

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
2400 E. Fort Ave., Baltimore, Maryland 21230

Junior Ranger Activity Booklet





As a Junior Ranger you can help the Historic Star Fort and the Park

Rangers help protect the park's historic places, wildlife, plants, rock features, and the people who visit here. Some things that people do are not allowed in the park and are against the rules. So as a Junior Ranger you should always follow the rules.

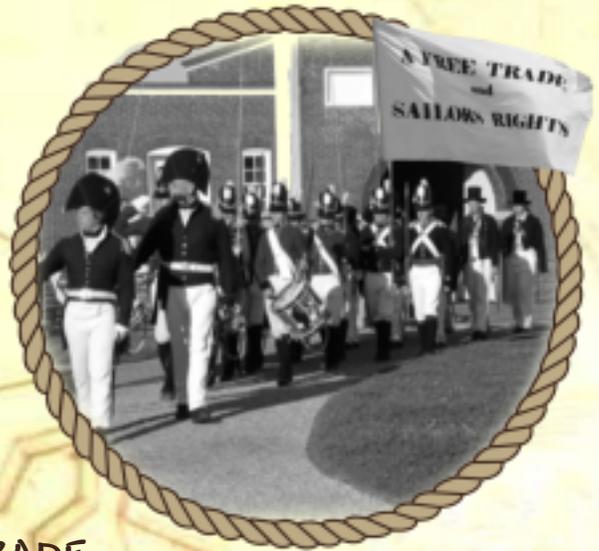


Take Only Pictures and Leave Only Footprints

Fort MclHenry park visitors should never pick up or collect anything to take home with them. You can remember your visit by taking pictures of the things you see. Draw a picture in the camera viewer of something that you saw at Fort MclHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.

Causes of the War of 1812

Welcome to Fort McHenry!
My name is Dr. Beanes, and
I was a good friend of
Francis Scott Key. I will
explain to you how the War
of 1812 began.



FREE TRADE

- 1) France and England were in need of war supplies and they looked to the United States to provide the materials they needed. Americans value their rights and freedom. The British and French governments were at war with each other, and seized our cargoes bound for the other country. Is the right to TRADE across the Atlantic Ocean a reason worth fighting for? _____

SAILORS' RIGHTS

- 2) American sailors were being "impressed" by the British Navy. Impressment occurs when you are taken off your ship and forced to serve on another country's ship. From 1803-1812, some 6,000 Americans were impressed by the British. Is impressment of sailors a reason worth fighting for? _____



Fort McHenry - 1812

Sign up to be a Defender

Hello Junior Rangers, and welcome to Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. I am William Williams, and I need your help to protect Baltimore! This Junior Ranger booklet can be completed by all kids ages 5 to 13, and Master Rangers 14 and up (which includes those "Not So Junior Rangers"). There are three (3) levels of difficulty, so choose wisely.

LEVEL

DEFENDER

SYMBOL

Easy



Militia



Medium



Sailors



Hard



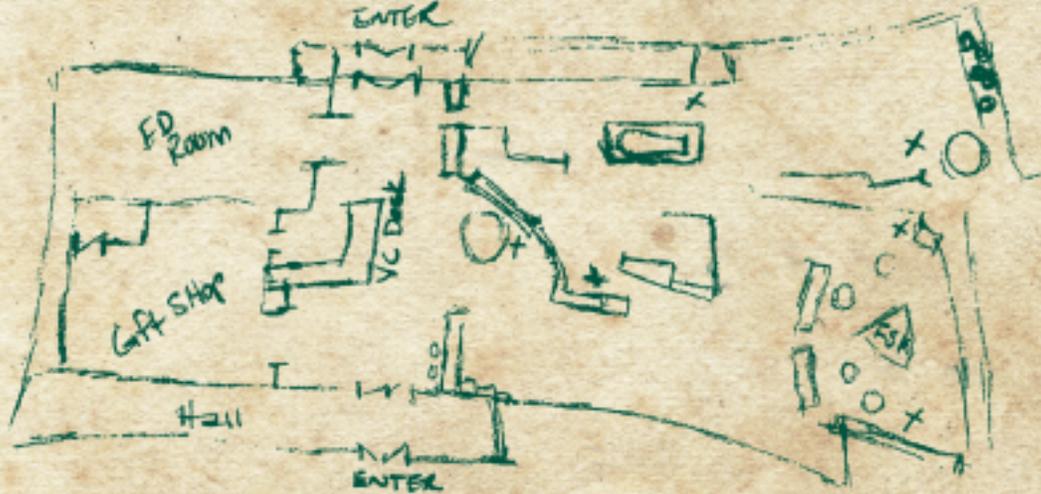
US Army



Once you complete your level of activity, present your book at the Visitor Center. You will take the official pledge and receive your badge. If you choose to become a Master Ranger, you must complete all the activities in this book, including the letter in the back of the book. You may complete your letter here, or you can finish it at home and mail it to us. When we receive it, we'll mail your Master Ranger Patch to you.*

*Send it with a self-addressed stamped envelope, along with your return address, in order to receive your patch.

