Junior Ranger Activity Guide

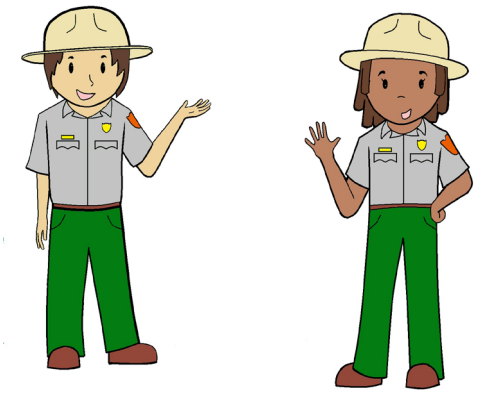
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior

Southern Campaign of the American Revolution

This book belongs to:

Welcome!

Welcome to the junior ranger program for the Southern Campaign (1778-81)! This is Ranger Danny and Ranger Sydney! They will be your guides through this program. They are delighted that you are working on this program! There are several National Park Service sites dedicated to the Southern Campaign of the American Revolution, and this booklet will help you explore some of them!



- Cowpens National Battlefield
- Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- Kings Mountain National Military Park
- Ninety Six National Historic Site
- Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail

All the sites in this program are very important! Complete activities in this booklet to become a Junior Ranger. When you're finished, bring your activity guide back to one of the National Park Service sites above. You may also download and print this booklet, complete the activities, email one of the sites above, and we will mail you a Southern Campaign Junior Ranger badge!

Complete Three (3) activities to become a Scout (ages 4-6)

Complete Four (4) activities to become a Patriot (ages 7-10)

Complete Six (6) activities to become a General (ages 10+)

Track Your Progress Below!

- ☐ NPS Arrowhead
- ☐ Southern Campaign Summary
- ☐ Word Search
- ☐ Maze
- ☐ Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail.
- ☐ Kings Mountain National Military Park
- ☐ Cowpens National Battlefield
- ☐ Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
- ☐ Ninety Six National Historic Site
- ☐ Word Scramble

If you need help completing this book, ask a Ranger or look at the "important words" page!

Important Words and Terms!

There are lots of things to see and do around National Park Service sites and lots of things to remember. Here are some important words that will help you complete your Junior Ranger program! The words will be underlined in the booklet.

National Park Service: The National Park Service protects the history and nature of national parks for everyone's enjoyment.

Southern Campaign (1778-1781): Theater of American Revolutionary War that occurred in the second-half of the war in the southern colonies.

Southern Strategy: British plan to win the American Revolution by attempting to take control of the southern colonies of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Militia: Civilians who volunteered or were drafted to serve in the military.

Scrimshaw: Artwork done by drawing or engraving tusks, whale's teeth, bone, or ivory objects.

Pasture: Land with grass that is suitable for grazing animals.

Tactic: An action to achieve a specific goal.

Double Envelopment: When a military force attacks both sides of an enemy at the same time.

Allegorical: An image or text that is designed to have a hidden or additional layer of meaning.

Monument: A statue or structure used to commemorate a person or event.

Siege: Military operation when forces cut-off supplies and resources to a town or structure.

Earthworks: Large man-made bank of soil sometimes used for fortification.

Southern Campaign Summary!

Read below for a brief summary of the Southern Campaign! Each park tells its own piece of the overall Southern Campaign story, where the military events that took place in the Carolinas influenced the eventual American victory in the Revolution.

In 1778, British forces made the Southern Strategy as a way to take control of the southern colonies of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The British made this strategy after not being able to defeat the Continental Army in the north. Also, France and Spain entered the war and threatened British assets around the world. The British wanted control of the lucrative southern colonies and important cash crops. The Southern Strategy was a potential way for the British to win the war.

The patriots failed to stop the British several times in the south. The British captured Savannah, Georgia in 1778. In 1780, Charleston, South Carolina was also captured by the British. Most notably, the patriots lost in South Carolina at the Battle of the Waxhaws, and at the Battle of Camden. Even so, the course of the war started to change with patriot victories. Patriots won at the Battle of Kings Mountain, Battle of Cowpens, and fought hard in the stand-off at Guilford Courthouse. The patriot siege of Ninety Six put more pressure on the British to retreat back to the coast. The British failure to achieve navel superiority led to Earl Cornwallis' entrapment and patriot victory at Yorktown, Virginia in 1781. Britain's Southern Strategy was defeated, their hope of winning the war was lost, and it all began with these southern battlefields.

