JUNIOR RANGER



PROGRAM

THIS BOOKLET BELONGS TO:

Welcome to the Monocacy National Battlefield Junior Ranger Program. Activities are designed for children between the ages of 5 and 14. The program will help them gain a better understanding of the National Park Service, the Civil War and the Battle of Monocacy. Children completing the required number of activities will earn a Monocacy Junior Ranger badge and certificate.

Being a Junior Ranger is a special privilege and honor. As a Junior Ranger you will take care of Monocacy National Battlefield and other National Parks. You will learn about the history of the battlefield and share it with your family and friends.

GETTING STARTED

- 1. You must read the directions to understand what is expected of you so that you can successfully complete the Junior Ranger booklet.
- 2. The symbols below will identify the activities that are designated for your age group. There is a minimum for each age group to complete but you may complete more activities if you would like. The symbols will be found on the lower right corner of the page.

Ages 5-8 Complete 4 Activities

Ages 9-14 Complete 7 Activities





- 3. Remember this is not a "test". You may work in groups. If you have questions or need help ask your parents, a volunteer or a park ranger.
- 4. When you have completed the requirements bring the booklet to the visitor center and a park ranger will review your answers. Then he/she will have you recite the Junior Ranger Code and present you with your badge and certificate.

GOOD LUCK AND HAVE FUN!

WHERE TO FIND ANSWERS

The answers can be found anywhere within Monocacy National Battlefield, such as the park museum, park brochure, auto tour brochure, way side exhibits, bulletin boards and trail brochures. Some activities will give you specific areas to find your answers, but that doesn't mean it is the only place to find them.

Activity #1: National Parks

What is the National Park Service? It is a branch of the federal government that is responsible for protecting and caring for nearly 400 parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House.

You know that you are in a National Park when you see this symbol:

What does the symbol represent?

Sequoia Tree & Bison = Vegetation & Wildlife

Mountains & Water = Scenic & Recreational Values

Arrowhead = <u>Historical & Archeological Values</u>

- 1. Look very close as you explore the park and count how many times you see the arrowhead while you are here. _____
- 2. Name some other National Parks that you have been to.

┌

B. _____

C. _____

3. Why are National Parks important to you?

4. Who takes care of the National Parks? Park Rangers are responsible for taking care of the parks. There are many different kinds of park rangers and they have many different types of jobs that are all equally important. Some of the jobs are listed below. Match the job to its definition.

1. Historian Keep the parks clean.

2. Archeologist Keep the parks safe.

3. Maintenance Takes care of the plants and

animals.

4. Law Enforcement Researches and talks about the

park.

5. Naturalist Researches and excavates historical

sites.



Activity #2: What Should You Do?

As you walk through the park you may encounter situations or break rules that you are not aware off. The following questions are designed to make you more aware of the rules and regulations of the park. Read the questions and circle the correct answer. (The park rules are posted on the bulletin boards in the parking lots).

- 1. You're walking down one of the trails and you come across a snake sunning itself, you should...
 - A. try and pick it up.
 - B. kill it.
 - C. walk around it.
- 2. While out on the battlefield you locate an artifact, you should...
 - A. pick it up and examine it.
 - B. leave the artifact where it was found and tell a park ranger.
 - C. take it with you.
- 3. You arrive at the park to take your dog for a walk, you should...
 - A. let him run around the park chasing animals.
 - B. put a leash on him before he starts to run around.
- 4. During your visit you catch some turtles and frogs in the pond, you should...
 - A. take them home with you.
 - B. allow the animals to stay in their natural environment.
- 5. Out on the auto tour you notice a person metal detecting for artifacts in one of the fields, you should...
 - A. watch the person damage the fields by digging holes and take what they find.
 - B. report the person to the first park ranger you see.
- 6. You're walking on the trails and you find a fawn with its mother nowhere in sight, you should...
 - A. leave it alone.
 - B. take it to the nearest park ranger.
- 7. You're visiting one of the historic buildings and you see someone carving their initials in the wall, you should...
 - A. carve your initials into the building.
 - B. report the incident as soon as possible.
 - C. just ignore what you are witnessing.

Remember, the battlefield has thousands of visitors every year and if everyone takes something or does just a little damage it will not be as wonderful and nice of a place as it is today.



Activity #3: Scavenger Hunt!

