

GEORGIA

Historically Speaking Patch Program

ABOUT THIS 'HISTORICALLY SPEAKING' KIT

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This **kit** was created to assist you or your group in completing the 'Georgia Patch Program.'

Kits are books written to specifically meet requirement of our state's patch program and help individuals earn the associated patch.

All of the information has been researched for you already and collected into one place.

Not all of the requirements of the patch program are covered in this kit. Selected requirements are included and you choose the ones you wish to complete according to the items given. Included are; state symbols, maps, crafts, games, recipes, coloring sheets, and more educational information. These materials can be reproduced and distributed to the individuals completing the program.

Any other use of these programs and the materials contained in them is in direct violation of copyright laws.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Patchwork Designs, Inc. using any of the methods listed below.



ORDERING AND CONTACT INFORMATION

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Cheryle Oandasan
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Fax

Using these same card types, you may also fax your order to (703) 743-9942.

Online Store

www.patchworkdesigns.net
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Historically Speaking Georgia Requirements

Complete 3 requirements to earn the patch

1. Locate Georgia on a map of the USA. Identify the capital city. Identify the State Bird, flower and flag.

2. Georgia has several interesting locations that remind us of the past. Find out more about covered bridges and where they are located, such as the Lowery Covered Bridge or the Stovall Covered Bridge. With a group of people make a bridge with your hands. Have each person take turns going under the covered bridge.



3. Some famous festivals in Georgia are: The Hahira Honeybee Festival, Savannah Irish Festival and Georgia Peach Festival. Find out more about other festivals in Georgia. Find out where, when and why they are celebrated. For fun you can have a pretend festival of your own that represents Georgia's traditions.

4. Collect local recipes from Georgia. Prepare one such dish, and share it with others. Some examples are: Stewed Apples, Peach Cobbler, Fried Chicken, and grits.



5. The Okefenokee Swamp is the 2nd largest freshwater swamp in the United States. Find out what the word Okefenokee means and why. What plants or animals live there? Draw a picture of what you think a swamp might look like.

6. There are five (5) lighthouses that remain in Georgia. Find out why lighthouses were invented. Explore more about Cumberland Island National Seashore or other Lighthouse areas. Draw your favorite Georgia lighthouse.

7. Stone Mountain was one of the world's largest exposed granite rocks. It is often referred to as "the Eighth Wonder of the World." Find out where it is located, what is carved on the mountain, and how high the mountain is. Using a piece of clay, design and carve a creation of your own.

8. Learn more about one of Georgia's museums or famous buildings. Some examples are: Juliette Lowe's House or Birthplace, Antebellum Plantation, or Harriet Tubman's African-American Museum.

9. Research a famous person from Georgia or a person that accomplished something important in Georgia. Share your findings with others.

10. In the 1800's the Lithia Springs became a popular health spa. Local residents thought the water had "healing powers". Research and locate some of the other springs in Georgia. Find out if they are still being used and if so how. State five (5) things you use water for.



Historically Speaking Georgia Requirements [Continued]

11. Learn about the Georgia Native Americans. Find out when they arrived in Georgia, how and where they lived, what they ate, and what the main tribal names were. Prepare and complete a skit, conduct a play, make paper dolls dressed in native clothing or make a pictograph using symbols for words.

12. Savannah was the first “planned city” in the United States. Find out what a planned city means. Research some of Savannah’s historical sites and wonders. What site would you like to visit most? Draw a “planned city” of your own.

13. Learn more about the colonial era in Georgia. What foods they ate, how they were prepared, what kind of clothing and shoes did they wear, what chores did children have to complete and what their modes of transportation were. Make paper dolls dressed in colonial clothing, conduct a skit or play about the colonial era, make a whirly gig (or another colonial game), or draw a colonial picture.



14. Research one of the following crafts: Beading, pottery, cross-stitching, quilting, spinning, weaving, sculpting, embroidery or painting. Find someone skilled in one of the above crafts and ask them to share their skills, or research these techniques and teach yourself one of these skills.

15. Welcome to the south “Y’ALL”! Yes, the South is known for its unforgettable hospitality. The Southern language and accent are two very distinctive characteristics of a Southern Belle. A Southern Belle has grace, loyalty, friendship, and humor. She carries herself well and dresses to perfection. Discover what a southern belle looked like in the early years.

