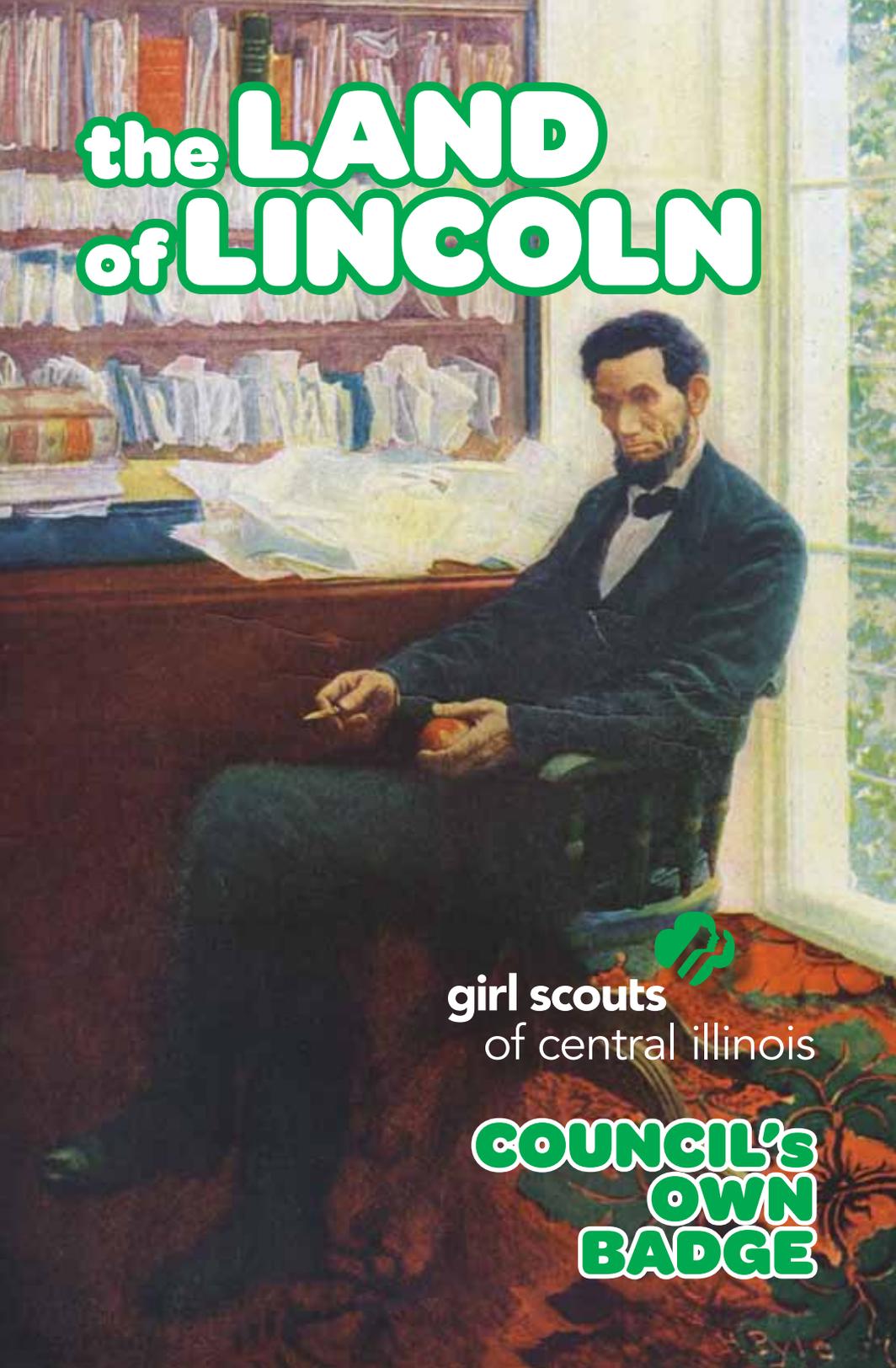


the LAND of LINCOLN



girl scouts
of central illinois

**COUNCIL'S
OWN
BADGE**

***Girls must complete six activities
including the starred ones
in order to earn the badge.***

Discover

1) **Walk Where Lincoln Walked. In central Illinois, we are surrounded by places that were a part of Lincoln's life. Visit a Lincoln historical sight. (A list of sights throughout Central Illinois is included or you can research your own.) Take a tour or talk to a guide to learn more about Lincoln and the time period in which he lived. Why is it important to remember these sights?