Visitor Center Scavenger Hunt



1. Search and find how many music artists performed the Star Spangled Banner _____ Which one is your Favorite? _____.
 2. Seek and locate the Garrison Flag, then measure your height to the stripe. Height: _____. Name the color where your head touches. _____.
 3. Find out two (2) facts about Francis Scott Key. _____
_____.
 4. Search and find the wide wooden barrel in the War of 1812 Gallery. What name is on the barrel? _____
What's inside it? _____.
 5. How many stars and stripes are on the flag?
_____.
- Bonus: What two states were added to the flag during the War of 1812?
1. _____ 2. _____.
6. Search and find who made the Flag (CLUE: Search for the peepholes) _____
_____ Now name one (1) person who helped make the flag _____.
 7. Seek and find the Congreve Rocket. Describe it and find the year it was introduced. _____
_____.
 8. Locate the Display with the Battle of the Chesapeake ship. Search all around in the case and locate, name and describe Marker #8.

_____.

BAY MAP



The secret lies within the Map!

Go to the Bay Map behind the Visitors Center, then stand on each city and descramble the letters to find the answers. Then descramble the highlighted letters below to solve the code!

— — — — —
O E A L B R M I T

— — — — —
I K T W C R D O N F R E E

— — — — —
E A E R V A R C G H E D

— — — — —
S E T Q N N W O U E

— — — — —
N E H R O F T R Y M C

— — — — —
E T I A L M H C S S

— — — — —
N S P A N D I A L

— — — — —
O S C G T N W N H A D I

— — — — —
N E A B G L U R S B D

— — — — —
R L N I A A D V E A A X

— — — — —
N E D I C E T B



P



The War of 1812 Flag



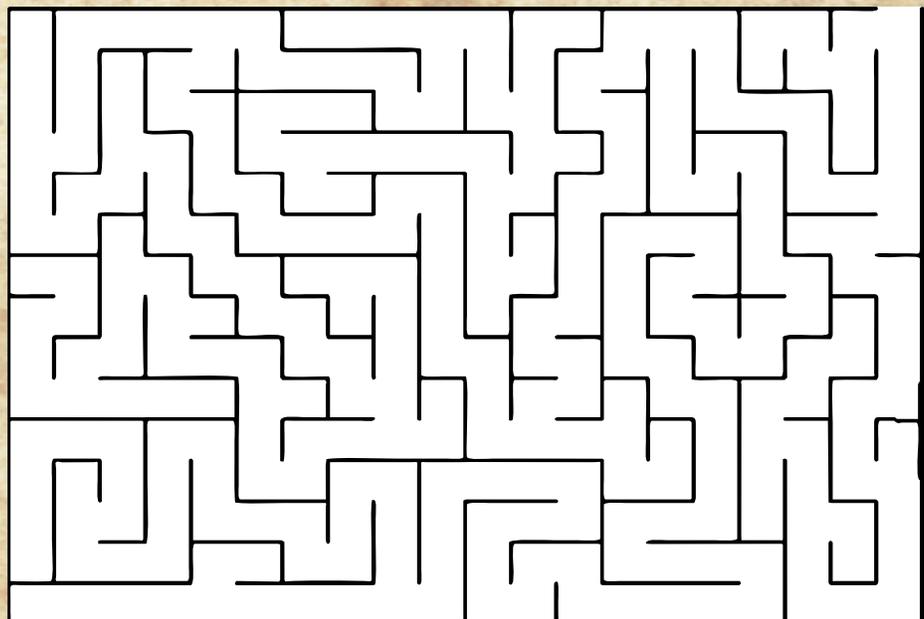
The United States has always been represented by a flag. Its Thanks to the War of 1812 that the flag means so much to Americans today.

Major George Armistead was the commanding officer here at Fort MCHenry. The citizens of Baltimore were certain that the British would attack the city. Not knowing for sure when an attack would occur, the soldiers spent months preparing for it. Armistead made sure the soldiers were ready to defend the Fort and to protect Baltimore. However, there was no suitable flag to fly over the fort. Major Armistead desired a flag to be made so large that the British would have no trouble seeing it from a distance.

This is when I came into the picture. I'm the local flagmaker and Major Armistead asked that I make two flags. I worked relentlessly for days stitching two American flags, one of which was to be the largest battle flag ever flown.
What is my name? _____

Hey defenders!
Can you be the messenger and travel to the Flag House to give word to the flagmaker to make two flags?

