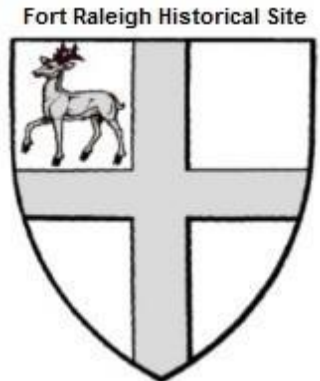


# Fort Raleigh Junior Ranger Activity Book



The activities in this book have been designed with you in mind. We are here to help you on your journey to learn about the history of Roanoke Island.

**Directions:** Complete the following pages for your age group **and** attend a ranger program or see a park video.

**Ages 6 and under:** Complete pages 2-5.

**Ages 7 – 11:** Complete pages 1, 5-10.

**Ages 12 and up:** Complete pages 1, 5, 9-15.



**What is one thing you have learned today?**

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**What is one thing you are still wondering about?**

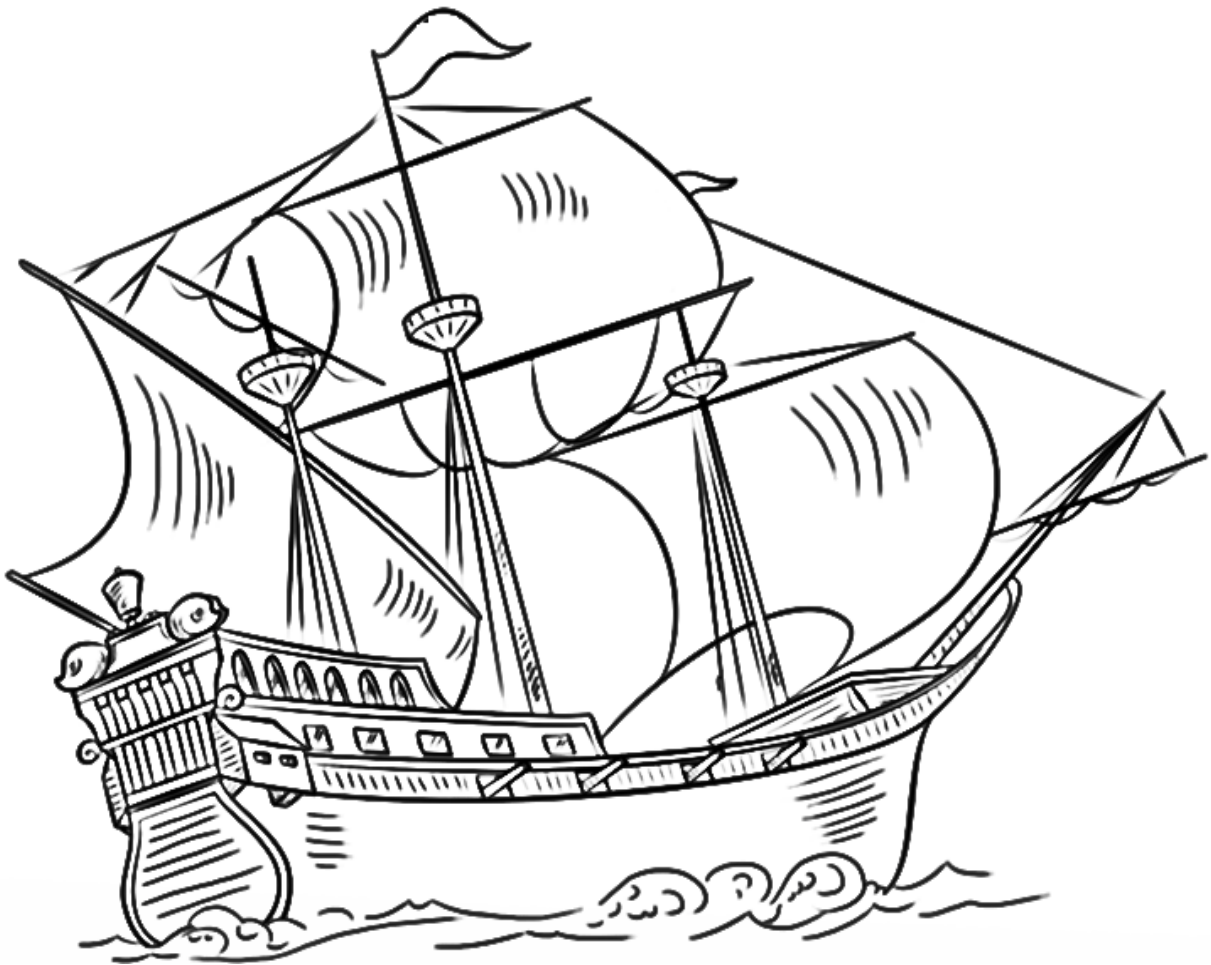
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**What video or program did you watch today?**