2) Where's Lincoln? On a United States map, mark all the places Lincoln lived.

-Where was he born?

-Where did he grow up?

-Where did he live as an adult?

-Where did he die?

Take an online tour of Lincoln's Springfield home: <http://www.nps.gov/features/liho/home/home.htm>

3) **Research the Civil War. During Lincoln's presidency, the Southern states (called the Confederacy) wanted to become a separate country from the Northern states (called the Union). Because of the disagreements between the two sides, the Civil War began. The Civil War lasted from 1861 until 1865.

•Research the Civil War.

oWhy did it begin?

oWhat were some of the major battles?

oWhat roles did Lincoln play in the war?

oWhat was the result?

Connect

1) Family Tree. Trace your family back to Lincoln's time (that would be about the time your grandparent's great grandparents lived). It might be helpful to talk to older family members. Then draw out a family tree linking you to the 1800s.

2) Fun Times. In the 1800s, televisions, movie theaters, and amusement parks did not exist. What did people, especially kids, do for fun? Find out! Then play a game that children of that time might have played.

3) Speak Like Lincoln. During the Civil War, Lincoln gave many speeches, including the Gettysburg Address. Read the speech (it is attached). Think of how it must have felt like to be giving that speech and what it would have been like to hear the speech. Then try to make up a short "inspirational" or political speech of your own on whatever topic you would like.

4) A letter to Lincoln. Grace Bedell, an 11-year-old girl from New York, wrote

Lincoln a letter suggesting he grow out his beard because it would make him look more handsome. Write your own letter to Lincoln. You can make suggestions, ask questions, or tell him about a problem.

5) Today's Luxuries. Today we have computers, airplanes, and vaccinations against diseases. In Lincoln's time, they did not have most of the luxuries we have today. Learn more about what it would be like to live without our everyday conveniences.

- What was school like?
- How did people get around on a daily basis? How did they travel to another state?
- What diseases were present and how did they deal with them? (Be sure to research what happened to Lincoln's sons)

6) Family Life. Families have changed in many ways since Lincoln was a father. Learn about how families were structured and the role each family member played. What kinds of rights did women and children have? What were norms in families?

7) Home Cookin' and Good Eatin' In New Salem, Lincoln, with help from William Berry, owned a general store. Not only was merchandise bought at the store, but stories were swapped and anything from weather to politics was discussed. Pretend you bought ingredients from Lincoln's store and make a traditional dish that might have been served. Enclosed are some recipes, but feel free to find your own.

8) Headlines. Visit your local library and find a newspaper from the 1800s. (You might have to ask a librarian for help.) What were the headlines? What was some of the merchandise being advertised and what were the prices?

Take Action

1) Lincoln's Path to the Presidency. Abraham Lincoln experienced many failures during his lifetime, but was able to be successful because he persevered. Try something new or something you previously failed at or were afraid to do. (Ideas: challenge course at Camp Widjiwagan in Springfield or Camp Tapawingo in Peoria)

2) Community service project. Find out what your community needs and then plan a project. Ideas: visit the elderly in a nursing home, plant a tree or flowers, clean up a park, donate canned goods to a food pantry, serve dinner at a homeless shelter or Ronald McDonald house.

3) **Legislator Lobbying. During Lincoln's presidency, he dealt with the issue of slavery. Pick an important issue from today that you care about and write to your congressman or senator. Make sure to back up your opinion with facts found in your research. <http://www.elections.il.gov/DistrictLocator/District-OfficialSearchByAddress.aspx>

All About Lincoln

Lincoln is still the **tallest** president we have had at 6'4". Lyndon B. Johnson was next at 6'3".