Fort MCHenry



Flag House

Construction of Fort Mchenry



Fort Mchenry was constructed between 1799 and 1882.
During the War of 1812, it was used to defend Baltimore.
Then, during the Civil War, the fort was used as a Prison.
Later, during WWI, it was a Military Hospital.



The wedge-shaped 1 EVAINRL protected the 2 OLLPSRATY & provided a first line of defense against land attack.

The star-shaped brick fort with five 3 ONAISBT was a popular French design. A six-foot elevation of

4 ETORRKS WHA is called the 5 PTRRSAMA, which surrounds the fort for protection. The powder

6 NAIGMEZA protects the gunpowder from sparks and fire. The 7 UUHROASDGE stood next to the

commanding officer's quarters, and sometimes unruly soldiers were kept there. The 8 OFLPELAG is 80 feet

tall, which represents a ship's mast. A 9 CDITH is a dry moat area excavated around a defensive area near

the earthworks, where the parapet and ramparts are found. The WATER BATTERY is where the

10 smaller cannons were fired.

ARTILLERY



As defenders of Fort McHenry, Artillery plays an important role in saving Baltimore. I am William Williams, a US Army soldier who, along with many other brave men, helped prepare the artillery and drilled daily. Many different weapons were used for practice, drills and live action as we waited for the British to arrive. Let's take a look at the different types of Artillery.

RAMMER



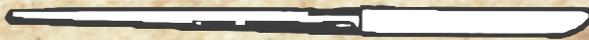
The rammer is used to push the gunpowder and cannonball into the bottom of the cannon.

SPONGE



A sponge cleans the cannon and puts out the fire sparks. This tool is wrapped in soft wool to soak up water.

HANDSPIKE



Handspikes are used to help steer and guide the cannon.

WORM



The worm is shaped like a cork screw to pull out any leftover trash from the cannon.



FACTS:

Did you know that cannons could fire hot iron cannonballs? The iron cannonballs are heated in a hot shot furnace. When fired, the hot cannonball skips across the water and hits a wooden ship, then shoots out splinters from the wood and ignites them into fire.

Grapeshot is like a canister that has small cannonballs, which is wrapped in cloth and it looks like a bunch of grapes jumbled together.

A Canister is a metal box full of musket balls that acts like a big shotgun shell.

A Soldier's Life



A soldier's life at Fort McHenry was pretty intense during the years of 1812 to 1814.

OK Junior Ranger, read about how the soldiers lived in the Star Fort during the War of 1812, then answer the questions in each box.

The Enlisted Men

Men enlisted in the US Army to provide for their families.

A Day in the Field

Training: 12 hours a day
Eating: salt pork
Sleeping: 2 to a bed

Junior Ranger

How do you help your family each day?

Junior Officers

Private citizens joined the militia to defend their homes.

A Day in the Field

Training: 12 hours a day?
Eating: oysters
Sleeping: private tents

What are your daily activities?

