



Mail-In Instructions

Didn't have time to finish? Don't worry! Just mail in your completed Junior Ranger book and we will return it with your badge and certificate in the mail.

Clearly fill in your name and address below.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State & Zipcode: _____

Send your book to:

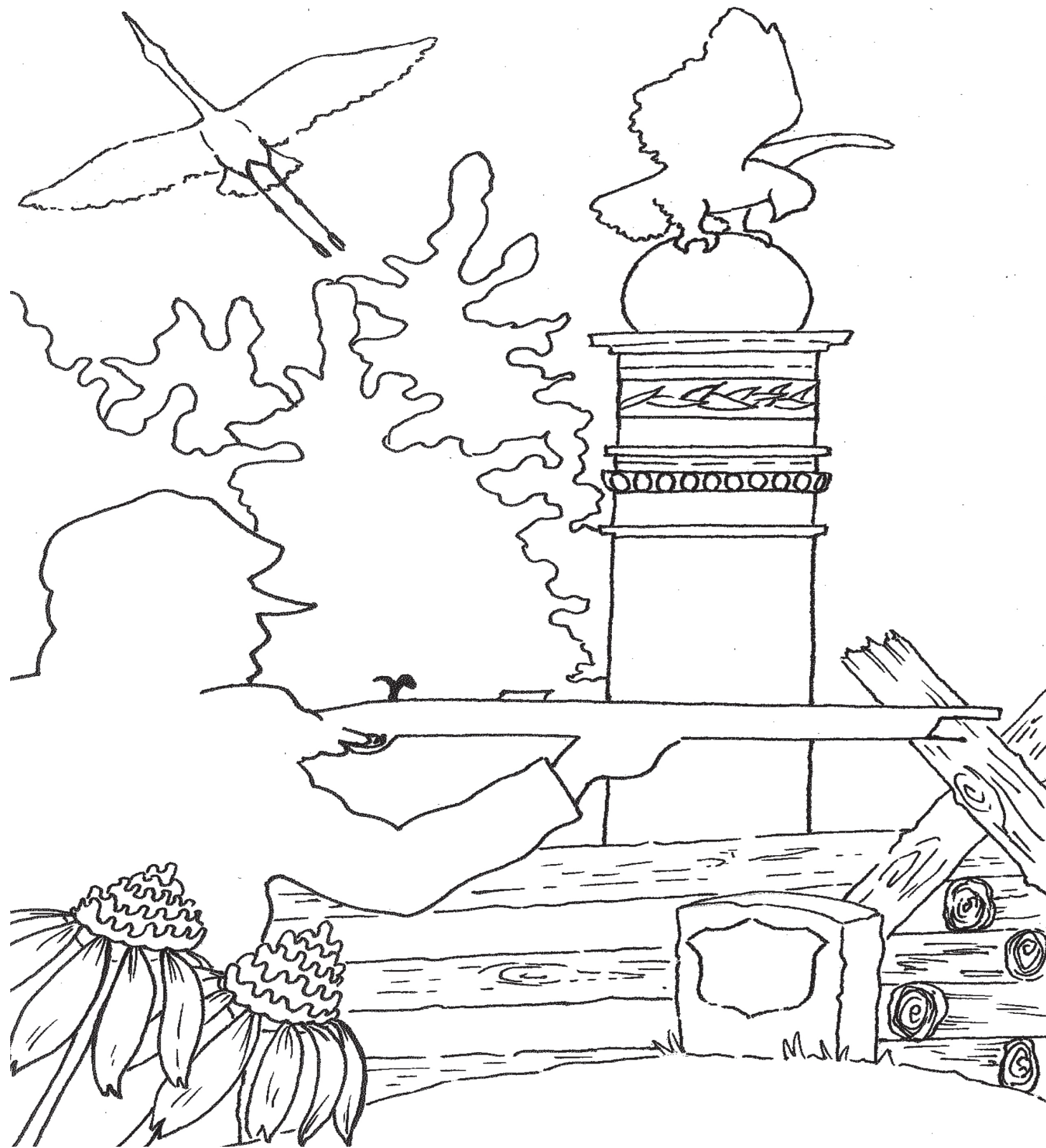
Stones River National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129

Stones River

Stones River National Battlefield
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Junior Ranger Booklet



Leave Your Mark

Color in the front cover of your Junior Ranger Booklet, cut it out, then send it back to us!