Abraham Lincoln was the first president to have a **beard**.

Lincoln was the first president to be **assassinated**. He was assassinated on Good Friday.

Lincoln was the first **president** to be born beyond the original thirteen colonies.

Although exempt from the draft, Lincoln was represented in the **Army** by a substitute.

Abraham Lincoln was the first American to have his portrait on a U.S. coin. The **penny** went into circulation in 1909, celebrating the centennial of his birth.



Lincoln sat for 31 different cameramen on 61 occasions. There are 119 different **photographs**, 39 beardless and 80 with a beard.

He was the only president to be granted a **patent** for an **invention** (a device to lift boats over shoals, 1949).

During the **Civil War**, one brother, three half brothers, and one brother-in-law of **Mary Todd's** fought for the **Confederacy**.

Lincoln ran for his first **political** office in 1832 at the age of 22. He ran for State **Legislature**.



Lincoln never signed his personal correspondence with his full name until he was 51 years old.

President Lincoln signed the **bill** making **Thanksgiving** a national holiday.

Now that you have found out about Lincoln, find the bold words



LINCOLN WORD FIND

Find the bold word from the previous page.

HINT: The words can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.

There are 17 words total.

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

Abraham Lincoln Quiz

How much do you know about Abraham Lincoln?

1. When was Abraham Lincoln born? _____

2. What were his parents' names?

1. _____

2. _____

3. How old was Abe when his mother died? _____

What caused his mother's death? _____

4. In what year did the Lincoln family move to Illinois? _____

5. Name two of the jobs Abe Lincoln had in New Salem.

1. _____

2. _____

6. What was Abraham Lincoln's first elected office? _____

7. How old was Abe Lincoln when he was married? _____

8. What was his wife's name? _____

9. Name Lincoln's four sons.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

10. How long did Abraham Lincoln live in Springfield? _____

What was the address of his home? _____

11. What year was Abraham Lincoln elected to the Presidency? _____

12. When was Abraham Lincoln assassinated? _____

13. Where is he buried? _____

14. What was one of Abraham Lincoln's nicknames? _____



Answers to the Quiz

1. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809, in a one-room log cabin in Kentucky.
2. His parents' names were Thomas and Nancy Hanks.
3. Lincoln was nine years old when his mother died of "milk sickness."
4. In 1830 his family moved from Indiana to Illinois.
5. Lincoln's first job was running riverboats down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He served a total of three months as a soldier but did not fight in a battle. Lincoln also owned a general store that failed and left him in debt. Some other jobs Lincoln had while in New Salem included postmaster, blacksmith, surveyor, and legislator.
6. At age 24, Lincoln was elected to the Illinois General Assembly.
7. On November 4, 1842, he was married at the age of 33.
8. After two engagements, Lincoln married Mary Todd in Springfield.
9. Robert Todd was Lincoln's first son and the only son to live until adulthood. After graduating from Harvard, Robert served as Secretary of War under Garfield. On March 10, 1846, Edward Baker was born, but died in 1850. A third son, William Wallace, was born in 1950. Willie died while Lincoln was in the White House. Willie's death left Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln in a deep depression. The fourth and final son, Thomas (Tad), was born in 1853, but died at the age of 18 in Chicago from tuberculosis.
10. Lincoln lived in Springfield for 24 years (1837-1861). The only house he owned was at 8th and Jackson, which the Lincoln family bought for \$1500.
11. On November 6, 1860, Abraham Lincoln is elected as 16th U.S. President.
12. On Friday, April 14, 1865, Lincoln and his wife, Mary, went to see a play at Ford's Theater. About 10:13 p.m., John Wilkes Booth shot the President in the head. He was moved to a house across the street. The following morning at 7:22 a.m., President Lincoln died.
13. Lincoln was laid to rest at Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield, Illinois, after travelling from Washington by train.
14. He earned the nicknames Honest Abe and Rail-splitter.

