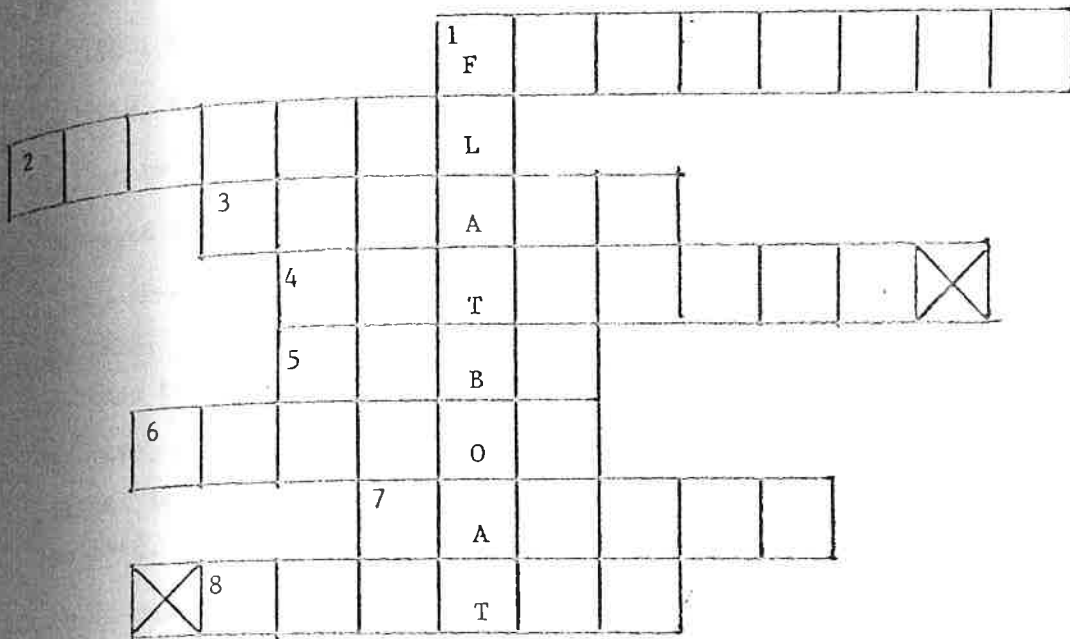


SAMPLE WORKBOOK

ALABAMA'S HISTORY: THE PAST AND
PRESENT By Dr. Harry M. Joiner
PUBLISHED BY
Southern Textbook Publishers
Sou

C. Fun With Puzzles

Based on the clues below, fill in the following boxes.



- Alabama's first U.S. Supreme Court justice lived in this city.
- Alabama's first congressman.
- The first permanent capital was located in this city.
- Early educator who founded Green Springs Academy.
- Alabama's first governor.
- An important school in Mobile was named after this local legislator.
- Cahaba was located in this county.
- The most important cash crop before 1960.

D. Can You Find The Missing Links?

- Between 1826-1847, the state capital was located at _____.
- The present state capitol sits on "_____ hill."
- By 1831, Tuscaloosa was the home of the state _____, state _____, and State _____.
- The Huntsville Road connected Huntsville with _____ in south Alabama.
- The _____ Road went from Ft. Mims to Georgia.
- The main obstacle to navigation on the Tennessee River was at _____.
- The first railroad in Alabama was built in _____ Co.
- The _____ organized the first Christian church in Alabama.

9. The oldest Baptist church is at _____ River in _____ Co.
10. In 1822, the Episcopalians built _____ Church in the city of _____.
11. By 1860, the _____ were the largest religious group in the state.
12. In 1818, the Presbyterians built _____ Church in the city of _____.
13. The state's first female academy was founded in the city of _____.
14. Tuskegee Female Insitute moved to the city of _____ and became _____ College.
15. In 1918, _____ University in Greensboro combined with _____ College to form Birmingham-Southern College.
16. In 1872, the _____ Church gave the East Alabama Male Institute to the state. It was renamed _____ in 1899 and became _____ University in 1960.
17. La Grange College later became the University of _____.
18. After moving to Birmingham from the city of _____, Howard College later became _____ University.
19. _____ was the most important railroad president before the Civil War.
20. In 1860, _____ and _____ were the state's two largest cities.
21. Governors _____ and _____ of _____ Co. served two terms.
22. _____ was the only U.S. Senator ever asked to resign by the state legislature.
23. John _____ of _____ Co. and John _____ of _____ Co. served on the U.S. Supreme Court before the Civil War.
24. _____ of _____ Co. was the only congressman to have a special seat made because he was so fat.
25. After the Civil War, _____ of _____ Co. was arrested because of the belief that he conspired in the death of President Lincoln.