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# The Journey to Roanoke Island

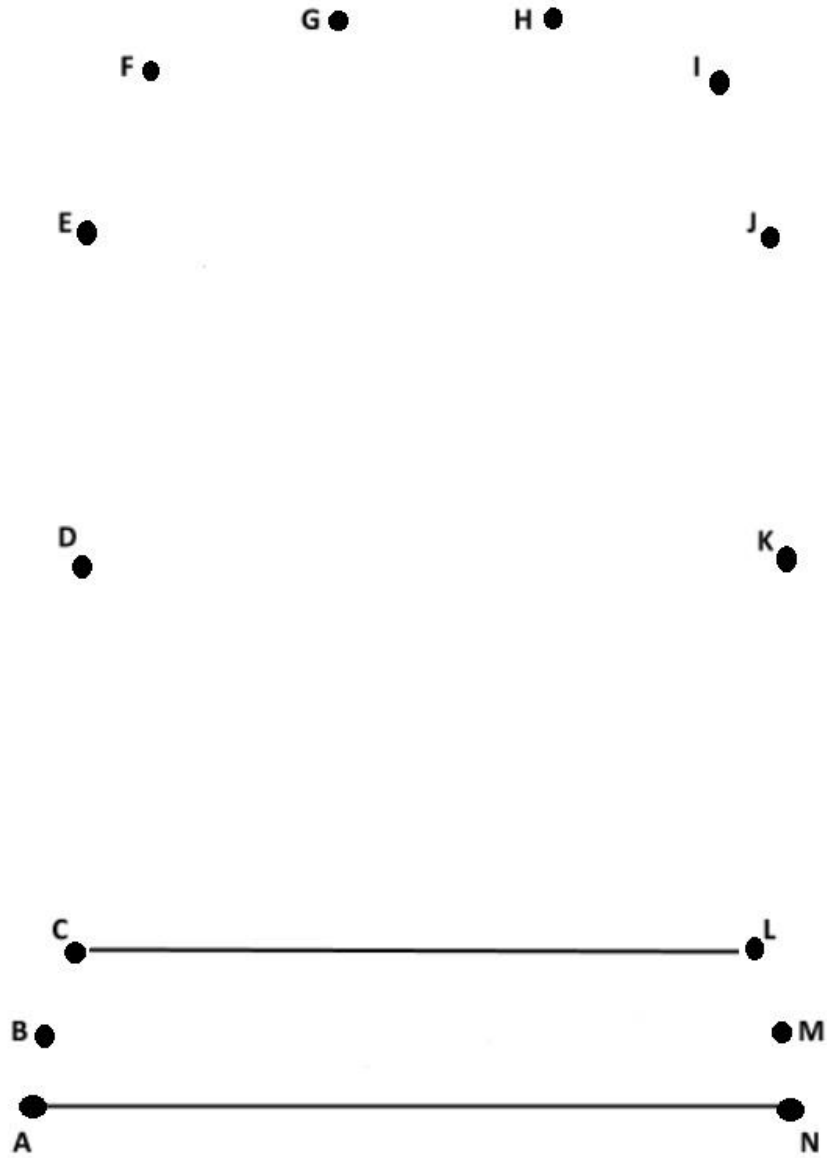
The journey across the ocean was very dangerous. The colonists made the trip in a ship just like this one. **Color the ship** as it sails across the Atlantic Ocean to the New World.