Abraham Lincoln Historical Sites



Springfield

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum 212 N. 6th St
(800) 610-2094. Open daily 9:00 – 5:00. www.alplm.org/

Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library 112 N 6th St.
(800) 610-2094. Open M-F 9:00 – 5:00. www.alplm.org/

Lincoln's Home and Visitor Center 8th & Jackson (home) and
426 S. 7th St (center) (217) 492-4241 x221
Open daily 8:30 – 5:00. www.nps.gov/liho/

Illinois State Museum - Spring & Edwards - (217) 782-7386
Open Mon.- Sat. 8:30 -5:00; Sun. Noon -5:00
www.museum.state.il.us/

Lincoln-Herndon Law Office - 6th & Adams - (217) 785-7289
Hours are seasonal. www.state.il.us/hpa/hs/lincoln_herndon.htm

Illinois (New) State Capitol – 2nd & Capitol - (217) 782-2099
Open M-F 8:00 – 4:30; Sat/Sun 9:00 – 3:30
www.ilstatehouse.com/

Old State Capitol – near 6th & Adams - (217) 785-7960 Hours are seasonal. www.state.il.us/hpa/hs/old_capitol.htm

Lincoln's Tomb – 1441 Monument Ave, Oak Ridge Cemetery - (217) 782-2717 Hours are seasonal. www.state.il.us/hpa/hs/lincoln_tomb.htm

Lincoln Depot – 10th & Monroe - (217) 544-8695 or (217) 788-1356 open May 1st – August 31st seven days a week, 10:00 – 4:00
<http://extras.sj-r.com/lincolndepot/depot.php>

Petersburg

New Salem State Historic Site - Rt. 97 - (217) 632-4000 – Hours are seasonal. www.lincolnsnewsalem.com

Athens

Abraham Lincoln Long Nine Museum – 200 S Main St – (217) 636-8755 - open June 1 – September 1, Tues – Sat, 1:00 – 5:00
www.AbrahamLincolnLongNineMuseum.com

Jacksonville

Voices of Jacksonville – an audio tour – (217) 243-5678 visit the Jacksonville Area Convention and Visitors Bureau or www.LincolnInJacksonville.com

Lincoln

Lincoln Heritage Museum – 300 Keokuk – (217) 732-3155, ext 295; Open M-F 9:00– 4:00 & Sat 1:00 – 4:00
www.lincolncollege.edu/museum/index.htm

The Postville Courthouse State Historic Site – 914 5th St - (217) 732-8930. Open March – October Tues– Sat 12:00 - 5:00
November – February Tues – Sat 12:00 – 4:00
www.tourlogancounty.com/postville/

Mt. Pulaski

Courthouse State Historic Site – Town Square – (217) 792-3222 or (217) 792-3919; open Tues – Sat 12:00 – 4:00
www.mtpulaskiil.com

Historical Society Museum and Welcome Center – (217) 792-3719 open March 1 – December 31,
Tues – Sat 12:00 – 4:00. Call for a tour. www.mtpulaskiil.com

Quincy

John Wood Mansion - 425 N 12th St - (217) 222-1835 Tours: April - October. Mon - Sat 10:00 – 2:00 Office: M – F 10:00 – 2:00
Shop: Tues – Sat, 10:00 – 2:00 www.AdamsCoHistory.org

Lincoln-Douglas Debate Interpretive Center – 128 N 5th St – (217) 228-4515 open M – F 8:30 – 4:30, Sat/Sun by appointment

Bloomington-Normal

David Davis Mansion State Historic Site – 1000 E Monroe – (309) 828-1084 open Wed – Sun, 9:00 – 5:00
<http://daviddavismansion.org/>

A (CD-audio) Tour Narrated by Abraham Lincoln - Museum of History, 200 N. Main St – (309) 827-0428 open Mon, Wed – Sat 10:00 – 5:00, Labor Day to Memorial Day www.mchistory.org