E. County Search

Match the person and institution with the proper county

Josiah Nott	Tuscaloosa	William Yancey	Dallas
Alva Woods	Mobile	Peter Bryce	Elmore
Thomas James	Talladega	Daniel Pratt	Tuscaloosa
Dr. Joseph Johnson	Mobile	W.R. King	Autauga

Spring Hill College
Judson Female College
Green Springs Academy
Medical College of Alabama

Perry	First cotton mill	Mobile
Mobile	First iron furnaces	Shelby
Mobile	First coal mines	Franklin
Greene	First school	Madison

CHAPTER 4

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

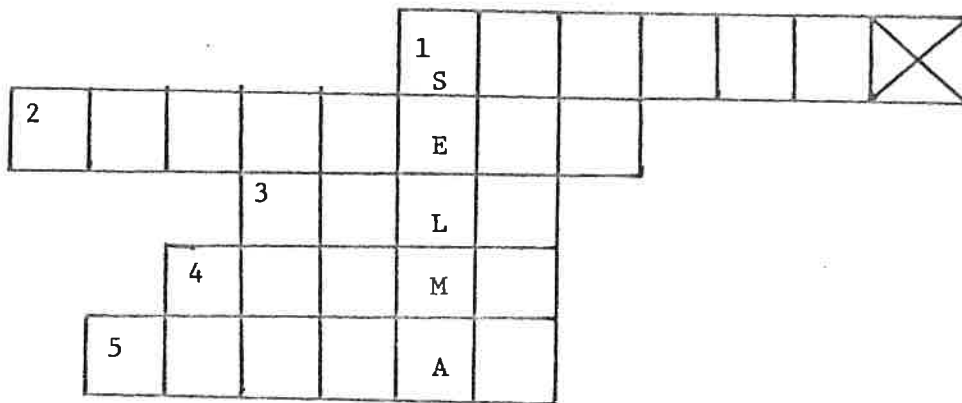
A. Can You Find The Missing Links?

1. In 1854, a group of Alabamians went on a military campaign to the state of _____ in order to support pro-slavery forces.
2. The book _____ by Harriett Beecher Stowe was a sharp attack on human slavery.
3. The _____ railroad helped many slaves find freedom in the North.
4. In the election of 1860, Alabama voted for _____.
5. In January, 1861, the Alabama militia seized federal installations at _____, _____, and _____.
6. The military arsenal at _____ was one of the South's most important sources of war supplies.
7. General _____ of Lawrence Co. led 6,000 Alabamians in the Battle of Shiloh.
8. "Gallant John" _____ helped Gen. Robert E. Lee win the Battle of Fredericksburg.
9. Col. _____ of _____ Co. led the 5th Alabama Regiment to victory in the Battle of Bull Run.
10. Gen. _____ forced Col. A.D. Streight to surrender.
11. Admiral _____ of _____ Co. commanded the C.S.S. Alabama.
12. The first White House of the Confederacy was located in the city of _____.
13. _____ from the state of _____ was the president of the Confederacy.
14. The loss of Forts _____ and _____ in northern Tennessee opened Alabama to invasion by Union forces.
15. In February, 1862, the city of _____ was the first town hit by Union gunboats.
16. Gen. Ivan Turchin was courtmartialled for burning the city of _____.
17. The purpose of Gen. James Wilson's raid was to destroy the arsenal at _____ and capture the city of _____.

18. The last Civil War battle in Alabama was fought at _____ in northern _____ Co.
19. _____, _____, and _____ were three black Alabamians elected to Congress.
20. The _____ th amendment freed the slaves and the _____ th amendment let black males vote.

B. Fun With Puzzles

Based on the clues below, fill in the empty boxes.



1. Commander of the C.S.S. Alabama.
2. Assistant Secretary of War for the South.
3. Robert E. Lee's chief surgeon.
4. Main city in the deep South producing war supplies.
5. This native of Calhoun Co. fought thousands of northern troops with a single cannon.