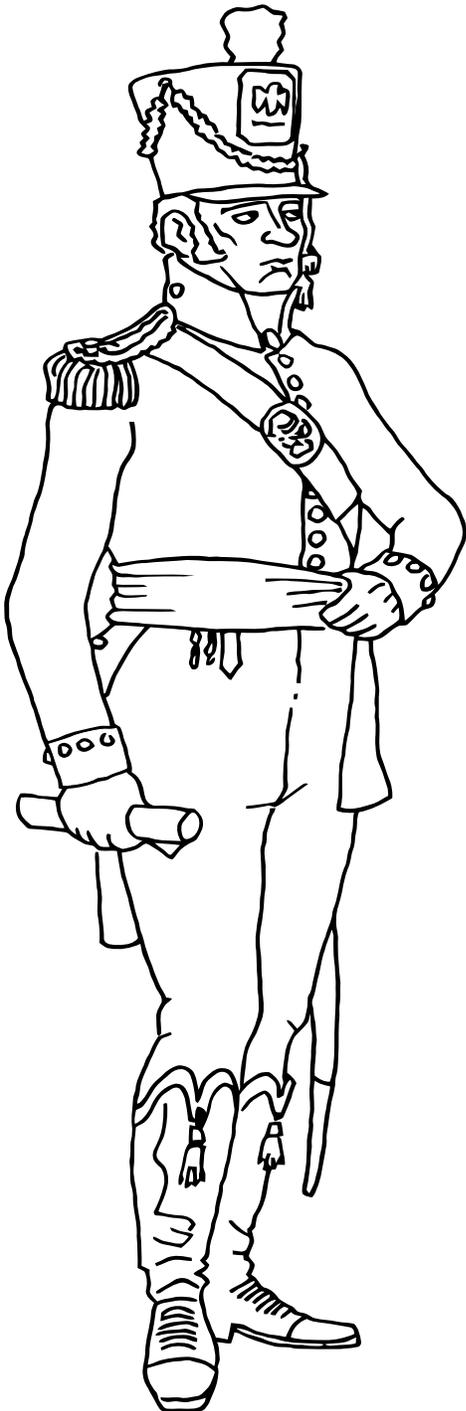


At the time of the British attack on September 13, 1814, there were 1,000 soldiers defending the fort, from three fighting units. The first group of soldiers represented the U. S. Army "Corps of Artillery". These men lived at Fort McHenry and were paid eight dollars a month for their services. Another group of defenders was the "Maryland Militia," private citizens who felt it necessary to aid in the defense of the city. The third group were sailors from Commodore Joshua Barney's Flotilla, which had been formed in 1813 to provide naval protection for the Chesapeake Bay.

COLOR ME



Search around the fort to find the color of each uniform.