Use your detective skills and look for the items below. Each of the items can be found some where in the park. When you find an item tell where you found it and then put an X through the box. Once you find three in a row you have successfully completed this task.

Find a Cannon	Watch the electric map	Find a picture of Lew Wallace
Talk to a Park Ranger	Visit a historic building	Find out who Glenn Worthington was
Find a picture of Jubal Early	Find a Flag	Visit a monument

DID YOU KNOW?

Delaware is the only state that does not have a National Park.



Activity #4: Secret Code

Use the secret code to answer the questions below. You can do this by matching the correct number to the letter over it. Once you have done this take the **"bold"** numbers and unscramble the letters to discover the answer to the last question.

	B C D 2 13 25																	
1.	What is the Union aut								e &	Ohic	Railr	oad	who	o ale	ertec	l the		
2.	This was to broke a nolife.	the on	ly Ger	neral w ns and	ounde needl		e bat his b	ttle.	The	bull	et hit	his	sew	_			his	į
3.	13 This Conf north			12	10	4	21									the		

4.	This Confederate General said that the stream on the Thomas Farm ran red with the
	blood of the soldiers of both sides.

6 2 **"26"** 23 10 26 1 23 3

	16	22	24	<i>"4"</i>	17	22	1	25	- 1	4	
5.	This G	eneral	was ii	n charge	of	all the	Union	soldiers	at t	he battle.	



	16	26	12	10	8	"17"	26	12	2	1	9	23	23	
7.	This soldi	er rec	eived t	the Me	edal o	f Honor [.]	for his	actio	ns at t	he jur	iction.	(There	e were	а
	total of to	wo me	edals a	warde	ed at t	he battle	<u>2</u>).							

17 10 "22" 1 17 10 25 26 19 9 8											
	17	10	"22"	1	17	10	25	26	19	9	8

8. This civilian had his cane shot out from under him while talking to Confederate General John Breckinridge.

_															
	16	22	24	4	7	22	1	21	24	9	"4"	17	21	22	4
\circ	TI. 1.			1			201. 1.	•		and r			cth /		

9. This Union General was sent north with his men of the 3rd Division of the 6th Army Corp as reinforcements.

The battle of Monocacy is some times referred to as "THE BATTLE THAT SAVED".



Activity #5: True or False

(Answer the following questions from the auto tour).

For this section circle true or false for each question.

- 1. **True False** The Confederates lost the Battle of Monocacy.
- 2. **True** False The city of Frederick was ransomed for \$200,000.
- 3. **True False** Glenn Worthington, who was 6 years old, watched the battle from his cellar window.
- 4. **True** False Union forces retreated back toward Frederick City.
- 5. **True** False Special Order 191 was found wrapped around cigars on the Best Farm.
- 6. **True False** Confederate General John Breckinridge was Vice President of the United States from 1857-1861.
- 7. **True False** The Worthington Family had a picnic while the battle took place and their slaves continued to work in the fields.
- 8. **True** False The Union artillery set the Best Farm House on fire.
- 9. **True** False Union General Ulysses S. Grant met with General Phil Sheridan at the Thomas House and made plans for the Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
- 10. **True False** Union General Lew Wallace and some of his men came from Baltimore by train.
- 11. **True** False Samuel S. Thomas and two friends joined the 11th Maryland Regiment and fought in the battle.
- 12. **True False** On July 6, Confederate General McCausland mistakenly ransomed Hagerstown for \$2,000.
- 13. **True** False At the junction Union forces had to swim across the river to retreat because the Railroad and Covered Bridges had been burned.
- 14. **True** False The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad continues west of Frederick to Harpers Ferry.
- 15. **True False** Colonel Keefer Thomas moved from Frederick in 1861 to a 200 acre farm call Barnaby.

Activity #6: Reporter

Imagine that you are a newspaper reporter on July 9, 1864 and you show up after the battle had just ended. It's up to you to tell the country what happened here today. Your assignment is to write a short article.

1. Write down what you think you would see, smell, hear and feel at the battle.

OR

2. Write why the battle is important.

Remember newspaper articles usually have really good titles that grab the attention of the reader. What is your title?

DID YOU KNOW?

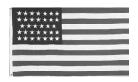
Union Major General Lew Wallace wrote the famous novel <u>Ben Hur</u>.



