



Answer Key:

## First Floor

*Start at Fort Moultrie on the 4th Floor*

1. What was the date of the attack on Fort Moultrie? **June 29, 1776**

2. Who was William Jasper and what impact did he have during the Revolutionary War?

**Sergeant Jasper saved the South Carolina state flag that was flying above Fort Moultrie during the battle.**

3. Name the three symbols of the SC flag and what they represent.

**The color indigo was an SC cash crop, the crescent was a symbol on the soldiers' hats, and the palmetto represents the logs used to build Fort Moultrie.**

*Walk behind the fort to the Native American exhibit*

4. Give a brief description of Native Americans during the Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Periods.

**Paleo: Stalked prey (mammoth and bison); Had stone tools like blades and projectile points; 14,000-10,500 years ago**

**Archaic: Developed the bow and pottery; Used pottery for cooking, storage and in burials; 10,500 - 3,000 years ago**

**Woodland: Had a semi-permanent society on the coast that produced large oyster rings around the camp; Development of tools like the spear thrower, stone ax and the nutting stone; 3,000 -1,200 years ago**

**Mississippian: Mound cultures with highly structured societies with chiefdoms; Developed new advanced farming techniques; 1,000-300 years ago**

*Go to the Colonial Government exhibit*

5. The **Charter of 1663** gave the Lord's Proprietors the right to govern and develop Carolina.

*Walk to the Antebellum South exhibit*

6. What percent of the population was enslaved before the invention of the cotton gin? What about 30 years after? **43% before, 52% after**

7. Lowcountry planters preferred to purchase kidnapped Africans from the Congo-Angola culture because \_\_\_\_\_. **Those people knew how to grow rice.**

8. Which languages were mixed to form Gullah? **English and West/Central African languages**

9. Describe what a slave cabin would have looked like on the inside.

**It would be small with one room and no furniture. Often the cabin would be built as cheaply as possible.**

*Go to the H.L. Hunley replica*

10. Why was the *H.L. Hunley* moved from Mobile, Alabama to Charleston, SC?

**It was moved so that it could be used to help break the Union blockade in Charleston.**

*The Mortuary exhibit, Jenney's Country Store and the Berry Schoolhouse are where the next answers can be found.*

11. What is the wreath that was used at a funeral made of? **The deceased's hair**

12. Name three functions of a country store.

**Answers could vary; could be news center, social center, post office, bank, pharmacy, grocery store, or hardware store.**

13. How were schoolhouses like the Berry schoolhouse financed?

**They were financed by taxes or families that offered to pay for them.**

*Go to the Mill Life exhibit*

14. Why was the sense of community so strong in mill villages?

**Adults worked for the same employers, the children all went to school together, and all the families went to church together. Their lives were centered around community.**

## Third Floor

*Head down the stairs to the train on the 3rd Floor*

15. What impact did steam locomotives like "The Best Friend of Charleston" have on South Carolina and the rest of the country?

**South Carolina became the world leader in developing transportation and this led to railroads becoming the main carrier of cargo and passenger transportation in America.**

*Go behind the stairs and glass elevator to the Textile exhibit*

16. What was the job title for mill workers who were 12 years old and younger? How much did they get paid?

**They were called Doffers were paid 75 cents per day.**

*The Oldsmobile and Model T can be found to the right of the Textile exhibit.*

17. What was America's first low cost car and how much did it cost?

**The Oldsmobile cost \$650.**

18. Why was the assembly line such a huge advancement for the Ford Company?

**It allowed for cars to be produced much more quickly which made them less expensive and more affordable for middle-class families.**

*The answers to the following questions can be found in the Minerals, Aviation, Automotive, and Communications exhibits.*

19. Why was the Doolittle Raid a turning point in WWII?  
**It was the first attack on Japanese homeland and served as retaliation to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.**

20. What was the job of a switch board operator?  
**They connected callers by asking the dialer what number they were trying to reach and plugging in cords to the correct number on the switchboard.**

21. Why was the invention of radio significant?  
**Radio allowed information to be shared instantaneously.**

*Go to the Apollo exhibit*

22. What is the name of the famous SC astronaut that walked on the moon in the Apollo 16 mission?  
**Charles Duke**

*Go to the Laser exhibit*

23. Explain what causes a laser to remain sharp and narrow.  
**The laser's resonant cavity is narrow and the light waves are moving in the same direction as the cavity.**

24. What is a laser used for in the NOVA?  
**It is used to trigger fusion and create nuclear energy.**

25. What is the main difference between a maser and a laser?  
**A maser uses microwave amplification, while a laser uses light amplification.**

26. Who won the Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine in 1985 for discovering how cholesterol enters a cell?  
**Joe Goldstein**

## **Second Floor**

*Go down the stairs to Finn the Megalodon*

27. What is the common name for Carcharodes Megalodon?  
**Mega-toothed Shark**

28. Looking at the map of South Carolina, name three river basins in the state and where they are located.

**Pee Dee (Myrtle Beach), Ashley-Combahee (Charleston), Edisto (Edisto), Santee (Georgetown), Savannah (Savannah)**

*Enter into the Dynamic Earth exhibit to the left of the map of South Carolina's rivers.*

29. What are three types of rocks and how are they formed?

- 1. Sedimentary: Erosion and weathering produce sediments that are then compacted over time.**
- 2. Metamorphic: Existing rocks are physically and chemically changed by heat and pressure.**
- 3. Igneous: Cooling and solidification of magma or lava.**

*Enter the Life in the Past exhibit on the left.*

30. What was the period of time called when ocean levels were so high that most of our continent was covered by water?

**Eocene Epoch**

31. What is the name of the Ice Age's largest ground sloth?  
**Rusconi's Ground Sloth**

*After looking at the mastodon and giant beaver, turn to your right for the Plant and Life Cycle exhibits.*

32. What is the chemical formula for glucose?  
**C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>**

33. How is a primary consumer different from a secondary consumer?

**A primary consumer eats plants (herbivore) whereas a secondary consumer eats only other animals (carnivore).**

*Next check out our Habitats and Dinosaur exhibits by walking to your right.*

34. Which is not a life zone of the South Carolina coast?  
**a. Tidal zone**

35. In which habitat can you find Columbia?  
**Sandhills**

36. What was the diet of all "duck-billed" dinosaurs?  
**Herbivorous diet**

37. List the names of three dinosaur fossils in the dinosaur exhibit.  
**Answers could be: Tyrannosaurus Rex, stegasaurus armatus, hadrosaurus, albertosaurus libratus, maiasaura peeblesorum**

## **First Floor**

38. Who is known as “the dean of Charleston blacksmiths” and created the Palmetto Gate?

**Philip Simmons**

39. Where would warpers, like the one by the front door, commonly be found?

**Textile mills**

40. When was the tub wheel near the entrance to the Planetarium made? What was it used for?

**It was made around 1800 and was used to drive machinery for mills.**