

Historic Preservation

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



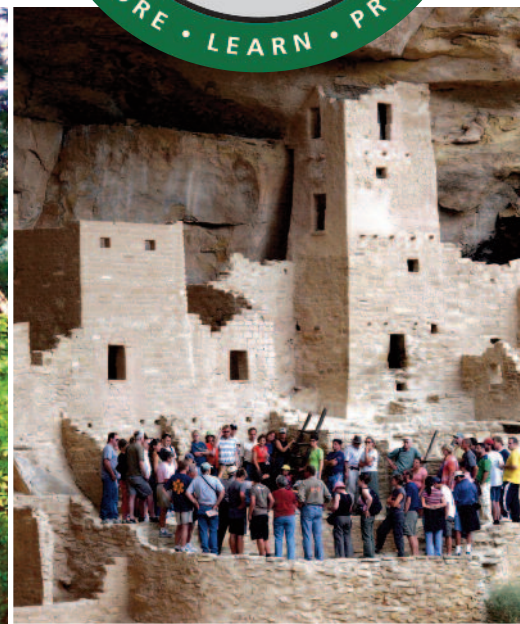
Cultural Resources Stewardship,
Partnerships, and Science

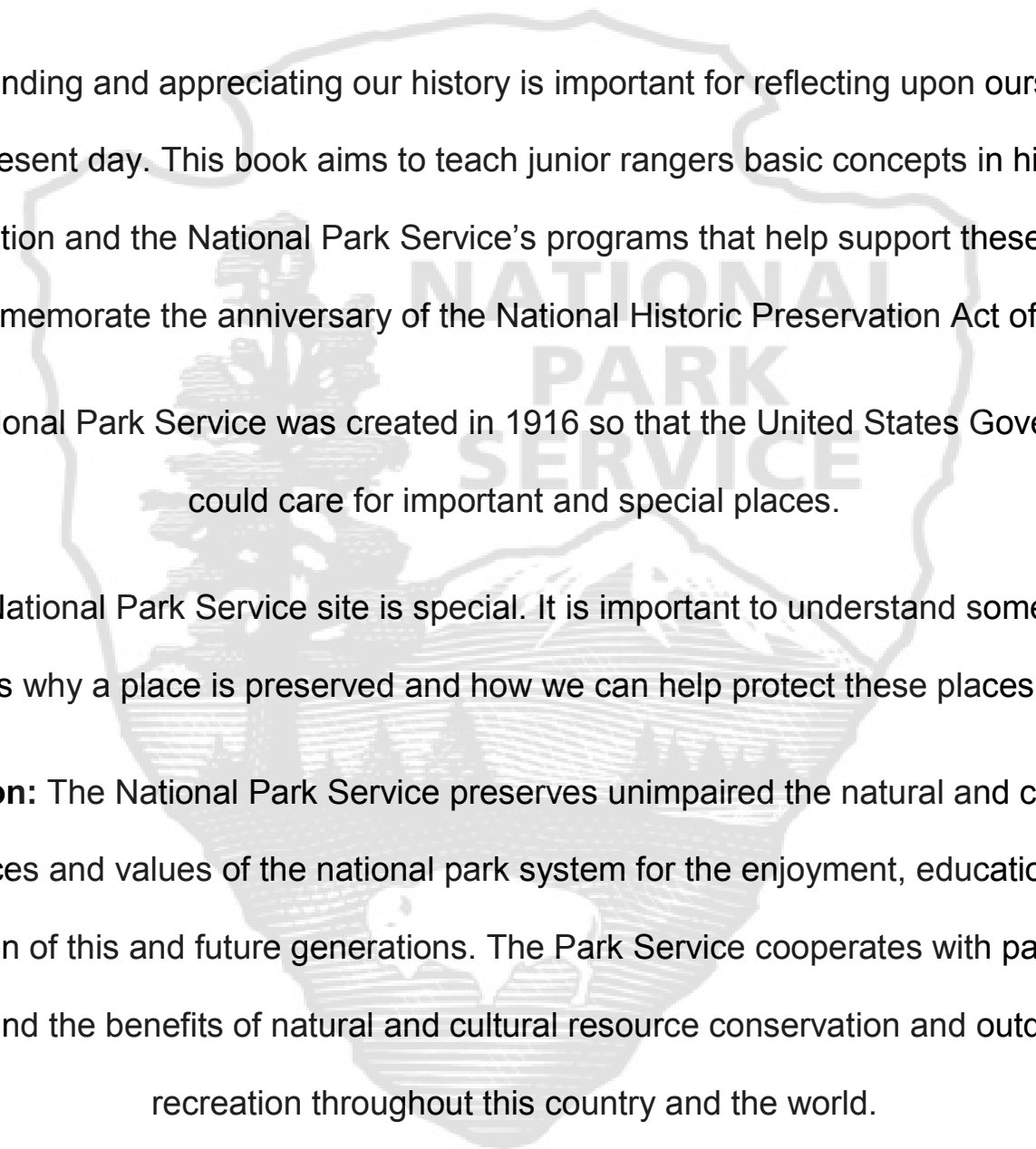
Junior Ranger Activity Book

For ages 7 and up



National Historic Preservation Act of 1966





Understanding and appreciating our history is important for reflecting upon ourselves in the present day. This book aims to teach junior rangers basic concepts in historic preservation and the National Park Service's programs that help support these causes to commemorate the anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The National Park Service was created in 1916 so that the United States Government could care for important and special places.