What’s your name? _____

How old are you? _____

What city and state do you live in? _____

What is your favorite memory of Stones River National Battlefield?

Junior Ranger Pledge

The last step in becoming a Junior Ranger is taking the pledge.

I _____ as a *Stones River National Battlefield*

Junior Ranger, promise to:

- *Help others have fun learning about history and nature;*
- *Protect the park by obeying park rules;*
- *Leave the park better than I found it; and*
- *Explore and protect other national parks and battlefields.*

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

This is to certify that

has successfully completed the requirements necessary to become a

Junior Ranger

at

Stones River National Battlefield

This _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

Park Ranger

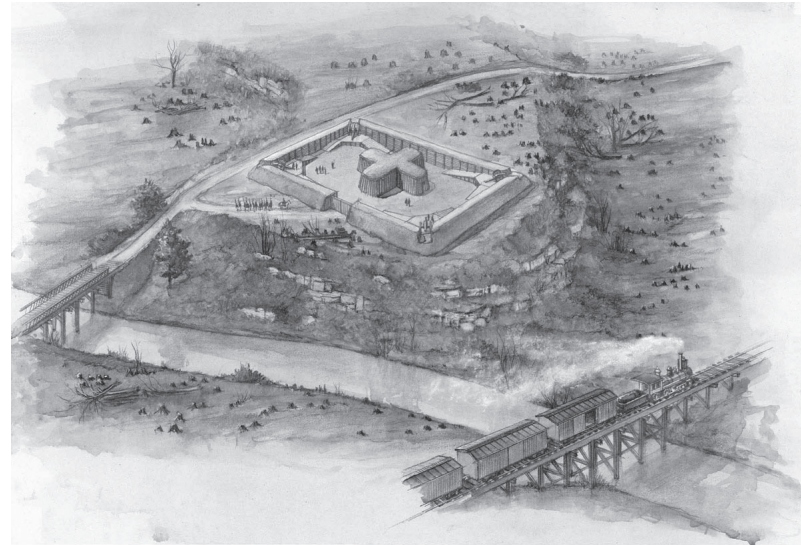
A Fort Within a Fort

Redoubt
Brannan

Redoubt Brannan was one of four rectangular shaped fortifications inside Fortress Rosecrans. This picture shows what the redoubt might have looked like during the war.



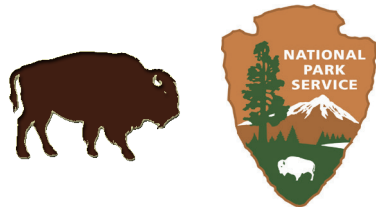
Circle the cross-shaped blockhouse inside the redoubt.



Can you still see the outline of that building today?

YES NO

Follow the trail and boardwalk that leads into the redoubt. Use the wayside markers to help answer the following questions.



Who was this earthwork named for?

In the picture above, circle the “sally port.”

Why is the “sally port” important?

What purpose did the blockhouse in the middle of the redoubt serve?

Can you see the river from the redoubt? Why or why not?

Stones River National Battlefield Junior Ranger Program

Junior Rangers help protect their national parks!



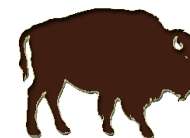
In order to earn your Junior Ranger badge and certificate, complete **SIX** activities in your age group. Complete **TEN** activities to earn a badge and patch.

You may attend a ranger program as one of your activities.

Have the ranger write his/her name and the date:



Ranger Hat - Ages 5-7



Bison - Ages 8-10



Arrowhead - Ages 11 and up

Name: _____ Age: _____

Let's start exploring!

The National Park Service was created in 1916 to protect natural and historic places in the United States. Today there are more than 400 national park areas. Park rangers are **stewards** of these national park areas.



Find the Passport Station and stamp the space below with today's date.



On the map below, draw a house in the state where you live, and a star on the state where Stones River National Battlefield is located.



