

Flying Geese Quilters Guild
2012 Challenge



History Lesson
- An Event in
American History

The Dawning of a New Era The Transcontinental Railroad

By Sallie Jones



The uniting of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by rail made it possible for passengers and freight to travel across the continent more quickly. This engineering feat opened the door to growth and travel in the United States.



St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean

By Mickey Berg



President Thomas Jefferson recruited Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the "Louisiana Purchase". the mission in 1804 was to follow the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. The river ended at the Rocky Mountains. they traveled through snowy passes to the Columbia River and on to the Oregon Coast. Lewis and Clark were the first white men to reach the Pacific Ocean from the east. With Sacagawea as their guide and interpreter from the Dakota territories they mapped the route, documented and collected plant and animal specimens.



*Flying Geese Quilt Guild
2012 Challenge
History Lesson: Event in American History
Title: St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean
Size: 32" x 40"
Event: Lewis & Clark Expeditions
led to the opening of the American West.
Pattern: 'Crossed Canoe' by Bonnie Browning
Construction: Mickey Berg
Quilted by: Mickey Berg
Coda Mesa, CA*



Journey of Hope

By Arlene Somerville



Between the years of 1882 and 1920, almost thirty million Europeans embarked on a “journey of hope,” coming to America by ship through Ellis Island, New York. Many traveled on the White Star steamship line, which eventually became Cunard. Greeted by the hopeful inscription on the Statue of Liberty, they came with little but their hopes and dreams for a better life in a new land. They were determined to work hard and assimilate into the American way of life in order to achieve that goal. The rich and diverse country that is America today reflects their efforts.



Yosemite Dawn

By Jan Kirby



On Mar. 27, 1868 John Muir ("Father of the National Parks") arrived in San Francisco and immediately set out on foot to see the Sierras. Seven weeks later he walked into the Yosemite Valley and began his scientific study and all-out love affair with "God's Mountain Mansion." His writings changed the way Americans viewed their wilderness areas, and led to his petitioning Congress for the National Parks Bill, which passed in 1890.



Anthem Story

By Eileen Wintemute



Fort McHenry guarded Baltimore during the war of 1812. The British were bombing this fort and holding Francis Scott Key, an American, on their ship during the attack. He watched the battle throughout the night, and only at dawn could he see our flag still flying. The poem he wrote about this experience later became our National Anthem.



HAVE PROOF
THAT OUR F



ANTHEM STORY

Created by Eileen Winstenute for the Flying Geese Quilters Guild 2012 History Lesson Challenge

It was the war of 1812 and the British were attempting to take the Port of Baltimore, which was protected by Fort McHenry. Two Americans went out to the British ships to negotiate the release of a friend being held by the British. One of the Americans was Francis Scott Key, a lawyer and part-time poet. The British agreed to the release, but held the Americans on their ship because they had learned too much about the impending attack. Fort McHenry flew a 42-foot long American flag so that the British would not fail to see it from a distance. The Americans watched the battle from the ship, and strained throughout the night to see which flag was flying over the fort. "By the dawn early light" they were able to see that it was the "broad stripes and bright stars" of the American flag, and the fort had withstood the bombardment by the British.

Francis Scott Key wrote a poem based on this experience. The poem was put to a popular tune at the time. In 1916 President Wilson ordered the song to be the national anthem.