Every National Park Service site is special. It is important to understand some of the reasons why a place is preserved and how we can help protect these places today.

Mission: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

This Junior Ranger Booklet was funded by the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Program Office in Washington, D.C. It was produced by the 2015 "GOAL" (Generating Organizational Advancement and Leadership) Academy NHPA50 team as a part of a toolkit to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1966 Act.

2015 National Historic Preservation Act Junior Ranger Book: An activity book for ages 7 and up.

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Arlington House, Robert E. Lee Memorial, Virginia;

New Marigny Neighborhood, New Orleans, Louisiana;

Sitka National Historical Park, Sitka, Alaska;

Mesa Verde National Park, Mesa Verde, Colorado

Alcatraz Gardens, San Francisco, California; and

Kaloko-Honōkohau National Historical Park, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.





Hello!!

In this book you can learn about the National Historic Preservation Act, complete fun activities, and explore ways you can help protect this nation's cultural resources!

Do your best, have FUN, and thank you for completing the NHPA50 Junior Ranger Book!

How to earn your NHPA50 Junior Ranger Badge:

You will find 11 different activities on pages 3 through 16. How old are you?

Ages 7-9: Complete 4 activities

Ages 10-12: Complete 7 activities

Ages 13 and up: Complete 10 activities

When you have completed the activities, return your book to a park ranger. Be prepared to tell him or her about what you have learned and how you can make a difference in the future of the National Park System.

If you do not complete the book during your visit, find the address of the visitor center and mail the completed book to the site and they will mail you a badge.

Who does this book belong to? **Draw your portrait** in the frame and **write your name** on the line below!





1776

1816

1820

Let's see where this timeline takes us!

1789

1832

Preservation has a long history in our country. Let's follow the timeline to learn about early efforts to protect our past. For example, Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, was almost torn down in 1816. Thanks to a visit by American Revolutionary War Hero the Marquis de Lafayette, the building was saved to host a party thrown in his honor. His visit sparked an interest in saving important sites that remember our country's **achievements**.

Search for these key words that inspire us to preserve special places!

X L J O T R Y R Y O C E E B Q

LOVE

LAW

HONOR

PRIDE

PROTECT

HISTORY

PRESERVE

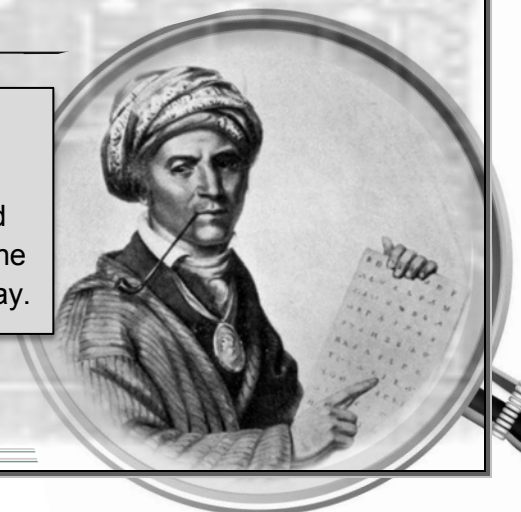
REMEMBER

SIGNIFICANT

MONUMENT

A Closer Look! Sequoyah

Sequoyah was a Cherokee tribal member who was a painter, silversmith, and warrior but is most known for creating a writing system to preserve and continue the Cherokee language. His important work allowed for much of the Cherokee culture to be preserved and for their traditions to continue to today.



1848

1856

1861

1850

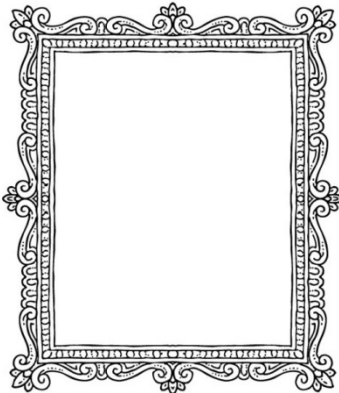
1865

When Mount Vernon, the home of President George Washington, fell into disrepair the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association fought to save the building and restore the property to its original beauty.

