



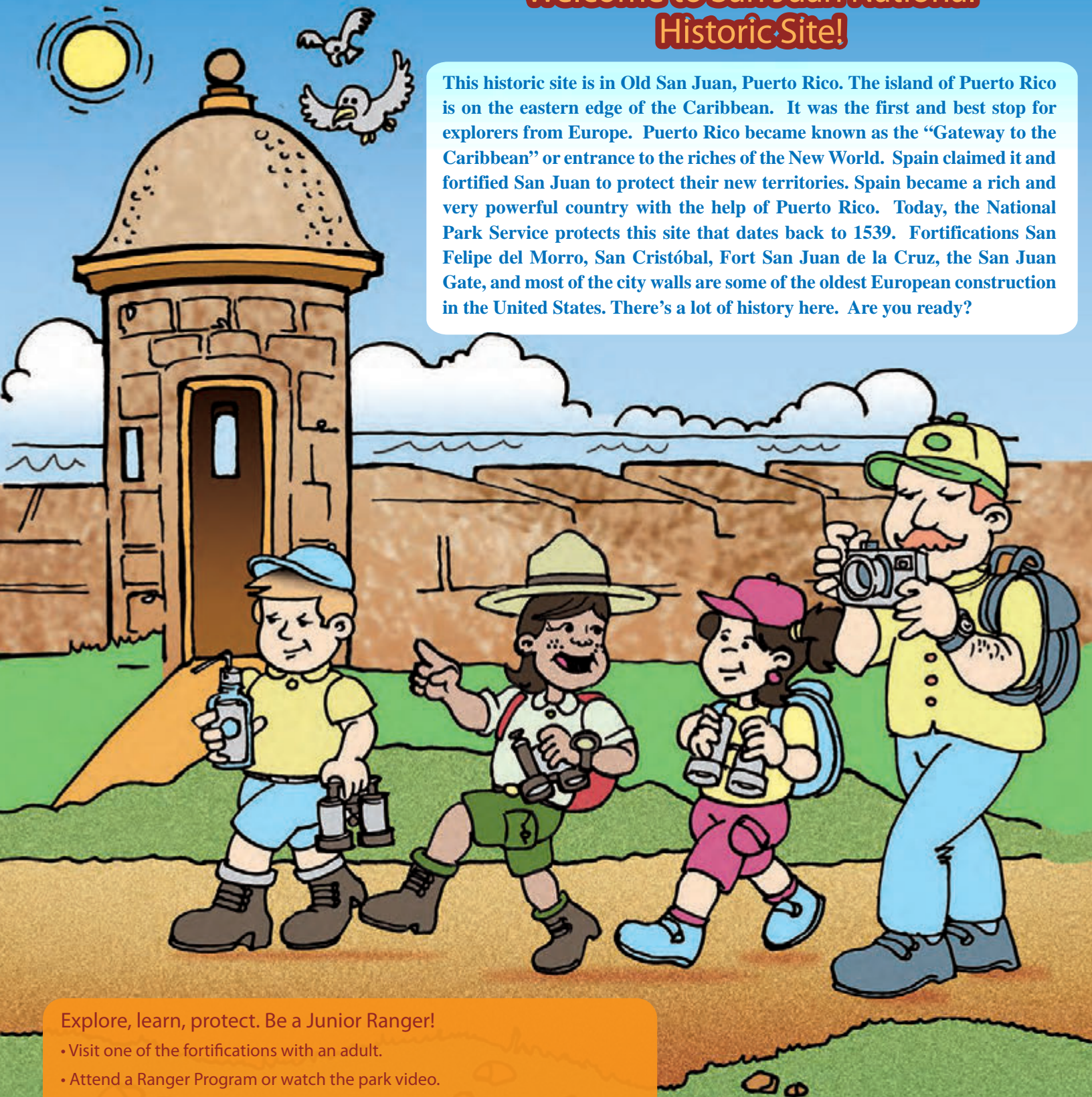
Are you between the ages of 5 and 12?
Do you like to have fun and explore?
Become a Junior Ranger.
Let's go!



(your name)
is a future Junior Ranger.

Welcome to San Juan National Historic Site!