Officer, U.S. Corps of Artillery

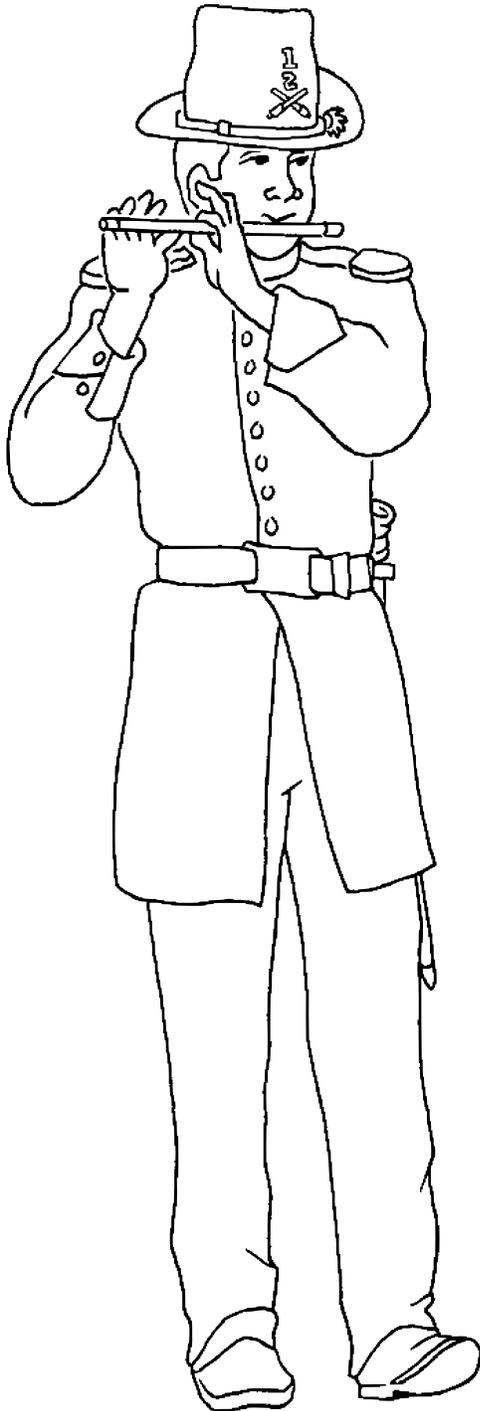


Chesapeake Flotillaman

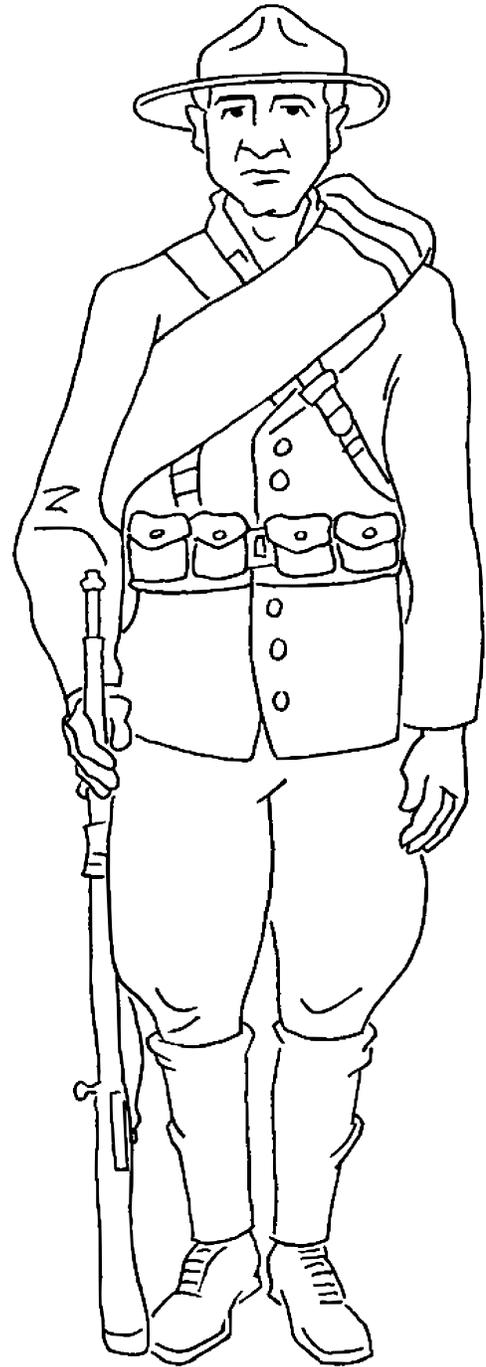
COLOR ME



Search around the fort to find the color of each uniform.



Civil War Fifer

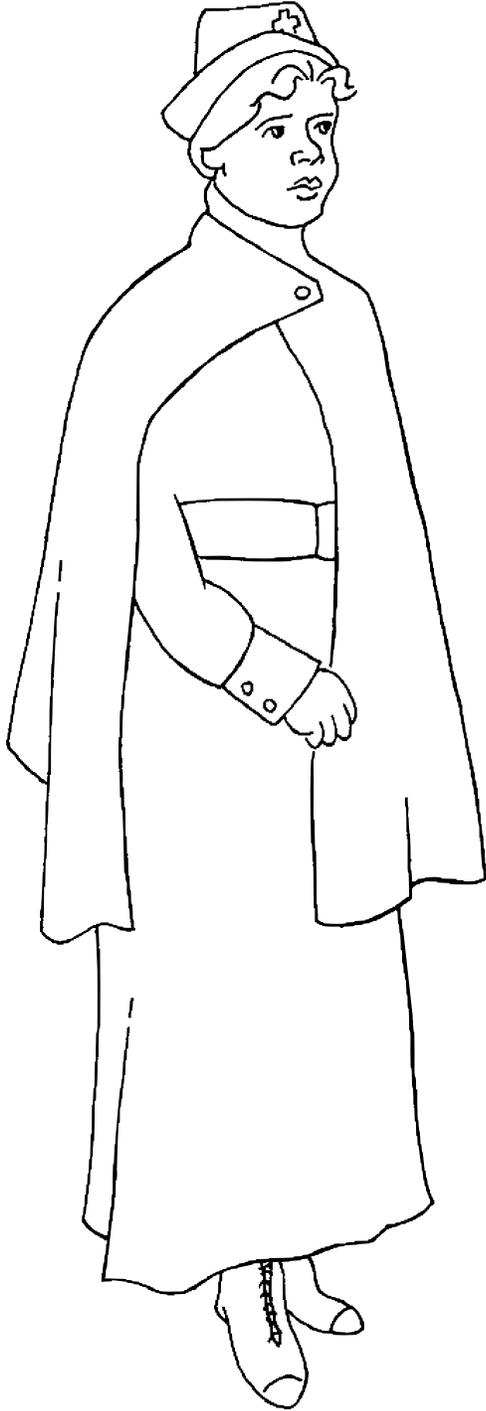


WWI Soldier

COLOR ME



Search around the fort to find the color of each uniform.



WWI Nurse

Who likes Sudoku?