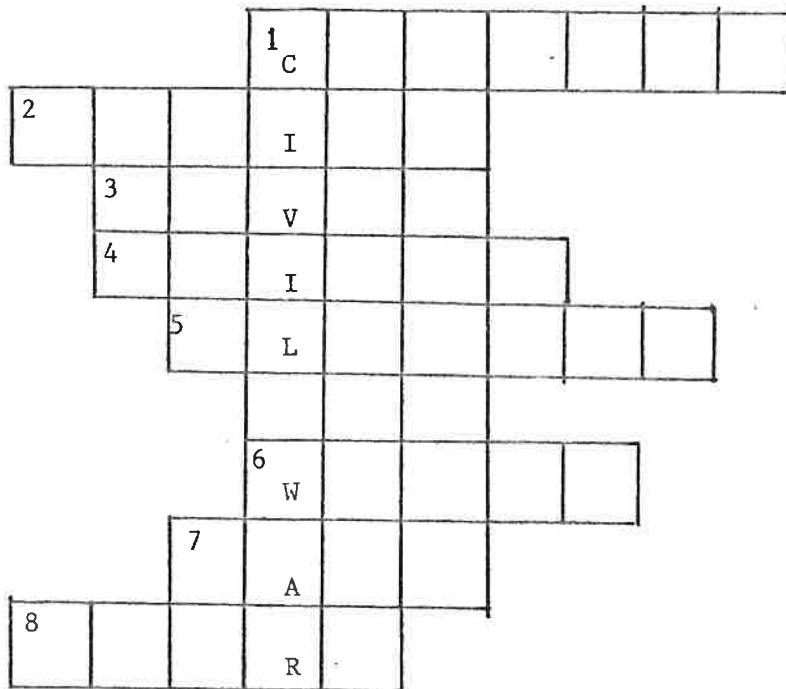
C. Secret Letter

Place the letters in the proper blanks.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| ___ Juliet Opie Hopkins | A Burned Selma and captured Montgomery |
| ___ 13th amendment | B Wrote <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> |
| ___ Franklin Buchanan | C Defended Selma |
| ___ John Carraway | D Freed the slaves |
| ___ Jefferson Buford | E Defended Mobile Bay |
| ___ 14th amendment | F Made blacks citizens |
| ___ Nathan Forrest | G Gave blacks the right to vote |
| ___ 15th amendment | H Led Alabama volunteers in Kansas |
| ___ Harriett Beecher Stowe | I The "Florence Nightengale of the Confederacy" |
| ___ James Wilson | J First black speaker of the state house |

D. Fun With Puzzles

Based on the clues below, fill in the empty boxes.



1. This Union officer burned the University of Alabama in 1865.
2. This U.S. Commissioner to the Paris World's Fair came from Lauderdale Co.
3. President of the Confederate States.
4. The loss of this battle in southern Tennessee opened Alabama to invasion by Union troops.
5. This famous Confederate ship was commanded by an admiral from Mobile.
6. This Civil War governor lived in Montgomery.
7. This relative of Robert E. Lee defended Ft. Morgan.
8. This general was in charge of the defenses of Mobile.

E. Are You Sure It's True?

Put a T after each true statement and an F after each false statement.

1. Most delegates to the U.S. constitutional convention in 1787 wanted to abolish slavery.
2. The Alabama State Colonization Society sent 1,500 slaves back to Africa.
3. In the 1860 presidential election, the two Democratic candidates received more popular votes than Abraham Lincoln.
4. Alabama unanimously supported secession.
5. Most Alabama families owned slaves.
6. Over 8,000 black and white Alabamians served in the Union army.
7. The British paid the U.S. government millions of dollars for war damages caused by the C.S.S. Alabama.

8. The permanent capital of the Confederacy was in Montgomery.
9. Mobile was the last major Gulf port to be captured by the Union army.
10. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the seizure of southern cotton by northern agents was illegal.
11. The northern tax on Alabama's cotton drained millions of dollars from the state.
12. The black codes in Alabama were less restrictive than those passed in other states.
13. In 1867, there were more blacks registered to vote than whites.
14. The last battles of the Civil War were fought in north Alabama.
15. The Civil War was the bloodiest war in American history.

F. Let's Make A Date

Place the proper date after the important event.