Activity #7: Flags

Flags have been used throughout history to show what country, state or region a person or group is from. They were also used as a means of communication and were extremely important. In the heat of battle soldiers would know what to do or where to go when they saw their flag. It was a great honor to be selected as a flag bearer and many soldiers were awarded medals for saving or capturing flags. Because the flag was so important the flag bearer was always under fire during battle.

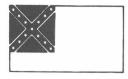
1. Match the following flags with the proper definition by drawing a line from the definition to the correct flag.











The 3rd Confederate National Flag

This flag was used for less than a month before the Confederates surrender at Appomattox Court House.

The 2nd Confederate National Flag

This flag was known as the "Stainless Banner" and was often confused as a flag of surrender. It was also used at the battle of Monocacy.

The Union Flag

This flag is similar to the United States flag of today. The difference is that there were only 35 stars. The 35th star represented the newly formed state of West Virginia (June 20, 1863).

The 1st Confederate National Flag

This flag was known as the "Stars and Bars". The seven stars in the union (blue area) represent the Confederate states at the time.

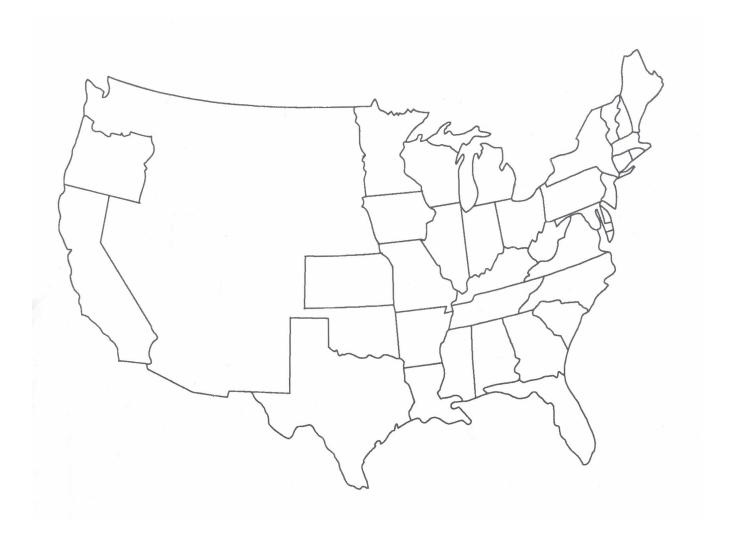
The Confederate Battle Flag

This flag was known as the "Southern Cross" and was introduced after the first battle of Bull Run (or Manassas). The 13 stars represent the states claimed by the Confederacy. Missouri and Kentucky were claimed but never left the Union.

2. If you were in a military unit, what would your flag look like? Draw the flag below.

Activity #8: Identify the State

Not all of these answers are found in the park. Use your geography skills to answer as many of the following questions as you can. If you need help remember to ask a parent, volunteer or park ranger.



Did You Know?

Washington, D.C. was protected by 68 forts that surrounded the capital during the Civil War.

1. This map represents what the United States looked like in 1864. Of the 35 states 11 were referred to as Confederate and 24 as Union. Circle the states that fought for the Confederacy.

California	Alabama	Delaware	Indiana
Kansas	Maine	Florida	Louisiana
Massachusetts	Minnesota	New Hampshire	New York
North Carolina	Oregon	Rhode Island	Tennessee
West Virginia	Virginia	Connecticut	Illinois
Arkansas	Georgia	lowa	Kentucky
Maryland	Michigan	Mississippi	Missouri
New Jersey	South Carolina	Ohio	Pennsylvania
	Texas	Vermont	

- 2. Shade in the Confederate States to see how the country was divided.
- 3. There were three states that did not secede but were referred to as Border States during the Civil War. Name these states.

	1. <u>M</u>	2. <u>K</u>	3. M
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4. Name the 13 northern and southern states represented by regiments at the Battle of Monocacy.

BONUS: Name as many states as you can that did not exist in 1864. (There are 15 states).



Activity #9: Word Search

Locate the words listed below in the puzzle by drawing a circle around them. The words are arranged horizontally, vertically and diagonally. Find as many as you can.