A New Birth of Freedom By Joann Knowles

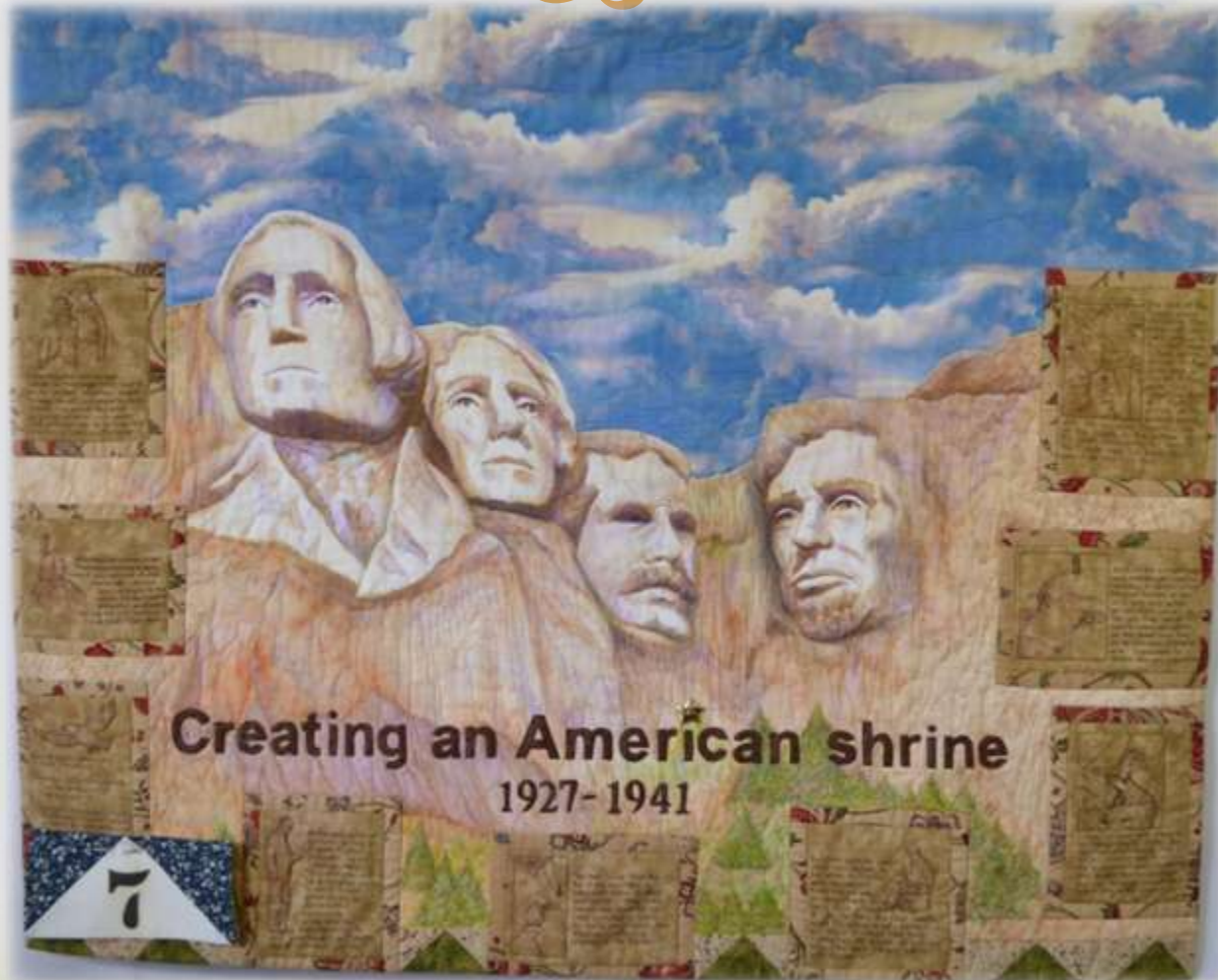


On April 12, 1861 secessionists fired on Federal property at Ft. Sumter, SC. After four years of conflict over 700,000 Americans lost their lives-more than all other wars combined. At the end of this defining time in our history, the scourge of slavery was destroyed and the Union preserved. We must honor those soldiers who fought to preserve our Republic by remembering them. My great-grandfather was one of them, was yours?



Mount Rushmore--Creating an American Shrine

By Carol Culbert



It was on a trip to South Dakota that I first saw Mount Rushmore. To say I was in awe is an understatement. Reading books on how Gutzon Borglum achieved this magnificent memorial inspired me to create this quilt. Sadly Borglum died seven months before its completion, but it lives on for us all to see and admire.



