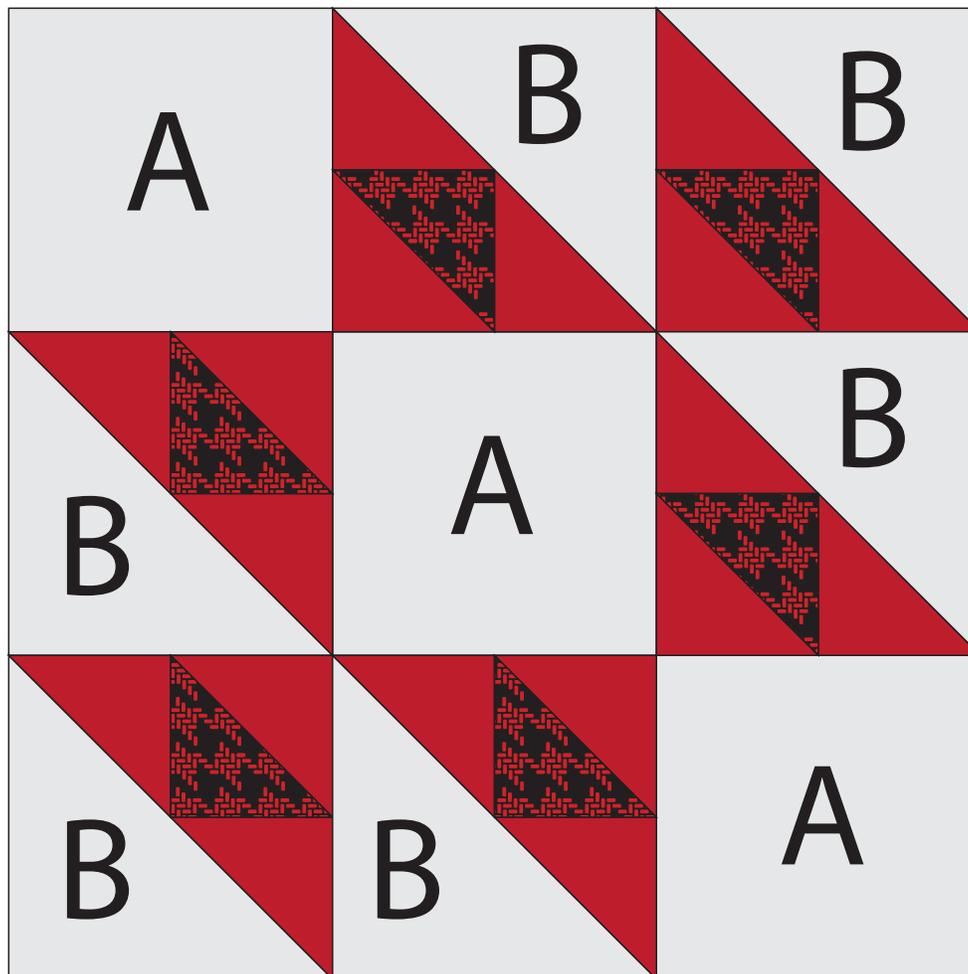


HOVERING HAWKS



TRADITIONAL

A - CUT $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 

B - CUT $4\frac{7}{8}$ " 

C - CUT $2\frac{7}{8}$ " 

RULERS

CUT $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 

CUT $4\frac{1}{2}$ " 

CUT $2\frac{1}{2}$ " 

ACQUILT - 8" CUBE

#1 DIE

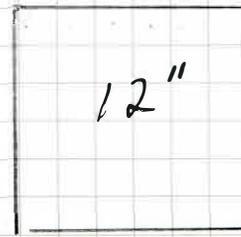
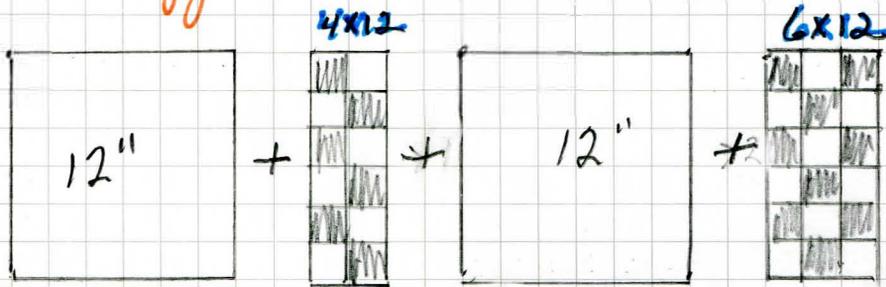
#3 DIE