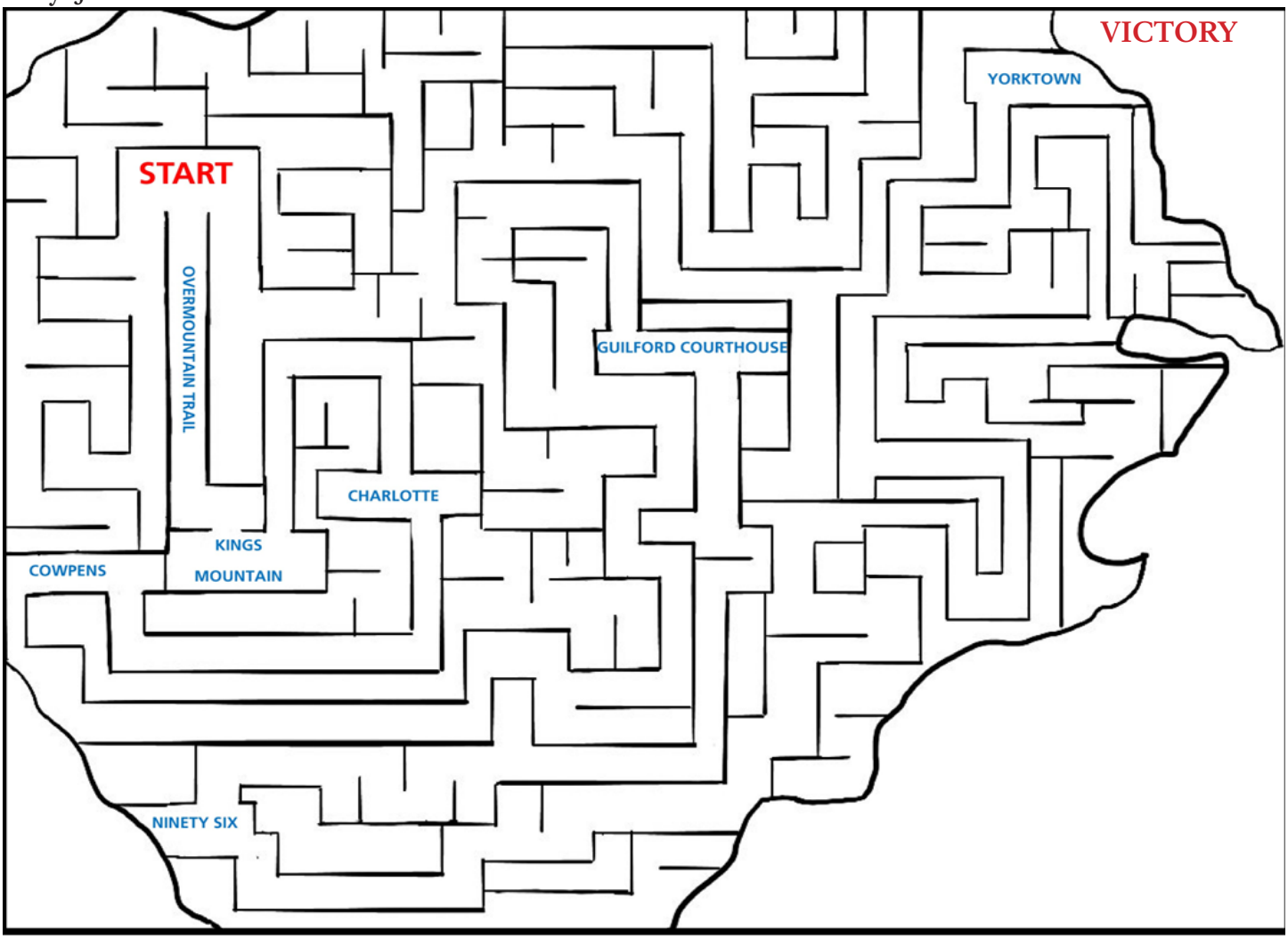
Southern Campaign Summary!

This Junior Ranger program covers some of the history of the Southern Campaign. In addition to national parks, there are several state sites and other places to vist! To see some of the many battles and engagments, check out the map below!

Southern Campaign Maze!

Help the American troops fight their way through the South!

