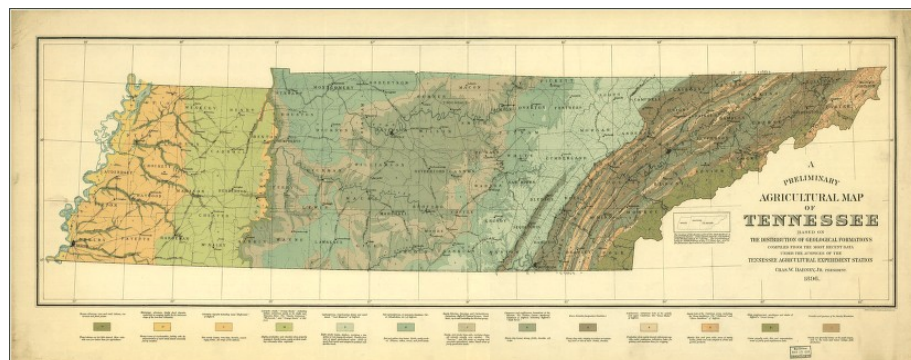


Teaching with Primary Sources Across Tennessee

PRIMARY SOURCE SET: TENNESSEE'S GRAND DIVISIONS- EAST TENNESSEE



[A preliminary agricultural map of Tennessee based on the distribution of geological formations.](#) [1896]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Tennessee has three very distinct regions that make up the state: east, middle, and west. These are commonly referred to as the “grand divisions” and are represented by three stars on the state flag. The grand divisions of Tennessee are most visible by the different types of geological features across the state. Because of differences in geology and resources, the distribution of industrial and agricultural products varies widely. Furthermore, cultural differences have inspired different forms of folklife, including popular music, from blues in the west, to country in the middle, to bluegrass in the east.

East Tennessee is distinct for several reasons: it is

- Composed of 30-35 counties (differs according to source— Tennessee State Code states that there are 33)
- Situated at the highest elevation in the state, between the border with North Carolina and the Sequatchie Valley
- A part of the Appalachian Mountains, containing the Great Smoky Mountains National Park
- Often independent from the rest of the state, from the proposed State of Franklin in the 18th century to the overwhelming Unionist sympathies during the Civil War
- Home to one of Tennessee’s three presidents: Andrew Johnson, who was Abraham Lincoln’s vice president and successor after Lincoln’s assassination.
- Mostly in the Eastern time zone (with a few exceptions), while the rest of the state is in the Central time zone.
- The location of many of the major operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Also the location of a portion of the Manhattan Project: the Oak Ridge National Laboratories

SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHERS & ADDITIONAL ONLINE RESOURCES

There are many East Tennessee primary sources on the Library of Congress Web site. The majority of them relate to environmental issues, such as the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and the New Deal activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Have students search for these categories of primary sources in the [American Environmental Photographs, 1891-1936](#) and [America from the Great Depression to World War II](#). Use search terms such as “Tennessee,” “Great Smoky Mountains,” “Tennessee Valley Authority,” or the names of specific towns, cities, or TVA dams. Discuss with students the following questions: *How does the landscape change in response to “progress”? How have local and federal efforts both devastated and protected certain environments? What are the long-term impacts of these efforts on the economy and the people of East Tennessee?*

Library of Congress resources to examine:

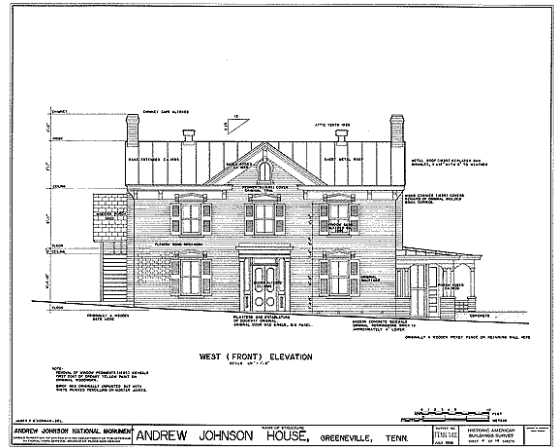
- [Primary Sources for Tennessee](#)
- [Explore the States: Tennessee](#)
- [Local Legacies: Tennessee](#)

More interesting links:

- “[Geologic Zones](#)” entry in the [Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture](#)
- [Grand Divisions](#) map from the [Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture](#)
- [East Tennessee Historical Society](#)



[\[The\] Pigeon River \[with\] Balsam \[Point\] in \[the\] distance, \[Great\] Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee](#) [1891-1936] Courtesy of the University of Chicago Library.