16. Complete at least one service project that helps others in diverse communities, help to preserve a historical site or volunteer your services to others. A few examples can be: Landscaping at historical sites, volunteering to help the disabled, visiting orphanages or the elderly or abused. Collect needed items for them, visit and help.

17. Why was Georgia named the Peach State? What other nicknames does Georgia have? Who was Georgia named after? And why?



GEORGIA

DETAILED OUTLINE OF KIT

Not all of the requirements of the patch program are covered in this kit. We choose nine items to present in this kit. You only need to complete **three requirements** to earn this patch.

Items in this kit can be copied for the participants and stapled together in a book format. There are also informational sheets and descriptions for additional crafts. Choose items according to age level. Older participants can assist younger participants.

Page 5- Front cover of Georgia Journal

Page 6- Picture of the flag and a map of the USA. This page should give specific instructions on what to do.

Page 7 - State bird, flower and outline of the state are located on this page. It tells each participant instructions on what to do.

Page 8- Southern Belle picture to color.

Page 9- Draw a picture of what you think a swamp may look like. Suggestions are listed.

Page 10 - Colonial paper doll** or Nine Men's Morris game**. Read the information sheet about colonial times or give them basic information of how they dress and then as you briefly explain the colonial era to them as they are coloring their paper doll. Colonial game: Talk briefly about the colonial era time. Ask questions and then explain the game to the participants. You will need beads, buttons or beans for markers.

Page 11- Famous people of Georgia. Match the famous person to what they accomplished. An answer key is located in the right pocket of kit.

Page 15 - Pictograph activity. Pictograph activity participants can write a story using Native American symbols. If they are younger they can color the symbols and just try to form a sentence or draw some of the symbols for fun. As they color or draw you can provide them with a little information about Native Americans such as: what they wear etc. You could also ask the questions to the participants, like what do you think they wore etc

Page 18- Recipes. You may prepare a dish listed or provide it to the participants with future use.

Other items to complete that shouldn't be stapled in the journal:**

Game "Nine Men's Morris"

A mini book about Juliette Low, the founder of scouting for girls.

Included in the kit are items to complete the following requirements #1, #4, #5, #9, #11, #13, #15 and #17. Choose items for the participants to complete according to their age level or interests.