To get through the maze, follow the path the American Army took from 1780-1781.
FIRST: The patriot militia, the Overmountain men, chased British major Patrick Ferguson 330 miles through the Appalachian Mountains.
SECOND: The patriots won their first major victory since the British invasion of Charleston, at the Battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780.
THIRD: Major General Nathanael Greene arrived in Charlotte and took over the American army in the South, splitting his army in half, December 3, 1780.
FOURTH: Brigadier General Daniel Morgan took half of the American army into South Carolina and defeated Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton's British Legion at the Battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781.
FIFTH: Morgan's army met back up with Greene's army and Greene raced north, confronting Major General Charles, Earl Cornwallis at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781 .
SIXTH: Greene's army returned to South Carolina and laid siege against loyalists at Ninety Six, May-June 1781.



Southern Campaign Word Search!

A	R	D	Y	E	A	E	N	K	C	N	U	C	K	F
A	B	T	B	N	O	I	T	U	L	O	V	E	R	L
L	A	I	N	O	L	O	C	Y	J	G	O	R	C	A
I	C	L	I	E	A	T	O	P	D	A	P	R	R	G
H	P	O	H	A	M	S	S	U	X	W	O	A	E	M
O	B	A	W	M	O	U	N	T	A	I	N	I	D	U
R	K	R	A	P	L	A	N	O	I	T	A	N	W	S
S	S	I	L	X	I	A	G	O	H	D	W	O	O	K
E	D	O	I	S	E	E	D	I	M	V	D	R	P	E
S	V	O	A	E	N	G	I	E	M	M	L	D	W	T
W	H	O	R	D	E	K	E	B	M	S	F	I	D	X
O	B	A	T	T	L	E	F	I	E	L	D	Q	T	C
C	S	E	M	P	Q	P	V	C	S	A	S	N	A	C

Help Ranger Danny find these words!

Musket	Horses	Trail
Powder	Mountain	Medal
Wagon	Revolution	Battlefield
Colonial	Cows	National Park
Flag	Siege	Monument

Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail

Stretching 330 miles through four states (North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia) the Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail traces the route used by patriot militia during the pivotal Kings Mountain campaign of 1780.

Learn more!

Find us on social media or visit our website:

www.nps.gov/ovvi

Southern Campaign Summary!

The Overmountain Men were militia from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Believing their livelihoods were threatened by British Major Patrick Ferguson, this combined force defeated him at the Battle of Kings Mountain. This patriot victory was a turning point in the Southern Campaign.

National Park Service Passport Stamp
(You may obtain the stamp from Cowpens, Kings Mountain, and park partners).

Feeding an Army on the Trail!

While the flavor of the food may not have been the best, the largest concern was the calories. Calories are how we measure the energy we get from food. When we eat more calories than we need, our body stores them as fat. When we don't eat enough calories, the function of our body is affected and can lead to many health problems.

When preparing for a long-distance journey, it is recommended that someone who is hiking for 10 hours needs roughly 5,000 calories to fuel them. Riding a horse for that same amount of time can burn around 2,000 calories.

Using your multiplication skills, see how many calories one of these Overmountain Men needed to hike their journey from Sycamore Shoals, Tennessee to the Battle of Kings Mountian. How many calories would they need if they were riding horses?

(A hiker needs 5,000 Calories per day) X (14 days from Sycamore Shoals to Kings Mountain) = _____(H)

(A rider needs 2,000 Calories per day) X (14 days from Sycamore Shoals to Kings Mountain) = _____(R)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5000 \\ \underline{\times \quad 14} \end{array} \qquad\qquad \begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ \underline{\times \quad 14} \end{array}$$

Benjamin Sharp, a Patriot militiaman on the Overmountain Victory Trail, later recollected the food they ate during their two-week pursuit of Patrick Ferguson as "Our standing and principal rations were ears of corn, scorched in the fire or eaten raw." One ear of corn only has roughly 125 calories, so finding enough to feed this hungry army was a big problem.

Benjamin later remembered that during their journey to the battle and home they "all came near starving to death." The inability to find this much food caused many men to starve, making it easier for them to get sick in the cold and wet weather, causing weakness and fatigue, and mental side affects such as aggression and obsessive thinking.

Kings Mountain National Military Park

The battle of Kings Mountain, fought October 7th, 1780, was an important American victory during the American Revolution. The battle was the first major patriot victory to occur in the south after the British invasion of Charleston, SC in May 1780.

Learn more!

Find us on social media or visit our website:

www.nps.gov/kimo

Southern Campaign Summary!