The importation of African slaves was outlawed after _____ .	1874
Publication of <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> _____ .	1808
Alabama left the Union on _____ .	February, 1862
The first Union gunboats arrived in north Alabama _____ .	March, 1865
Wilson's raid into the Heart of Dixie _____ .	August, 1864
The capture of Montgomery _____ .	June, 1868
The Battle of Mobile Bay _____ .	April, 1865
Federal troops leave Alabama _____ .	January 11, 1861
Alabama readmitted to the Union _____ .	April, 1865
The fall of Mobile _____ .	1852

G. Let's Make It Right

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. The last major battle of the Civil War was fought in (Madison, Mobile, Baldwin) County.
2. Alabama supplied iron ore, cotton, and (sugar, salt, bauxite) for the Confederate war effort.
3. William (King, Lewis, Yancey) led the walkout at the 1860 Democratic convention, which split the party.
4. The C.S.S. Tennessee was built at (Mobile, Montgomery, Selma).
5. Union troops captured the city of (Selma, Montgomery, Mobile) without much resistance.
6. William (King, Lewis, Yancey) drew up Alabama's Ordinance of Secession.
7. Union troops burned the cities of Athens, Selma, and (Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Birmingham).

CHAPTER 5

ALABAMA MOVES FORWARD

- A. Can You Find The Missing Links?
1. The election of Governor _____ in 1874 signaled the return of conservative government in Alabama.
 2. The _____ Party opposed government corruption and advocated reform.
 3. The _____ Railroad began operating in Alabama in 1894.
 4. By 1900, the _____ Railroad was the most important train company in the state.
 5. The West Point Manufacturing Co. was developed by the _____ family in the city of _____.
 6. In 1897, the Comer family founded _____ Mills in the city of _____.
 7. _____ is the oldest black college in Alabama.
 8. John _____ directed A.P.I.'s football program between 1895-1900.
 9. The poll tax was used to support _____.
 10. _____ was the first governor to serve two four year terms.
 11. _____ and _____ were two national organizations founded at Tuskegee.
 12. In the 1920's, the state purchased prison farms in _____ and _____ Counties.
 13. In 1912 and 1924, Senator _____ of Birmingham almost became the Democratic presidential nominee.
 14. At the end of World War II, the U.S.S. _____ led the American fleet into Tokyo Bay.
 15. Between 19____ and 19____, the sale of alcohol was prohibited in Alabama.
 16. The _____, _____, and _____ taxes were imposed during the terms of Gov. Bibb Graves.
 17. The Departments of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ were created during the term of Gov. Dixon.
 18. The Boards of _____ and _____ were established during the administration of Frank Dixon.

19. U.S. Senators _____ and _____ were lawyers from Dallas Co.
20. In 1904, Congressman _____ introduced the resolution creating Mother's Day.
21. After the Civil War, normal schools to train teachers were set up in the cities of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
22. A college to train black teachers was established in the city of _____.
23. _____, _____, and _____ are colleges that have received large land grants from the federal government.
24. In 1925, the first trade school in the South opened in the city of _____.
25. In 1900, Alabama's largest industries produced _____ and _____.
26. Between 1920-1964, _____ made the Alabama Power Company a major producer of electricity.
27. During World War II, black pilots were trained in the city of _____.
28. During World War I, many Alabama soldiers were part of the _____ Division fighting in the country of _____.
29. After the Civil War, a school for deaf and blind black children opened in the city of _____.
30. During World War II, plants in the city of _____ produced more gunpowder than those in any other southern city.

B. Men Of Note

Match these Alabamians with their contribution.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Braxton Bragg Comer _____ | A. Only Alabamian ever elected to the top three positions in the House of Representatives. |
| Thomas Kilby _____ | B. The education governor. |
| Bibb Graves _____ | C. Started construction of the State Docks. |
| John Sparkman _____ | D. First governor to serve two four year terms. |
| Lister Hill _____ | E. Created the Departments of Finance and Revenue. |
| William B. Bankhead _____ | F. Father of federal highways. |
| Frank Dixon _____ | G. Alabama's only candidate for vice president in this century. |
| John H. Bankhead, Sr. _____ | H. Supported one of the lowest tariffs in history. |
| Oscar Underwood _____ | I. Sponsored legislation to build hospitals. |