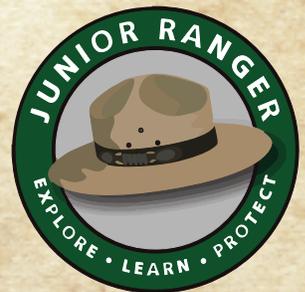
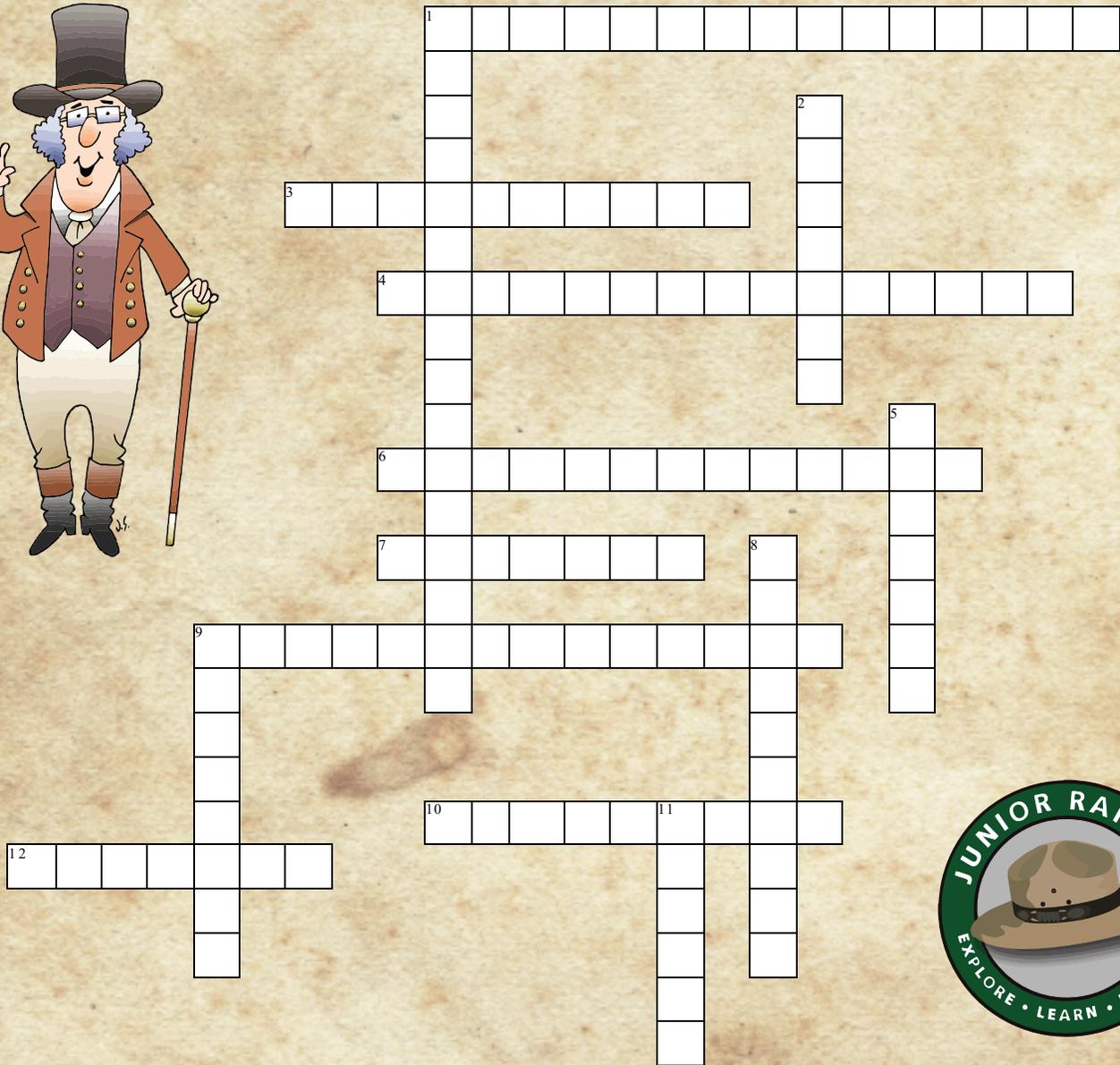
3			2					
				3	7	9		
	8				9		3	
		5				8		6
2			3		6			5
4		8				7		
	1		7				8	
		6	4	9				
					5			1

Can YOU solve it?

Fort McHenry from 1812 through WWI



Complete the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. Person who made the War of 1812 Flag
3. Fortification that provides additional natural protection
4. Person who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner"
6. Name of hospital built at the Fort during WWI
7. Number of stars and stripes on the flag during the Battle of Baltimore
9. The Commanding Officer during the Battle of Baltimore
10. Where you would hide if you were under attack in the Star Fort
12. Who the US was fighting during the Battle of Baltimore

DOWN

1. What Fort McHenry was used for during WWI
2. The Star Fort was surrounded by earthworks called this
5. A type of defense wall
8. Where prisoners were captured and held
9. Where the gun powder is housed
11. Name of the cannons during the Civil War

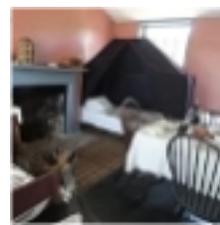
Star Fort BINGO



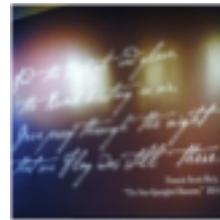
As you explore the fort, look for the things in the pictures below. **BE ALERT!** There are no clues, so you have to look, search, and find. Place an "X" over the items you find. To win, check off five (5) items in a row. The row can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal. Challenge yourself to find all 25. Have Fun Searching!