Every Life Matters

By Fay Kerneen



April 1866 - The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) was created by Henry Bergh and chartered in New York. Since then it has rescued and saved the lives of thousands of distressed and abused animals every year nationwide.

ASPCA Name used with permission, (ASPCA Copyright © 2012. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. All Rights Reserved.)



World War Two...My father was a tail gunner on a B-17. While on a bombing mission their plane was hit...he was not able to parachute out of the plane but survived the crash and was taken prisoner by the Germans. He wrote about this experience and LIVED gratitude and love for flag and country!



Sacajawea's iphone

By Nicole Morris



1803-1806 - At 14, Sacajawea, led US Generals Lewis and Clark from Fort Mandan to the Pacific Ocean. Had she had her iPhone with her, like any other 14 year old, they would know of friendly tribes and the best places to eat. She could have assisted General Lewis with his Botany journal during their expedition.



"We Moost be in Yellowstone"

By Pam Hadfield



In 1872 Yellowstone became America's first National Park. Yellowstone extends through Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. It is known for its diverse wildlife and having the most concentrated geothermal activity, i.e. "Old Faithful" geyser. Old Faithful spouts boiling water high into the air at 90 -184 feet every 35 -120 minutes and lasting for 1 1/2 - 5 minutes.



Memorial

By Karen Henricks



My quilt is meant as a memorial to those Americans who lost their lives in service to the United States during World War II. The Gold Star Service Flag hanging in the window of the family home is a poignant reminder of the cost of war, and of just one of the more than 400,000 who made the supreme sacrifice.



Pioneer Mother

By Linda Berry Smith



The Madonna of the Trail was commissioned by the DAR as a tribute to the women who had the courage to face adversity and to tame the West. She is the 12th in a series (and the most westerly) that mark the Santa Fe Trail. Located at Foothill and Euclid in Upland.



Women Bring All Voters Into the World by Michelle Howe



Although our nation was established over 200 years ago, women have only had the right to vote in federal elections for 92 years. Winning the right to vote was part of a 72-year struggle on the part of thousands of women that finally culminated with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.



Nineteenth Amendment
Passed by Congress June 4, 1919
Certified August 26, 1920

Section 1: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2: Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

History of Women's Right to Vote

Because women lacked the vote and therefore political power, they were denied many opportunities open to men.

Winning the right to vote was part of a 72-year struggle on the part of thousands of women that started in 1848 at the first woman's rights convention in Seneca Falls, N.Y.

In 1878, a constitutional amendment was proposed that provided "The right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." This same amendment would be introduced in every session of Congress for the next 41 years.

In July 1890, the Territory of Wyoming, which allowed women to vote, was admitted as a state. Wyoming became the first state with women suffrage. By 1900, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho joined Wyoming in allowing women to vote.

In 1912, Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive (Bull Moose) Party became the first national political party to have a plank supporting women suffrage. The tide was beginning to turn.

In May, 1919, the necessary two-thirds vote in favor of the women suffrage amendment was finally mustered in Congress, and the proposed amendment was sent to the states for ratification. Legislators in many Southern states were opposed to the amendment (it was rejected in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Louisiana), and its fate appeared to hinge on Tennessee in July 1920. It appeared that the amendment might fail by one vote in the Tennessee house, but twenty-four-year-old Harry Burns surprised observers by casting the deciding vote for ratification. At the time of his vote, Burns had in his pocket a letter he had received from his mother urging him, "Don't forget to be a good boy" and "vote for suffrage."

Other states would go on to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, though Virginia and Alabama wouldn't do so until the 1950s, Florida would hold out until 1959, Georgia and Louisiana would go on to ratify it in 1970, and Mississippi would wait until 1984 to formally ratify the amendment.

Women Bring All Voters into the World
American History Challenge - Flying Geese Quilters Guild
April 30, 2012 - quilt designed and quilted by
Michelle Howe, Irvine, CA

Give Me Liberty...