This historic site is in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The island of Puerto Rico is on the eastern edge of the Caribbean. It was the first and best stop for explorers from Europe. Puerto Rico became known as the “Gateway to the Caribbean” or entrance to the riches of the New World. Spain claimed it and fortified San Juan to protect their new territories. Spain became a rich and very powerful country with the help of Puerto Rico. Today, the National Park Service protects this site that dates back to 1539. Fortifications San Felipe del Morro, San Cristóbal, Fort San Juan de la Cruz, the San Juan Gate, and most of the city walls are some of the oldest European construction in the United States. There’s a lot of history here. Are you ready?



Explore, learn, protect. Be a Junior Ranger!

- Visit one of the fortifications with an adult.
- Attend a Ranger Program or watch the park video.
- Complete at least 5 activities if you are 5-8 years old.
- Complete at least 7 activities if you are 9-12 years old.
- Bring your completed booklet to a Ranger to receive your badge.
- Help preserve San Juan NHS and other National Park Service areas.

Have fun and always:

1. Stay with an adult.
2. Watch your step and take your time; stairs and ramps can be slippery.
3. Drink water, wear a hat and use sunscreen.
4. Enjoy your food outside of the fortifications.

Timeline Travel

As the Spanish colonized the rich port of Puerto Rico, they realized that what lay beyond it would bring them great wealth. Protecting the “front door” to the treasures from new territories was important. Spain spent about 250 years building its largest fortifications in the New World in Old San Juan to do just that! You might say these forts acted like big locks. Much like the locks on our front doors at home that offer us protection, this fortification guarded the entrance to the riches and helped keep Spain’s enemies out. Following the timeline below will show you:

1. When construction began.
2. When San Juan was attacked.
3. How the soldiers working in the fortifications changed over time.
4. When San Juan National Historic Site became a part of the National Park Service.



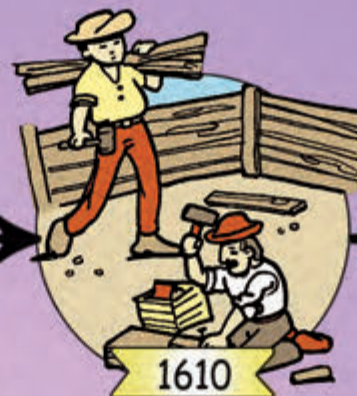
Beginning of Castillo San Felipe del Morro



1st English attack led by Drake



2nd English attack led by Cumberland



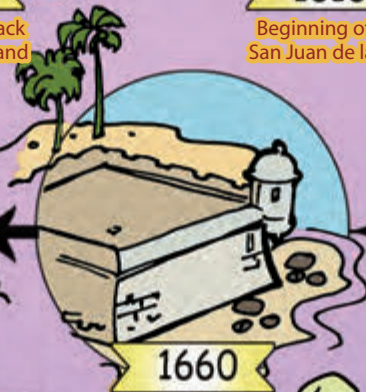
Beginning of Fort San Juan de la Cruz



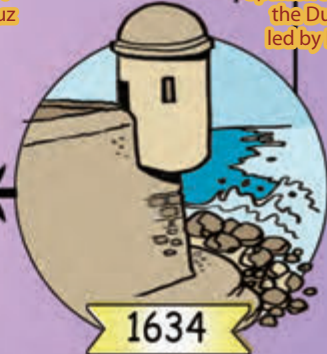
Spanish soldier during the Dutch attack led by Hendricksz



Spanish soldier during the 3rd English attack led by Abercromby



Re-building Fort San Juan de la Cruz



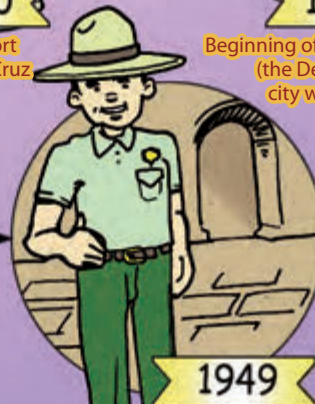
Beginning of Castillo San Cristóbal (the Devil's Sentry box, city walls and gates)



Spanish gunner during the Spanish-American War (Puerto Rico became a U.S. territory)



U.S. Soldier during World War 2



National Park Ranger

Bonus:

To find out how old the fortifications are or how long ago an event occurred, subtract that year (in history) from the current year. Example: $2010 - 1595 = 415$ years ago Drake attacked San Juan. That's a long time ago!

Sail from Spain to the New World!

ATLANTIC OCEAN

From the 1500's to the early 1800's ships traveled from Europe to the New World powered only by the wind. The trip from Spain to the Caribbean across the Atlantic Ocean took one to two months. Puerto Rico, the "Gateway to the Caribbean", was the first island that weary sailors found with food, water, supplies, and shelter from the harsh winds of the sea. This rest stop helped explorers continue on to Mexico and South America in search of treasure. Help the Spanish galleons ride the eastern trade winds to this rich port, the New World and the treasures there.

