



Junior Ranger



Activity Book
Ages: 6-12

Introduction

Welcome to the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail! We're glad you decided to participate in our Junior Ranger program. These activities have been designed for kids ages 6 to 12.

Join **Clipper the Crab** to learn about the explorer Captain John Smith and his voyages of the Chesapeake Bay. Learn about the history and culture of the Indians of the Chesapeake Bay region and how they lived with the Bay. You will discover what the Chesapeake Bay was like over 400 years ago and why you are important to the Bay today.

A Junior Ranger agrees to help Park Rangers protect and take care of the National Parks. This is a big job because there are more than 390 National Parks in the United States!

The National Park Service also helps to take care of the Chesapeake Bay. As a Junior Ranger you will learn what you can do to help the Bay.

If you like our Junior Ranger book, become a Web Ranger! Log on to: www.nps.gov/webranger.

Just by logging on, you can become a member of a growing group of young people who are interested in the world around them and involved with their nation's heritage...the Web Rangers!

Our Junior Ranger activities have been planned to be done alone, with a group leader, teacher, friend, or with family members.

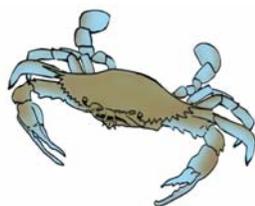
Children ages 6 or 7 need to complete **five** activities. Children ages 8 or 9 need to complete **nine** activities. Children ages 10 to 12 must do all **twelve** activities.

Here's how to get your Junior Ranger badge: complete the activities and then send them to the following address. A Ranger will go over your answers and send you your badge. Please allow four weeks to receive your badge. Don't forget to include your name and address so we know where to send your badge!

Send to: Captain John Smith
Chesapeake National Historic Trail,
Junior Ranger Program, P.O. Box
374, Yorktown, VA. 23690

Good luck and have FUN!!

Hello! I'm
Clipper!!



Here are some words that may be new to you:

Brackish: a mixture of salt and fresh water

Crustacean: an animal that lives in the water and has a hard shell

Ecosystem: a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment

Nutrients: a type of food substance plants and animals need to grow

Traverse Board: a memory aid used by sailors to record speed and direction

National Park Service Arrowhead



All National Parks are staffed by uniformed Park Rangers. These men and women care for our national treasures, performing all types of jobs. There are many National Park sites along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. Here are a few examples: Colonial National Historical Park, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Great Falls Park and C & O Canal National Historical Park. The most identifiable symbol the rangers wear is the arrowhead.

Can you match the symbols with their meaning?

___ Sequoia tree

___ Bison

___ Mountain

___ Water

___ Arrowhead shape

A. Scenic

B. Historical

C. Wildlife

D. Vegetation

E. Recreational

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail is a 3000 mile trail that stretches the length of the Chesapeake Bay and includes parts of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. It is the first national water trail in the history of the National Park Service. Unlike other National Parks our trail doesn't own any land. But we do have a lot of friends that we call partners that help us manage the trail. Using the trail's website www.smithtrail.net, answer the following questions. (*Hint: Try the "About the Trail" section.*)

Name three National Park sites along the trail?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

How many National Wildlife Refuges are located along the trail?

LEAVE NO TRACE

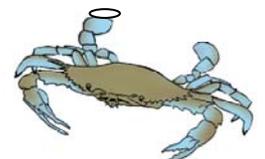
The National Park Service has a mission to "conserve scenery, wildlife, and natural and historical objects, for the enjoyment of the public in such a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (Organic Act 1916)

Leave them unimpaired = Do No Harm = Leave No Trace

Junior Rangers can help Park Rangers by:

- Take only pictures, leave only footprints
- Respect wildlife and historic places
- Be considerate of others
- Plan ahead and be prepared

Junior Rangers Explore,
Learn, Protect!



John Smith and His Crew

If you were going on an expedition or journey who would you take with you? Would you take family members, a friend, a guide? What types of skills would they need to have? When Captain John Smith chose the men for his trip he took people with special skills. There was a doctor, a carpenter, a tailor, a soldier, a fish merchant, a sailor and a blacksmith.

Match the following terms to the correct definition.