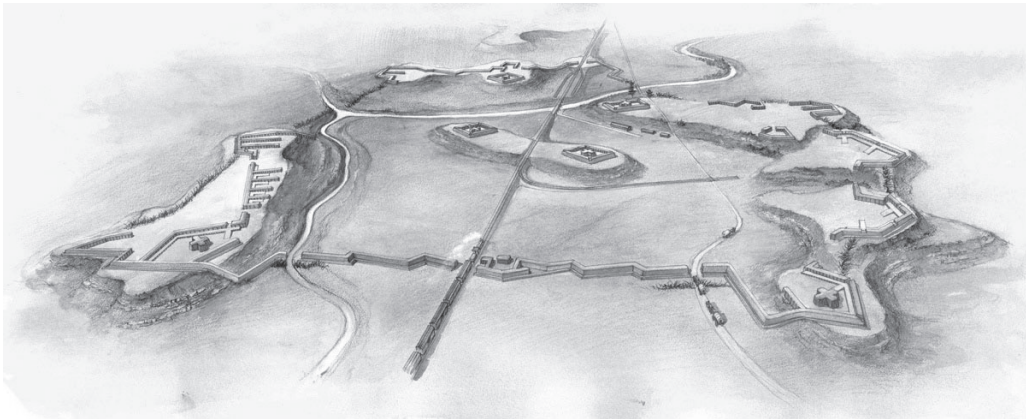
From January through June 1863, Fortress Rosecrans was a busy place. Northern soldiers and freed slaves used dirt and logs to protect an area of nearly 200 acres. Inside they stored food, weapons, and other things the men needed. **Enter the fort using the trail next to the parking lot wayside marker and turn left at the first intersection. Look for the answers to these questions on the wayside markers.**

Remember! Please stay on the trails. Walking on the earthworks could damage them.



How many lunettes can you see when walking the trail? _____

How many months of supplies did Fortress Rosecrans protect? _____



The ten _____ of Fortress Rosecrans were designed to allow _____ or _____ to sweep every inch of ground in front of the fort.

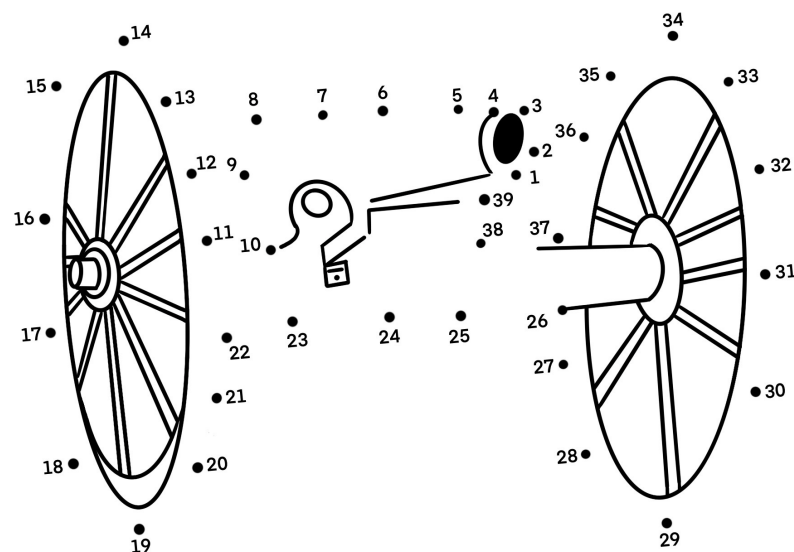
No _____ ever came within range of Fortress Rosecrans's cannon.

At the end of 1863, more than _____ cannon were ready to defend Fortress Rosecrans.

Artillery Wins the Battle



Connect the dots to make a picture of the weapon that won the day here on January 2, 1863.



Find the plaque on the Artillery Monument at the McFadden Farm.
Use the words from the plaque to fill in the blanks to find out what happened on this hill during the Battle of Stones River.



On _____ 2nd, 1863 there were _____ on this
_____ fifty-eight _____.
As the _____ advanced over this _____ the
_____ and _____ from these _____
resulted in a loss of eighteen hundred _____ and
_____ in less than an _____.

The Artillery Monument was built by the Shops of _____ in
July of _____.

The Civil War

The Civil War divided the United States. Many people in the nation had been arguing over the issue of slavery. Could states break away, or **secede**, over any issue? This had not been decided by the U.S. Constitution.