Name: _____

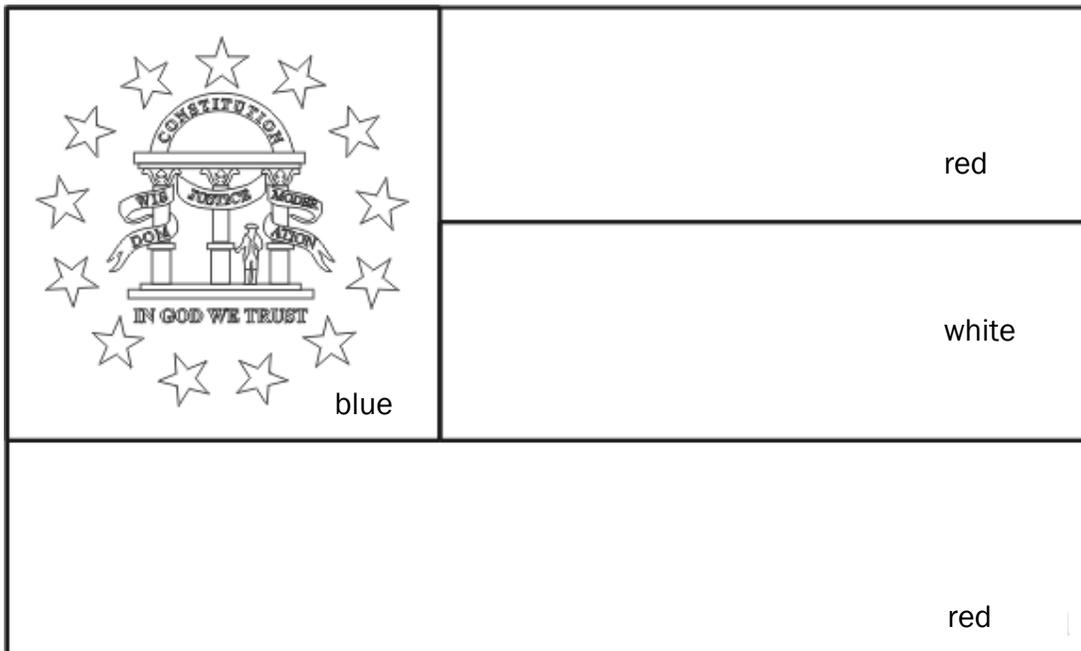
MY GEORGIA JOURNAL

On January 2, 1788, Georgia became the 4th state of the United States. Locate Georgia on the map. Color it green. You can color the remaining states any color you would like.



Georgia State Flag

White stars on blue background. The seal is yellow. Color the stripes as indicated below.



State Outline and Symbols



**State Bird:
Brown Thrasher**

Color the bird brown.

**State Flower:
Cherokee Rose**

The flower is white with a yellow center and green leaves.

Color the peach.



Georgia was named the “Peach State” because it is one of America’s largest producers of peaches.

Another nickname for Georgia is the “The Empire State of the South”

Georgia was named after King George II.



Locate the capital of Georgia on the state map. Color the star for the capital RED. Color Georgia your favorite color.



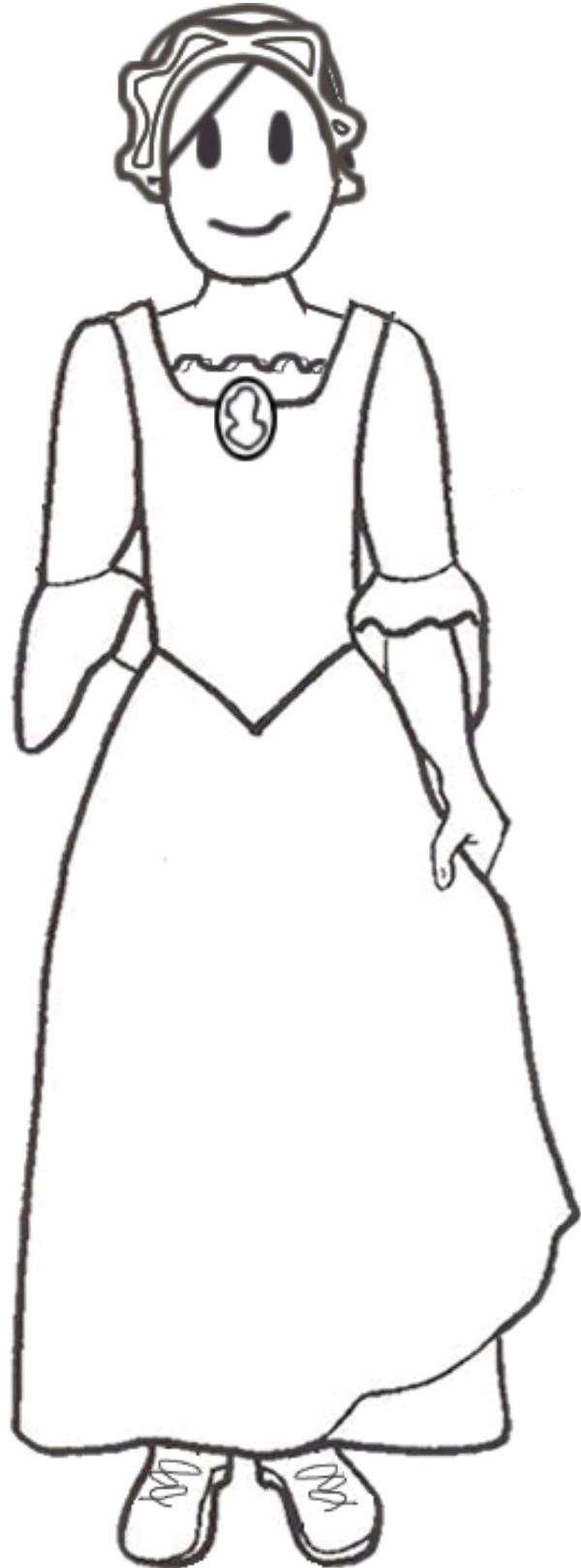
Color the picture of a Southern Belle from Georgia

The Okefenokee swamp is the 2nd largest fresh water swamp in the United States. Okefenokee is a native American word for “trembling earth” .It covers over 438,000 acres of land. It has alligators, grasses, shrubs, trees, plants, bugs, bears, deer’s, cranes, and owls.