CHAPTER 6

THE EMERGENCE OF MODERN ALABAMA

- A. Can You Find The Missing Links?
1. The nine month school term began during the administration of _____.
 2. The nation's first public TV station was built in 1952 at _____.
 3. During Wallace's administration, medical schools opened in the cities of _____ and _____.
 4. In 1968, George Wallace ran for president on the ticket of the _____ Party.
 5. In 1964 and 1972, Wallace ran for president on the ticket of the _____ Party.
 6. Federal judge _____ of _____ Co. helped protect the civil rights of black Alabamians.
 7. In 1948, the state voted for the _____ Party.
 8. The 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution outlawed the _____.
 9. In 1944, the _____ Fund was founded in the city of Tuskegee.
 10. During the Depression, Gordon Persons headed the _____ Administration in Alabama.
 11. _____ in _____ Co. was once known as "Sin City of the South."
 12. Former governors _____ and _____ later became paid special advisers to the governor.
 13. _____ started Montgomery's first radio station in the 1930's.
 14. _____ was killed while trying to end corruption in Phenix City.
 15. _____ was the state's first female governor.
 16. At 34, _____ of _____ Co. was the youngest person ever elected speaker of the house.
 17. The Alabama Development Office was created during the administration of _____.

B. Executive Match Up

Match the governor with the proper county and profession.

Albert Brewer	_____	A. Tallapoosa Co.	A. insurance agent
Lurleen Wallace	_____	B. Montgomery Co.	B. housewife
Jim Folsom	_____	C. Tuscaloosa Co.	C. attorney
Fob James	_____	D. Barbour Co.	D. circuit judge
Gordon Persons	_____	E. Morgan Co.	E. attorney
George Wallace	_____	F. Cullman Co.	F. business executive
Albert Patterson	_____	G. Lee Co.	G. electrical engineer

C. Are You Sure It's True?

Put a T in front of each true statement and an F in front of each false statement.

1. _____ The constitution permits a two-term governor to receive a pension at age 60.
2. _____ George Wallace won his first attempt to be governor.
3. _____ More blacks hold elective offices in Alabama than in almost any other state.
4. _____ In the May, 1970, Democratic primary, Albert Brewer got a larger popular vote than George Wallace.
5. _____ The Civil Rights Act of 1965 prohibits racial discrimination in public places.
6. _____ Corretta Scott of Birmingham married Martin Luther King, Jr.
7. _____ James Folsom was the second two-term governor in this century.
8. _____ Lurleen Wallace was almost defeated in the 1966 election.
9. _____ Governor Wallace pardoned the remaining survivor of the Scottsboro trial.
10. _____ Governor James Folsom was a racial moderate.

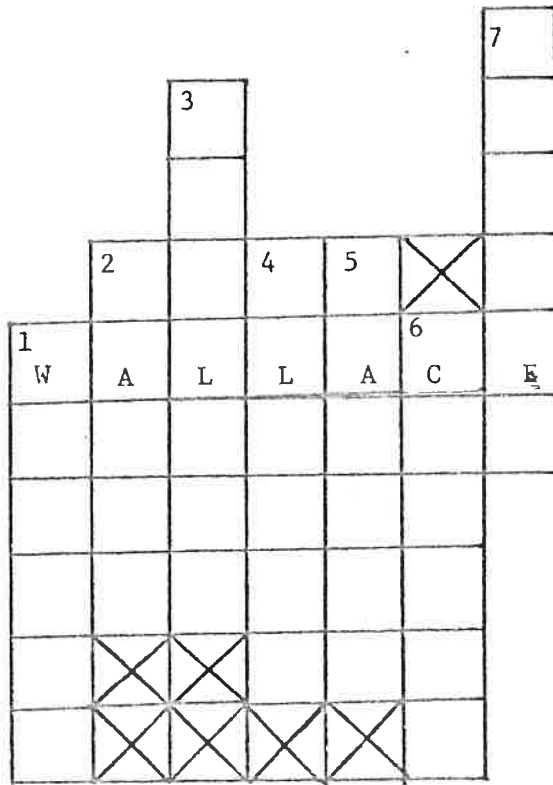
D. Match The Person And Event

Place the letter in the proper blank.

Autherine Lucy	_____	A. first black woman to serve in the legislature.
Vivian Malone	_____	B. first black woman to attempt to enroll in the University of Alabama.
Lucious Amerson	_____	C. first black man to serve in the house in this century.
Jesse Lewis	_____	D. first black member of the governor's cabinet.
Rosa Parks	_____	E. first black elected to the state senate.
Thomas Reed	_____	F. first black to head a major state department.
Louphenia Thomas	_____	G. first black sheriff in Alabama.
U.W. Clemon	_____	H. Cause of the Montgomery bus boycott.
James Cooper	_____	I. first black graduate of the University of Alabama.