SPAIN

PUERTO RICO

TRADE WINDS

NEW WORLD

Legend:

Be careful! Sailing was often dangerous, if you reach an obstacle, start over.



Pirates seize ship



Mutiny



Island without fresh water or food



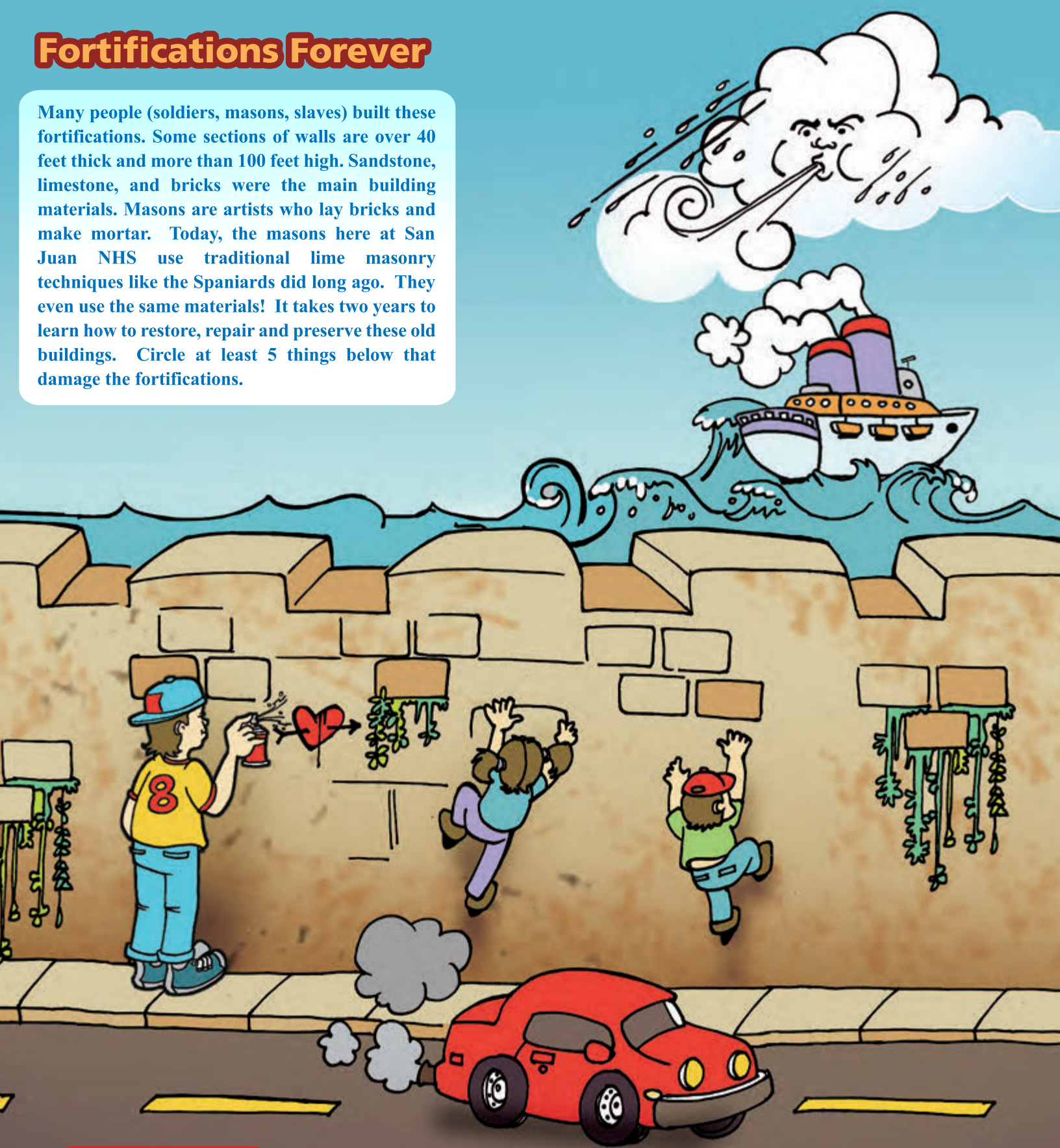
Crew with dysentery



Hurricane

Fortifications Forever

Many people (soldiers, masons, slaves) built these fortifications. Some sections of walls are over 40 feet thick and more than 100 feet high. Sandstone, limestone, and bricks were the main building materials. Masons are artists who lay bricks and make mortar. Today, the masons here at San Juan NHS use traditional lime masonry techniques like the Spaniards did long ago. They even use the same materials! It takes two years to learn how to restore, repair and preserve these old buildings. Circle at least 5 things below that damage the fortifications.