Urbana/Mahomet

County Courthouse – Main St, Urbana – (217) 586-2612 - open Mon – Fri 9:00 – 4:00

Early American Museum - Lake Of The Woods Forest Preserve at Rts. 47 & I-74, Mahomet – (217) 586-2612; March – December open daily, 1:00 – 5:00, June, July & August open Mon – Sat, 10:00 – 5:00 & Sun, 1:00 – 5:00

Decatur

Macon County History Museum Complex – 5580 North Fork Rd – (217) 422-4919 – open Tues – Sat 1:00-4:00 and every 4th Sun 1:00 – 4:00 www.mchsdecatur.org

Metamora

Metamora Courthouse State Historic Site – 113 East Partridge St – (309) 367-4470 – open March – October Tues – Sat, 1:00 – 5:00, November – February Tues – Sat, 12:00– 4:00

For information on more Lincoln sites go to www.visit-springfieldillinois.com or for tourist sites closer to home look on www.lookingforlincoln.com for places to visit.



The Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us--that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion--that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln & Perseverance

1831, Abraham Lincoln failed in a business venture.

1832, Lincoln was defeated as a candidate for the state legislature.

1833, Lincoln failed once again in another business venture.

1835, Lincoln's fiancée died, shattering him.

1836, Lincoln suffered a nervous breakdown.

1843, Lincoln was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. Congress.

1848, Lincoln once again was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. Congress.

1855, Lincoln was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

1856, Lincoln was defeated as a candidate for U.S. Vice President.

1859, Lincoln once again was defeated as a candidate for the U.S. Senate.

1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected the 16th President of the United States of America.

Recipes

Benne Seed Cookies

¾ cup butter	½ cup toasted benne (sesame) seed
1½ cup light brown sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs	¼ teaspoon baking powder
1 cup flour	

Cream butter and sugar and mix with other ingredients in order given. Drop with a teaspoon on to waxed paper far enough apart for spreading. Bake at 350 degrees for 10 – 12 minutes. Cool on waxed paper and cookies can be peeled off.

Did you know: African slaves brought benne to the coastal area of Georgia. They carried little packets of benne seeds, which they believed would bring them good luck and health. The benne seeds were planted near slave quarters, and benne became a favorite flavor on plantations.

Sweet Potato Pie

1 pound sweet potatoes or 1 18-ounce can sweet potatoes	1¼ cup milk
¾ cup brown sugar	1 tablespoon melted butter
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon	1 unbaked 9-inch pie shell
3 eggs	½ teaspoon salt

Cook fresh potatoes, covered, in boiling water till tender (about 30 minutes). Peel and mash. (Or drain and mash canned potatoes.) Measure 1½ cups potatoes and combine with sugar, cinnamon, and salt. Beat eggs slightly with a fork. Stir in eggs, milk, and butter into potato mixture. Spoon into pie shell. Bake at 400 degrees for 45 to 50 minutes.

Did you know: Supplies were meager during the war. Southerners often boiled down dirt from under old smokehouses to get salt. Sweet potatoes were a long Southern staple, used in several ways from vegetable dishes to what has become a classic dessert.

Hoe Cake

2 cups cornmeal
½ cup water

1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons bacon dripping

Mix dry ingredients, then add water and 1 tablespoon bacon drippings. Heat the other tablespoon bacon drippings in cast-iron skillet. Make a round cake of cornmeal dough, about an inch thick. Place in hot skillet and cook slowly on stovetop or over an open fire until brown on one side, then turn and brown the other side.

Did you know: Food for soldiers was limited due to the shortages, especially in the South after the Union stopped the trade flow. Because cornmeal was easily available, Hoe Cakes became soldiers' main source of carbohydrates.

Pear Cobbler

COBBLER

1 cup all purpose flour
2 tablespoons granulated sugar
1½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons butter

PEAR MIXTURE

1 cup brown sugar
4 teaspoons cornstarch
¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup water
4 cups sliced, peeled pears

COBBLER

Stir together flour, granulated sugar, baking powder, and salt. Cut in butter till mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Mix eggs and milk, then stir into flour mixture till moist. Set aside.