Doctor

A person who knows what fish are edible and how much they can be sold for

Soldier

A person who sews cloth to make or mend items

Sailor

A person who works with metal to make useful metal objects

Tailor

A person who works with wood

Fish Merchant

Blacksmith

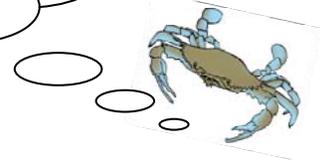
A person who understand the human anatomy and how to heal the body

Carpenter

A person who is armed and understands military tactics

A person skilled in seamanship

When Smith explored
the Bay oysters were
as big as dinner plates!



The Shallop

Captain John Smith used a type of boat known as a shallop, or barge, for his journey of exploration. This was a small work boat that had been brought from England in 1607. It had been built in two pieces, packed below decks on one of the three ships, and put together when the colonists arrived in Virginia. The shallop could carry a heavy load through shallow water. Captain Smith and his 12 man crew rowed and sailed this vessel for over 3000 miles as they explored the Chesapeake Bay and its many rivers.



What would you need to bring along for a four-month trip?

Word Scramble

Word Scramble

Unscramble the words below to help Captain John Smith prepare for his voyage in mapping the Chesapeake Bay

OLLAPSH _____

ANIRVIGI _____

APM _____

ENOCA _____

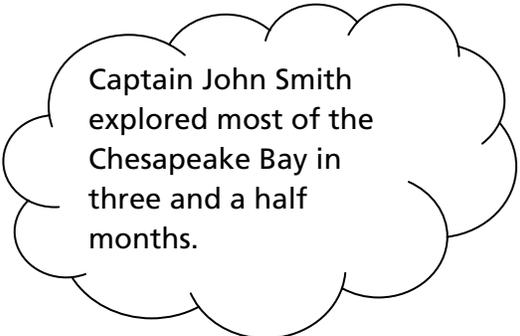
WREC _____

EVOYAG _____

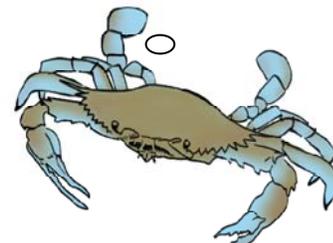
SMEJA RRVIE _____

KYOR RRIVE _____

TAHWPONA _____



Captain John Smith
explored most of the
Chesapeake Bay in
three and a half
months.



Packing for the Expedition

As a member of Captain John Smith's crew you are put in charge of making sure that everything that John Smith needs is packed.

Circle the items you would pack in Captain John Smith's travel chest.

