

Becoming Alabama



Activity Booklet

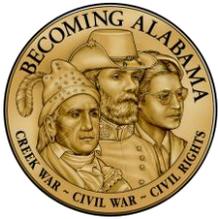
ALABAMA



DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Alabama Department of Archives and History

www.archives.alabama.gov



Becoming Alabama

During the next five years, Alabama will be celebrating many special anniversaries that helped create and shape our state. *Becoming Alabama* is a state-wide celebration of these events. Check out the dates below, watch for special events throughout the state, and have fun completing the activities in this book!

Key: **CW**= event was part of the [Civil War](#) (includes events leading up to and immediately after)

CREEK= event was part of the [Creek War of 1813-14](#)

CRM= event was part of the [Civil Rights Movement](#)

Events in italics happened throughout the United States



2010

February 1960 - [Lunch counter sit-ins in North Carolina](#) spread to Alabama (CRM)

March 1960 - [Alabama State University students protest at state Capitol](#). (CRM)

November, 1860 - *election of Abraham Lincoln* (CW)

December 1860 - Alabama elects delegates to Secession Convention (CW)



2011

Jan. 11, 1861 - Alabama Secession Convention passes [Ordinance of Secession](#) and becomes the 4th state to secede from the Union (CW)

Feb. 1861 - [Confederate States of America \(CSA\) organized in Montgomery](#), Jefferson Davis inaugurated as president of the CSA (CW)

March 1861 - Confederate flag and [permanent Confederate Constitution](#) adopted (CW)

April 12, 1861 - *firing on Ft. Sumter* (CW)

May 14, 1961 - [Freedom Riders](#) attacked in Anniston and Birmingham and bus burned in Anniston (CRM)

May 20, 1961 - [Freedom Riders attacked and beaten in Montgomery](#) (CRM)

May 21, 1861 - Confederate Congress meets in Montgomery for last time before the capital is moved to Richmond (CW)

September 30, 1811 - [Tecumseh](#) speaks at the Council Oak at Tukabatchee urging Creeks to join other Native Americans to fight white expansion (CREEK)

2012

Feb. 11, 1862 - Huntsville occupied by Federal troops (CW)

May 2, 1862 - [Federal troops attack Athens](#)(CW)

April 1862 - *Confederate conscription act* (CW)

June 1812 - *U.S. declares war on Great Britain* (CREEK)



Summer 1862 – [Confederate arsenal moved to Selma](#) (CW)

August 1862 - [CSS Alabama](#) commissioned (CW)

2013

Jan. 1, 1863 - *Emancipation Proclamation issued* (CW)

April 11, 1813 - U.S. troops seize Mobile from the Spanish (CREEK)

April 12, 1963 [Martin Luther King](#), [Ralph David Abernathy](#), and others arrested in Birmingham (CRM)

May 1813 - Creeks make first of three visits to Spanish-held Pensacola to obtain supplies (CREEK)

May - June, 1863 - [Streight's Raid](#) to destroy railroad lines in Alabama(CW)

May 2-3, 1963 - [Birmingham Children's Campaign](#) marches (CRM)

May 19, 1963 - Martin Luther King's [Letter from Birmingham Jail](#) issued to the public as a press release (CRM)



June 11, 1963 – George Wallace's "[Stand in the School House Door](#)" to prevent integration of the University of Alabama (CRM)

July 1863 - *Battle at Gettysburg* (CW)

July 27, 1813 - skirmish at Burnt Corn Creek (CREEK)

July 27, 1863 - [William Lowndes Yancey](#) dies (CW)

August 30, 1813 – Creeks attack [Fort Mims](#) (CREEK)

Sept. 1, 1813 – Creeks attack Kimball-James families in Clarke County (CREEK)

Sept. 2, 1813 – Creeks attack Ft. Sinquefield (CREEK)

Sept. 2, 1963 – Governor Wallace postpones opening of Tuskegee High to prevent integration (CRM)

Sept. 9, 1963 - Huntsville schools successfully integrated (CRM)

September 15, 1963 – Birmingham's [16th Street Baptist Church](#) bombed, killing 4 children (CRM)

October 1813 - *Gen. Andrew Jackson and Tennessee volunteers depart from Fayetteville, TN for the Mississippi Territory to fight hostile Creeks* (CREEK)