The Overmountain Men defeated Major Patrick Ferguson at the Battle of Kings Mountain. On the way to this battle, the patriot force stopped at a local pasturing area known as the Cowpens to feed themselves. Some of these same soldiers would fight there a few months later at the Battle of Cowpens.

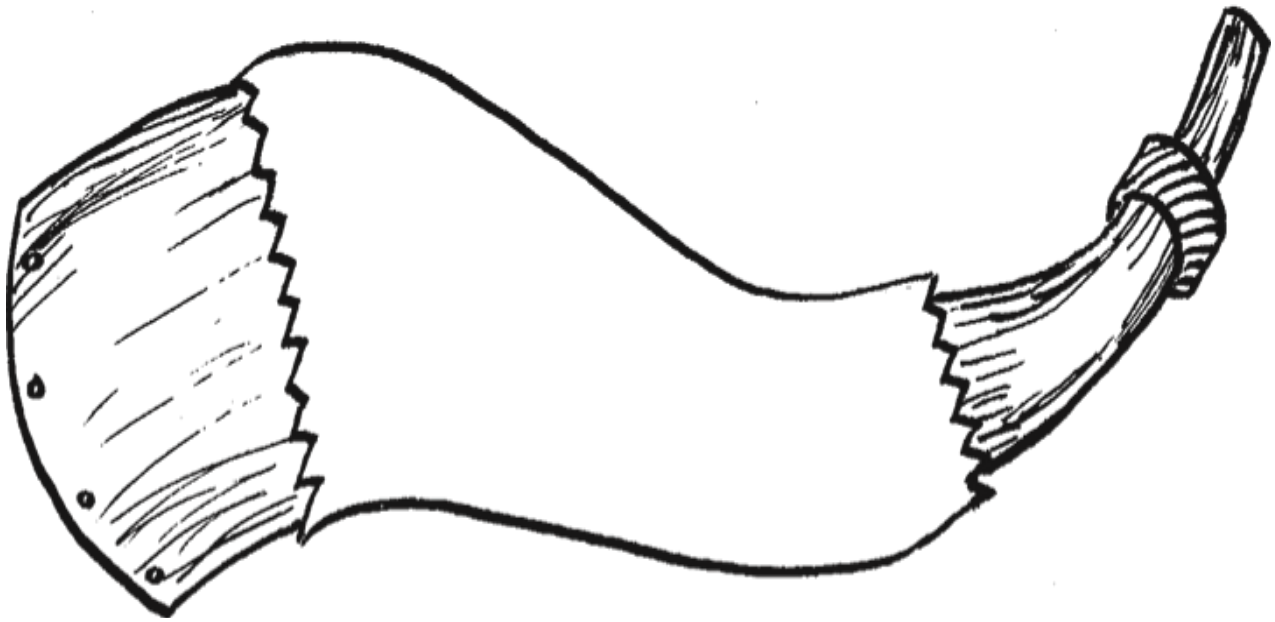
National Park Service Passport Stamp

Decorate a Powder Horn!

Back in the 1700's, one of the most important pieces of equipment a frontiersman carried was his powder horn. A horn taken from a cow was made into a container for his gunpowder. Horns were engraved with pictures carved into the horn. This type of art was known as scrimshaw. They carved almost anything on their horns, but it was most common to carve important events and places on them. Below is a horn for you to "carve" with your own important events.

Photo courtesy of the MET Museum

Decorate your own powder horn!



What do your drawings represent?

_____

_____

Cowpens National Battlefield

A pasture at the time of the battle, this Revolutionary War site commemorates the place where Daniel Morgan and his army turned the flanks of Banastre Tarleton's British army. This classic military tactic is known as a double envelopment.

Learn more!

Find us on social media or visit our website:

www.nps.gov/cowp

Southern Campaign Summary!

As a result of the patriot victory at the Battle of Cowpens, Lord Cornwallis' army was weakened. After failing to catch-up to Daniel Morgan, Cornwallis chased after General Nathanael Greene into North Carolina where their two armies fought at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

National Park Service Passport Stamp

A Medal with Meaning!

Three American officers were awarded with medals for their actions at the Battle of Cowpens! The officers are Daniel Morgan, William Washington, and John Eager Howard. Their medals show artistic depictions of people, events, and allegorical figures. Together, these symbols commemorate their actions at the battle.

John Eager Howard's medal depicts him charging on horseback toward the enemy and an allegorical figure with wings holds a laurel wreath above his head. What do you think the allegorical figures and symbols represent?