Draw a picture of what you think a swamp might look like.



Pictured below are **colonists from the 1700's**. Colonists are early settlers of the first 13 colonies in America. The woman is wearing a mop hat, a cotton dress trimmed with ruffles on the sleeve, it has a small lace inset complimented with a brooch at the neckline. To complete her outfit she is wearing a laced up boot. A man's daily clothing consisted of a vest, shirt, and breeches. The vest and breeches were often made of matching material. The hat he wears is folded up and sometimes resembles a triangle. Men's shoes were and low-heeled leather black shoes with a buckle.



Famous People of Georgia

Match the famous person to their accomplishment.

Joseph Sequoyah

Civil rights leader

Eli Whitney

Actress

Julia Roberts

Invented the cotton gin

Martin Luther King Jr.

Invented Native American written alphabet

Rebecca Felton

Founder of Girl Scouts

Juliette Lowe

Author of "Gone With the Wind"

Margaret Mitchell

First woman to serve in the US Senate

Use the below template for the cover of your Juliette Low book. Write your name **on the reverse side of the cover**. For extra, draw your picture.

Since 1956, Juliette Low's birthplace in Savannah Georgia has been open to tourists. Special sessions are available for "hands-on" experiences of scouting in the days of her time. Some of these include: dressing up in 19th century costumes, crafts you can create, tea parties, sculpting and weaving. You will leave with your own little piece of scouting history. The decision is yours. At any time you may create a craft to be sold in the gift shop, of which, all the proceeds will be given to *Juliette Low Birthplace*. For more information on reservations or craft display, you may contact the association at

Phone: 912-233-4501

Address: Juliette Low Birthplace
10 Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, GA 31401

Juliette Gordon Low



Founder of Scouting for Girls



Juliette Gordon Low, also known as "Daisy", was born on October 31, 1860. She lived in Savannah, Georgia, and loved the outdoors, art, drama and anything else that involved using her imagination. Once, while setting out on a new adventure, she accidentally got taffy stuck in her hair, which her mother had to cut out.

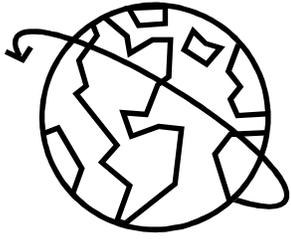
1



By the time Daisy died, in 1927, there were 168,000 registered girls within the United States. In honor of Juliette Low, a world friendship fund was established to help other scouts and guides travel to other places. As a registered scout, you can visit the four World Centers existing throughout the world. They are as follows: Our Cabaña, Our Chalet, Pax Lodge, and Our Sangam. These centers are located in four different countries: Mexico, Switzerland, England, and India; respectively.

6

Use the below template to staple into your Juliette Low book. Make sure it is in numerical order. Use the reverse side to draw pictures.



When Daisy graduated from finishing school in New York, her father took her to England. While she was there she met an Englishman by the name of Willie Low. They were later married, and soon moved to England together. She traveled to many places around the world, and while doing so, she met a man named Sir Robert Baden Powell, the founder of scouting for boys. This organization sparked her interest so much that she decided she would start her own group for girls.

2



Thinking Day, February 22, is the birthday of Sir Robert Baden Powell. We celebrate this day to "think about" all the scouts and guides around the world. Scouting and cultures differ from country to country. Juliette Low always thought it was important and exciting to learn more about their way of life. Some may have different uniforms and badges to earn. It is exciting to see what holidays and things they do compared to your country.