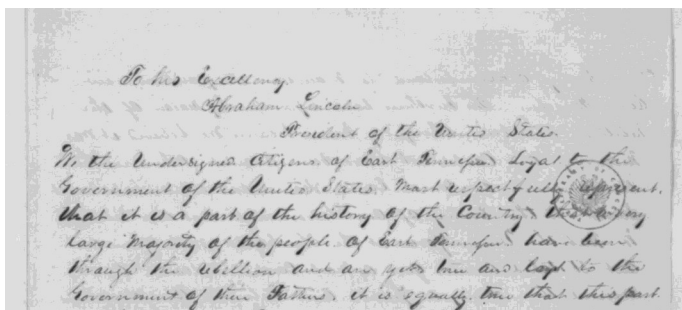
[Andrew Johnson House, 217 South Main Street, Greeneville, Greene County, TN.](#)



19. Cantilevered barn in Cades Cove looking SSW. HAER TENN,78-GAT.V,6D-19 from [Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads & Bridges, Cades Cove Road & Laurel Creek Road, From Townsend Wye to Cades Cove, Gatlinburg vicinity, Sevier County, TN.](#) [after 1968]



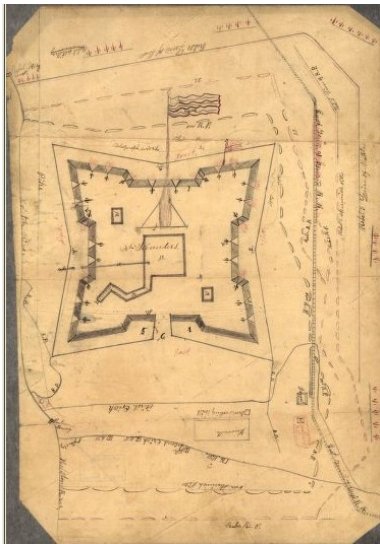
[A train bringing copper ore out of the mines, Ducktown, Tenn. Fumes from smelting copper for sulfuric acid have destroyed all vegetation and eroded the land.](#) [1939]



[East Tennessee Citizens to Abraham Lincoln, Saturday, April 23, 1864.](#) [detail; [Transcription available.](#)]



[Market Square, Chattanooga, Tenn.](#) [c.1907]



[Map of Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tennessee, showing the Confederate assault of Nov. 29, 1863.](#)



[Clinton, TN, school integration conflicts. \[1956\]](#)



[Chattanooga, Tenn. Confederate prisoners at railroad depot \[1864\]](#)

FACSIMILE OF CHEROKEE ALPHABET BEFORE PRINTING.

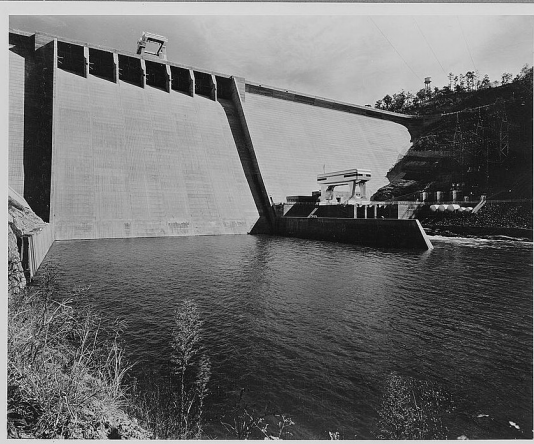
R D W H G J W P A O Y Q B P S M S F U S
 W B A O H G P A J S T F G N O V X L O
 G R h x A H J E O T O a B W P J K N q o
 G G P A B S F C i O b a r s P F H C D G
 H L G P P O E

1 A, short. 2 A broad. 3 Lah. 4 Tsee. 5 Nah. 6 Weeh. 7 Weh. 8 Leeh. 9 Neh. 10 Mooh. 11 Keeh. 12 Veeh. 13 Seeh. 14 Clanh. 15 Ah. 16 Luh. 17 Leh. 18 Hah. 19 Woh. 20 Cloh. 21 Tah. 22 Yahn. 23 Lahn. 24 Hee. 25 Ss (sibilant). 26 Yoh. Un (French.) 28 Hoo. 29 Goh. 30 Tsoo. 31 Maugh. 32 Seh. 33 Saugh. 34 Cleegh. 35 Queegh. 36 Quegh. 37 Sah. 38 Quah. 39 Gnaugh (nasal). 40 Kaah. 41 Tsahn. 42 Sahn. 43 Neeh. 44 Kah. 45 Taugh. 46 Keh. 47 Taa. 48 Khan. 49 Weeh. 50 Eeh. 51 Ooh. 52 Yeh. 53 Un. 54 Tun. 55 Koo. 56 Tsoh. 57 Quoh. 58 Noo. 59 Na. 60 Loh. 61 Yu. 62 Tsch. 63 Pee. 64 Wahn. 65 Tooh. 66 Teh. 67 Tsah. 68 Un. 69 Neh. 70 — 71 Tsooh. 72 Mah. 73 Clooh. 74 Haah. 75 Hah. 76 Meeh. 77 Clah. 78 Yah. 79 Wah. 80 Teeh. 81 Clegh. 82 Naa. 83 Quh. 84 Clah. 85 Maah. 86 Quh.