If you were going on the ship, **draw or write one thing that you would bring on your journey!**

# Connect the Dots

With the help of an adult, connect the dots to find this monument in the park.



What is the name of the monument? (Hint: It's a number!) \_\_\_\_\_



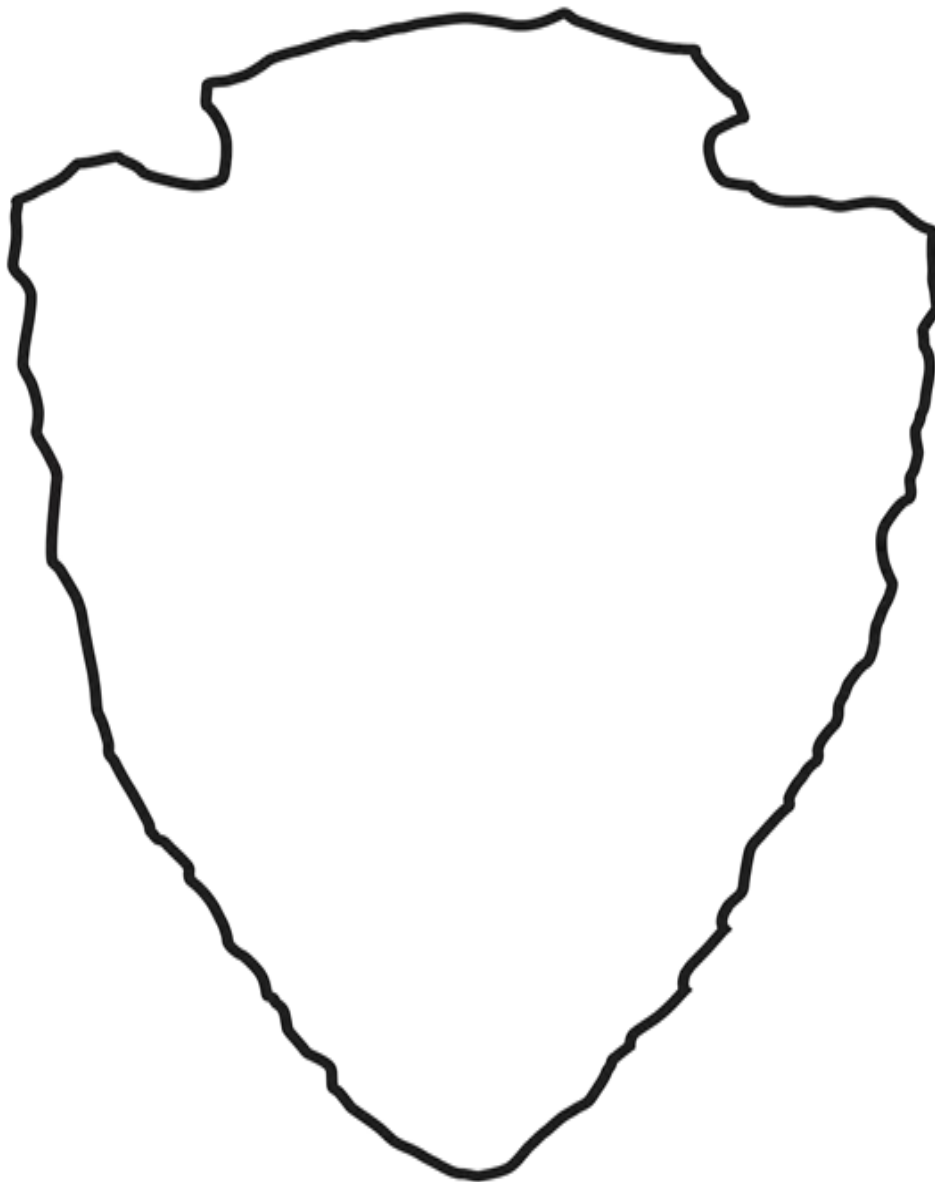
# Protecting Something Special



What do you believe is worth protecting?