5



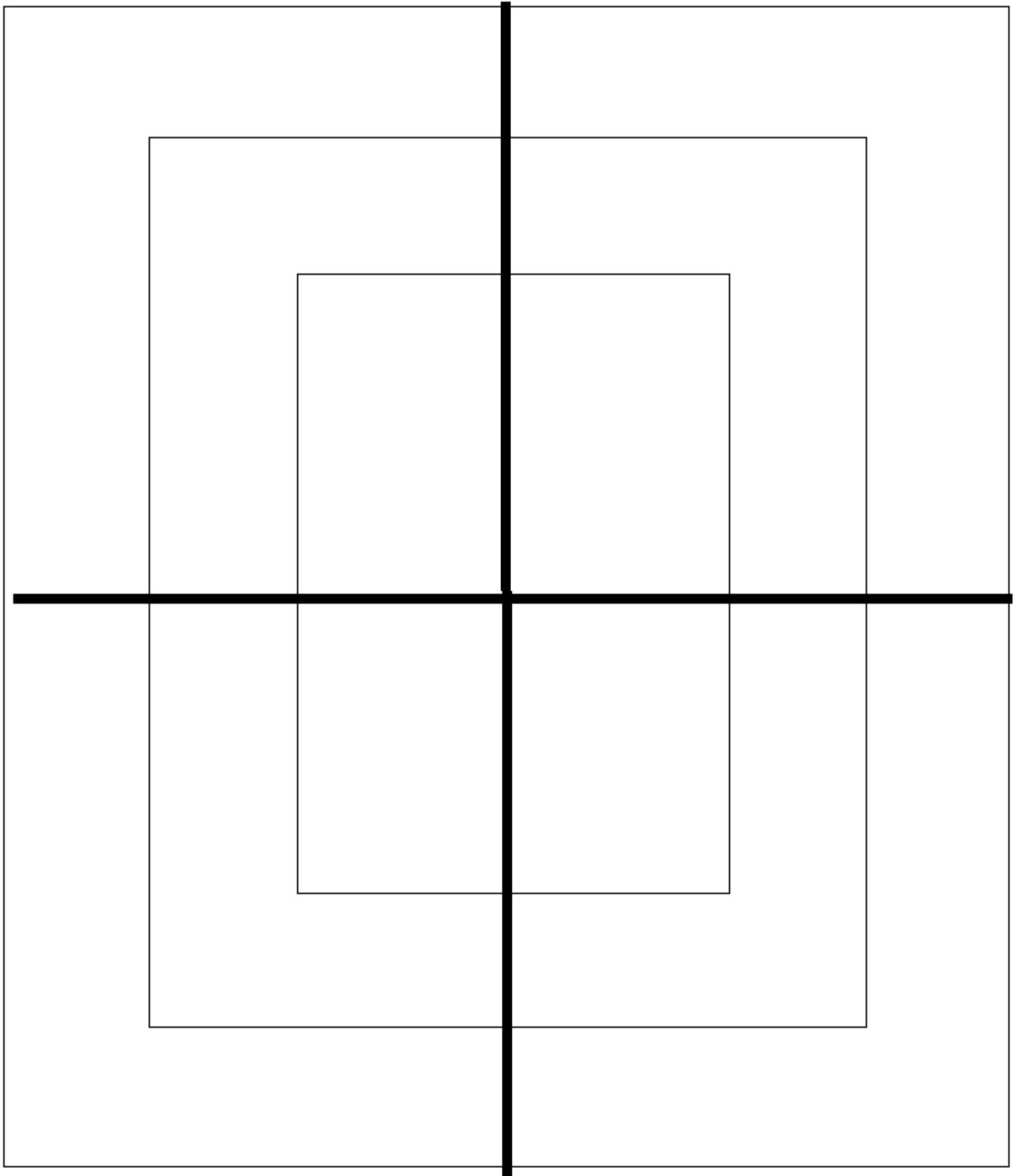
Later, Juliette Low moved back to the United States. On March 12, 1912, she started the first scouting troop for girls in America. March 12th is now celebrated as the birthday of scouting for girls. Over the years, she taught the new troops of Savannah, Georgia many things. They learned to hike, camp, sew, act in plays and work as a team. Community Service was a very important role in her path to building the scouting organization. She wanted to teach the girls to be helpful to others. Be a friend to animals, learn to use their creative skills and to be thrifty.