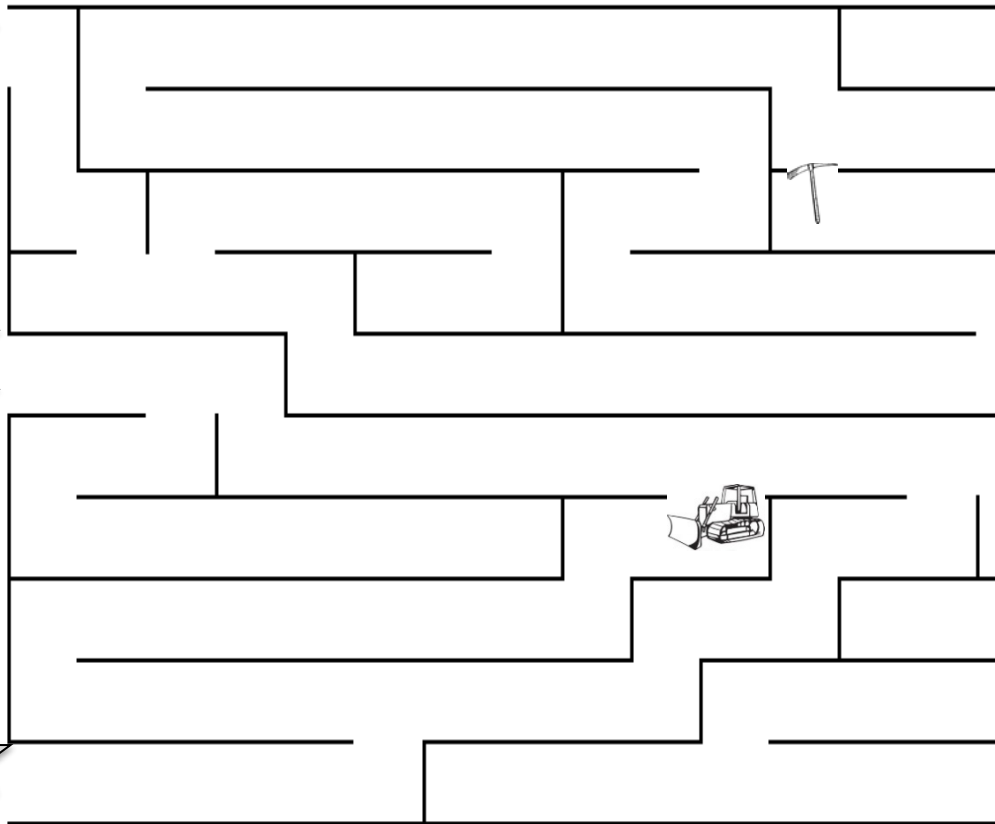
Help these protectors get to those sites that needed protection! Watch out for obstacles along the way!



Virginia McClurg



Draw yourself as a protector!



A Closer Look! Ann Pamela Cunningham

Ann Pamela Cunningham founded the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union to save Mount Vernon, the home of former President George Washington. After hearing of the terrible state of the building from her mother, Cunningham formed a group interested in saving the site. The women raised enough money to buy Mount Vernon and honored its history by making repairs.