Bonus:

How can you help preserve the fortifications at San Juan NHS?

Where in the World?

World Heritage Sites are unique places found around the world. UNESCO has decided that some areas are so valuable that they belong to everyone across the globe! There are 890 of these sites. They include the Great Wall of China and the Pyramids of Egypt. San Juan NHS (along with La Fortaleza) is one of these special places too! Below are some World Heritage Sites. Test your geography skills by drawing a line from each picture to its location on the map below. One is already done for you.



Stonehenge, United Kingdom

Machu Picchu, Peru

Pyramids of Egypt

The Great Wall of China



Grand Canyon National Park, AZ



Statue of Liberty National Monument, NY/NJ



The Historic Center of Rome, Italy



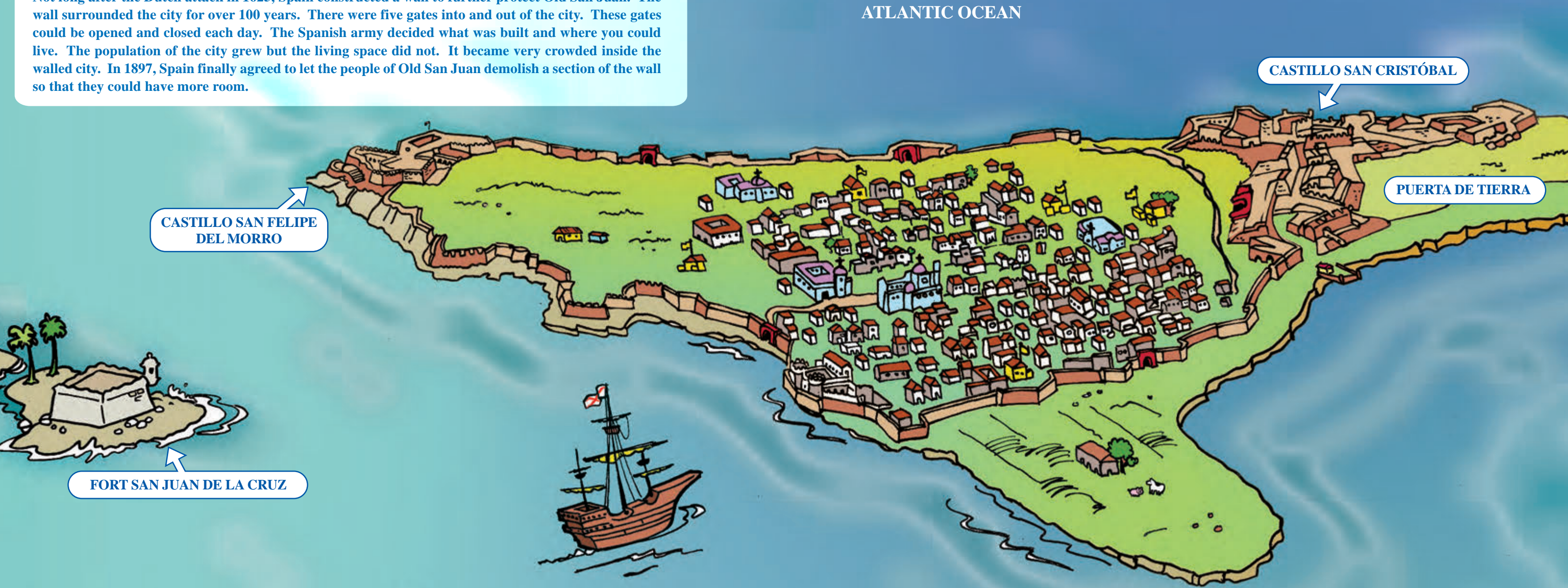
San Juan NHS, Puerto Rico

Did you know that...

UNESCO stands for the world wide organization called the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization?

