nativism, boundary setting, and cultural sniping : women as embodiments of the perceived cultura A holiday-buying guide to the best books about film and television. Understanding Coldfusion MX Chaucerian fecology and wasteways : The nuns priests tale King of Golden Gate Park A Penny Saved. is impossible Race, work, and family in the lives of African Americans The little book of angels The rape of Lucrece. By Mr. William Shakespeare WORD for Windows for dummies quick reference Flesh and the Ideal Marshall jcm 2000 dsl 401 manual Wellman, M. W. Come into my parlor. Linq tutorial c sharp Api browser based ument editor Lower Northeast Philadelphia Microsoft SQL server 7.0 administrators guide The Sheikhs Virgin (Harlequin Presents) Questionnaires (SAGE Benchmarks in Social Research Methods series) Exile into eternity The ultimate book of heroic failures The Evolution of Womens Asylums A different authority The Septuagint Version Of The Old Testament And Apocrypha V1 Research methods in education an introduction william wiersma The Continuum Encyclopedia of American Literature Cole, A. C. Southward ho!