Photo courtesy of the National Museum of American History

What do you think the winged figure represents?

_____

What do you think Howard with his sword drawn represents?

_____

Can you see other symbols? What do you think they mean?

_____

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park

On March 15, 1781, the largest, most hotly-contested battlefield of the Revolutionary War's Southern Campaign was fought at the small North Carolina backcountry hamlet of Guilford Courthouse.

Learn more!

Find us on social media or visit our website: www.nps.gov/guco

Southern Campaign Summary!

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse was the largest battle during the Southern Campaign. While both sides claimed victory, the battle stopped British recruiting in North Carolina and caused Cornwallis to turn his attention to Virginia. This series of events led to Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Virginia on October 19, 1781.

National Park Service Passport Stamp

Discover the Signers Monument!

In 1780, Major General Nathanael Greene was hand picked by General George Washington to lead the American army in the southern colonies.

General Greene was a clever commander. Although he did not win a single battle which he commanded, Greene's tactics weakened the British army enough that they surrendered at Yorktown 7 months after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

The Greene Monument was put up in 1915 by people who wanted to honor General Greene, and remember the important role he played in the American Revolution.

In 1776, each of the thirteen colonies sent representatives to Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence. The men who signed the document believed America needed to be free from the British king and that America must govern itself. Because they believed this so strongly, they went to war with the British to gain their freedom.

The Signers Monument was built in 1894 to honor the people who signed the Declaration of Independence. Two of the signers from North Carolina are laid to rest under the monument.

What would a monument to someone or something important to you look like? Draw it here!

Look in the photo gallery on the website (www.nps.gov/guco/)

There were three signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina. What were their names?

_____

_____

_____

Circle the names of the two signers that are buried underneath the monument.

Ninety Six National Historic Site

Settlers struggled to survive in the harsh backcountry of South Carolina. Cherokee people hunted and fought to keep their land. Two towns and a trading post were formed then abandoned to the elements, and two Revolutionary War battles were fought here. Today, visitors can view the remaining earthworks of the original Star Fort.

Learn more!

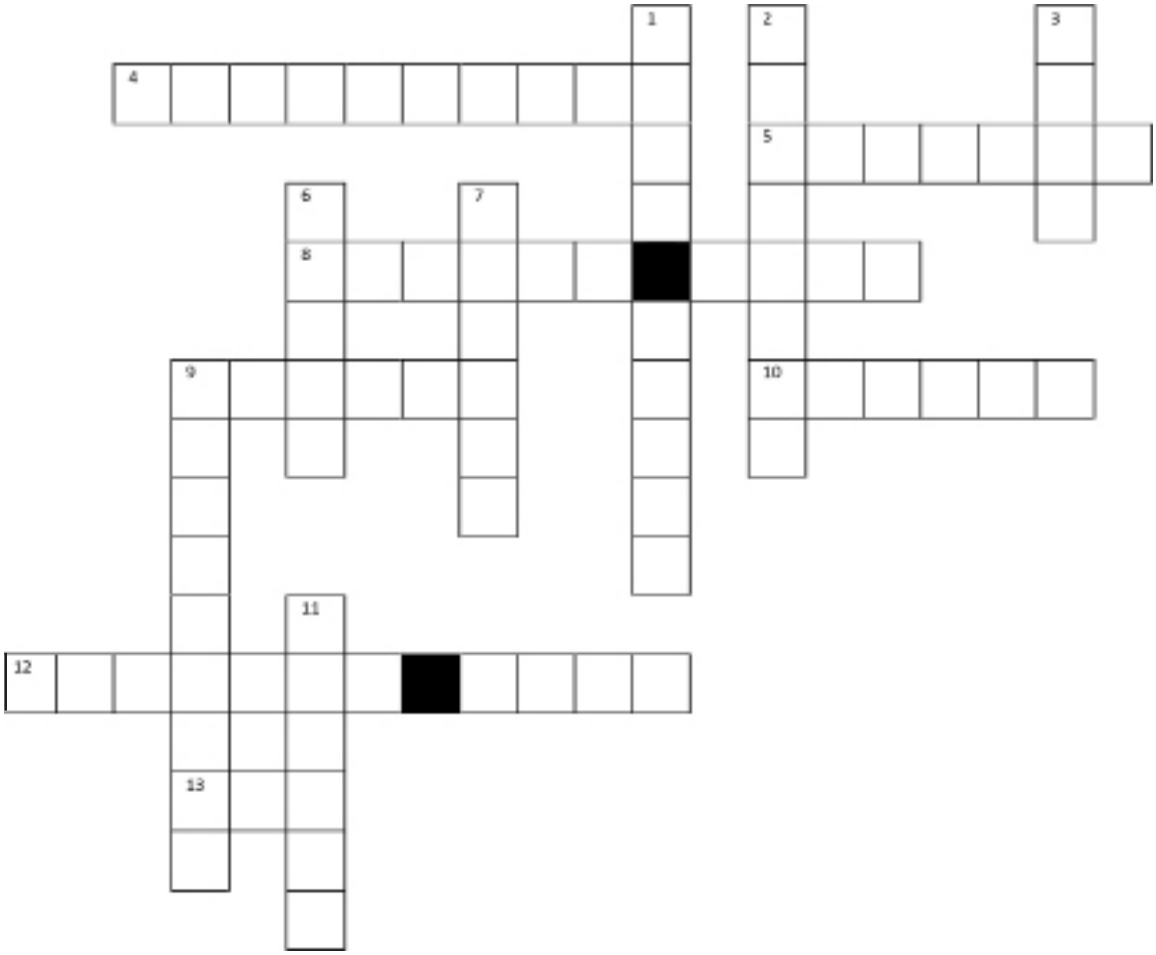
Find us on social media or visit our website: www.nps.gov/nisi