November 12, 1813 - [Canoe Fight](#) (CREEK)

November 3, 1813 - [Battle of Tallushatchee](#) (CREEK)

November 9, 1813 - [Battle of Talladega](#)(CREEK)

November 18, 1813 - Hillabee Massacre (CREEK)

November 29, 1813 - Battle of Autossee (CREEK)

December 23, 1813 - [Battle of Holy Ground](#) (CREEK)



2014

Jan. 12, 1814 - Battle of Emuckfau Creek (CREEK)

Jan. 24, 1814 - Battle of Entichopco (CREEK)

Jan. 27, 1814 - Battle of Calabee Creek (CREEK)



Feb. 17, 1864 – [H.L. Hunley](#), Confederate submarine built in Mobile, sinks (CW)
March 27, 1814 - [Battle of Horseshoe Bend](#) (CREEK)
April 1814 - Andrew Jackson establishes Ft. Jackson at the site of the French [Fort Toulouse](#) (CREEK)
June 11, 1864 - [CSS Alabama](#) sunk by Kearsage (CW)
July 1864 - Rousseau's Raid (CW)
August 1814 – Andrew Jackson moves headquarters to Mobile to prepare for British attack (CREEK)
August 5, 1864 - [Battle of Mobile Bay](#)(CW)
August 9, 1814 - Treaty of Ft. Jackson officially ends the Creek War (CREEK)
Sept. 15, 1814 - British attack on Mobile Bay's Ft. Bowyer repulsed (CREEK)
Sept. 15, 1964 – 1st African-American elected officials since Reconstruction elected to Tuskegee City Council (CRM)
December 24, 1814 - [Treaty of Ghent](#) signed, ending the War of 1812 (CREEK)

2015

Jan. 8, 1815 – Americans defeat the British at the Battle of New Orleans (CREEK)
Feb. 11, 1815 - British capture Ft. Bowyer, unaware that the Treaty of Ghent had been signed. (CREEK)
Feb. 26, 1965 - [Jimmie Lee Jackson](#) killed in Marion (CRM)
March 1865 – Union generals John Croxton and [James Wilson](#) initiate “raids” into Alabama to destroy coal and iron industries (CW)
March 3, 1865 - U.S. Congress establishes the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (CW)
March 7, 1965 – Marchers beaten in Selma on [Bloody Sunday](#) (CRM)
March 21-25, 1965 - [Selma to Montgomery March](#) (CRM)
April - May 1865 - news of emancipation reaches most Alabama slaves (CW)
April 9, 1865 - surrender at Appomattox Court House (CW)
May 4, 1865 - Confederates surrender at Citronelle (CW)
May 25, 1865 - [powder explosion at Mobile](#) kills hundreds (CW)
May 30, 1965 - Vivian Malone becomes first African-American graduate of the University of Alabama (CRM)
July 1865 - [Wager T. Swayne](#) arrives in Alabama as assistant commissioner of the [Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama](#) (CW)
August 6, 1865 - President Lyndon Johnson signs the [Voting Rights Act of 1965](#) (CRM)
August 20, 1965 - [Jonathan Daniels](#) killed in Hayneville (CRM)
September 7, 1865 - 1st circular issued by Freedman's Bureau Montgomery headquarters (CW)



Creek Lands and Alabama

Five months after the Creek Indian defeat at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, the Treaty of Fort Jackson was signed. 23 million acres of Creek territory was signed over to the United States in 1814. This opened up much of Alabama to white settlement. In 1832, more Creek land was signed over to the United States.