E. Fun With Puzzles

Based on the clues below, fill in the following boxes.



1. This brother of Gordon Persons was assistant secretary of the navy under Franklin Roosevelt.
2. Elected in 1978, this governor started a business in Opelika.
3. Governor Wallace's first wife was from Tuscaloosa.
4. The father of John Patterson was killed trying to clean up Phenix City.
5. The wife of Martin Luther King, Jr. was from this city in Perry Co.
6. The nation's first public TV station was placed at this spot.
7. This man from Mobile was the first black appointed to a major state agency.

F. Name That Date

Match the proper event and date.

University of Alabama integrated	_____	1962
James Folsom first elected governor.	_____	1965
The Wallace era	_____	1963-1978
Trial of the "Scottsboro boys"	_____	1947
Selma march to Montgomery	_____	1978
Poll tax outlawed	_____	1930's
First black elected to the state senate	_____	1974
Fob James elected governor	_____	1963

G. What Did They Accomplish?

Underline the item that was NOT accomplished by these governors.

1. James Folsom
 - a. nine month school term
 - b. new trade schools
 - c. abolished poll tax
 - d. paved rural roads
2. Gordon Persons
 - a. sales tax increased to 3%
 - b. right-to-work law
 - c. bridge over Mobile River
 - d. first public TV station
3. John Patterson
 - a. large school bond issue
 - b. large raise in teachers' salaries
 - c. reapportionment
 - d. inland docks
4. George Wallace
 - a. interstate highways
 - b. medical school in Birmingham
 - c. junior colleges
 - d. free textbooks for all grades
5. Fob James
 - a. cut state spending
 - b. war on illiteracy
 - c. raised sales tax
 - d. proposed new constitution

H. Let's Make It Right

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. In 1963, the sales tax increased to (3%, 4%, 5%).
2. Winning the Democratic primary without a run-off is (usual, unusual) in Alabama.
3. Albert Brewer was the (second, third, fourth) youngest governor in history.
4. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that separate but equal facilities for blacks and whites were (legal, illegal).
5. The first civil rights victory in Alabama was in the city of (Selma, Montgomery, Tuskegee).
6. The main forces ending segregation in Alabama were the civil rights movement, Congress, and the (governor, state legislature, federal courts).
7. The modern interstate highway system was mainly built during the administration of (Folsom, Patterson, Wallace).
8. The expansion of mental health facilities occurred during the term of Governor (Folsom, Wallace, James).
9. Judge Frank Johnson's rulings desegregated buses, parks, and (hotels, housing, juries).
10. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 ended discrimination in public places and (employment, voting, housing).
11. The Civil Rights Act of 1968, which was passed by (the state legislature, Congress), ended racial discrimination in (private clubs, voting, housing).

CHAPTER 7

ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY: THE 19th CENTURY

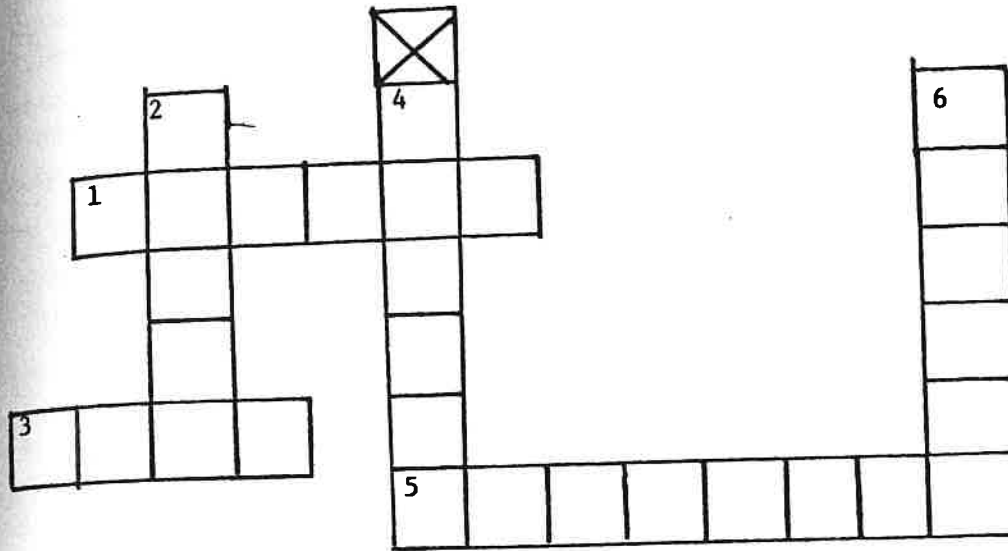
A. Who Did What?