By Cindy Gruenke



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American Colonies with their thriving economy and Britain wanting a piece of pie. Together the Colonies bound together to resist taxation without representation, convinced their liberty was at stake; thus the American Revolution and Independence. The Liberty Bell, a symbolic icon of the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence.



The Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns By Glenda McNeil



Here rests in honored glory, an American soldier known but to God. Guarded continuously, a marble tomb in Arlington, VA holds the remains of unknown soldiers from WWI, WWII, and Korea. In 1998 the era of Unknowns ended when the Vietnam soldier was disinterred and identified using DNA. Quilt inspiration: folk song, where have all the flowers gone?



2012 Challenge Quilt History Lesson

The Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns

"Here Rests in Honored Glory, An American Soldier, Known But to God"

Story: Arlington, VA. Each year on Memorial Day, a wreath is placed in front of the marble monument honoring the unknown casualties of World Wars I, II, Korea and Vietnam. It is placed by a dignitary either military or civilian. The tomb was approved by an act of Congress in 1921, and the remains of an unknown soldier from WWI was placed there. The tomb was completed and dedicated in 1932, and has been guarded since 1927 - every hour of every day in spite of weather or circumstances. Even during the 9/11 terrorist attack, the guards never varied from their routine: 21 steps, pause, turn, with their weapon to the opposite shoulder. 21 steps back. Repeat. The volunteer guards do not wear uniforms on their uniforms so that they cannot distinguish the unknowns. The duties of the sentinels are not purely ceremonial. The sentinels will confront people who cross the boundaries at the tomb, or are disrespectful or loud.

The tradition of placing the remains of an unknown into the tomb came to an unusual end when the remains of the Vietnam soldier were disinterred in 1998 and identified using DNA. The military now says it will be possible to identify any personnel by using DNA.

About the Quilt:

Materials: The design on the background fabric is made taking crayon rubbings from the inscriptions of local veterans. The quilt is hand appliqued and hand quilted. The challenge fabric is used as flowers in the wreath, and as the top layer and binding. The challenge quilt star is placed with other stars in the wreath. The Flying Geese block is also appliqued to the whole cloth of the quilt.

Design:

Historically a wreath has been used to signify honor in some way. It has been used as a crown, or placed on a doorway or other structure to commemorate an anniversary, season or special occasion. Until recent years, it has been traditional to mark a grave with a funeral wreath.

Quilter - Glenda McNeil

Occupy Wall Street

By Mary Lu Booker



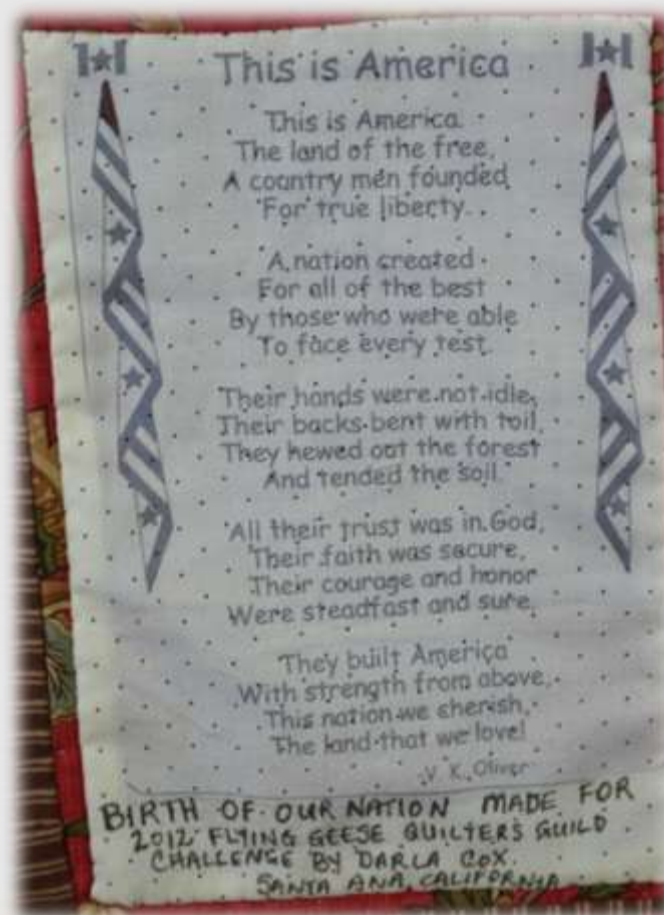
On September 17, 2011, the Occupy Wall Street movement begins protesting economic inequality, Wall Street corruption, and corporate greed. Forming an encampment in Zucotti Park near Wall Street, Occupy spreads globally. On Britain's Guy Fawkes Day, November 5, 2011, protestors don Fawkes masks making him a symbol of the movement.