1872

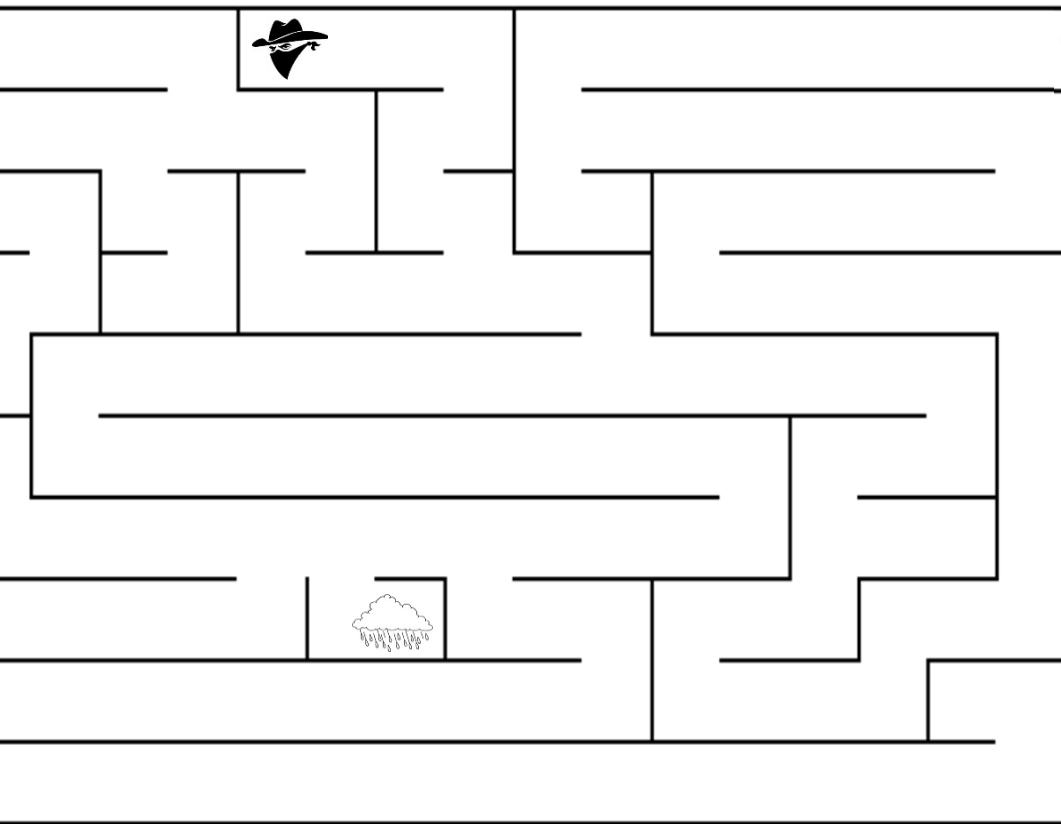
1900

1901

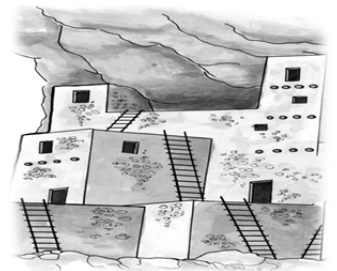
1890

1903

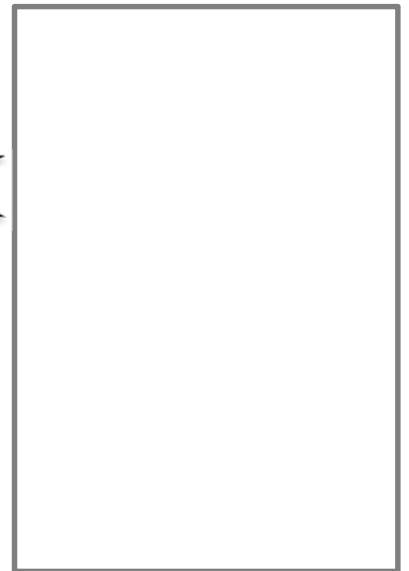
In Colorado, the remains of Mesa Verde are remnants of a once thriving ancient society nestled along steep cliffs and mesa tops. Virginia McClurg founded the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association to protect evidence of prehistoric peoples at Mesa Verde. By raising money and petitioning Congress, she and other women succeeded in their efforts when the Theodore Roosevelt administration created Mesa Verde National Park in 1906.



Mount Vernon



Mesa Verde



Draw a place, object, or site that is special to you—one that you think deserves protection!

1900

1906

1908

1903

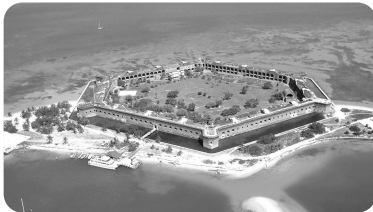
1910

The first federal law created to protect historic properties and lands was the Antiquities Act. This law gives the President the power to protect historic and natural resources on land owned by the government. The President calls these places National Monuments.

Over 400 park service sites are found across the country!

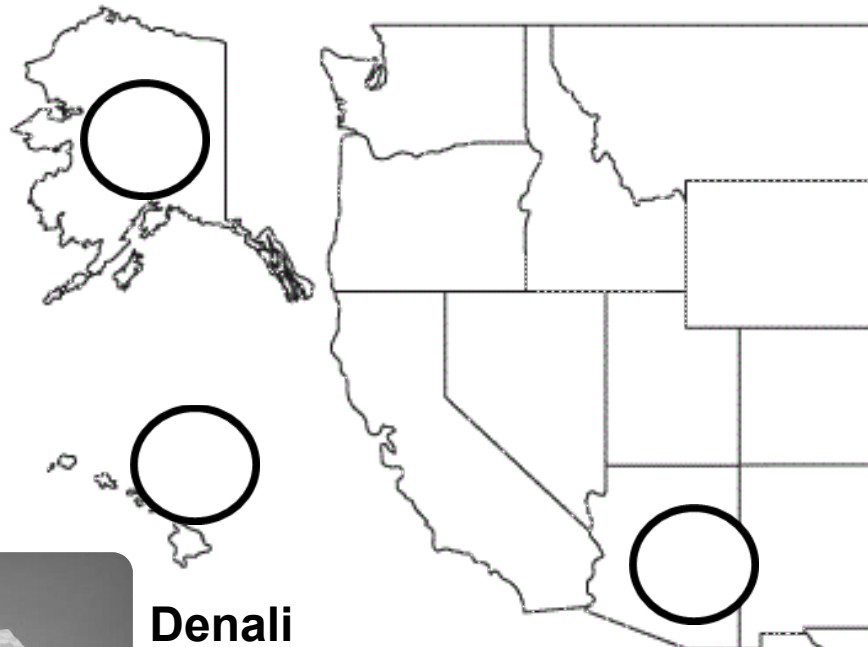
Match the National Park Service site with its location on the map!

1



Dry Tortugas

Located off of the Florida Keys, this Civil War fort lies among one of the most pristine coral reef ecosystems in the country.

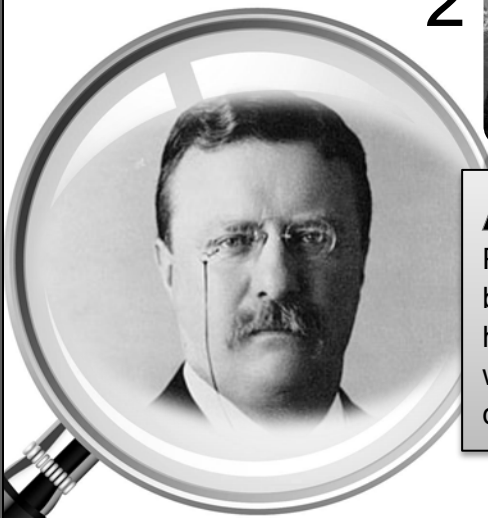


2



Denali

Home to the highest peak in the United States, this snowy wilderness captures the spirit and tranquility of America's last frontier.



A Closer Look! President Theodore Roosevelt

President Theodore Roosevelt is often called "the Conservationist President" because he supported preservation efforts all across the country. Not only did he understand the importance of conserving nature for everyone, he also worked to save important historic places. He used the Antiquities Act to designate and protect 18 sites as National Monuments.