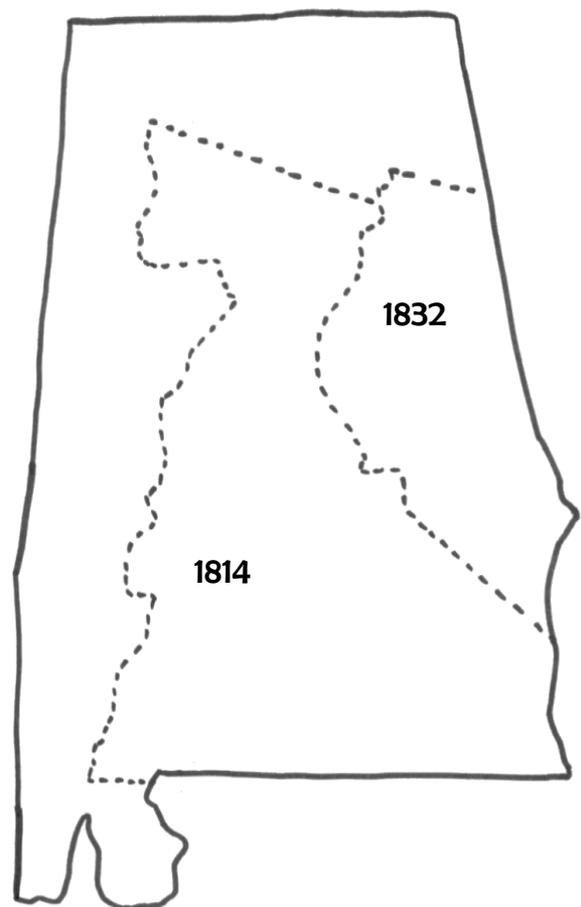
Activity: Look at the two maps below. Color the Creek land sections (map on the right) on the present-day Alabama map (map on the left). Color the 1814 section red and 1832 section yellow. (Hint: Place a piece of white paper over the Creek lands map and trace the outline of the Creek lands sections on the paper. Cut the traced sections out and place them on the current Alabama map. Make a line around the outside edge of traced section. Remove paper and color.)

Present-day Alabama state map



Alabama Counties

Creek Indian lands map



1. On the back of this sheet, list the present-day counties that were once Creek Lands. Think about how Alabama would look without the Creek lands sections!

2. In just 20 years, Alabama's population increased by 300%.

1820 population: 144,317

1840 population: 590,796

How do you think the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson contributed to this population boom?



Creek Native American Material Match

Creek Native Americans used many things from nature to help them survive. Match the following materials with their use. Draw a line from the material to its use. Native Americans used one source in many ways. One material could match with many uses!

Materials

Use



- Chert (hard rock that flakes)



- Corn



- Squash



- Deer



- Hickory Tree



- Duck



- Sandstone

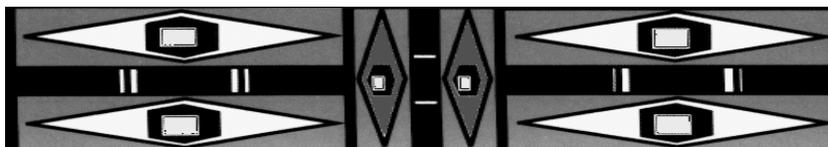
- Household items (dishes, blankets, stools, etc.)

- Weapons

- Clothing (robes, moccasins)

- Tools

- Food



Creek Native American Material Match Answers

Chert was used to make points, scrapers, and other tools.

Corn was used to make *Sofki (boiled corn cereal)*, hominy, and grits.

Squash was used as a food.

Deer was used for meat to eat and hide for clothing. Hide was also used to make household items like bedding. Bones and antlers were used for tools and handles. Sinew and tendons were used as glue and bowstrings.

Hickory Tree oil and nuts were used as food. The wood was used for house posts, handles, bows, baskets, bowls, arrow shafts, and firewood.

Duck was used for meat to eat. The feathers and down (soft fluffy feathers) were used for clothing.

Sandstone was used as mortar and pestle. (grinding tools)

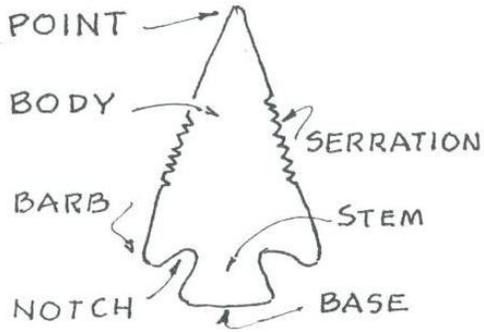
Visit The Alabama Department of Archives and History's *Indian Gallery* to learn more!