Each item on the arrowhead symbolizes something that the National Park Service was created to protect. The **SEQUOIA TREE** and **BISON** represent plants and wildlife. The **MOUNTAIN** and **LAKE** represent scenery and places for recreation. The shape of the **ARROWHEAD** represents culture, history, and archeology our parks preserve.

Design an arrowhead for something that you think is important.



# Treasures in the Dirt

Since 1896, archeologists have been attempting to discover the site of the Lost Colony on Roanoke Island. It is a difficult but rewarding activity, involving many scientific methods.



Pretend you are an archeologist on Roanoke Island. **What items might you find that relate to the 1587 Lost Colony? Draw three of the items you might find.**

(Hint: You can discover examples in the visitor center!)

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**Learn more about archeology and what it's taught us about life on Roanoke Island by exploring our exhibits and answering the questions below.**

1. What did the Algonquian people use for trade? How do we know this?

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2. Why do archeologists use simple tools, like a dustpan or whisk broom?

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3. If you were to start a new archeological site, where would you go?

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# Use Sign Language

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg
Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn
Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu
Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz		

When English explorers encountered American Indians, they did not share a common language and found other ways to communicate. You can communicate by talking, writing, gesturing, or drawing pictures. Another way to communicate with others is through sign language. Use the sign language chart above to **break the code below**.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

# Road to Freedom

The **Underground Railroad** was a secret network to help enslaved people escape to freedom. Those traveling to freedom were called **passengers**, and the people who helped them were called **conductors**. Through the Underground Railroad, passengers were able to find food, shelter, and a path to safety. Harriet Tubman was a conductor who escaped from slavery and guided over three hundred others to freedom.

Many enslaved people found freedom here on Roanoke Island, and today Fort Raleigh is recognized as part of the Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. Read the timeline below to learn more and fill in the blanks using the vocabulary box.

**1861** The \_\_\_\_\_ officially began when confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in South Carolina.

**1862** Brigadier General \_\_\_\_\_ led the Union Army to a victory on Roanoke Island.

**1863** President Abraham Lincoln issued the \_\_\_\_\_, which gave freedom to all enslaved people. The \_\_\_\_\_ of 1862 gave freedom to enslaved people who crossed Union lines.

**1864** The \_\_\_\_\_ of Roanoke Island was established by formerly enslaved people. Many people found freedom there. The colony existed until 1867.

**1865** The Civil War officially ended.

**Vocabulary Box**  
Ambrose Burnside  
Civil War  
Confiscation Act  
Emancipation Proclamation  
Freedmen’s Colony



# Recruiting for Roanoke

**Watch the videos** in the Elizabethan Room of the visitor center. Pay special attention to the video where John White speaks with the Viccar's family in 1587 about why people would come to the new world.

**What are some reasons you would go to the new world?**

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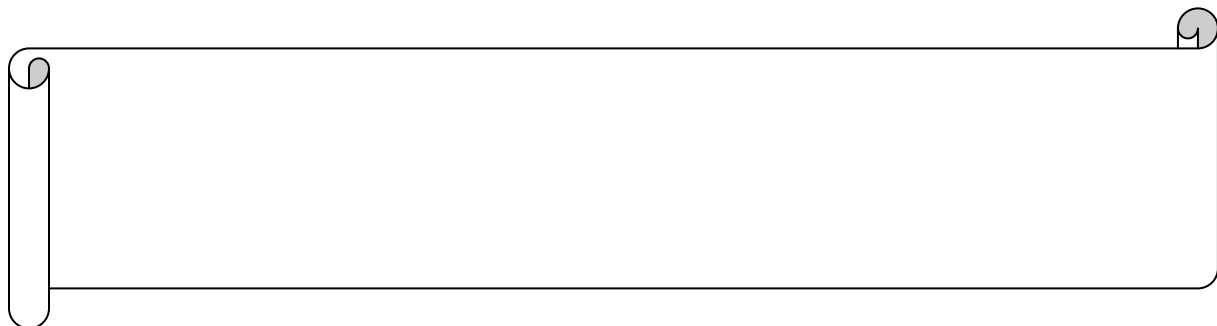
**Slogans** are memorable phrases used in advertising. They help you recognize a product right away, and they may give you a positive feeling. Here are a few examples of slogans:

**“Taste the Rainbow!”**

**“The Few. The Proud. The Marines.”**

**FIND YOUR PARK**

**Using the space below, help John White write a slogan** that will grab the attention and encourage English people to become a colonist in the 1587 colony.



# Voyage Cartoon

After reading the display in the visitor center about the three English voyages to Roanoke Island (1584, 1585, and 1587), **pick one of the voyages and make a cartoon strip using your imagination of the sequence of events on that voyage.**

Voyage Year: \_\_\_\_\_


# The Lost Colony Symphonic Drama

Do you like the theater? *The Lost Colony* is a symphonic drama about the English exploration of 1584 to 1587.

**Paul Green** was the man behind the new experimental art form that combined the elements of story, acting, music, dance, pageantry, action, and poetry in an outdoor production. *The Lost Colony* opened on July 4, 1937, the 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of the colonists arriving on Roanoke. Take the time to read more about this historical drama in the main room of the visitor center.

Think about all the jobs associated with putting on a theatrical performance.

**List four jobs associated with the theater:**

A. \_\_\_\_\_ C. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_ D. \_\_\_\_\_

Now if you were **to pick a job in the theater, which job would you pick** and why?

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# The Father of Voice Radio

In **1893** Reginald Fessenden read of the radio experiments of Guglielmo Marconi.

**Radiotelegraphy**, sending dots and dashes by radio wave instead of wire, intrigued him. Soon after, Fessenden began his own experiments. He wanted to transmit the human voice and music.



Reginald Fessenden

In **1900**, Fessenden was hired as an agent for the U.S. Weather Bureau on Roanoke Island. He was to adapt radiotelegraphy to forecast the weather and provide storm warnings to the ships in the area.

In **1901**, Fessenden sent and received radio waves from his tower on Roanoke Island to Buxton on Hatteras. In **1902** he achieved his goal of transmitting the human voice and music. Fessenden is credited with developing **AM radio signal** (AM = amplitude modulation).

Fessenden has had a significant impact on our lives with his invention which lead to things like radio, television, and nautical inventions such as depth sounding (sonar) and signaling devices for submarines.

**1.** Locate and read the information on Fessenden in the exhibit room found in our visitor center. What was the **name of the Christmas carol** that was broadcast on the radio in 1906?

---

**2. Name four things you use today** that were made possible by Fessenden's experiments.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_

# Inventors on the Outer Banks

**Locate the two** Fessenden towers on the Outer Banks by **circling them**.

Next, **draw a straight line between these two towers**, but don't follow the Island!