The Birth of Our Nation by Darla Cox



Over 200 years ago our nation was born. I have chosen the Declaration of Independence, the making of our flag, the Liberty Bell, and our national Emblem, the Eagle, to represent our founding. Hand applique, hand quilting, perle cotton corded piping, and embellishments were added to complete and accentuate the period look.



Whig Rose

Diane Healey



The Whig Party (1833-1856) was formed to support the supremacy of Congress over the presidency. Whig Rose quilts were displayed prominently in homes to express pro-Whig quilter allegiances since women could not vote.



Baltimore Album Quilts: A Quilt History Lesson by Sandy Sutton



During the 1840s and 1850s, a group of women in the Baltimore, Maryland area designed and made complicated applique blocks, giving us quilts that represent the zenith in American quilt design. Floral and patriotic themes were featured, as in this patriotic block adapted from the Elizabeth MacCullough Hervey quilt made in 1848-50. The actual maker of the quilt is unknown, but the quilt was inherited by Elizabeth's descendants. A pattern of the entire quilt has been reproduced by the Baltimore Applique Society. The original quilt is 111 inches square.



Baltimore Album
Quilts:
a quilt History Lesson
Made by: Sandy Sutton
Quilted by: Diane
Beauchamp
2012 Flying Kites
Challenge
Seal Beach, CA.
March 2012

Betsy Ross

By Denise Nelms



The flag was one of the first symbols representing the United States of America (Our 13 original states). What better way to honor this symbol, but to generate a quilt honoring the very person chosen to create the very first flag of our country!



Americans for generations have been raised on the legend of the **Betsy Ross Flag**, allegedly the first American flag, which was created by **Betsy Ross** at her upholstery shop in Philadelphia. There is, however, much controversy among historians about whether or not this story is true.

Betsy Ross flag

The legend goes that **George Washington**, **Robert Morris** and **George Ross**, who were all members of Congress showed up at Betsy's shop sometime in May of 1776. They told her they had been appointed to a secret committee to create a flag for the United States. They asked **Betsy Ross** if she could create a flag. She told them she hadn't made one before, but didn't doubt that she could do it. They then proceeded to Betsy's parlor where they showed her a preliminary design. Betsy allegedly made some suggestions, including that the flag have five-pointed stars instead of the drawings six-pointed stars. The committee liked her ideas and the flag she produced was later approved by Congress.

The main source for this story is several of Betsy's relatives who testified that they heard her tell from her own mouth that she had created the first American flag. Three relatives signed written affidavits and her grandson **William Canby** told the story in a paper written and delivered orally to the Historical Society of Philadelphia. No other documentation exists that can verify the story. There are no records of it from the **Continental Congress**, no receipts, no other independent verification. This has caused many to doubt the story. Some have even suggested that **William Canby** created the story for his family's fame. Others have said the legend was created to encourage patriotism during the Civil War or to create a female hero from the American Revolution.