After many southern states seceded from the Union, Confederate cannons fired on the Union-controlled Fort Sumter in April 1861. War had begun.

The war lasted four years. At the end of the Civil War in 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was passed, ending slavery in the United States.

The Civil War tore the country apart. It would take many more years to heal the wounds caused by war.

The Battle of Stones River changed the lives of the people who lived and fought here.



Find an image in the museum that shows how people lived during the Civil War and draw it in the space below.



As you walk through the museum, look for images of what life was like during the Civil War. Make a list of changes caused by the Civil War for the people who lived in Murfreesboro.

Private Spencer Sober wrote to his family describing his time in Murfreesboro:

Feb. 2, 1863
Dear Father and Mother,
I now sit down to let you know I have found my **regiment** the very day I reached Murfreesboro. We are encamped about one mile south of the town... It is nice weather down here. All kinds of spring birds are singing in the trees about us. I think we will stay here some time yet... good-bye for the present. Write soon.
Yours as ever,
Spencer Sober



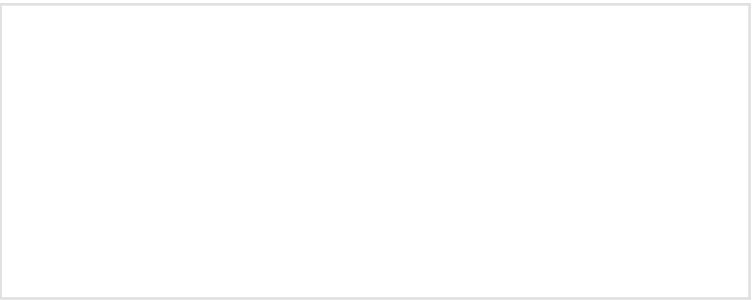
Draw a picture below of your favorite part of the battlefield to send home to your family.



Write a letter to a family member or friend and describe your visit to Stones River National Battlefield.



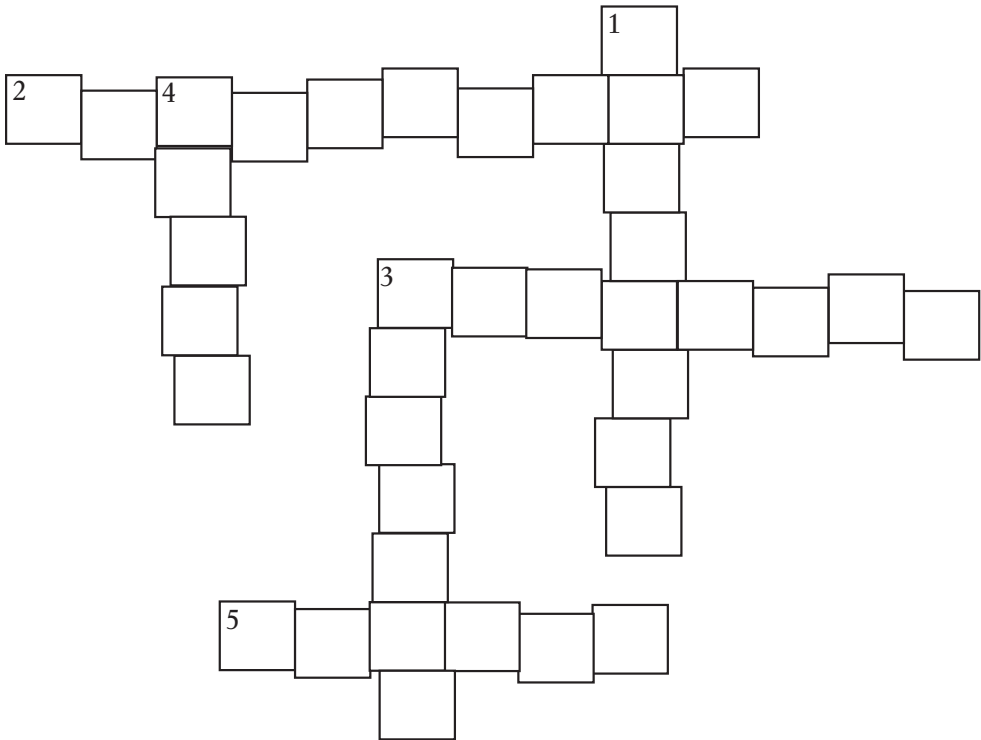
Visit William Holland’s grave outside the walls of the Hazen Brigade Monument. Draw his headstone.