1912

1916

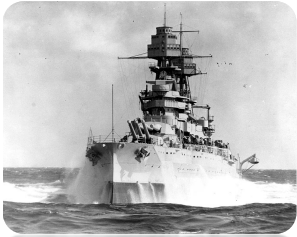
1918

1914

1920

The Organic Act established the National Park Service, the first government group specifically designed to preserve public lands and National Monuments.

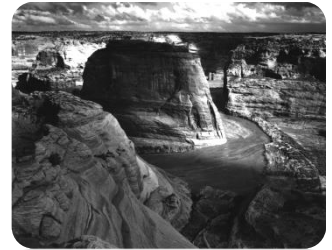
3



USS Arizona Memorial

Found on a Pacific island, this site memorializes those who lost their lives at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

4



Canyon de Chelly

(pronounced *de shay*) This site celebrates the visual beauty of the southwest and honors the traditional culture of the Navajo people.

Impress a Ranger! Label some other National Park Service sites you have visited!



5



Brown v. Board

Located in the plains of the Midwest, this site commemorates a landmark political battle that helped overturn legal segregation in the United States.

6



Ellis Island

Generations of immigrants landed on the shores of this northeastern site. For many, this island was the gateway to freedom and prosperity in a new world.

7



1921

1925

1926

1924

1927

The ideals of preservation also inspired communities to come together to protect local historic districts. In 1925, in New Orleans, Louisiana, the Vieux Carré Commission formed to encourage people in their community to care for historic homes and businesses.



A Closer Look! Carter G. Woodson

Carter G. Woodson was an African-American historian, author, and journalist who created the Association for the Study of African American Life and History. Woodson's work showed that history belongs to the American people, and that our traditions, languages, food, and art are critical to our past and our future. He also founded Black History Month in the 1920s, an event that we still celebrate today. Learn more about his achievements at Carter G. Woodson National Historic Site.

Historic preservation includes traditions and ideas, not just physical things. Our languages, traditional foods, dances, and artwork are also worth saving. **Write a poem or song** describing the place where you live. What makes it special?

1927

1929

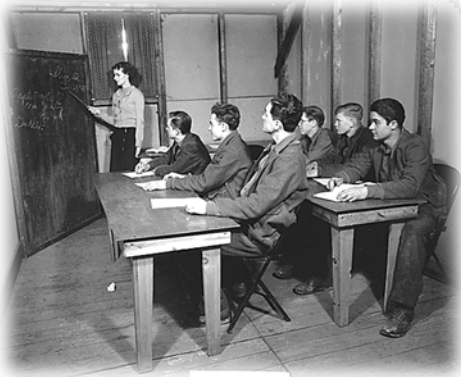
1932

1928

1939

After the Great Depression began, the government established many social programs to create jobs and to help the nation get back on its feet. Some of these organizations—like the Civilian Conservation Corps—supported preservation projects all across the country.

In the 1930s, several Civilian Conservation Corps companies were sent to Grand Canyon National Park to build trails, plant trees in the Village, and construct buildings and telephone lines. **Imagine** that you are a member of CCC Company 818. **Write a letter** home to your family describing your job. Is it hard? Why is it important?



CCC boys taking a "letter-writing" class in 1933

1941

1956

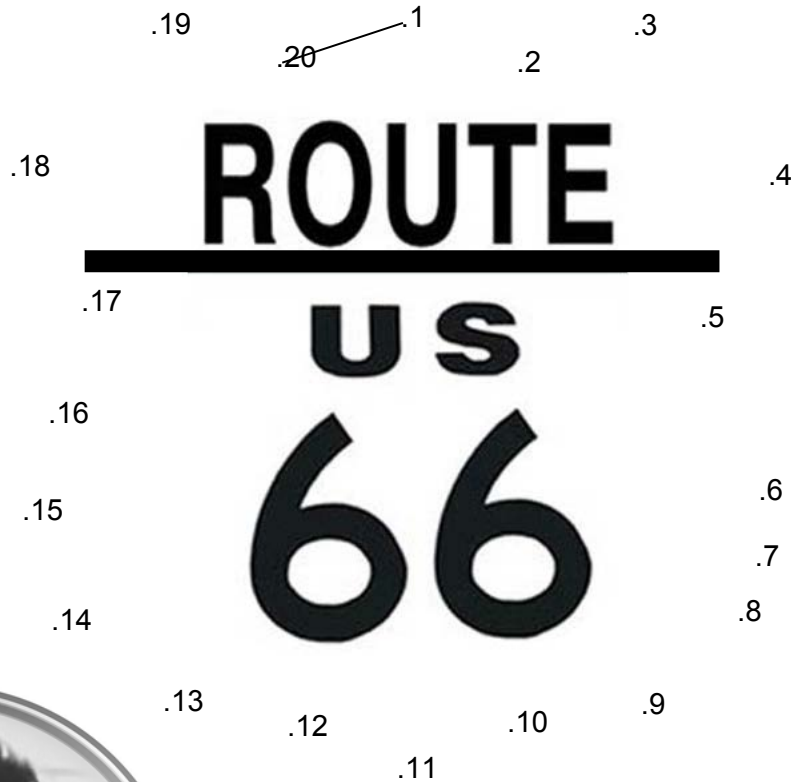
1957

1945

1960

The 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act created roads all across the country that sometimes harmed historic districts, buildings, and archeological sites. Today, any federal project must consider how it may help or hurt a historic site or property. What makes this protection possible?