2012 Flying Geese Quilt Challenge "History Lesson, an Event in American History"

Created & made by: Denise Nelms Titled: Betsy Ross and the American Flag

Quilted by: Mike Qualls, Q's Longarm Quilting

April 2012

Marching With Susan by Sandy Montooth





Whig Rose

By Nancy Chocek



Whig Rose – Although early American women could not vote, they often express their political ideals through their quilts. The American Whig Party was formed in 1833 to oppose President Andrew Jackson. Until its dissolve in 1856, when most Whigs joined the new Republican Party, two Whig candidates, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, were elected president.



USS Cumberland, Battle of Hampton Roads By Joanne Florence



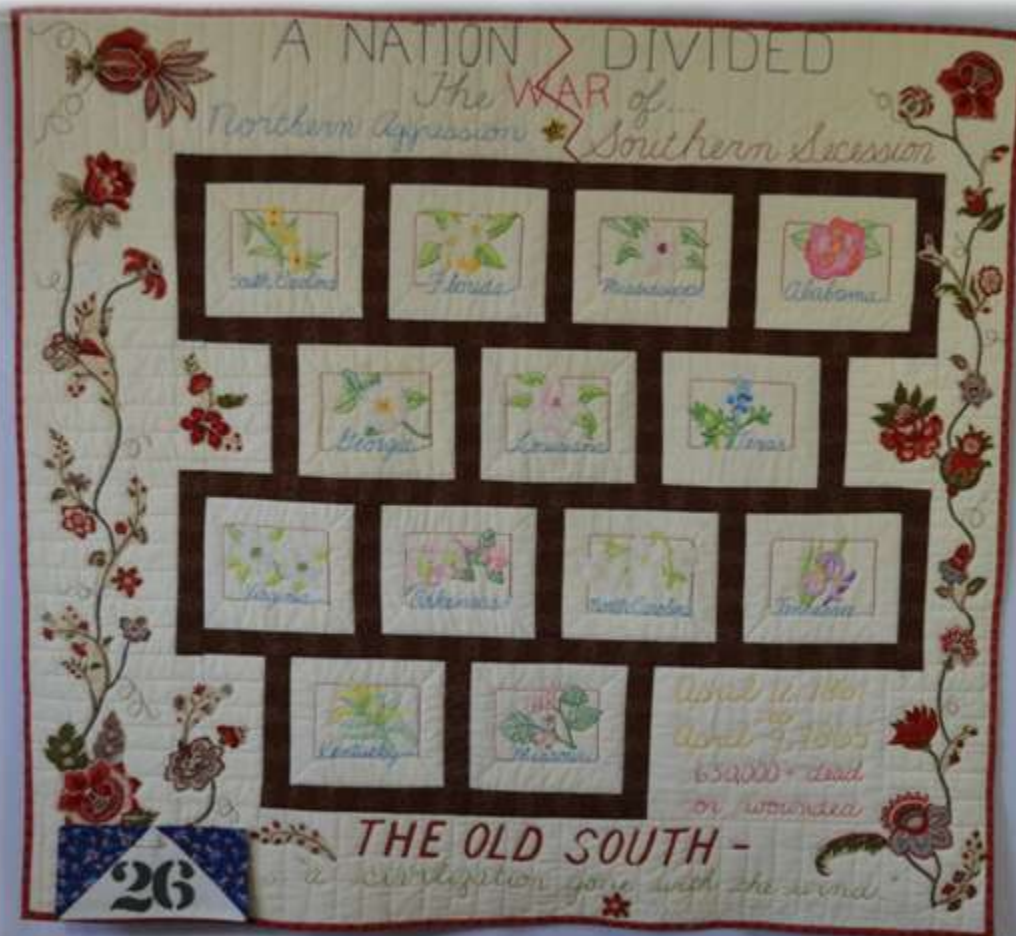
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On March 8, 1862, Cumberland was sunk at the Battle of Hampton Roads after being rammed by the new Confederate ironclad Virginia (Merrimack). The sinking of the Cumberland by Virginia signaled the end of the centuries-old age of all-sail wooden warships.