Southern Campaign Summary!

Ninety Six was a strategic crossroads town during the American Revolution. In 1775, the first land battle of the Revolution fought in the south happened here. By 1780, the British had fortified the important frontier town. After the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, Cornwallis turned his attention to Virginia. The Continental Army under Nathanael Greene returned south to capture British forts. At Ninety Six, Greene laid siege to the loyalist defenders from May 22 to June 18, 1781. It was the longest field-siege of the war.

National Park Service Passport Stamp

Crossword!



Walk the trail or take the virtual tour to find the answers!

Down

1. The red clay of the area was described as _____ _____ by Colonel Thaddeus Kosciuszko.
2. _____ trenches were dug in a zig-zag pattern.
3. The _____ was going to be packed with gun powder to blow a hole in the fort.
6. The 30-foot _____ tower was erected in a single night and allowed men to aim into the fort.
7. General Greene learned that Lord _____ was heading to Ninety Six with 2000 troops.
9. Patriots dug earthen trenches known as _____ to provide cover.
11. Major General Nathanael _____ was the patriot commander at the siege of Ninety Six.

Across

4. Colonel _____ was the lead engineer for the patriot army.
5. Brigadier General Andrew _____ was at the 1775 battle and the 1781 siege at Ninety Six.
8. The patriot troops arrived at Ninety Six on the _____ _____ Road.
9. Colonel Kosciuszko was born in this country _____.
10. Lieutenant Colonel John Harris _____ ordered the construction of the Star Fort.
12. The 50 men who volunteered to lead the attack on the Star Fort on June 18, 1781, were called the _____ _____.
13. Lieutenant Colonel Henry _____ joined the siege of Ninety Six after arriving from Augusta, GA.

Word Scramble

Here is a fact sheet about the Southern Campaign, but there's a problem…the most important words are scrambled! Explore the exhibits or website to unscramble the bolded words.

The Battle of **POCNESW** ended in a rare double envelopment of British forces.

_____

Ninety Six National Historic Site's **HKSRWEORAT** were made from red clay.

_____

Kings Mountain National Military Park was the site of the defeat of Major Patrick **NUGRFSEO**.

_____

The Continental forces were led at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse by **LTHANANAE ENRGEE**.

_____

The **NUOREVOMTIAN men** won a much needed victory at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

_____

Traveling in the future? Visit these national parks also related to the Southern Campaign!

Colonial National Historical Park

Moores Creek National Battlefield

Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park

CONGRATULATIONS!

This certifies that

_____

has successfully fulfilled the requirements for becoming a Junior Ranger and takes the following pledge:

I, _____, pledge to be a good Junior Ranger of the Southern Campaign and to teach others about the American Revolution. I will help protect the park from harm. I will help others learn about the history of the park and to appreciate the plants and animals that live here. I promise to take only pictures and leave only footprints.

_____

Park Ranger Signature

JUNIOR RANGER
EXPLORE • LEARN • PROTECT