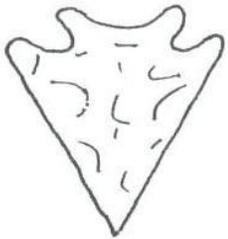
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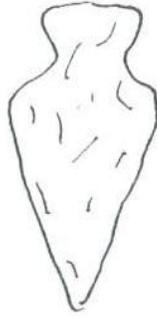
Projectile Points



Weapons and tools made from stone were basic to the survival of early Indians. Projectile points, commonly called *arrowheads*, were the most common stone tools. Small and thin points were used as arrow tips. Larger projectile points were used as knives or as tips for spears. Points were made differently according to time period and purpose. Below are some common styles of points.



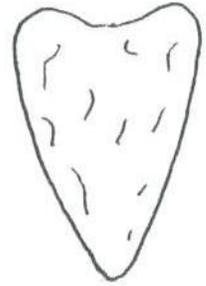
BIFURIGATED



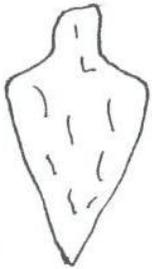
WEDGE TAILED



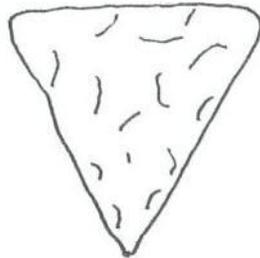
SQUARE BARBED



LANCULATE WITH INCURVATE BASE



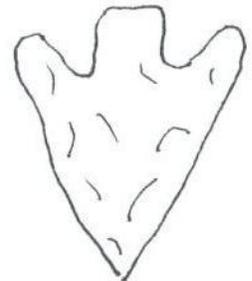
STEMMED AND SHOULDERS



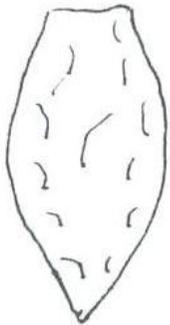
TRIANGULAR



SERRATED



STEMMED AND BARBED



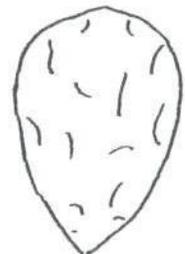
BROADSTEMMED



SQUARE TAILED



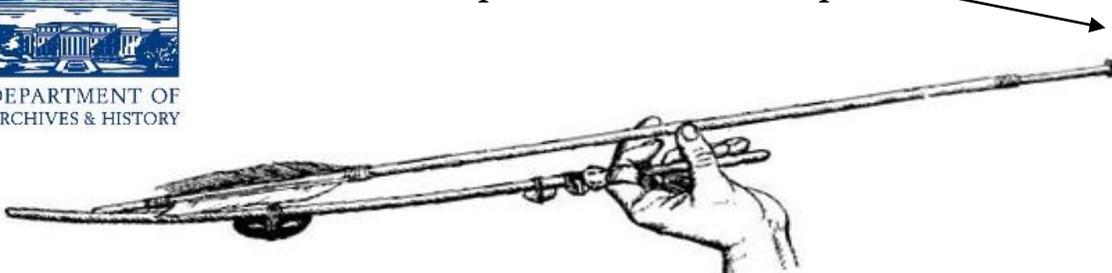
DOVE TAILED



LEAF



Draw one of the points above on this spear.



YOUR CIVIL WAR FLAG

During the Civil War, each Confederate and Union regiment (army unit) carried a flag. Each Civil War flag has a story about how it was created and when it was used. Read about the 28th Alabama Army Infantry Regiment flag then turn the sheet over to draw your own flag on the back. You can even create a story about its history.

The Flag of the 28th Alabama Infantry Regiment

This flag was painted by Nicola Marschall of Marion, Alabama. The flag has a starburst on one side and the St. Andrew's Cross  with 13 stars on the other side.

The flag was carried and then captured at Orchard Knob on November 23, 1863, which was the beginning of the Battle of Chattanooga. The flag was taken by the 41st Ohio Infantry's Corporal G. H. Kramer, who also ordered the surrender of 20 Alabama Confederates with the flag.

Following the war, the flag was placed on loan to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. In 1905, Mr. Thomas Owen, who was the director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, asked that the flag be returned to the Archives. The Smithsonian agreed and it has been at the Archives ever since.