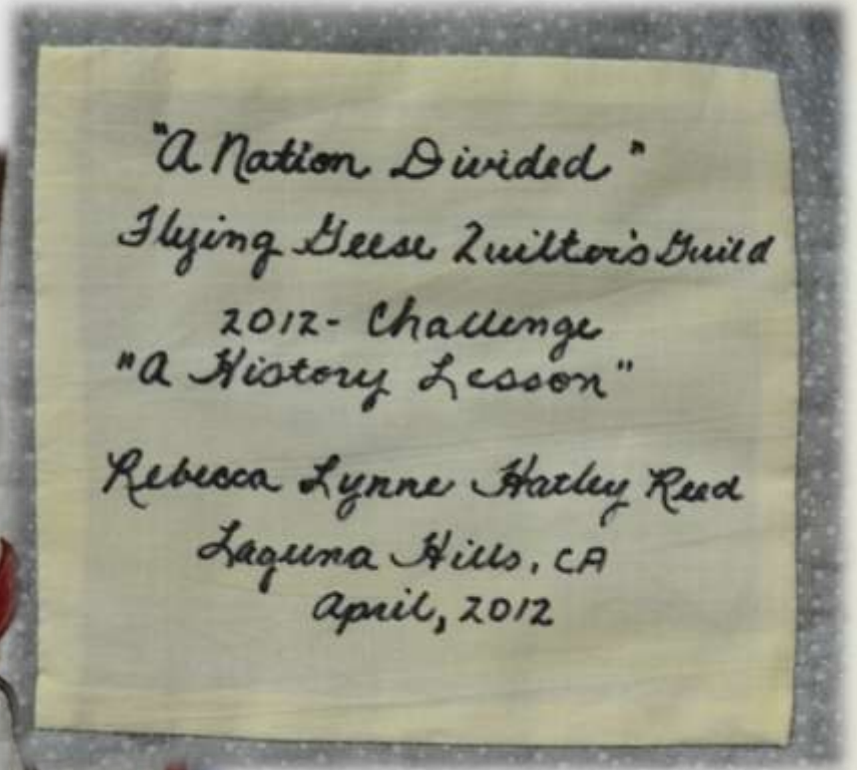


"A Nation Divided"

By Becky Reed



"The War Between the States," later called "The Civil War," was about more than Slavery. It was about States' Rights, Industry vs. Agriculture, Wealth and it's lifestyle vs. Poverty. The beauty of the Southern States' Flowers offsets the ugliness of the Statistics of the War that divided our Nation.



Waterstops to Freedom

By Vicki Hamilton



I chose the obvious subject of the Civil War's Underground Railroad, when quilts and their designs were used as codes to help escaping slaves reach freedom. I tried to make it as unexpected as possible - I included period reproduction fabrics and many of the "code" blocks in a very modern layout.



"54-40 or Fight"

By Mardell Price



Political events have inspired names of quilt blocks. This quilt is named for the dispute of latitude between the Oregon territory and Canada and was the slogan of James Polk in his Presidential campaign in 1845.



Geese Circling Gettysburg 1863

By Elizabeth A Scherz



My great grandfathers were in the Union Army. As a child I memorized the Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. We mark the 150th anniversary of the Civil War so I chose as my theme the Gettysburg Battlefield where over 40,000 men were wounded, and over 6,000 men died along with thousands of horses. Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in an attempt to divert Union forces from invading Virginia. The 2 armies met and fought at Gettysburg from July 1-3, 1863.