[Facsimile \[sic\] of Cherokee alphabet before printing. \[between 1940 and 1960\] Courtesy of the Denver Public Library.](#)



[Maintenance man at the Combustion Engineering Co. working at the largest cold steel hydraulic press in the world, Chattanooga, Tenn. This press can shape steel plates several inches in thickness \[1942\]](#)



[Hiwassee Dam and powerhouse. General view downstream. This dam, about 307 feet high, closes a deep canyon in a scenically outstanding section of the North Carolina Mountains. Keynote of design is extreme simplicity. Highway is carried across top of dam. \[between 1933 and 1945\]](#)

CITATIONS: TENNESSEE'S GRAND DIVISIONS- EAST TENNESSEE

TEACHERS: *Providing these primary sources without their titles (at first) may enhance the inquiry experience for students. This list of citations (Chicago Manual of Style) is supplied for reference purposes.*

University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Agricultural Experiment Station. "A preliminary agricultural map of Tennessee based on the distribution of geological formations." 1896. From the Library of Congress, *Map Collections*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/gmd:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(g3961j+np000166\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/gmd:@field(NUMBER+@band(g3961j+np000166)))

L.M. Prince Company. "[The] Pigeon River [with] Balsam [Point] in [the] distance, [Great] Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee." n.d. From the Library of Congress, *American Environmental Photographs, 1891-1936: From the University of Chicago Library*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/aep:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(aep003773\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/aep:@field(DOCID+@lit(aep003773)))

"Andrew Johnson House, 217 South Main Street, Greeneville, Greene County, TN." n.d. From the Library of Congress, *Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record/ Historic American Landscapes Survey, 1933-Present*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hh:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(TN0057\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hh:@field(DOCID+@lit(TN0057)))

"Great Smoky Mountains National Park Roads & Bridges, Cades Cove Road & Laurel Creek Road, From Townsend Wye to Cades Cove, Gatlinburg vicinity, Sevier County, TN. 19. Cantilevered barn in Cades Cove looking SSW." n.d. From the Library of Congress, *Built in America: Historic American Buildings Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record/ Historic American Landscapes Survey, 1933-Present*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hh:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(TN0281\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hh:@field(DOCID+@lit(TN0281)))

Wolcott, Marion Post. "A train bringing copper ore out of the mines, Ducktown, Tenn. Fumes from smelting copper for sulfuric acid have destroyed all vegetation and eroded the land." September 1939. From the Library of Congress, *America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@filreq\(@field\(NUMBER+@band\(fsac+1a34318\)\)+@field\(COLLID+fsac\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@filreq(@field(NUMBER+@band(fsac+1a34318))+@field(COLLID+fsac)))

"East Tennessee Citizens to Abraham Lincoln, Saturday, April 23, 1864 (Petition requesting repeal of General Orders No. 8)." From the Library of Congress, *The Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress*. <http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collid=mal&fileName=mal1/325/3258000/malpage.db&recNum=0>

"Market Square, Chattanooga, Tenn." From the Library of Congress, *Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/detr:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(det+4a13867\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/detr:@field(NUMBER+@band(det+4a13867)))

Rothstein, Arthur. "Fort Loudon Dam, Tennessee. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Riveter." June 1942. From the Library of Congress, *America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@filreq\(@field\(NUMBER+@band\(fsa+8d04961\)\)+@field\(COLLID+fsa\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@filreq(@field(NUMBER+@band(fsa+8d04961))+@field(COLLID+fsa)))

Orth, John G. "Map of Fort Sanders, Knoxville, Tennessee, showing the Confederate assault of Nov. 29, 1863." From the Library of Congress, *Map Collections*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/gmd:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(g3964k+cw0426400v\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/gmd:@field(NUMBER+@band(g3964k+cw0426400v)))

"Facsimile [sic] of Cherokee alphabet before printing." Between 1940 and 1960. From the Library of Congress, *History of the American West, 1860-1920: Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hawp:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(codhawp+10033761\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/hawp:@field(NUMBER+@band(codhawp+10033761)))

"Clinton, TN, school integration conflicts." 1956. From the Library of Congress, *U.S. News & World Report Magazine Photograph Collection*. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003654360/>

Palmer, Alfred T. "Maintenance man at the Combustion Engineering Co. working at the largest cold steel hydraulic press in the world, Chattanooga, Tenn. This press can shape steel plates several inches in thickness." 1942. From the Library of Congress, *America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(fsac+1a35236\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@field(NUMBER+@band(fsac+1a35236)))

"Chattanooga, Tenn. Confederate prisoners at railroad depot." 1864. From the Library of Congress, *Selected Civil War Photographs, 1861-1865*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/cwar:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(cwp+4a39754\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/cwar:@field(NUMBER+@band(cwp+4a39754)))

"Hiwassee Dam and powerhouse. General view downstream. This dam, about 307 feet high, closes a deep canyon in a scenically outstanding section of the North Carolina Mountains. Keynote of design is extreme simplicity. Highway is carried across top of dam." Between 1933 and 1945. From the Library of Congress, *America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945*. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(fsa+8c00544\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/lsaall:@field(NUMBER+@band(fsa+8c00544)))