3

Design your own patch

Soon scouting became an adventure that all girls across the country wanted to participate in. Juliette Low worked very hard to spread the news of scouting across the nation and world. She recruited leaders and helpers to help the organization to continue. Badges and patches were introduced as rewards for completing a task or remembrance of a field trip. An official promise and law was introduced to help remember and follow what the organization stood for.

4



Nine Men's Morris

Give each participant NINE game pieces. Such as beans, buttons, or beads. Take turns placing the pieces on the board where the lines meet. When a player gets three pieces in a vertical line or horizontal lines, they remove one of the opponents pieces. When all the pieces are played , continuing playing by sliding pieces from side to side along the lines. A player wins when her opponent has only two pieces left.

The first residents of the United States of America were the Native Americans. Each tribe had their own unique culture and style of living. Draw some symbols in the below box.



summer



teepee



leaving
teepee



flood



chief



hill



cross the
mountains



feast



hunt



deer



dance



rain



camp under
the stars



forest



horse
tracks



bear



hiking



coming together
in friendship



swim in
canoe



council



bird



beaver



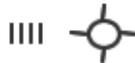
friends



lake



award



4 days



fish



rabbit



pow pow



eagle



catch



meet



war



crow



hungry



buffalo



Native American Life

11. Learn about the Georgia Native Americans. Find out when they arrived in Georgia, how and where they lived, what they ate, and what the main tribal names were. Prepare and complete a skit *or* conduct a play *or* make paper dolls dressed in native clothing *or* make a pictograph using symbols for words.

When did the Native Americans arrive in Georgia? As early as 1000 A.D. Cherokee Indians came to Georgia from the north. Creek Native Americans moved from the southwest.

The main tribes: Cherokee, Cowetta, Chehaw, Yamacraw, Yamasee and Creek.

How they lived? They farmed the land and knew how to survive in the wilderness. They worked hard to keep their villages strong and well taken care of. They knew how to catch animals to eat in order to survive the winter. They traded corn, venison (deer meat), and fish to the early settlers for beads and knives. CREEK and CHEROKEE were considered very peaceful people. The CREEK usually lived beside the creek areas.

What they ate? They survived from their crops and the items in the wilderness. They ate fish; venison (deer); rabbit, wild turkey, and buffalo. Other foods include Succotash (corn and beans); pumpkin, berries, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, apples, onions, corn, and potatoes. They didn't eat cakes, puddings or other items made with sugar. Sugar was brought to America by the European settlers. They knew which berries and nuts were safe to eat, where the deer and other animals gathered for water and how to store food for the hard winter months. For some native American authentic recipes to try : www.nativetech.org/food/index.html

What type of dwellings they lived in? When they were hunting they usually built tepees out of animal skins and slept on the ground in fur blankets. They were portable like our tents today. They also built houses, mainly long houses. They were divided into rooms and shared with other families. The families shared the fireplace and storage area. They didn't sleep in a soft bed, they slept on the hard floor. They built their dwellings in the middle of thick forests. There was only a few dwellings in each area and then another settlement was made further down.

Dance and Song

Throughout Native Americans history they have used song and dances to teach life skills and to tell stories. Many songs and dances also celebrate the events of their everyday life. They also remind them to respect one another and the things of nature. These songs and dances praise what is important in the hearts of Native Americans and their culture.

The earliest dances were known to be performed with a drum by a Powhatan tribe of Virginia in 1612. The drums were made of deep wooden platters covered with animal skin. On the edges of the drum were attached walnuts, which were hung by a cord. In addition to the drum, the other musical instrument was the rattle. The songs were short and the dances were long with spins and circular walks around a fire.

Write your own story using pictographs. Pictographs are Native American symbols used for words. An activity sheet is available in this kit.

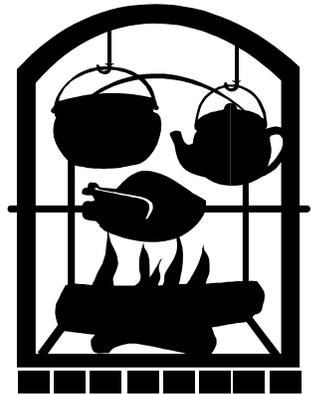


Colonial Life

13. Learn more about the colonial era in Georgia. What foods they ate, how they were prepared, what kind of clothing and shoes did they wear, what chores did children have to complete and what was their transportation. Make paper dolls dressed in colonial clothing, *or* conduct a skit *or* play about the colonial era, *or* make a whirly gig or another colonial game *or* draw a colonial picture.