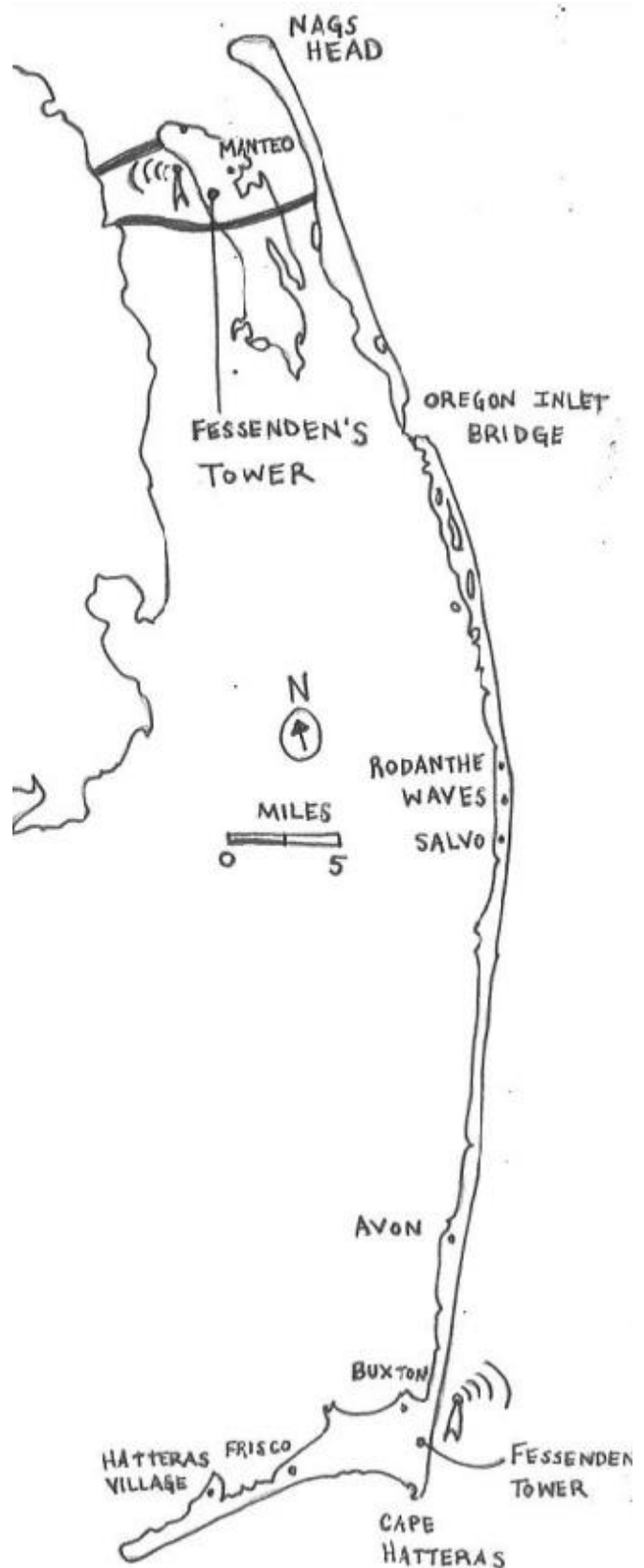
The map that you see is not drawn to scale. The distance between these two antenna towers is approximately **50 miles**.

North Carolina's Outer Banks have many stories to tell. While Reginald Fessenden was working on his experiments, two other innovators were working on scientific advancements close by.

**Who were they and what did they create?**

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# What is an ACROSTIC poem?

It's one where the first letter of each line spells out a word!

In February 1862, Brigadier General Ambrose Burnside overtook the Confederate fortifications on Roanoke Island. This allowed the Union to control the waterways to further impede, or stop, the Confederate army.

Many enslaved people had been sent to the area in order to assist with the fortifications. The enslaved people were labeled as “contraband of war” and the Union Army freed them. A colony was started which allowed enslaved people to become free just by stepping on the shore.

**Here is an example of an acrostic poem:**

Ambrose Burnside  
Commanded a fleet for  
Roanoke  
Ot in the water with  
Ships  
To  
Impede  
Confederate troops



Now it's your turn to make an acrostic poem, **using information you learned** about the Freedmen's Colony:

F \_\_\_\_\_

R \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

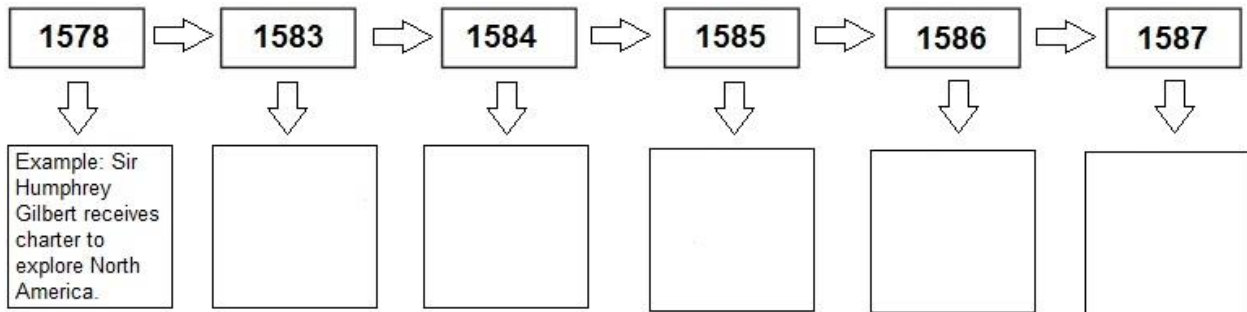
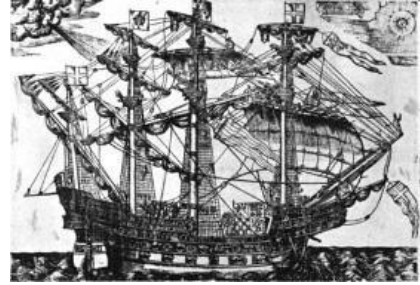
D \_\_\_\_\_

O \_\_\_\_\_

M \_\_\_\_\_

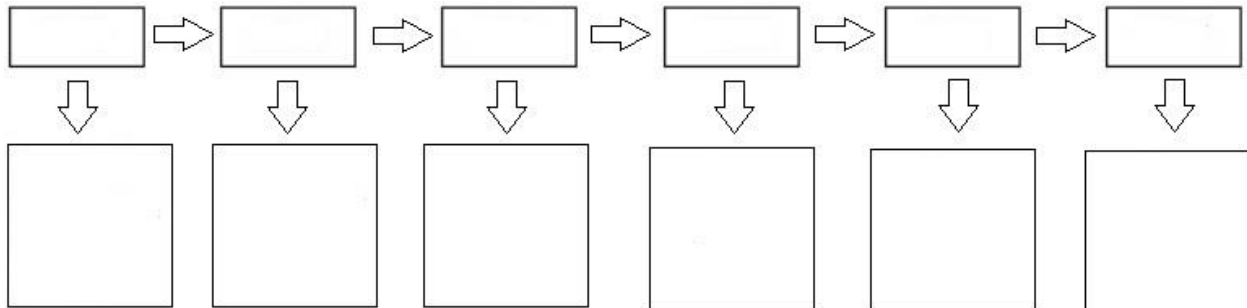
# Timeline of the Roanoke Voyages

A timeline is a graphic depiction of a series of events that helps us understand history in a linear fashion. **Create a timeline of the Roanoke Voyages by labeling the other historical dates below.** Answers can be found in the visitor center and in the brochure.



**Create your own timeline:** Start with your birthdate in the first block on the timeline. Then add other special dates from your life. Explain what happened on those dates. Don't forget a title for your timeline.

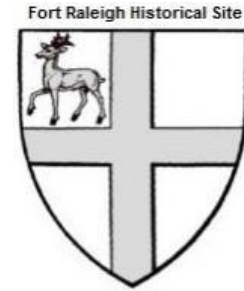
**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_





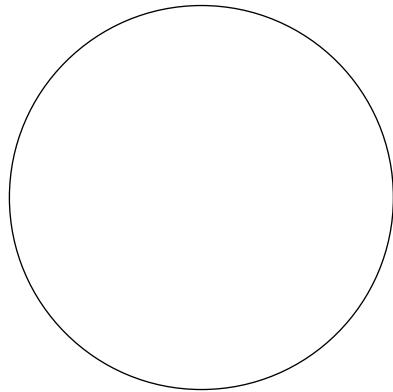


# Fort Raleigh Junior Ranger Pledge



As a Junior Ranger I, promise to preserve and protect our natural places and continue to learn about our history and heritage.

I will share what I have learned with family and friends and continue to explore our National Parks.



(Place Stamp Here!)

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**Junior Ranger**

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**NPS Official Signature**