Historians are like detectives. They use photographs and documents called primary sources to learn about history. What do historians know about William Holland? Use the wayside marker to complete the puzzle.

- Across
- 2) Holland was honorably _____ in 1866.
 - 3) Holland became an American citizen and _____ owner.
 - 5) Holland served with the 111th United States Colored _____.

- Down
- 1) William Holland lived in a community called _____ after the war.
 - 3) Holland received his veteran’s _____ in 1897.
 - 4) Before the war, Holland was a _____ working on a farm.



Hazen Brigade Monument

Tour Stop 5 Round Forest

Confederate soldiers attacked this area called the Round Forest four times on December 31, 1862. Colonel William B. Hazen's Union soldiers fought hard and held their ground.



After the Battle of Stones River, the soldiers of Hazen's Brigade built this monument on the same land where they stood their ground. It is one of the oldest Civil War monuments in the nation.



How many times did Confederate soldiers charge this area on December 31, 1862?

How much ground did Union soldiers give up?



Complete the activity above, then explain why you think the soldiers spent their free time building a monument?

The Things They Carried

Visitor Center

Soldiers carried their gear with them.

Visit the soldier exhibit in the museum and then fill in the blanks.



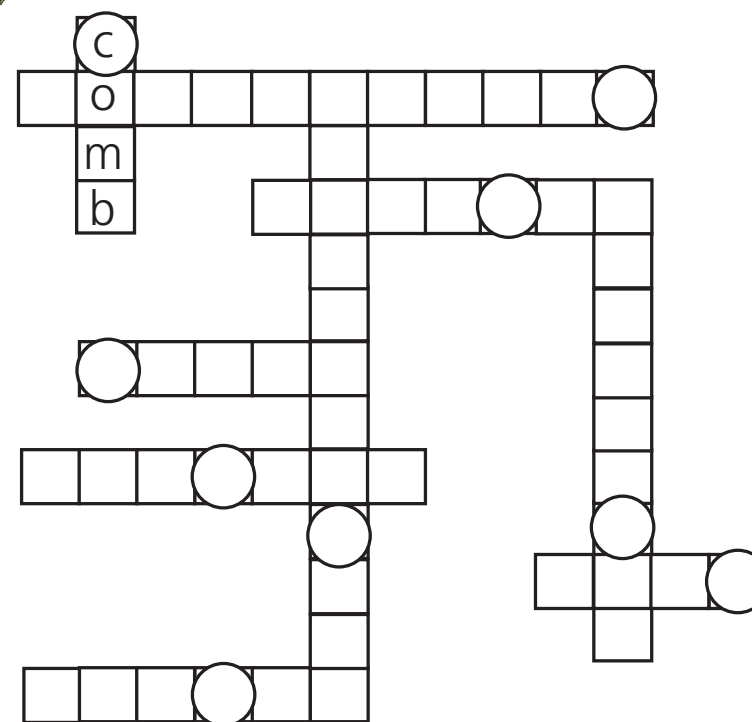
Infantrymen traveled on _____.

Union soldiers wore _____ wool uniforms.

Confederate soldier uniforms were usually _____ or _____.



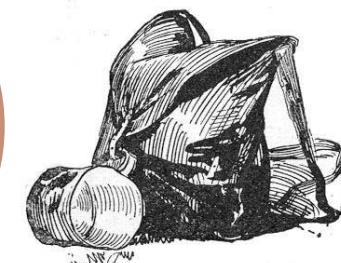
Use the words below to complete the crossword puzzle.



spoon
tobacco
pipe
matches
tooth powder
playing cards
knives
comb
sewing kit



Solve the crossword puzzle. Then unscramble the circled letters to find out what soldiers used to carry their belongings:



Emancipation Proclamation



The timing of the Battle of Stones River was especially important to President Abraham Lincoln. The Union had been losing battles. Lincoln planned to issue the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863 and declare the enslaved people in the Confederate States free. He wanted the Union Army to win the Battle of Stones River.