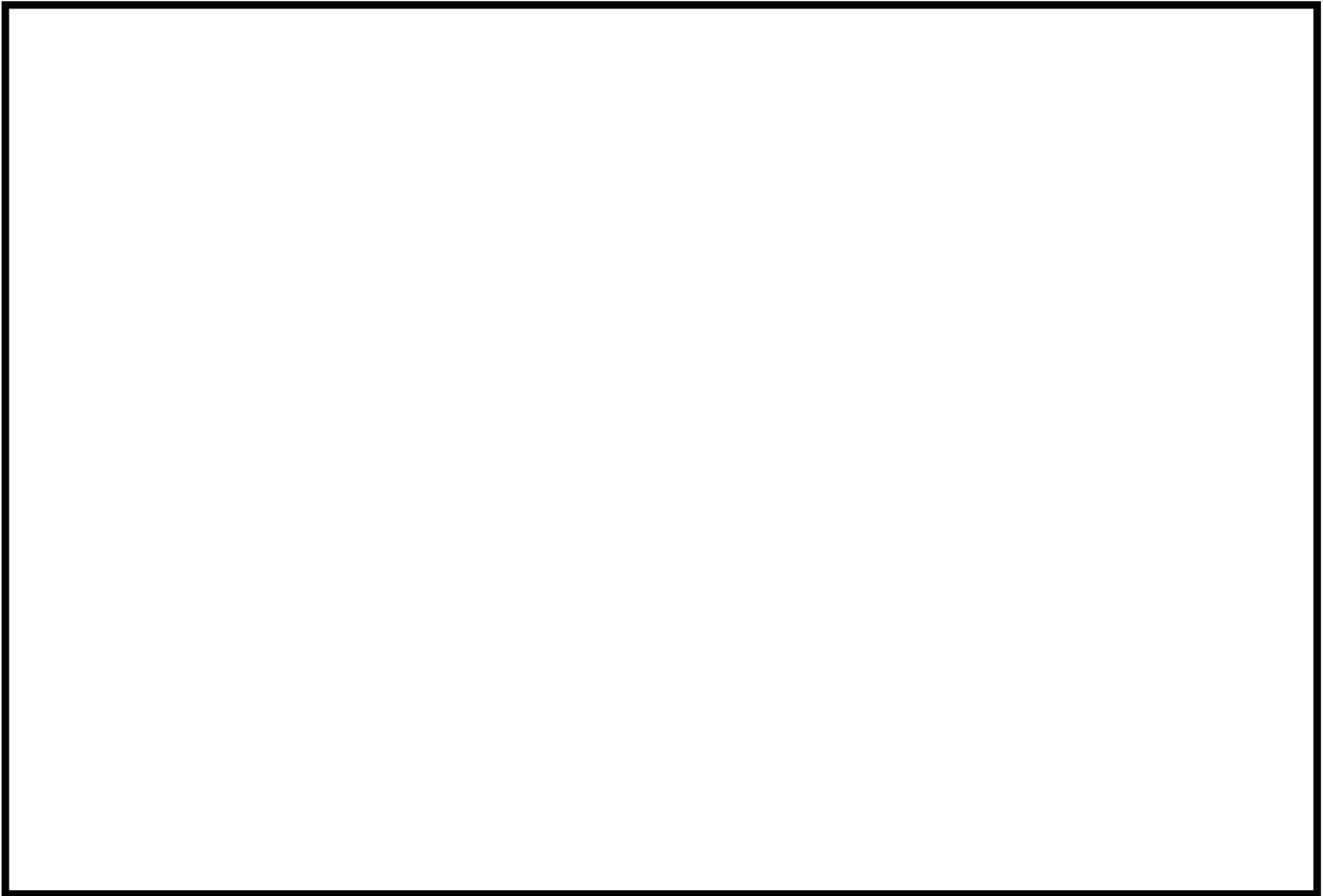
To see a photograph of the 28th Alabama Infantry Regiment flag and to view photographs and information about the other flags in the Archives collections visit the flag collection online at

<http://www.archives.alabama.gov/referenc/flags/index.html>

Early in the Civil War, every company (army unit smaller than a regiment) carried individual flags, but as the war progressed Confederate flags became more standardized. Below are three Civil War company flags.