What foods they ate? During the summer they harvested melons, peaches, apples, parsnips, and rhubarb. The colonists also gathered mushrooms, nuts, berries and wild plants. In the garden they grew cabbage, corn, beans, pumpkin, potatoes, carrots, tomatoes and peas. They smoked and salted the meat in the fall to preserve it for eating throughout the winter. Other ways of preserving food for the winter was; making apples into apple butter, dried corn, fruit jam or dried fruit.

How were they prepared? The women cooked in the kitchen on an open fire. There was a large black heavy pot that most of the meals were cooked in. They had to cook all day. As soon as Breakfast was completed and served, they needed to clean up the kitchen and start simmering the lunch food. In the meantime, they needed to be boiling the berries for raspberry jam or the apples to make apple butter. **The children** helped gather the food from the garden, milk the cows, help prepare some of the meals and wash the dishes. After the meat was butchered the women rolled it in coarse sea salt. The salt dried it out and kept it from rotting in the winter. They then stored it in the smokehouse for the winter. Herbs were hung over the fireplace in the kitchen for drying to use in meals later.



What type of clothing and shoes did they wear? Women wore dresses only. Most dresses had stomachers this removable triangle of fabric was changed for another color to give the gown a new look. They also tied "pocket hoops" around their hips to make their skirts look fuller. They wore a corset that laced up the back tightly to make them look like they had very slender waists. Colonial women and girls always kept their heads covered at all times.



They wore either a straw hat that tied at the neck or a white mop hat that covered the top of their head. Dresses did not have pockets therefore they needed to carry small handbags called indispensable. For special occasions they would wear silk slippers that were very uncomfortable to walk any long distance. Everyday shoes were usually a leather lace up boot. Men wore long coats with tails in the back and short breeches (pants) to the knee. The breeches were usually tied at the knee with a leather tie. They wore stockings up to breeches tie. The shoes were leather made to fit by the shoemaker in town with a gold buckle on top. They wore a white shirt with a tie at the neck and a vest to contrast with the jacket. Some men wore wigs or powdered hair with a black ribbon tied at the base of his neck. **WEDDINGS:** If a women wore a Yellow and Blue dress for her wedding, she was stating that she would be loyal to her husband. Heart shaped wedding cookies were stacked high for the cake. Instead of tossing a bouquet of flowers they tossed a rolled up stocking.

What was their transportation? They walked to town or church usually. Some families owned horses and/or buggies. Usually women did not ride horses, if they were visiting or going a long distance they rode in a buggy or wagon.

Recipes

Peach Cobbler

3 tablespoons shortening
1 cup self-rising flour
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon cold water
1 stick of butter or 1/2 cup
4 cups of canned or cooked peaches
1/2 cup sugar & 1 tablespoon
1/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup milk

Mix 1/2 cup sugar, cornstarch, cinnamon in saucepan. Stir in peaches and lemon juice. Cook until mixture thickens. Let boil 1 minute. Pour mixture in ungreased baking dish (2 quart). Place in oven to keep warm. Using a fork or pastry blender cut shortening into flour, add 1 tablespoon sugar and mix until it resembles fine crumbs. Stir in milk. Drop by spoonfuls onto peach mixture. Bake 25 to 30 minutes until top is golden brown. Serve warm, with ice cream or whip cream.