Connect the dots to discover the symbol of this famous highway!



There are over 100 National Historic Landmarks along Route 66!



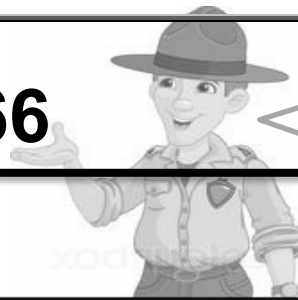
A Closer Look! Lady Bird Johnson
Lady Bird Johnson, First Lady of President Lyndon B. Johnson, asked many people to write true stories about the loss of older communities because of highway construction and building new houses. These stories were published in a book called *With Heritage So Rich*. By collecting and sharing these stories, Lady Bird sparked interest and concern among many Americans and government officials to take action to protect our shared history.



1962

1966

1965



Let's take a closer look at 1966!

The National Historic Preservation Act responded to the need for stronger protection and preservation of our nation's cultural resources. A cultural resource is defined as evidence of past activities and accomplishments of people. This can include sites, buildings, objects, landscapes, or structures.

Unscramble these examples of **Cultural Resources** that the National Historic Preservation Act protects! These examples of Cultural Resources are found throughout pages 1-9.

SMAE DREEV _____ preserves the remains of past human activity. It is an **Archeological Resource**.

OUMNT NVNOER _____ is a material assembly which sheltered our first President. It is a **Historic Building**.

NDGRA YANCNO AGLIVEL _____ is a setting we have created in the natural world. It is a **Cultural Landscape**.

NANYCO ED LLCHEY _____ honors a site that contains structures, landscapes, objects, and natural features of significance to traditions associated with a group of people. It is an **Ethnographic Resource**.

SUS NAZRIOA EMMLIAOR _____ is a constructed resource that does not provide shelter. This is defined as **Historic Structure**.



1966

1966 was a very important year!



The National Historic Preservation Act is a law that requires the federal government to think very carefully about changes they make that can impact historic sites or resources. When the government wants to begin a new project, they need to follow this law to preserve our past from possible threats. The NHPA also asks our country to reuse historic places before we build new ones whenever possible.

- We keep a list of all historic places worthy of preservation, called **The National Register of Historic Places**.
- When we identify places that define our history as a nation, we give these places extra protection and designate them as **National Historic Landmarks**. The NHPA strengthened how we identify these sites.

How does the NHPA work? The government may decide to build a new building in a community. However, this building might be constructed over historic sites. Let's see how this law protects these special places . . .

First, the law requires the government to identify and document cultural resources near the proposed building through pictures, drawings, or reports. This process helps to document the resources so that future generations make sure they aren't damaged or changed.

The law also gives members of the public—that means you!—a chance to share their feelings about how the building may hurt or harm special places in their community. It also requires the government to work with local preservation groups before they construct the building.

Did You Know?

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Congress created the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1949 to make sure that everyone had a voice in historic preservation. This group reaches out to communities to help identify historic places that need protection. By working with the community, members of the National Trust can advocate for statewide or nationwide protection of special places in individual communities.



What did you learn about 1966?



1966

1968

1975

Fill in the blanks using words from page 12 to show what you know about the National Historic Preservation Act!

The National Register of _____ is the official list of the nation's places worthy of preservation.

When we identify places that define our _____ as a nation, we give these places extra _____ . The NHPA

_____ how we identify these sites, called National Historic _____ .

Members of the National Trust can _____ for statewide or nationwide protection of special places in individual communities.

The NHPA requires the government to document cultural resources that may be harmed by new _____ with pictures, _____ , and _____. The law also gives the public a chance to share their _____ about special places in their community.

Write down the circled letters in order to discover the goal of NHPA, National Park Service, and other conservation groups:

Did You Know? Historic American Buildings Survey

During the Great Depression, the National Park Service drew up a proposal to create jobs for out-of-work architects by asking them to survey all of America's great historic buildings. Today, this group continues to document in detailed plans, drawings, and photographs over half a million historic sites in the United States.

1987

Present Day

2001



We made it to today!
But what will the future hold?

Careers Crossword!