In the blank, indicate whether the statement applies to Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, Julia Tutwiler, or Helen Keller.

1. Worked in the coal mines as a boy _____.
2. Kidnapped when only two months old _____.
3. Honored with a 1980 postage stamp _____.
4. Honored with a 1948 postage stamp _____.
5. Honored with a 1946 fifty cent coin _____.
6. First foreign woman to pass the exam to become a Prussian school teacher _____.
7. First black graduate of Iowa State _____.
8. Dined with presidents and had tea with Queen Victoria _____.
9. First denied admission to college because he was black _____.
10. Called "angel of the prisons" _____.
11. Paintings displayed at the Chicago World's Fair _____.
12. Graduated from Hampton Institute _____.
13. Elected a fellow in Britain's Royal Society _____.
14. First blind and deaf person to graduate from college _____.
15. Named after an American president _____.
16. Learned to speak four languages _____.
17. Received an honorary doctorate from the University of Alabama _____.
18. Early president of Livingston College _____.
19. Was born at Ivy Green _____.
20. Birthplace became the first national monument _____.

B. Fun With Puzzles

Based on the clues below, fill in the following boxes.



1. Alabama's best scientist in the 19th century lived in Tuskegee.
2. This county is the home of Tuskegee Institute.
3. This young girl was called "the miracle worker."
4. Professor Carver made over 300 products from this plant.
5. This native of Sumter Co. wrote the poem "Alabama."
6. This native of Colbert Co. has inspired millions of people around the world.

C. Name That Date

Match the proper event and date.

Prison school set up at Wetumpka	_____	1873
State Prison Board established	_____	1881
Women admitted to the University of Alabama	_____	1900
The founding of Tuskegee Institute	_____	1886
National Negro Business League started at Tuskegee	_____	1895
The poem "Alabama" written	_____	1892
Death of Helen Keller	_____	1943
Death of George Washington Carver	_____	1968

D. Second Hand Chemist

George Washington Carver could make useful products out of many seemingly useless materials. Match the product on the left with the raw material.

Motor oil	_____	okra stalks	Wallboard	_____	onions
Rugs	_____	motor oil	Dye	_____	pine cones

E. Let's Make It Right

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. George Washington Carver could make vinegar from (apples, grapes, sweet potatoes).
2. Carver showed the U.S. government how (barley, sweet potatoes, corn) could replace wheat flour.
3. Carver liked to (ride horses, play the accordion and piano, pitch horseshoes).
4. Booker T. Washington was born in (Alabama, Virginia, Missouri).
5. The poem "Alabama" was written in (Alabama, Kentucky, Germany).
6. Carver could make (milk, alcohol, sugar) from peanuts.
7. A (college, flower, plant disease) was named in honor of George Carver.
8. Carver was born in (Virginia, Missouri, Alabama).
9. After the Civil War, Rockefeller, Peabody, and (Slater, Smith, Saunders) gave money to schools in the South.
10. Carver believed that people could live on peanuts and (meat, milk, sweet potatoes).
11. In Bailey V. Alabama, the Supreme Court ruled Alabama's contract labor law (legal, illegal).
12. The Department of Agriculture considered Carver one of the nation's best (scientists, soil experts, farmers).
13. The word ("love," "water," "flower") changed Helen Keller's life.
14. Helen Keller graduated from (Vassar, Colby, Radcliffe) College.
15. The State Industrial School for Boys was in (Montgomery, Jefferson, Elmore) County.
16. An industrial school for black boys opened in (Montgomery, Jefferson, Elmore) County in 1900.
17. Professor Carver's hybrid (corn, peanuts, cotton) increased yields throughout the South.
18. By 1895, the State Industrial Training School for Women was established in the city of (Huntsville, Montevallo, Montgomery).
19. Anne (Smith, Saunders, Sullivan) was Helen Keller's favorite teacher.
20. When only 19 months old, (an eye injury, pneumonia, scarlet fever) changed Helen Keller's life.