PEAR MIXTURE

In saucepan, mix brown sugar, cornstarch and cinnamon. Stir in lemon juice, butter and water. Cook and stir till thick. Add pears. Cook about five minutes.

Pour pear mixture into 8x1½ inch round baking dish. Immediately spoon on cobbler mixture into six mounds. Bake at 400 degrees for 25 to 30 minutes.

Did you know: Fruit was rare during war time. What fruit people had, they grew and picked themselves. Fruit was not transported from state-to-state during the war because trains were mostly used for moving troops.

Mary Todd Lincoln's Vanilla Almond Cake

CAKE

1½ cups sugar
1 cup butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
2¾ cups sifted cake flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
1 1/3 cups milk
1 cup finely chopped almonds
6 stiffly beaten egg whites

WHITE FROSTING

1 cup sugar
1/3 cup water
¼ teaspoon cream of tart
dash salt
2 egg whites
1 tablespoon vanilla

CAKE

Cream together sugar, butter and vanilla. Stir together the cake flour and baking powder. Add to cream mixture alternating with milk. Stir in almonds and gently fold in egg whites. Pour into two greased and lightly floured 9 x 1½ inch round baking pans. Bake at 375 degrees for 28 to 30 minutes. Cool 10 minutes and remove from pan. Fill and frost with white frosting.

WHITE FROSTING

In sauce pan, combine sugar, water, cream of tart, and salt. Bring mixture to a boil, stirring till sugar dissolves. In mixing bowl, place egg whites. Very slowly pour hot sugar syrup over eggs while beating until stiff peaks form (about 7 minutes). Beat in vanilla.

Did you know: It is said the President Lincoln took little interest in food. However, this delicious cake was an exception. He pronounced it the best dessert he ever ate. Although in the past the White House was host to glorious parties and entertainment, Lincoln did not hold many parties because much of his time and energy was put into the war.

Mock Oysters

6 ears of corn or 1 ½ cups
1 egg
2 tablespoons butter
¾ tablespoon salt

1/8 teaspoon pepper
2/3 cup flour
oil

In a bowl mix corn (removed from the cob), egg, butter, salt, and pepper. Then add flour and stir. In a heavy skillet, heat oil. Oil should be ½ inch thick in skillet. Drop mixture by the tablespoon into hot oil. Fry until golden brown and turn to other side.

Gingerbread

1/3 cup lard	1 teaspoon baking soda
½ cup brown sugar	¾ teaspoon ginger
½ cup brown molasses	¾ teaspoon cinnamon
1 eggs	¼ teaspoon cloves
2 cup flour	½ teaspoon salt
	½ cup boiling water