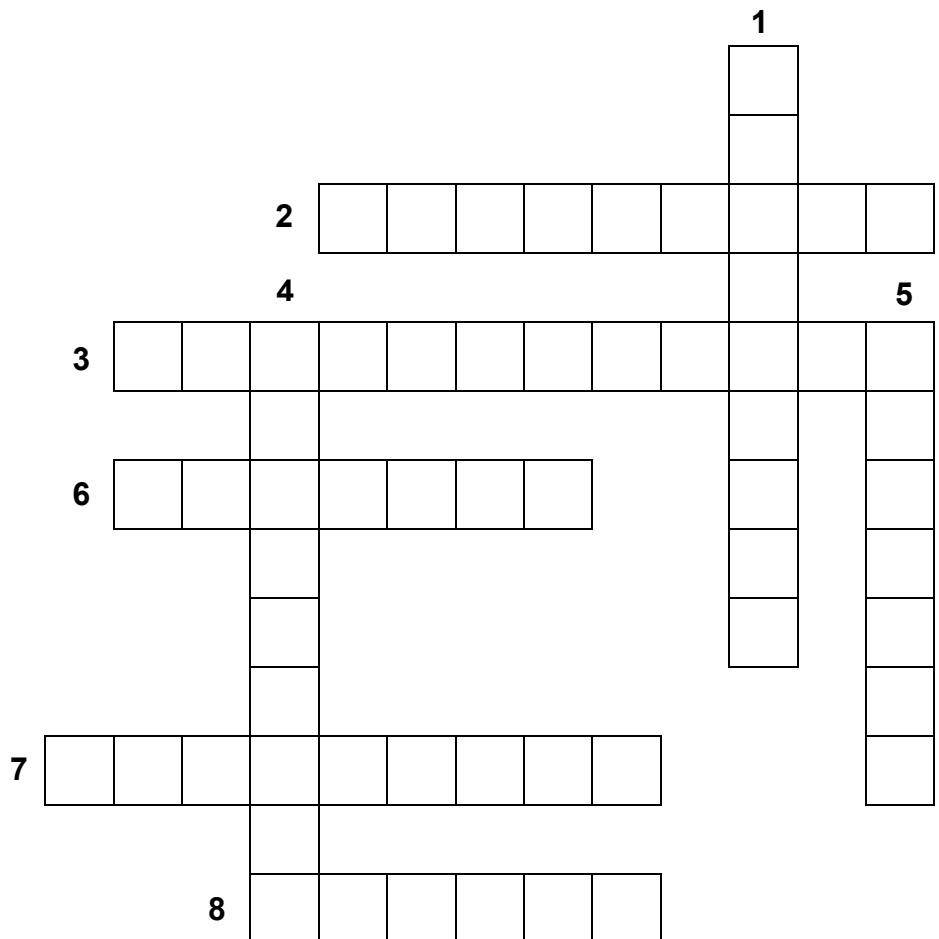
Today, one of the biggest challenges for protecting historic places is finding the new generation of protectors. **Complete this crossword puzzle** of careers that help protect our heritage! Which of these jobs do you want to do?

Word Bank

President	Grants Writer
Archeologist	Historian
Teacher	Curator
Engineer	Surveyor
Carpenter	Ranger
Architect	Politician

Down

1. Someone who hold the highest office in the United States and can designate monuments using the Antiquities Act
4. Someone who works with wood.
5. Someone who educates people about everything from science, history, and math, to art, music, and writing.



Across

2. Someone who designs and protects buildings.
3. Someone who studies the remains of ancient human activity.
6. Someone who finds artifacts to display in museums.
7. Someone who studies the recorded past of human activity.
8. Someone who works in our National Parks protecting and preserving our natural and cultural heritage.

A Closer Look! Matching

Draw lines from each key historic person to their accomplishments! Go back through the book and use the *A Closer Look!* facts as clues.



Sequoyah



Lady Bird Johnson



Carter G. Woodson



President
Theodore Roosevelt



Ann Pamela
Cunningham

This figure asked many people to write true stories about the loss of older communities. This helped inspire government officials to protect our shared history.

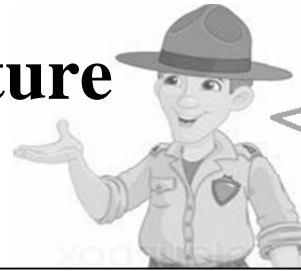
This figure created an association to help protect and preserve Mount Vernon, the home of former President George Washington.

Supporting preservation acts across the country, this figure used the Antiquities Act to designate 18 sites as National Monuments.

This figure created a writing system which helped preserve the Cherokee language and allowed for the Cherokee culture to continue to this day.

This figure was an historian, author, and journalist who honored an important part of American history by preserving languages, traditional foods, dances, and artwork.

Into the Future



How will you help protect our national heritage?

The **National Register of Historic Places** asks everyone to make special records of important places on nomination forms. State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs) are two groups that help the public complete these forms. Is there a place in your community that you think is important?

Complete your own Junior Ranger nomination form! Think of a historic place in your community that you think is worth protecting. Talk with a park ranger, teacher, or parent to help you complete this form!

1. Draw a picture of a place you think is worth protecting.



2. What is it? Check the box!

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Object | <input type="checkbox"/> Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> District | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

3. Where is it? _____

4. How old is it? What was it used for in the past and what is it used for today?

5. Why is it important?

BONUS ACTIVITY! After you complete the form, go to www.nps.gov/nr to find out if your nominated place is already listed in the National Register!



One of our protectors in this book deserves special attention.
Unscramble the code to find out who of our figures is the most important protector of our National Historic Places!

		R O W				
		1	2	3	4	5
C O L U M N	1	A	B	C	D	E
	2	F	G	H	I	J
	3	K	L	M	N	O
	4	P	Q	R	S	T
	5	U	V	W	X	YZ

To crack the code: In each pair of numbers below, the first number is the column number; the second number is the row number. Follow the column number and row number to where they intersect. Examples: 3/4 = N 2/5 = J.

Write the letters in the spaces below to reveal where to turn in the book!

GO HERE: _____

Who is it? Write the answer below!