DRAW YOUR OWN CIVIL WAR COMPANY FLAG:

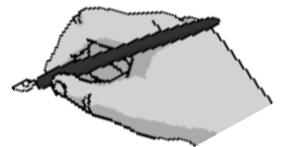


THINK OF A STORY ABOUT YOUR FLAG'S HISTORY.



From the War

Writing a Civil War Letter



Many soldiers wrote letters home during the Civil War.

Letters might describe conditions of battle and camp life. *“This morning we had our first government ration in five days. It consisted of a small pone of cornbread without grease or salt....War is no fun. The stench of the battlefield is awful.”* Lewis E. Parsons, April 22, 1864

They might also request supplies, such as clothes. *“Please send me a pair of gloves, 2 pair of pants, a coat, 2 shirts, 3 undershirts, 3 pair drawers, and all the socks possible. Also a good pair of boots.”* Lewis E. Parsons, September 11, 1864

They may also instruct loved ones on what to do while the soldier was away. *“Boys, I am gone from home and do not know when I can come home and depend on you Boys to make a living for Lou and the children. You must work well and make plenty of corn to feed every thing. Plant your corn early and work it well. Plough deep and close.”* Washington Pickens Nance March 5, 1864.

Imagine you are a Civil War soldier and write a letter home in the space below. Be sure to describe camp life or battle, ask for supplies, and provide an instruction for someone back at home.

June 12, 1864

Dear _____ ,

Signed Your Loved One,



CIVIL WAR SOLDIER SCRAMBLE

Unscramble the Civil War military words below. Then complete the bottom blocks to find out where these soldiers belong.

FRELI

		2	14	

SRWDO

20	9			

ECNEETOFRDA

							5	12

BALTET

1					10

OIFERFC

					13	15

PVRATIE

19			8	3		

BONAETY

4				17	11	

REGNMTEI

18					6		

MCYPANO

16				7	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7

			u					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	

16	17	18	19	20



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Answers:

ALABAMA VOLUNTEER CORPS

16	COMPANY	MCYPANO
18	REGIMENT	REGNMTEI
4	BAYONET	BONAETY
17 11	PRIVATE	PVRATIE
19	OFFICER	OIFERFC
10	BATTLE	BALTET
5 12	CONFEDERATE	ECNEETOFRDA
20	SWORD	SRWDO
2 14	RIFLE	FRELI



History of Hardtack



*‘Tis the song that is uttered in camp by night and day,
‘Tis the wail that is mingled with each snore;
‘Tis the sighing of the soul for spring chickens far away,
‘Oh hard crackers, come again no more!’*

*‘Tis the song of the soldier, weary, hungry and faint,
Hard crackers, hard crackers, come again no more;
Many days have I chewed you and uttered no complaint,
Hard crackers, hard cracker, come again no more!’*

-from a soldier’s poem called “Hard Times”

During the Civil War, the food given to soldiers was called rations. These rations usually consisted of salt pork, hardtack, coffee and sugar. Salt pork is made from pig bellies preserved with salt, which prevents it from rotting or molding.

Hardtack is a type of hard cracker. The ingredients for making hardtack are flour, salt, water, and a bit of fat. Hardtack became a very important ration because the food could last for years. Soldiers could put the hardtack in their haversack (a bag carried over the shoulder to hold food) and not have to worry that the hardtack would spoil.

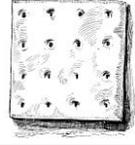
Sometimes, hardtack became infested with weevils. Weevils were a small bug that enjoyed eating the tough biscuit. Due to the frequent weevil infestations, soldiers called the hardtack “worm castles.” Other names soldiers used for the hardtack were “tooth dullers” and “sheet iron crackers.” Soldiers invented these names because hardtack was so hard it could break the soldier’s teeth!

Since hardtack was a food central to almost every meal, they invented a variety of ways to prepare and soften the biscuit. Soldiers could crumble the hardtack into coffee or water. This would soften the hardtack enough to eat and also drove the weevils out of the hardtack. After the weevils came out, soldiers could remove the bugs and eat their hardtack. Soldiers also liked to fry the hardtack in bacon grease to give it more flavor. They would also fry salt pork and then crumble hardtack into the dish to make “skillygalley,” a favorite wartime meal.