CONFEDERATE	UNION	YANKEE	REBEL	HAVERSACK
KEPI	RIFLE	CANNON	INFANTRY	CAVALRY
ARTILLERY	BAYONET	BLANKET	UNIFORM	CANTEEN
GENERAL	PRIVATE	SWORD	MINIE	FLAG
	PRISONER	BATTLE	BRIDGE	

С	R	G	Ε	Ν	Ε	R	Α	L	D	Ε	R	F	V	Т	S	G	В	Υ	Н
0	В	Υ	S	Α	Q	W	S	Χ	C	Υ	L	0	K	ı	М	W	U	J	N
Ν	W	Ε	R	Т	F		0	В	Р	М	Α	Р	Α	S	D	F	0	G	Н
F	Α	F	S	G	L	Н	J	L	K	М	1	N	1	Ε	L	Κ	U	R	J
Е	М	J	Τ	G	Α	В	R	Α	F	L	V	Ε	K	D	C	W	Ν	S	D
D	N	Α	K	Р	G	L	D	N	Н	0	C	Κ	S	Ε	D	J		Α	Р
Е	В	L	R	Е	R	L	G	K	Τ	Τ	М	N	Α	Н	Ε	R	0	Н	L
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Т	C	F	0	Р	Е	Е	L	0	Κ	J	Н	G	R	F	D	S	Α	Е	0
Е	W	Τ	Q	G	Z	N	L	-	N	F	Α	N	Τ	R	Υ	G	Χ	R	М
K	G	R	D	W	G	L	0	В	М	Е	K	Ν	-	Е	Q	Α		S	Υ
Е	-		В	N	Т	R	Α	Υ	R	0	R	Α	L	S	C	V	K	Α	Н
Р	R	D	C	Α	Ν	Т	Ε	Ε	N	Ε	N	Τ	L	Р	Α	В	Ε	C	N
В	K	S	Α	Н	Υ	U	L	Α	J	S	Т	0	Ε	F	V	Т	L	Κ	S
S	М		N	U	Р	0	V	Р	1	Α	N	Т	R	W	Α	F	Н	G	Κ
L	-	F	N	Υ	C	J	N	Τ	В	Р	C	L	Υ	V	L	U	Р	В	N
G	Α	Р	0	Т	Ν	F	Χ	Ε	Υ	V	М	D	-	Е	R	V	G	Т	Υ
J	D	U	Ν		F	0	R	М	Т	F	W	R	Z	C	Υ	Χ	L	U	М
В	Н	N	L	U	Z	S	E	F	V	Н	Р	М	Н	Υ	D	Κ	E	Р	I

Did You Know?

More soldiers died from disease than from battle wounds during the Civil War.



Activity #10: Identify the Equipment

Soldiers used many different types of equipment during the Civil War. The pictures below show a few of the items they used. Draw a line from the word to the matching picture.









CANNON

HAVERSACK

EPAULETTES

CARTRIDGE

DRUM



CARTRIDGE BOX

CAP BOX

REVOLVER

FROCK COAT

MUSKET

SLOUCH HAT















Did You Know?

Monocacy was the only battle that the Confederates won in the north.



Activity #11: Final Thoughts

1.	Attend a program or special event. What was the name of the program or special event?
2.	Write down three things that you learned at the battlefield.
	A
	B
	C

3. Many soldiers lost their life or were permanently affected by the battle. Soldiers whose bodies were not returned to their home were buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery (Confederate) or Antietam National Cemetery (Union). Write a one sentence epitaph in honor of a soldier. An epitaph is a saying on a grave stone in memory of the person buried there.

4. There are five monuments on the battlefield commemorating three specific Union regiments, the battle and the Confederate army. Draw a picture of a monument you would like to see erected at the battlefield. Will it be for a specific person, regiment or for everyone who fought here?

Did You Know?

Yellowstone National Park was the first national park and was established on March 1, 1872 by President Ulysses S. Grant.



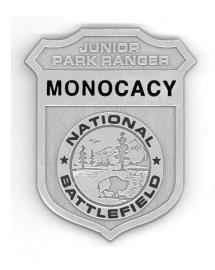
JUNIOR RANGER CODE

As a Junior Ranger I promise to:

- 1. Explore other National Parks and share with others what I've learned.
- 2. Obey all safety rules.
- 3. Leave plants, animals and historical objects in the park as I found them to help protect natural and cultural resources.
- 4. Take pride in our National Parks! Help keep them clean, safe and beautiful for everyone.

CONGRATULATIONS!

You have successfully completed the requirements to become a Monocacy National Battlefield Junior Ranger.



www.nps.gov/mono