#5 DIE

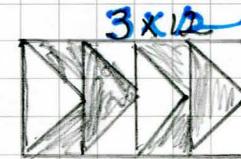
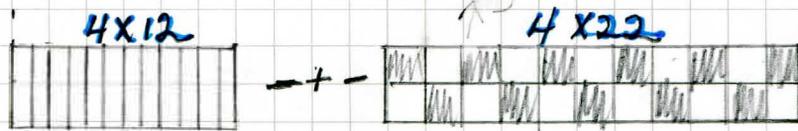
Suggested Break-Out

Row

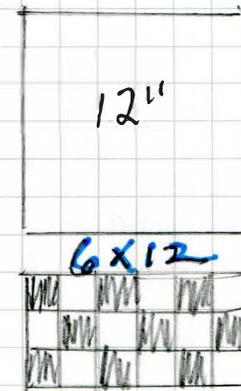
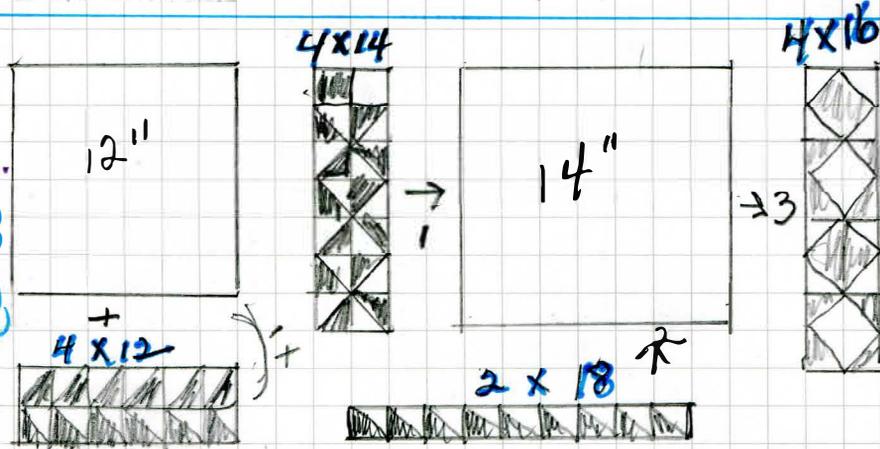
Row



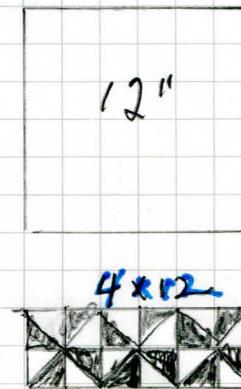
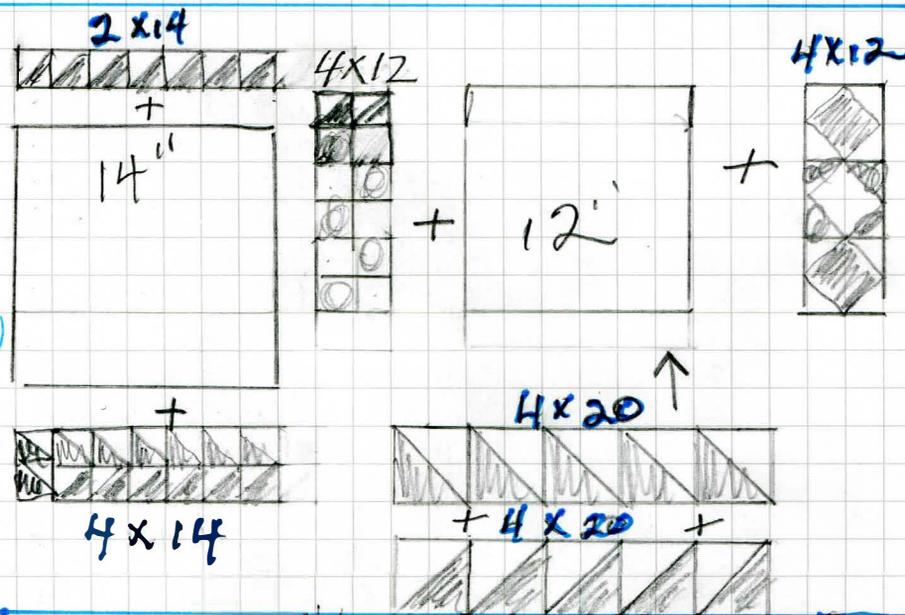
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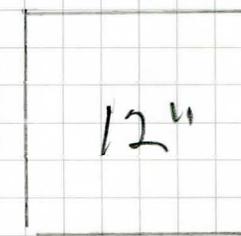
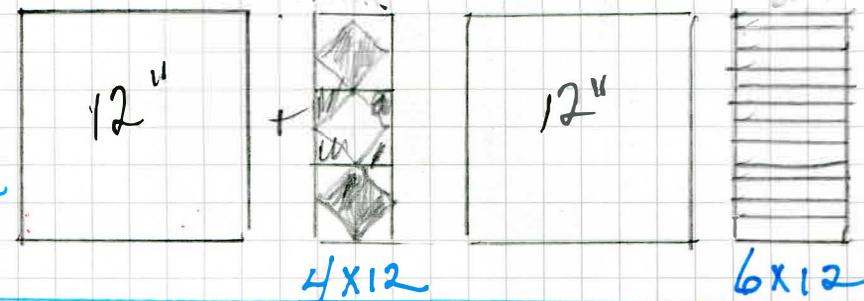
Row