Use the map in the first room of the museum as a guide to shade in the slave states. Don't forget the slave states that stayed in the Union!



Complete the activity above then label two slave states that remained in the Union.

The Pioneer Brigade

The Pioneer Brigade worked to clear roads through the woods for the rest of the Union army to follow. They also built earthworks for protection. Today, all that remains of these earthworks are mounds and trenches. Walk along the Pioneer Brigade Trail and read the outdoor exhibits to find your answers.



Men chosen to be Pioneers wore a special patch on their uniform. Find their symbol and draw it on the soldier's arm band.



Complete the activity above, then write three examples of what the men of the Pioneer Brigade built and explain why they were important.



The Cotton Field

Park at or walk to the tour stop called “The Cotton Field” and look across the fields toward the Nashville Pike. On December 31, 1862, Confederate soldiers stood here and faced the field. They had to cross these fields to the road to win the battle. Thousands of Union soldiers and dozens of Union cannons stood between the men in gray and their goal.



Draw a picture of what you see, hear, smell, and feel today on the battlefield. How would it be different if you were a Civil War soldier?



Make a list of words that describe what you see, hear, smell, and feel now. What would you have seen, heard, or felt during the battle?



Describe the differences between the battlefield today and the battlefield during the Civil War.

NOW

THEN

Cedar Glades

The battlefield is covered by forests, grassy fields, and wetlands where different plants and animals live. These plants and animals were part of the battle story too. As you take the tour, you will notice open, rocky areas in the woods. These cedar glades are home to some **native plants** that can be found only in middle Tennessee.

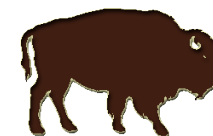
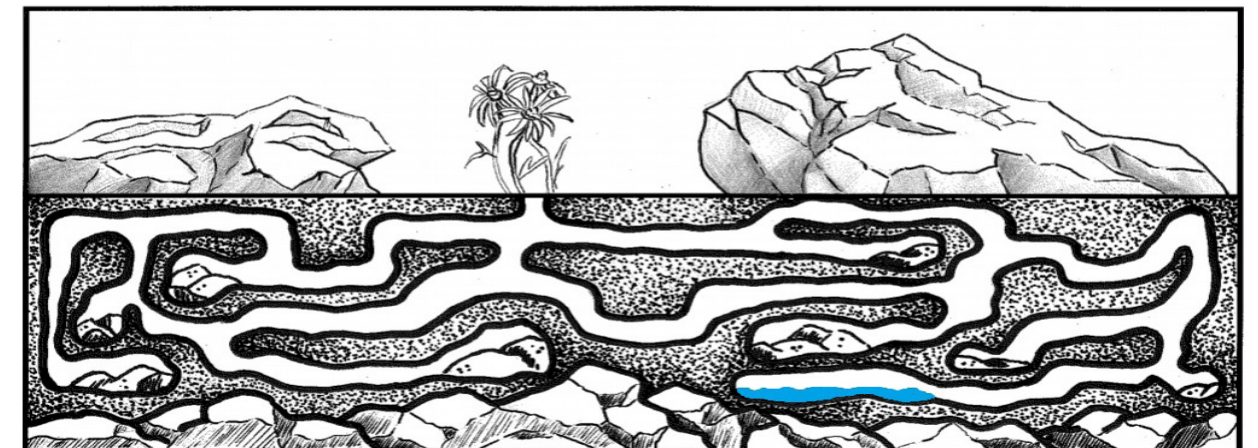
Please do not walk in the cedar glades!

You can kill the plants just by stepping near them and damaging their roots.