Traverse Board



Hour Glass



Cell Phone



Pen and Paper



Sewing kit



Flint and tinder box



Movie Camera



Radio



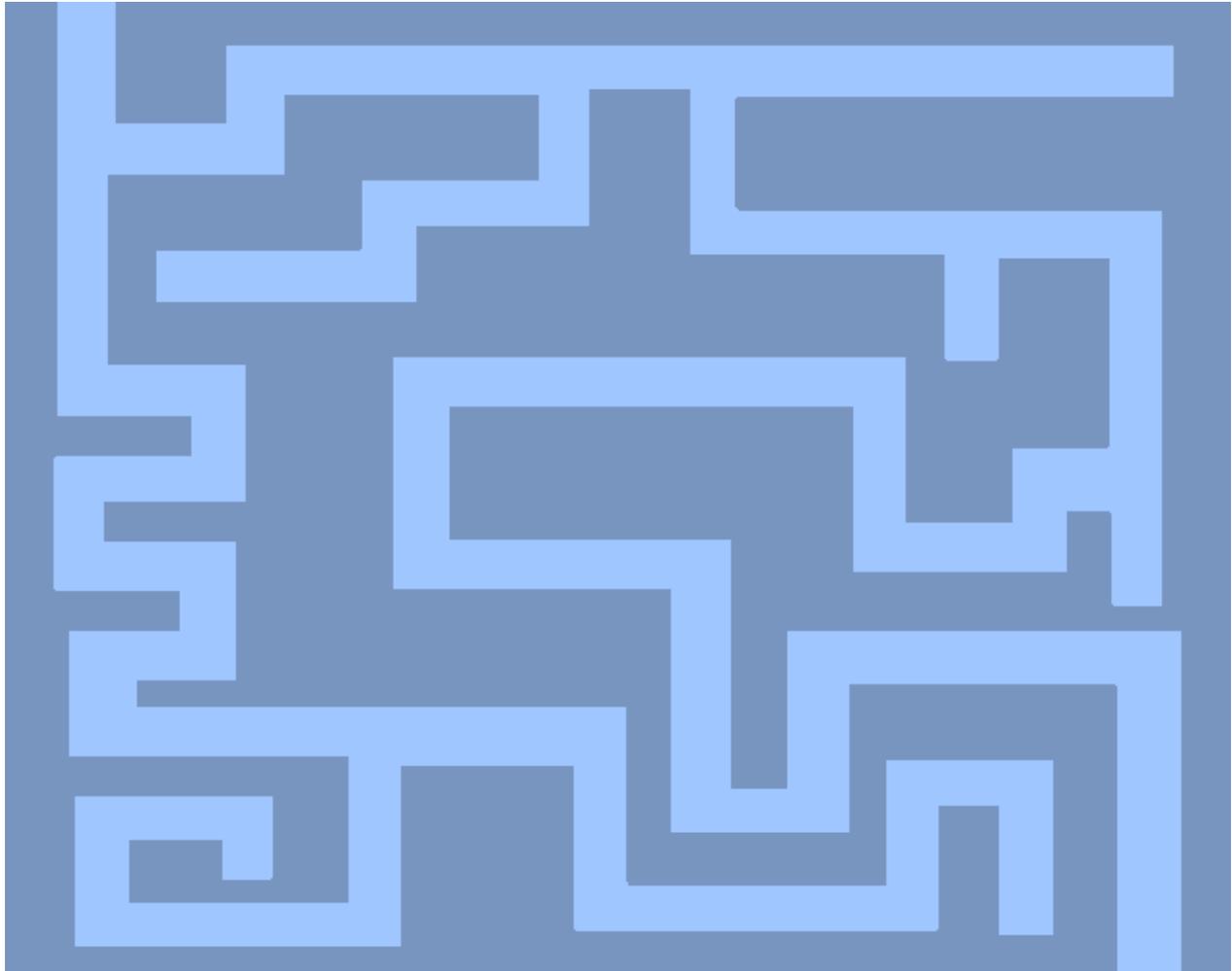
Rope



Smith's Voyages



Help Captain John Smith and his crew get back to Jamestown.



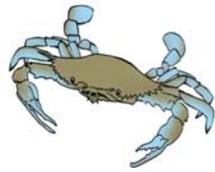
BONUS QUESTION:

Using Captain Smith's map on our web site www.smithtrail.net, answer the following question:

How many Indian towns did Captain John Smith record on his map?



Did you know
that blue crabs
are Maryland's
state crustacean?



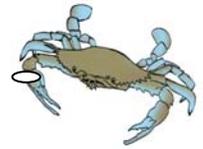
Word Search

Below are people, places, animals, or things that Captain John Smith encountered during his expeditions on the Chesapeake Bay.

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

Canoe	Soldier	Accomack	Spring	Shallop
Powhatan	York River	Voyage	Sting Ray	Estuary
Barge	Oyster	Stream	Fish	Map
Algonquian	June	Tribe	Blue Crab	Island
Goodly Bay	James River	Chesapeake Bay	John Smith	

Indians in the Chesapeake



During his journey of exploration, John Smith encountered many different groups of American Indians. There were many cultural differences and even different languages among the various Indian tribes living around the Chesapeake Bay, but they also had much in common. They all had a close relationship with nature and were very smart about how they used the Bay's resources.

The Indians moved their housing sites and sometimes entire towns periodically to avoid depleting the soil and natural resources. Two types of homes were common: wigwams and longhouses. Both were built of wooden frames covered by bark or reed mats. The sapling-and-mat houses were remarkably strong and could withstand heavy winds and heavy snows.

Draw a wigwam or a long house. If you need help check out our website: www.smithtrail.net.



(Circa 1585, John White)

What's for Dinner?

Indian women and men worked together to feed their families. Women were responsible for farming and foraging; men did most of the hunting and fishing. Foods changed with the seasons.