Row



Row



Harriet Tubman Wordfind



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

Can you find these words?

HARRIET TUBMAN
NELSON DAVIS
SPIRITUALS
FRACTURED
SEIZURES
ESCAPE

ARAMINTA ROSS
UNDERGROUND
UNION ARMY
CIVIL WAR
FREEDOM
WRITE

NINETY THREE
JOHN TUBMAN
LAUNDRESS
RAILROAD
SLAVERY
READ



Jefferson Davis

"All we ask is to be let alone."

Jefferson Davis



The man who would become the only President of the Confederate States of America was born on June 3, 1808, in Christian County, Kentucky. When he was still a baby, Jefferson Finis Davis' family moved to Wilkinson County, Kentucky, where he spent his childhood years. He attended public and private schools, and was sixteen when he received an appointment to West Point Academy in 1824.

Preferring to study law, Davis did not want to attend West Point, and his record shows it. He received demerits for skipping class, skipping chapel, leaving his dirty clothes on the floor, wearing his hair too long, frequenting a tavern off-limits to cadets, spitting on the floor, and firing his musket out of his dorm room window. He graduated twenty-third out of a class of thirty-two in 1828. West Point had a lasting influence on him, however, in his ramrod-straight posture, his reserved manner in public, and his respect for military professionalism.

Davis was assigned to forts on the Wisconsin frontier and was a veteran of the Black Hawk War. He resigned from the army in 1835 to marry Sarah Taylor, daughter of Colonel Zachary Taylor. The Davises settled in Mississippi, but they became ill from malaria and within three months of their wedding, Sarah died. Davis recovered and spent ten years in seclusion as a plantation owner in Mississippi.

He was a fair slaveholder, and always saw slavery in its most ideal light, believing that he was responsible for his slaves' well-being and training. He believed that blacks were naturally inferior to whites, and justified keeping slaves with the passages about slavery in the Old Testament of the Bible.

Davis married Varina Howell in 1845. Their marriage was a long and happy one, producing two girls and four boys. Sadly, all four boys died within their parents' lifetimes. One boy died during the Civil War when accidentally falling from the balcony of their mansion in Richmond.

1845 was an important year for Davis. As well as remarrying, he was elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. He resigned in 1846 to fight in the Mexican War. Davis returned to the United States Senate from 1847 to 1851. He ran unsuccessfully for governor of Mississippi in 1851. From 1853 to 1857, he served as Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, then returned to the United States Senate. Davis was a states' rights advocate and defender of slavery. When Lincoln was elected, Davis announced the secession of Mississippi from the Union. He hoped to be named commanding general of the Southern army, but was depressed to learn that he was elected President instead.

With a seemingly hopeless task ahead of him, Davis accepted the responsibility of trying to lead eleven states that did not want a government telling them what to do. The failure of the Confederacy could be blamed on the states' rights issue, but Davis also had serious flaws in his leadership. He was not good at delegating authority, and when he did, he often made poor decisions. He was a slow reader, and it was hard for him to keep up the pace of what was demanded of him. He was also in poor health.

After the Civil War, Davis never surrendered and was imprisoned for two years at Fort Monroe from 1865 to 1867. He retired in Biloxi, Mississippi, and died on December 6, 1889, at seventy-nine years of age.