Look on the back of this sheet for a hardtack recipe to try out at home!



Hardtack Recipe



2 c. of flour
½ to ¾ c. water
1 tbs. of Crisco or vegetable fat
6 pinches of salt

Mix the ingredients together into a stiff batter, knead several times, and spread the dough out flat to a thickness of ½ inch on a non-greased cookie sheet. Bake for one-half an hour at 400 degrees. Remove from oven, cut dough into 3-inch squares, and punch four rows of holes, four holes per row into the dough. Turn dough over, return to the oven and bake another one-half hour. Turn oven off and leave the door closed. Leave the hardtack in the oven until cool. Remove and enjoy!



Sources: <http://www.nps.gov/archive/gett/gettkidz/hardtack.htm>

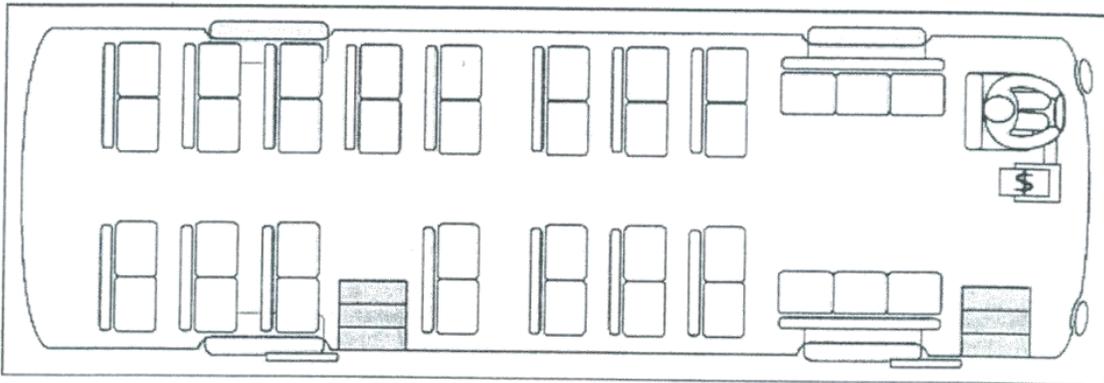


Rosa Parks Changed the Rules

December 1, 1955 was the day on which Rosa Parks took her famous bus ride. Read the rules for bus riders during that time:

1. White people boarded the bus through the front door. They dropped their coins into the fare box next to the driver. Then they sat in one of the long seats at the front of the bus, the first row of seats, or stood in the white standing area in the front.
2. Black people boarded the bus through the front door. They dropped their coins into the fare box. Then they had to get off the bus and reenter through the back door. They took a seat in one of the last seven rows or they stood in the black “standing only” area at the back of the bus.
3. If a white person got on the bus and there were no more seats in the white section and the white standing area was full, the bus driver could turn a black row of seats into a white row. The bus driver could make a black person give up his or her seat for the white person.

Study the drawing of a bus like the one Rosa rode on. Then follow the directions below.



1. Color the driver's place with a blue crayon.
2. Use a green crayon to color the box where people inserted their bus fare coins.
3. Color with a red crayon the bus seats that were for white people.
4. Use a black crayon to color the seats that were for black people.
5. Write the words “Front Door” by the front door of the bus.
6. Write the words “Back Door” by the back door of the bus.
7. Circle one of the black rows of seats towards the front of the bus with a red circle. This shows that a black person could lose their seat if a white person needed it.

Look on the back to read about Rosa Parks and her famous bus ride.

Rosa's Bus Ride

Rosa Parks was a seamstress in Montgomery, Alabama. On December 1, 1955, Rosa got on the bus after a long and tiring day of work. She took a seat in the black section in the back of the bus.

A short time later, the bus stopped to pick up another passenger. A white person wanted to get on the bus, but there were no more seats at the front of the bus, which was reserved for white people. The driver asked Rosa to get up and give her seat to the white person. Rosa did not move. As a result, Rosa was arrested and put into jail.