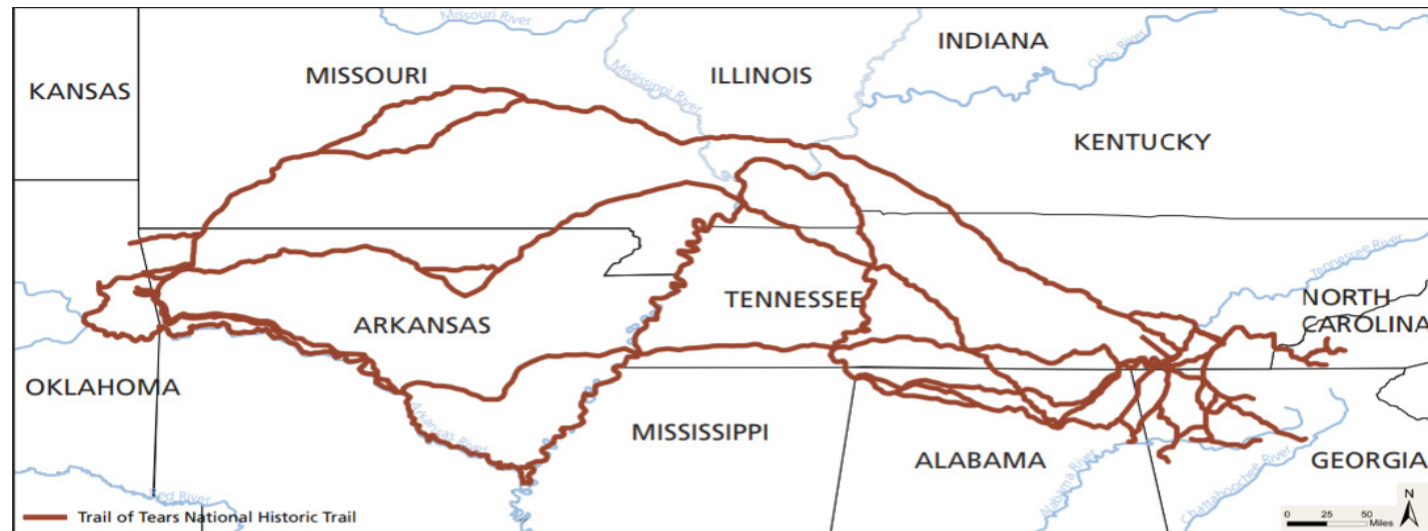
Help the Tennessee Coneflower by connecting it to the water in the picture below.

What part of the plant seeks out water underground? _____



Cedar glades have very little soil to hold water and nutrients and almost no shade. What do you think glade plants do to survive in these hot, dry areas? (If you need help with this question, ask a ranger or volunteer for the resource binder to look for clues.)





Twenty five years before the outbreak of the Civil War, thousands of Native Americans from Tennessee and across the southeast were forced to leave their homes and travel hundreds of miles west. Native Americans faced many hardships and hazards as they travelled this Trail of Tears. Walk on the trail that begins at the rear door of the restroom lobby. Use the exhibit with the same map shown above to find your answers.



What two foods did the Native Americans get on October 24, 1837?



Answer the question above and then write how many miles they travelled on the day they passed through Murfreesboro. _____



Answer the questions above then use the exhibit map to find Murfreesboro and mark it with an X above.

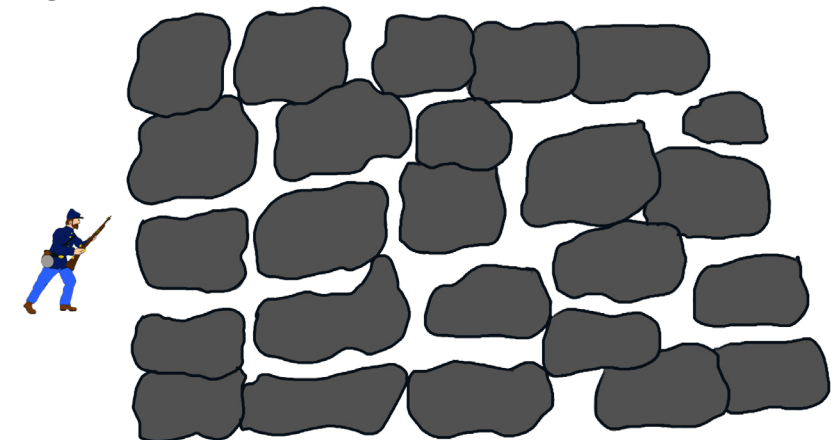
How many Cherokee passed this way? _____

During the late morning of December 31, 1862, Union soldiers held this position for over two hours before the Confederates broke through. Union soldiers named this place the “Slaughter Pen” because of all the soldiers killed here.

Take a walk around the Slaughter Pen trail and answer the following questions.