B I N G O

B



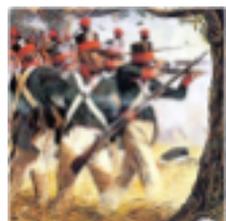
I



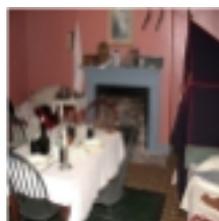
N



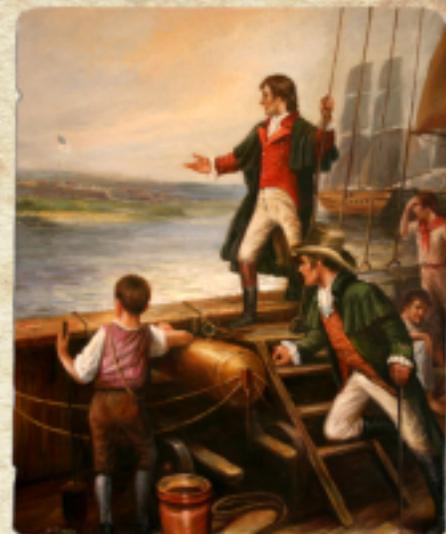
G



O



"One Poem, One Moment"



Let's Interpret the Verse

On September 14, 1814, Francis Scott Key was looking at Fort MCHenry from a distance through his telescope. Twenty-five hours after the bombardment began, he was searching for a sign or a symbol. When he saw the flag through his scope, he began to write about that moment.

Let's interpret each verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner". In your own words, what do you think these words represent?



O say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,

Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;

O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

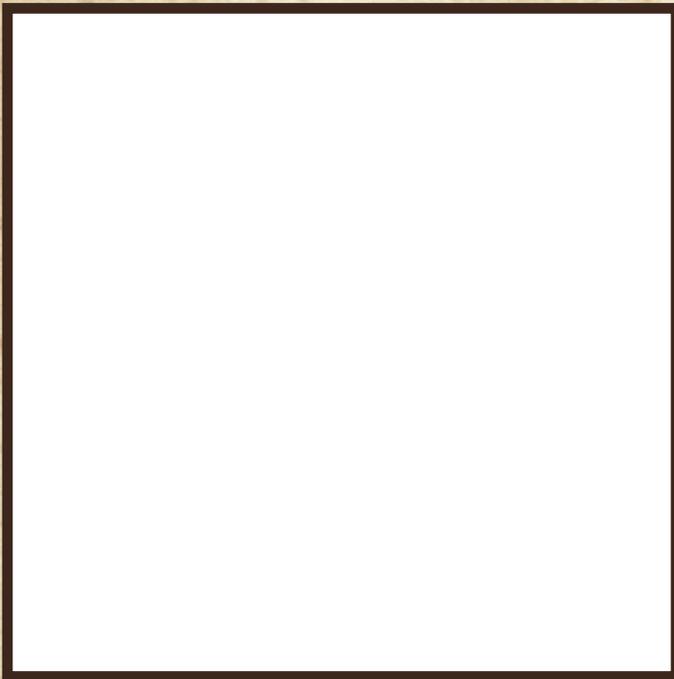


Civil War Guard House

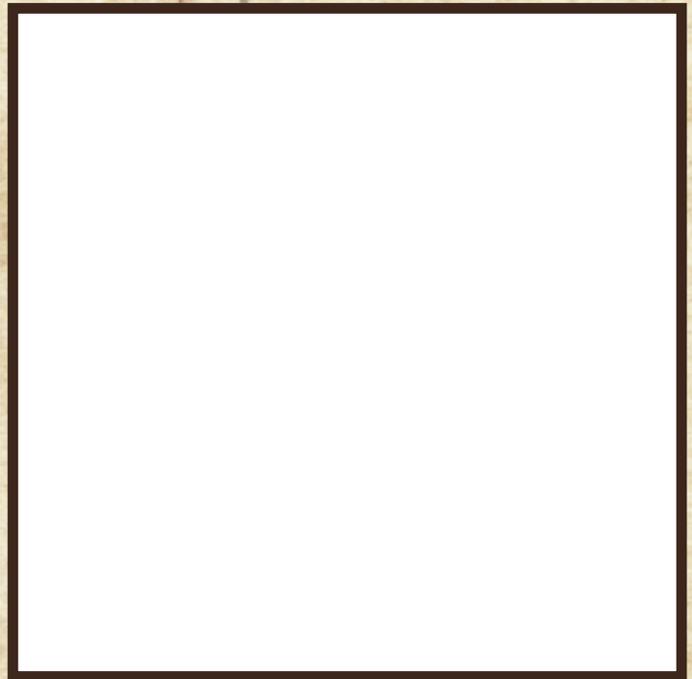


Fort McHenry was used as a guard house during the Civil War. In 1861, Frank Key Howard was the Editor of the Baltimore Exchange, and was imprisoned here 47 years after his Grandfather wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." Who was his grandfather? _____.