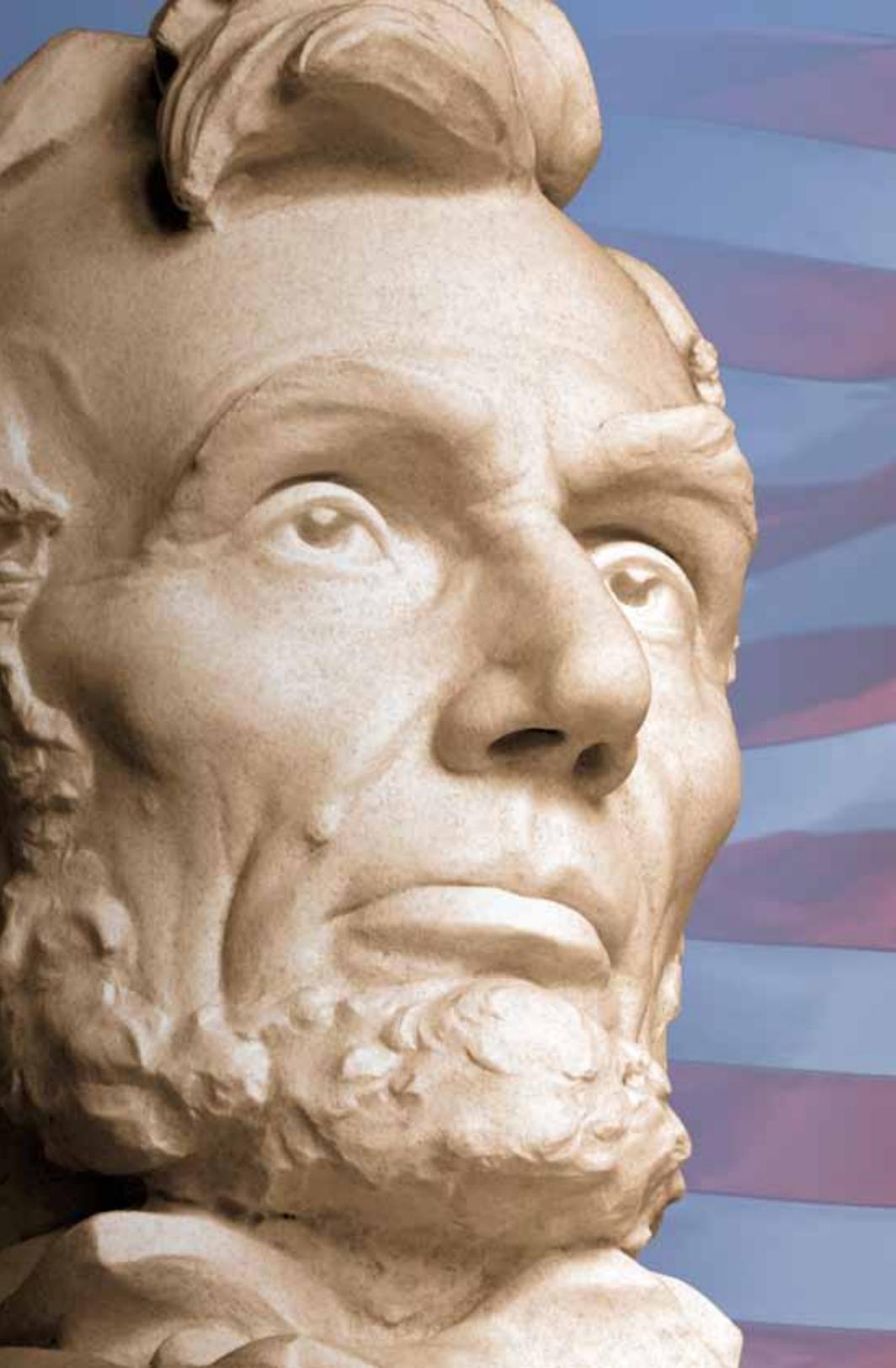
Cream sugar and lard. Add molasses and eggs. Beat well. Stir together dry ingredients. Add to creamed mixture alternating with boiling water, beat constantly. Pour into greased and floured 8½ x 4½ x 2½ inch loaf pan. Bake approximately 50 minutes at 350 degrees. Cool 10 minutes then remove from pan.

1½ cup sugar	1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup butter	1 teaspoon ground ginger
3 eggs	½ teaspoon baking powder
3 cups flour	1/8 teaspoon ground nutmeg
1½ teaspoon baking powder	1½ cups buttermilk

Cream together sugar and butter. Add eggs one at a time, beating after each. Stir together dry ingredients. Add to creamed mixture alternating with buttermilk. Pour into greased and floured 13 x 9 x 2 inch baking pan. Bake at 350 degrees for 40 minutes.

Did you know: There were two different types of gingerbread made during the 1800s. The more expensive of the two was the one made with white sugar, because white sugar was expensive and hard to come by. Molasses gingerbread was more common. The recipe above was used during Muster Day celebrations. On Muster Day men came to town for military trainings. The drills took only a short time and the rest of the day was for celebrating.

These recipes were found in Better Homes and Garden Heritage Cookbook (Meredith Corporation, 1975).






girl scouts
of central illinois

www.girlscouts-gsci.org