Become a Web Ranger

One of the best ways to preserve the past is to embrace the “future.” Now you can learn about national parks, monuments, and historic sites online. There are more than 50 fun activities just for you. Complete the activities, track your progress, receive rewards, and earn your free Web Ranger patch!

How to get started:

1. Ask an adult for help and visit the Web Ranger website at www.nps.gov/webrangers/

2. Sign up.

3. Take the Web Rangers pledge.

4. Print your Web Rangers card.

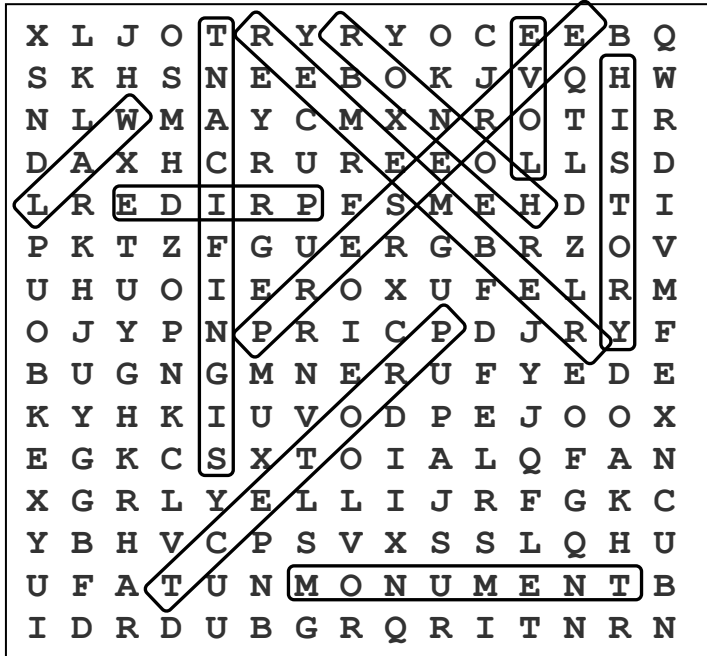
5. Choose your activities!

Now you can help preserve historic sites from your home!



Answer Key

Word Search – Page 3



Park Matching – Page 6, 7

1. *Dry Tortugas* is in **Florida**.
2. *Denali* is in **Alaska**.
3. *USS Arizona Memorial* is in **Hawaii**.
4. *Canyon De Chelly* is in **Arizona**.
5. *Brown V. Board* is in **Kansas**.
6. *Ellis Island* is in **New York**.

Unscramble – Page 11

1. **MESA VERDE** preserves the remains of past human activity. It is an Archeological Resource.
2. **MOUNT VERNON** is a material assembly that extends the limits of human capability. It is a Historic Structure.
3. **GRAND CANYON VILLAGE** is a setting we have created in the natural world. It is a Cultural Landscape.
4. **CANYON DE CHELLY** honors a site that contains structures, landscapes, objects, and natural features of significance to a traditionally associated group of people. It is an Ethnographic Resource.
5. **USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL** is the manifestation of human behavior and ideas. This is defined as Museum Objects.

Crossword – Page 14

Down

1. President
4. Carpenter
5. Teacher

Across

2. Architect
3. Archeologist
6. Curator
7. Historian
8. Ranger



National Park Service

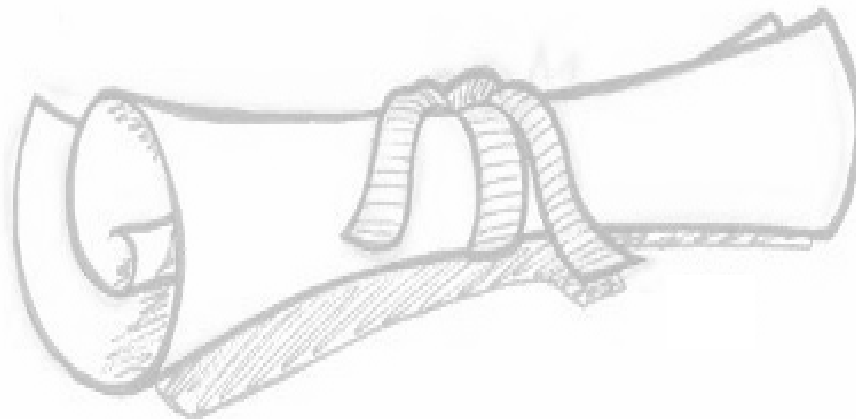


This Award Certifies that

is an official

National Historic Preservation Act Junior
Ranger

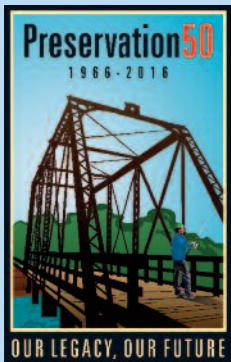
As a Junior Ranger, I pledge to do my part to conserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources of the National Park System and my community for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.



Historic Preservation Junior Ranger Activity Book

“The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people . . . the preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans.”

– Preamble to the *National Historic Preservation Act, 1966*



Visit the www.Preservation50.org for more information about the National Historic Preservation Act, celebrations around the country, and the future of historic preservation.



This activity book and its badge are funded by:
National Park Service
Cultural Resources Stewardship, Partnerships, and Science Directorate
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