

### Quilts: 19th through 20th centuries

1. Point out ladders and circles in Greenlee's Crazy Quilt.
2. Why do you think quilt patterns like Greenlee's were called crazy quilts?
3. Find pieces of a printed fabric repeated several times in Greenlee's quilt. Explain what you notice.
4. Locate stitched or embroidered designs on Greenlee's Crazy Quilt.
5. In McCord's Grandmother's Fan Quilt, how are most of the squares alike?
6. Find the two squares with fans in only two corners.
7. Compare the patterns of Greenlee's Crazy Quilt to that of McCord's Grandmother's Fan Quilt. What is the main difference between these two quilts?
8. How did both quilters create unity in their quilt designs?
9. Which quilts on this poster do you think took the most advance planning and why?
10. Which ones do you think took the longest time to sew?
11. Why did women make quilts?
12. Why did quilters often sew small bits of fabric together rather than using one large piece of material?
13. How could quilts record a family's history?
14. Locate examples of kente cloth on the internet. How is Greenlee's quilt similar to kente cloth designs?
15. What nineteenth-century (1800's) developments made it easier for American women to make quilts?

**Historical Connections:** Slavery; Reconstruction; women's oral history; Industrial Revolution  
**Geography:** Central and West Africa (origins of the African American quilting tradition); Southern slave states; Amish Country (Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Northern Indiana, Eastern Illinois)

**Literary Connections and Primary Documents:** *From Sea to Shining Sea: A Treasury of American Folklore and Folk Songs*, Amy Cohn (elementary); *Under the Quilt of Night*, Deborah Hopkinson (elementary); *Homespun Sarah*, Verla Kay (elementary); *Stitching Stars: The Story Quilts of Harriet Powers*, Mary Lyons (middle)

**Mathematics:** geometric elements

**Arts:** folk art