The Busy City of Old San Juan

Not long after the Dutch attack in 1625, Spain constructed a wall to further protect Old San Juan. The wall surrounded the city for over 100 years. There were five gates into and out of the city. These gates could be opened and closed each day. The Spanish army decided what was built and where you could live. The population of the city grew but the living space did not. It became very crowded inside the walled city. In 1897, Spain finally agreed to let the people of Old San Juan demolish a section of the wall so that they could have more room.



ATLANTIC OCEAN

CASTILLO SAN CRISTÓBAL

PUERTA DE TIERRA

CASTILLO SAN FELIPE DEL MORRO






FORT SAN JUAN DE LA CRUZ



BAY OF SAN JUAN

Test your mapping skills in the busy city above (c.1792).

DRAW A:

-  around the five gates.
-  around La Fortaleza.
-  on any churches, cathedrals, or chapels.
-  around the schools.
-  on each of the forts.

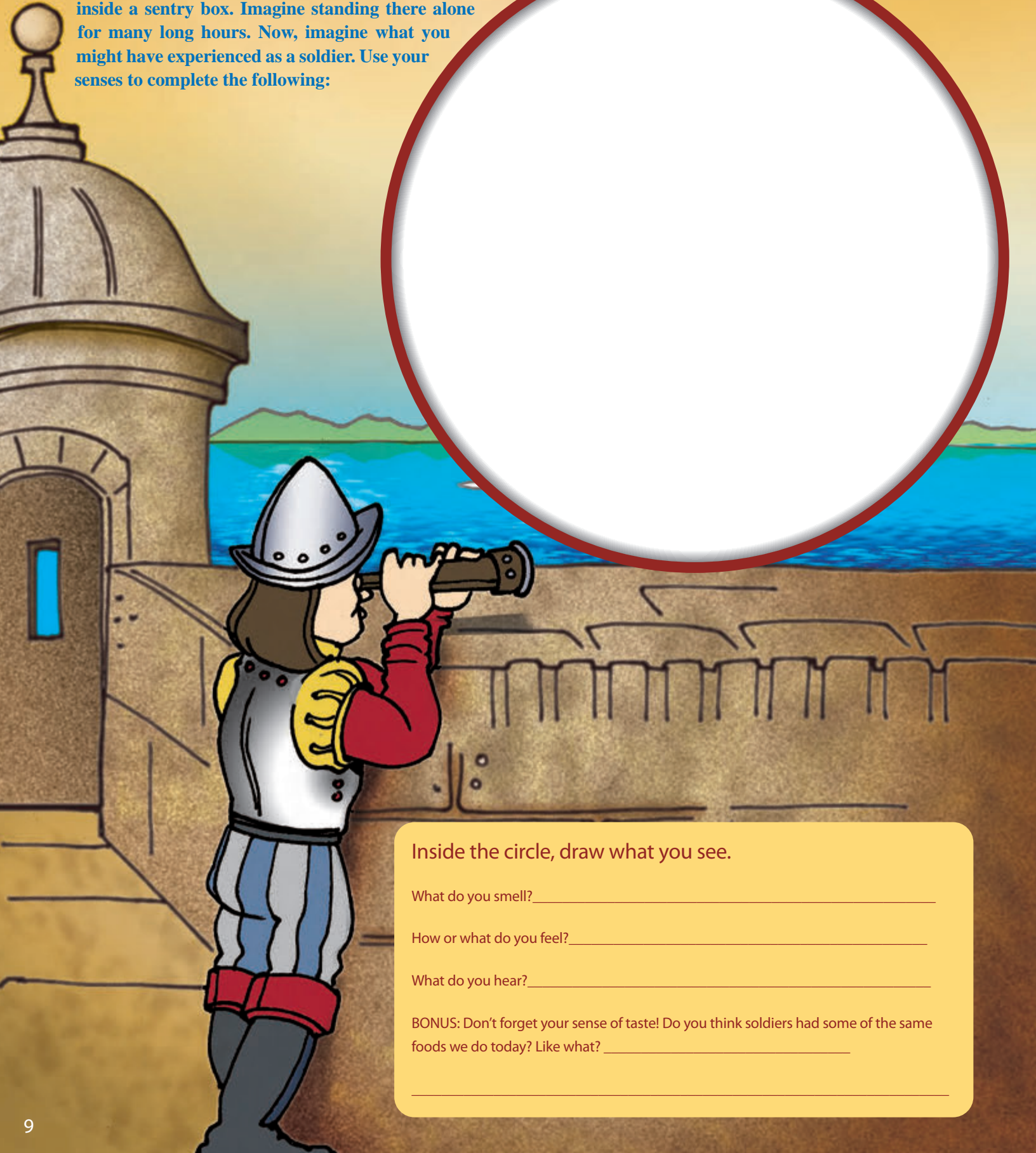
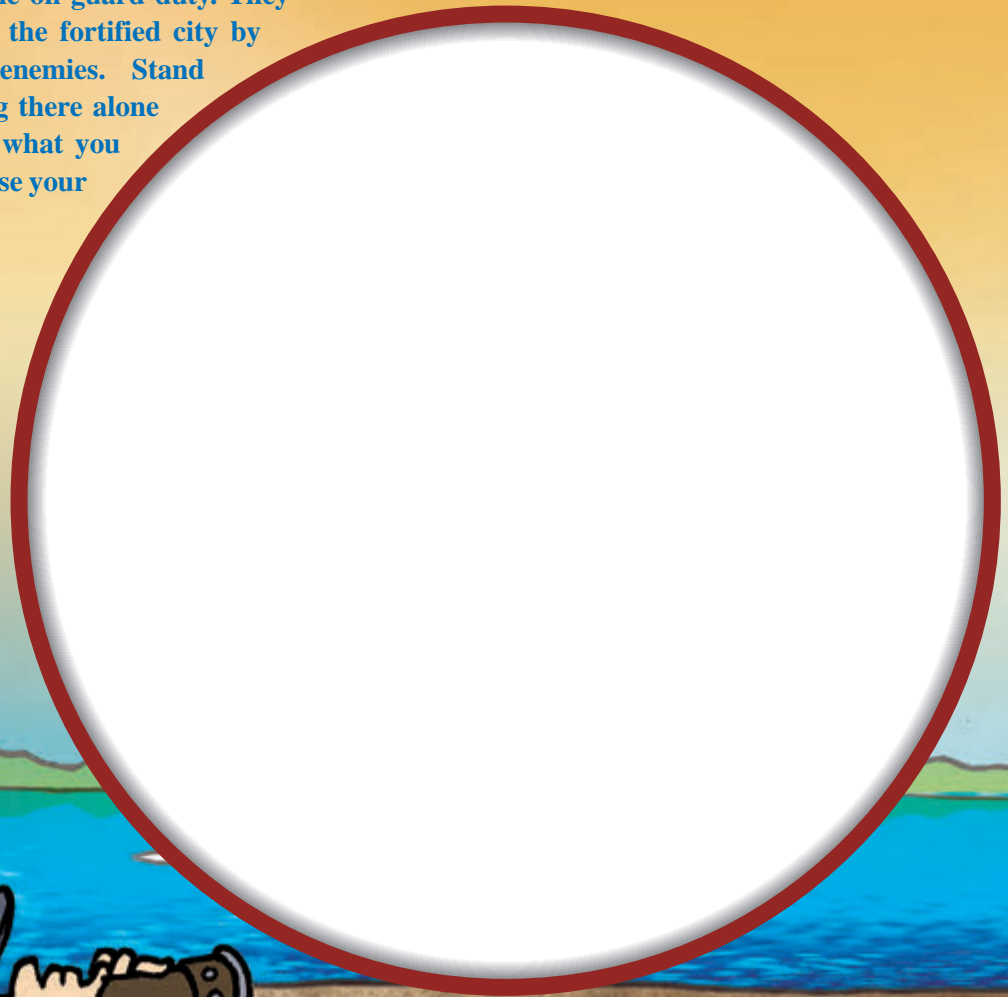
FILL IN THE BLANKS:

The land door (Puerta de Tierra) is _____ (what direction?) of the city.

The farming area of La Puntilla is _____ (what direction?) of the city.

Sense of Duty

Soldiers on watch may have had a lonely but very important job. They needed to stay awake and alert while on guard duty. They depended on their senses to help protect the fortified city by looking and listening for approaching enemies. Stand inside a sentry box. Imagine standing there alone for many long hours. Now, imagine what you might have experienced as a soldier. Use your senses to complete the following:



Inside the circle, draw what you see.

What do you smell? _____

How or what do you feel? _____

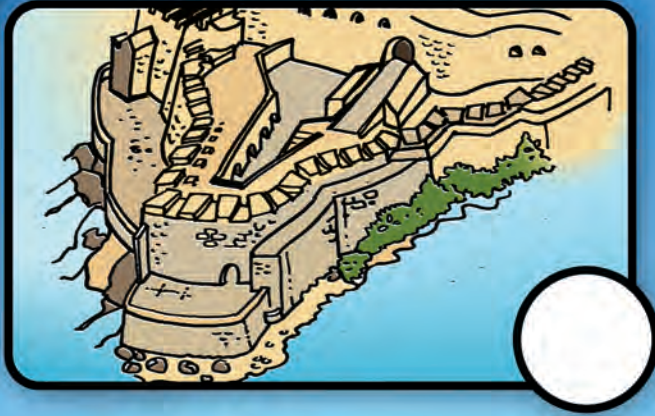
What do you hear? _____

BONUS: Don't forget your sense of taste! Do you think soldiers had some of the same foods we do today? Like what? _____

Centuries of Construction



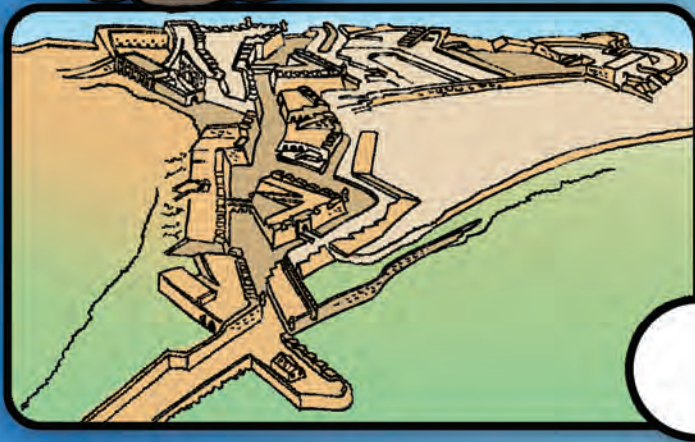
Major construction of the fortifications actually took about 250 years and occurred in stages. The 7 drawings below are out of order. Number them in the order in which they were built, (beginning with the number 1) to see how the defense system evolved into what is here today. (I've given you some help.)



Castillo San Felipe del Morro complete, 1790



Original tower of El Morro, 1539



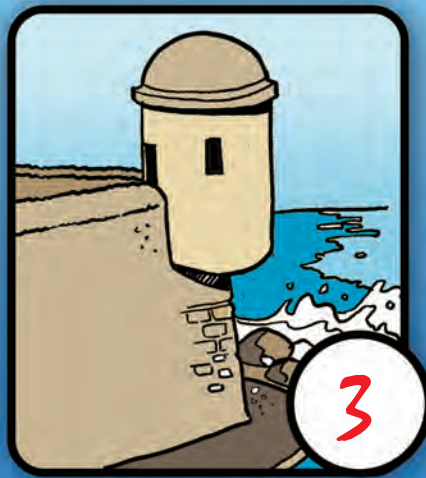
Castillo San Cristóbal complete, 1783



Tower of El Morro plus land defenses, 1595



Fort San Juan de la Cruz, 1660



Beginning of Castillo San Cristóbal (Devil's Sentry box) and city walls, 1634



San Juan Gate, 1635

National Parks Are For Everyone!

There are more than 400 National Park Service areas in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and Saipan. They were set aside to preserve scenery, wildlife, and the nation's natural and cultural heritage. They were set aside for you to enjoy now and in the future. Learn more about your National Parks. Write to any park or visit us on the internet at www.nps.gov to get more information.