Help the Union soldiers escape through the maze of rocks in the Slaughter Pen.



“Boys you must get out of here! You are _____!”

Union soldiers in blue from _____, _____, and _____ fought then retreated from these rocks as Confederates overwhelmed this place.



As you explore the trails, consider what it would be like to be a soldier fighting in these woods. Complete the activity above, then list how these rocks helped and hindered both the Union troops and the Confederate troops who fought here.

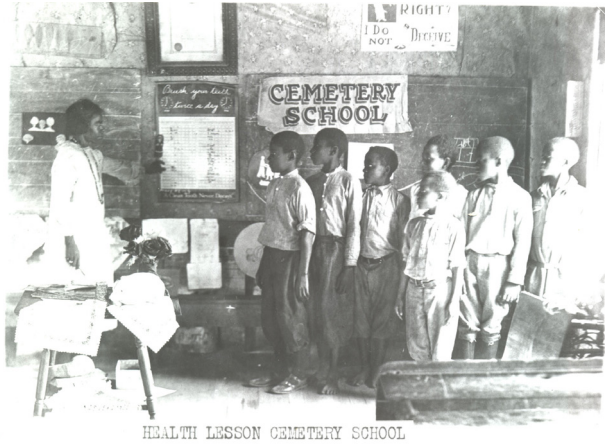
Union

Confederate

Cemetery Community



List or draw the crops grown by the Cemetery Community's farmers.



Complete the activity above then answer the questions using the exhibit text.



What work did the men of the 111th United States Colored infantry do before some of them bought land and became part of the Cemetery Community?

List at least two things Cemetery's residents built as they created their community.



Complete the activities above then do the one below.

When the park was established in 1927, the U.S. War Department forced Cemetery's residents to move, often paying black landowners less per acre than their white neighbors. Describe how you would feel if something like that happened to you.

This "Precious Dust"

The dead soldiers from both sides were buried where they fell after the battle in 1863. In 1865, Stones River National Cemetery was created. The Union soldiers from this and other battles were reburied here. Of the more than 7,000 people buried at Stones River National Cemetery about 6,100 are Civil War soldiers. Many fallen Confederate soldiers were reburied in a private cemetery south of Murfreesboro and were later moved to Evergreen Cemetery. **Ask a ranger for a cemetery map to help your search.**

Find these headstones in the national cemetery and fill in the blanks.



2 Soldiers



4 Soldiers



All Soldiers

C-1323: In his last letter home _____ told his wife to take care of his newborn son.

H-3081: _____ is the highest ranking officer buried in Stones River National Cemetery.

I-3528: Three days before his enlistment ended _____ was killed at the Battle of Franklin.

Q-6260: _____ was an African American Buffalo Soldier.

O-5921: _____ left without permission because of trouble back home and was executed for desertion.

N-5521: _____ is the only known Native American buried in Stones River National Cemetery.

Battles in Tennessee

Tennessee had the second highest number of Civil War battles fought in any state. Virginia had the most. Battles fought in Tennessee played an important role in the outcome of the Civil War. Use the green colored maps in the first and third museum galleries as guides and match the major battles in Tennessee with the numbers on the map below.



_____ Battle of Fort Donelson - February 12-16, 1862

The Confederates surrendered this fort to Union forces on the Cumberland River near Kentucky after battles on land and water.

_____ Battle of Shiloh - April 6-7, 1862

Union forces won this battle near the Mississippi border

_____ Battle of Memphis - June 6, 1862

This battle on the Mississippi River ended when the city of Memphis surrendered to the U. S. Navy.

_____ Battle of Stones River - December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863

This battle was fought in the middle of Tennessee and ended in a hard-earned Union victory.

_____ Battles for Chattanooga - November 24-25, 1863

Union forces captured Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and drove the Confederates into Georgia.

_____ Battle of Knoxville/Fort Sanders - November 29, 1863

The Confederates lost their last chance to regain control of east Tennessee in this battle.

_____ Battle of Franklin - November 30, 1864

Confederates attacked Union forces at this town south of Nashville and lost the battle and thousands of men in just five hours of fighting.

_____ Battle of Nashville - December 15-16, 1864

Union forces crushed the Army of Tennessee in this battle.