Tricky Dick

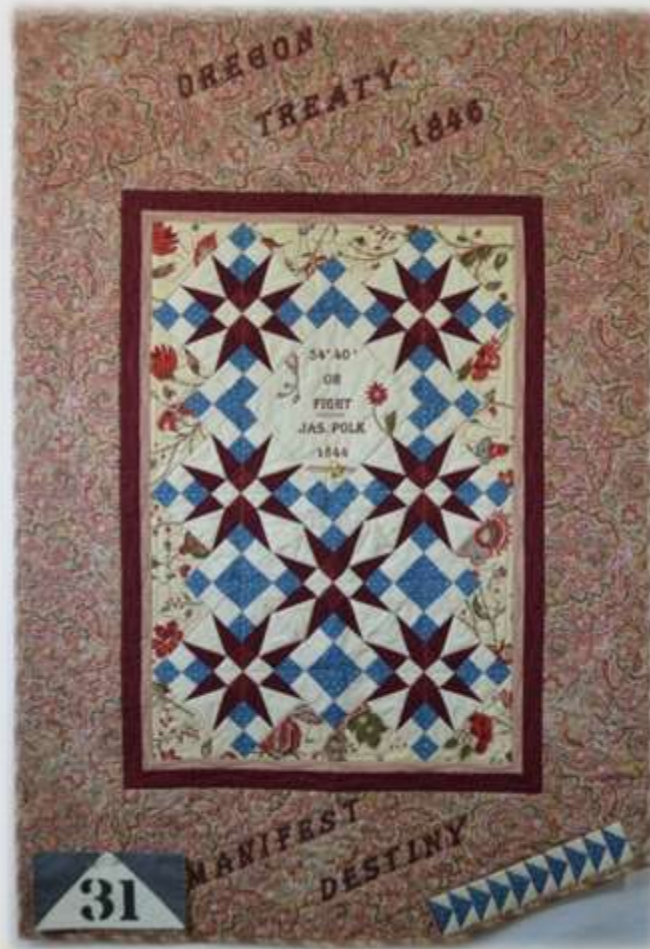
By Michele Braithwaite



Lacking both inspiration & time for the challenge, I took the fabrics to the Sneaky Piecing Tricks workshop with Beth Ferrier at Road to California. "Tricky Dick" links the title of the workshop to an American History Lesson. Richard Nixon was the nation's 37th president serving from 1969 - 1974. He earned the nickname "Tricky Dick" when details of the Watergate Scandal became public.



54° 40' or Fight by Jane St.Pierre



54° 40' or Fight was President James Polk's campaign slogan when he ran for office in 1844. It represents America's expansion to the Pacific Coast (and forward thinking, always striving to grow). Manifest Destiny was punctuated by the signing of the Oregon Treaty in 1846. The slogan was remembered by me from American History in High School, and I knew that there was a block that was designed at the time to represent that catch phrase.



54° 40' or Fight.....
and Manifest Destiny was the platform on
which James Polk was elected president in
1844. It represents America's expansion to
the Pacific Ocean, encompasses the land
south of the 54th parallel, and was made
official in the Oregon Treaty of 1846.

By Jane St.Pierre of Lake Shastina,
California for Flying Geese Quilt Guild
Challenge of 2012.

Historical Hot Topic By Gale Slagle



This quilt is based on Eleanor Burns and Sue Bouchard's Book "Underground Railroad Sampler". A "Red" stop symbolizes other quilt historian's claims that quilt blocks were not used as signals or codes to direct slaves to freedom. The flying geese blocks around the border represent slaves fleeing to freedom using the legitimate UGRR.



"All Aboard" to Freedom By Julia Renaud



The Underground Railroad can be best described as a "network of abolitionists and safe houses that helped slaves escape to Ohio and Canada". My quilt depicts four of the ten blocks that were used at the "stations" or safe houses as signals for the "passengers" or slaves to follow to their freedom.



With Needle and Hammer by Sheryl Hitt



Barn Raising and Quilting Bees were events that took place throughout the building of our country.





Dirt Cheap

By Patricia Potter



The Louisiana Territory was purchased from the French by the United States on April 30, 1803. The land covered 800,000 square miles and extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, north to Canada and south to the Gulf of Mexico, this doubled the size of the United States. The price was \$15million; \$11,250,000 paid directly and the balance to be covered by the assumption by the United States of French debts to American citizens. The price per acre was less than 3 cents per acre -- cheap dirt. More to follow---