Draw a picture of yourself in the prison.



Draw a picture of you inside the bombproof.



Describe how you feel when inside the prison cell:



TIME LINE

Fort McHenry Through the Ages



Draw a line to match the facts with their correct year.

US declares war on the British	1719
Civil War	1790
Kentucky joins the Union	1791
200 Year Anniversary of Battle of Baltimore	1799
Francis Scott Key	1812
WWI hospital construction	1814a
Military hospital demolition	1814b
"Star-Spangled Banner" becomes National Anthem	1861
Orpheus statue 100 Year dedication	1917
Fort McHenry becomes a National Park	1922
British retreat	1927
Bombardment of Fort McHenry	1931
Construction of Fort McHenry	1933
Vermont joins the Union	2014



How many did you get right? _____

The National Park Service



The Reason for the National Park Service

The National Park Service was created in 1916. By that time, there were already many National Parks in the country, but not many of them were working together. The creation of the National Park Service put everyone under one team name and combined all the parks under one mission.

The Mission of the National Park Service

The Park Service was created to help preserve and protect the best parts of our country. There are mountains, forests and lakes that need to be cared for. There are many endangered animals and other wildlife that live in these great areas that need to be guarded. There are also places where important historic events occurred, and those areas need to be protected so their stories can be told. In 1951, the team known as The National Park Service got an official logo.

Let's fill in the blanks! The Arrowhead is the emblem of the National Park Service, and you'll see it in every National Park you visit. Each item in the Arrowhead Emblem for the National Park Service represents a feature protected within all National Park sites. The Arrowhead outline below is incomplete. Find an Arrowhead Emblem in the park and complete the drawing yourself. Fill in the blanks in the hints to help you complete your drawing correctly.



HINTS

1. _____: Preservation of archaeological and historical artifacts.
2. _____: Protection of wildlife.
3. _____: Preservation for scenic and recreation value.
4. _____: Protection of vegetation.



Volunteers at Fort McHenry

What is a volunteer?

Volunteers are people who spend their time helping people without being paid. Volunteers are very important to the National Park Service, and we really do appreciate them here at Fort McHenry. They help the Rangers take care of the parks and bring them to life. They give interpretive talks, assist with administrative duties as well as guard duties. There are more volunteers in the National Park Service than Rangers.

How can I be a volunteer?

First, you need to ask your parents if it's OK. Then, talk to a Park Ranger about volunteering! Here at Fort McHenry, we have many different types of volunteers.

Visitor Service Volunteers help with visitor information, answer questions and give directions, and host flag programs. They wear tan shirts with the volunteer logo on them and green volunteer hats, jackets and slacks.

Living History Volunteers dress in period clothing and help bring the fort to life. They interpret the lives of the soldiers that helped defend the fort against the British in 1814 and other eras. There are cannon firings, artillery programs, guard formations and demonstrations, as well as Fife and Drum Corps presentations.



If you were a volunteer, which service would you enjoy volunteering for to help keep Fort McHenry's historic values alive?

Explain why.

Hey Kids, it's Picture Time!

Draw your thoughts and feelings about your historic visit.



Master Ranger Letter

After visiting Fort McHenry, take time to think about why this place is important to everyone, then answer the following questions: What does Fort McHenry mean to you? What have you learned here at the Fort and Visitor Center?

Need more room to write? Continue on a blank piece of your own paper, and be sure to include it when you mail us your Master Ranger Letter.

Once you've finished your letter, you can hand it in to the park ranger, or mail it to the following address:

Master Ranger Letter
2400 E. Fort Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21230

Send it with a self-addressed stamped envelope, along with your return address, in order to receive your patch.

Junior Ranger Certificate

I Pledge to be, the best Junior Ranger. To Honor, Protect, and Learn, about Fort McHenry and all National Parks.

"This Certifies that"

_____ has demonstrated all of the qualities and completed all of the activities necessary to become a Junior Ranger of

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Baltimore, Maryland

_____ DATE

_____ Park Ranger



Major George Armistead
Commander of Fort McHenry 1814

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Department of the Interior



Credits

This Junior Ranger Booklet was created by YoLonda Brown and is dedicated to our Park Rangers and our wonderful Volunteers.

Special Thanks

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Hello Junior Rangers! For more fun, become a Web Ranger.
Follow the links to Learn, Explore, Protect and Support our National Parks.

<http://www.nps.gov/webrangers/>

<http://www.nationalparks.org/connect/npf-kids>

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