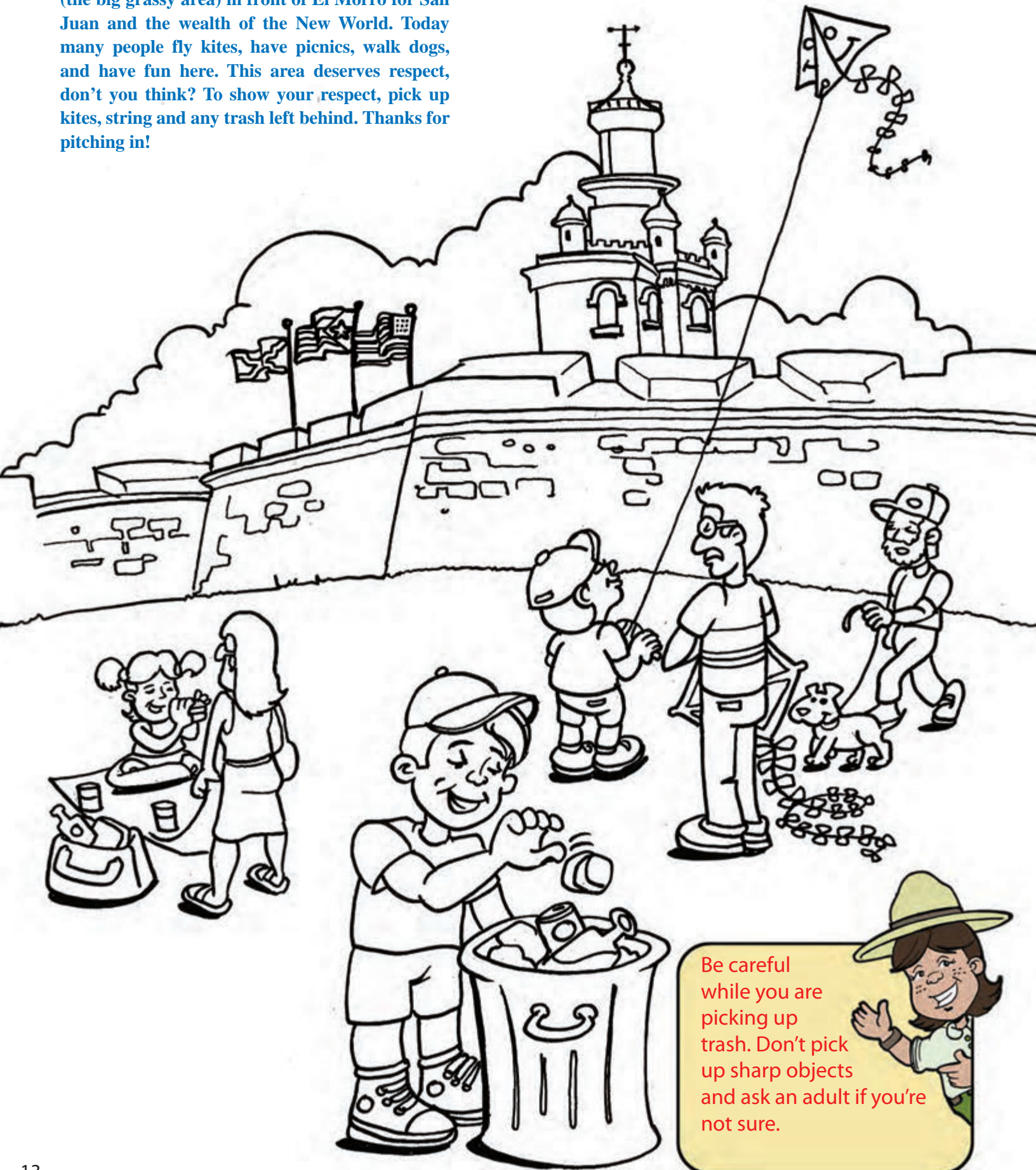


On the map draw a:

- 1)  to show where you live or draw in your country.
- 2)  on San Juan NHS.
- 3)  by any other U.S. National Parks you have visited or are going to visit. Can you name them?

Respect the Past

Many soldiers fought and died on the esplanade (the big grassy area) in front of El Morro for San Juan and the wealth of the New World. Today many people fly kites, have picnics, walk dogs, and have fun here. This area deserves respect, don't you think? To show your respect, pick up kites, string and any trash left behind. Thanks for pitching in!



Be careful while you are picking up trash. Don't pick up sharp objects and ask an adult if you're not sure.

This is to certify that

NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE



*is an official Junior Ranger at
San Juan National Historic Site*



Park Ranger

Date

Junior Ranger Pledge

*"As a Junior Ranger, I promise to help preserve and protect
San Juan National Historic Site as well as all National Park Service areas."*

Congratulations!

Now that you're a Junior Ranger wear your badge with pride. There are many things you can do to help keep San Juan National Historic Site a place for everyone to enjoy.

- Share what you learned and this special place with family and friends.
 - Go to a ranger program.
 - Help out with a park cleanup; they're held twice a year.
 - Participate in the park's annual kite festival.
- Don't forget to participate in Junior Ranger programs at other parks you visit.



This Junior Ranger booklet was created through the partnership of the National Park Service, the National Park Foundation, and the Student Conservation Association and was made possible through the generous support of Unilever, a Proud Partner and Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., a National Corporate Partner of the National Park Foundation as well as Eastern National, a National Park Service cooperating association. To learn more about the online Junior Ranger program, visit www.nps.gov/webrangers.



3rd. Edition 07/09