News of Rosa's refusal to give up her seat spread quickly through Montgomery. A few days later black people across the city stopped riding the bus. They walked to work instead. They called it the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Black people did not ride the buses for almost an entire year. Finally, the rules were changed. The new rules let black people sit in any seat on the bus. Rosa Park's quiet and courageous act helped change America and its views of African Americans. Thanks, Rosa!



www.archives.alabama.gov



How Much Does it Cost to Ride the Bus?



In 1955, one bus token cost .10 cents.

Circle the coins below to buy one bus token. You may use any group of coins that total .10 cents.



Challenge:

You bought a bus token using a quarter. Circle the quarter.

Under the coin write how much a quarter is worth. Then put

an **X** over the coins that you would get back in change.

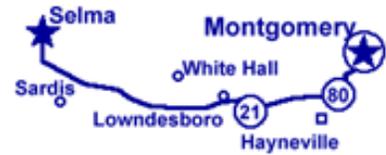


Selma To Montgomery Word Search

A March for the Right to Vote



Find and circle the words listed.



C J E A X T B I Y Y P T A U G D F M Z W
I P S D M C Z T H J R L T M D L M A L G
V G M W M S Q G I J E Y S Y L S M R Q D
I A V V R U A Y N O S N H O J E G D U J
L V N L L H N A J X I L Q C P S S C L P
R Q Q D C G H D E Y D M J K R F M F A J
I T L J R G P N P U E W M G A Q N F U G
G W V K P E Q U F E N P J U Z T J J O G
H R E H B N W S F N T E N S Z J T D R S
T V W O Q M N Y W D J T V A B F M E P L
S S C A U F H D O L O V U A L U S I Z F
W O L Q I N H O K U H J G S R M D S Y L
M B X Y R E M O G T N O M R B E Q K C U
N M U I I S F L U Z S G E U R R T I W C
O B F J W R W B J O O X P M U G I X T E
B F S E J L L R S Y N Y A S E Z O D E U
M A R T I N L U T H E R K I N G J R G D
V O T I N G R I G H T S O D K S O C S E
E B B R Z T Q K Y I A O U R P U L Z D Y
V O M C Z M D J N Z J Z K B R N O Q I X

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Spider Martin
President Johnson
Judge Johnson

Dexter Avenue
Andrew Young
Selma
Civil Rights

Edmund Pettus Bridge
Bloody Sunday
Montgomery
Voting Rights



Go to www.archives.alabama.gov for more information!



SELMA TO MONTGOMERY QUIZ



1. Who was the Federal Judge who issued an order permitting the march from Selma to Montgomery?
2. Through which three counties did the marchers walk to reach Montgomery?
3. How many miles did the Selma to Montgomery marchers walk to reach the Capitol steps in Montgomery?
4. What two national civil rights organizations played an important role in the march from Selma to Montgomery?
5. What was the final destination of the marchers when they reached Montgomery?
6. Name three celebrities who sang and entertained the crowd as they gathered on the athletic field of the educational complex called The City of St. Jude.
7. Who were three of the landowners who provided campsites along the route for the Selma to Montgomery marchers?
8. Name the bridge in Selma which became famous as a result of the Selma to Montgomery march.
9. What is the name of the church in Selma from which the march began on March 7, 1965?



Answers:

1. Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr.
2. Dallas County, Lowndes County, and Montgomery County
3. 54 miles
4. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
5. Spider Martin; Alabama
6. The Alabama Capitol
7. Harry Belafonte, Lena Horne, Sammy Davis Jr., Mahalia Jackson, Nina Simone, Dick Gregory, Joan Baez
8. Rosie Steele, David Hall, and Robert Gardner
9. The Edmund Pettus Bridge
10. The Brown Chapel AME Church

Freedom Riders in Alabama

In 1961, a group of people came to Alabama on public buses to challenge segregated interstate bus terminals. These were called *Freedom Rides*. The riders were met with anger and violence in Alabama. Many of the Freedom Riders were beaten and buses were burned. Television and newspaper reports showed the world how the Freedom Riders were treated.

Connecting with the Past

Using the postcard below, send a message to your family as if you were a Freedom Rider. Look at the front of the postcard. Do you feel welcome in Alabama? What do you want your family to know about your experiences as a Freedom Rider? What do you want them to know about Alabama? What do you think people in the nation and in the world thought about the treatment of the Freedom Riders?





Address:

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