Apple Jumbles

3 1/4 cup self-rising flour
1/2 cup shortening
1 cup chopped walnuts
1 1/2 cup brown sugar
3/4 cup applesauce
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 ground cloves
2 eggs

Glaze:

1/3 cup butter
2 cups powdered sugar
1 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

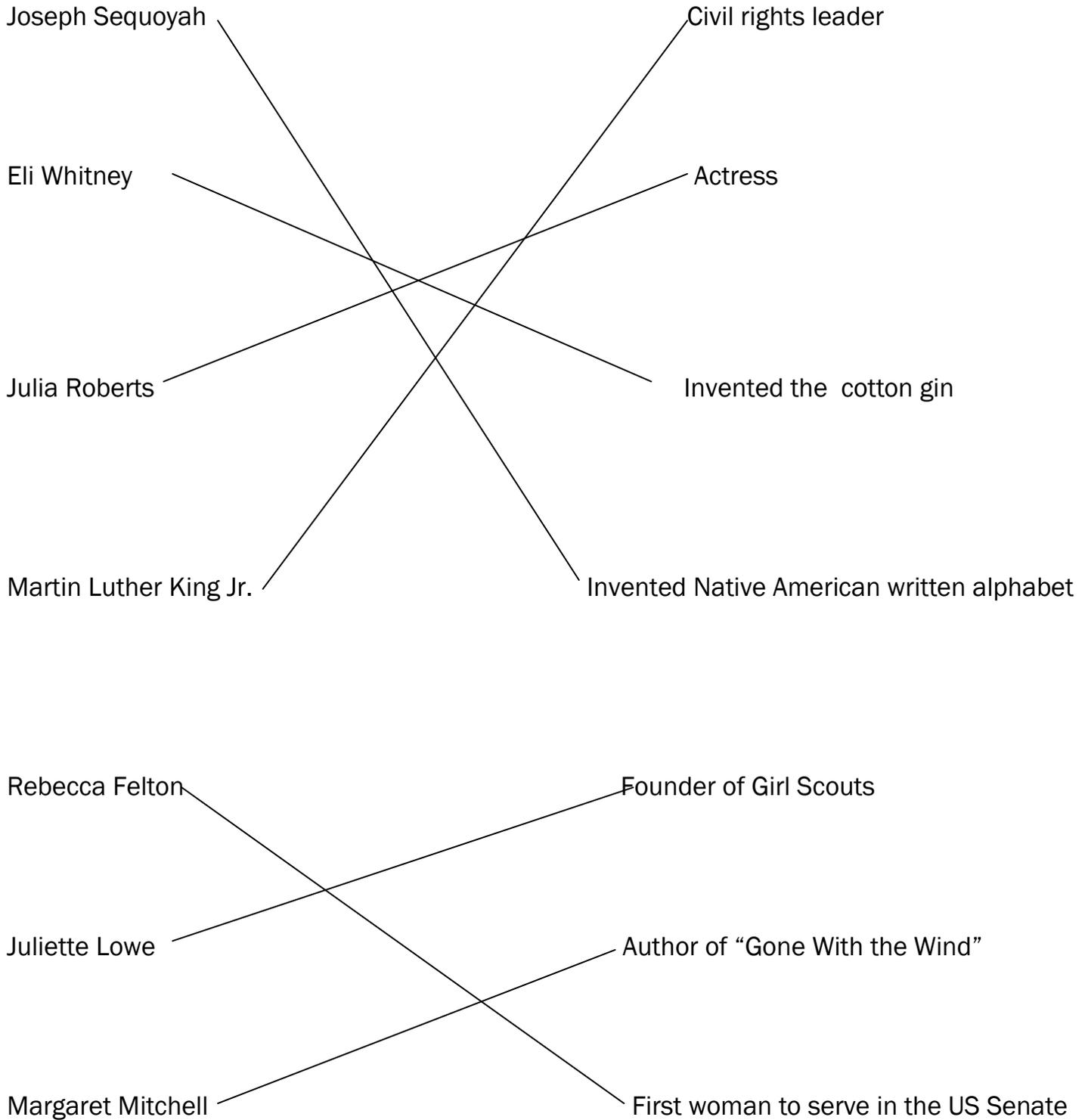
Preheat oven to 375. Mix all ingredients together, except glaze. (If dough is soft, cover and refrigerate.) Drop dough 2 inches apart by tablespoonfuls onto ungreased cookie sheet. Bake 10 minutes. Let cool. Spread with Browned Butter Glaze.

Browned Butter Glaze:

Heat butter on low heat until brown; remove from heat. Stir in powdered sugar and vanilla. Beat in hot water until smooth.

Famous people of Georgia - Key

Match the famous person to their accomplishment.



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ORDER FORM

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