- Farming: The main crops cultivated were corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and sunflowers.
- Foraging: Women gathered nuts, seeds, berries, roots, and plants.
- Fishing: An abundance of fish and shellfish were found in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.
- Hunting: Game included turkeys, rabbits, raccoons, bear, and deer.

The Indians of the Chesapeake Bay lived on the rivers and the Bay, using them for traveling as well as a source of food. They used nets, spears and traps to catch fish and gathered oysters from the brackish waters.



(Circa 1585, John White)

Another early explorer named John White painted this picture. What animals do you see in this painting?

Chesapeake Bay = Estuary

What is an estuary? The Chesapeake Bay is one of the world's largest estuaries. An estuary is a body of water that is partly enclosed and allows for the freshwater coming from the streams and rivers to mix with saltwater that is coming from the ocean. The closer you get to the ocean the saltier the water.

What lives in an estuary? This diverse habitat supports a vast ecosystem of plants and animals. The underwater grasses and wetlands are perfect nesting and hiding places for small fish, crab, and other creatures. Animals such as oysters and clams thrive here, helping to filter the bay by eating the small plant and animal particles in the water. In the 1600's colonists reported oysters as large as dinner plates. There were so many oysters that they could filter all of the water in the Chesapeake Bay in 3 to 4 days. Today it takes the oyster population over a year to filter all of the Bay's waters.

Match the correct name to the picture.

Blue Crab



Wetland



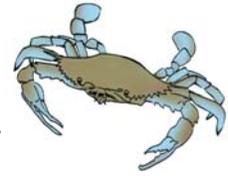
Bald Eagle



Oyster



Oh the places
you'll see!



Chesapeake Bay

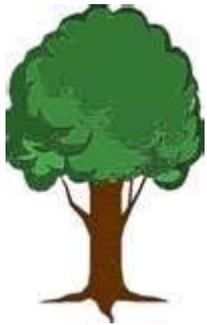
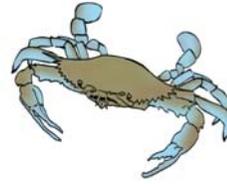
The Chesapeake Bay is full of beautiful and special places. As you travel along the Bay you might see a lighthouse, a museum, a fort, or a tall ship. You might visit a marsh, a wildlife refuge, a beach, or a river. Wherever you go in the Chesapeake Bay watershed you're sure to see some interesting and exciting places.

Pick a favorite scene or place along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake Trail or someplace you have visited in the Chesapeake Bay and draw it below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for a student to draw a scene or place from the Chesapeake Bay.

What did you choose? Why?

Health of the Bay



Rain that falls in the Appalachian Mountains slowly flows downstream to become part of the Chesapeake Bay. The land, streams and rivers that drain into the Bay make up the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. The majority of the watershed consists of forested areas. The trees and undergrowth slow down the rain water, allowing it to be absorbed by the ground. When heavy rains occur, this ground cover provides a slow release of nutrients in the soil into the water. When the English arrived in 1607 the forests were so dense in the Chesapeake area that they absorbed most of the fresh rainfall, leaving the Chesapeake Bay waters cleaner, clearer and perhaps saltier than they are today.

Today the Bay is in serious trouble. Many of the forests have been cut down to make fields, factories, roads, and parking lots. When it rains there is not enough ground cover to slow down or stop the water. Rain runoff, pollution, and an increasing population are all factors in why the Bay is unhealthy. However, measures are being taken to improve the health of the Bay.

Here's a list of simple things you can do to help protect the Chesapeake Bay.

- Pick up after your pet
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth
- Save energy by turning off lights, the television, or radio when not in use
- Don't set balloons free – when they come back down later they are just LITTER!
- Make sure the dishwasher or washing machine is full before you run it.
- Recycle you plastic, aluminum, glass and paper goods.
- Re-use plastic bags

If you're really ambitious here are a few more things you can do with the help of an adult.

Learn more at: <http://www.chesapeakebay.net/helpthebay.aspx?menuitem=14796>

- Plant a rain garden with native plants
- Install a rain barrel
- Start a compost pile
- Grow an oyster garden



Thanks for helping conserve and protect the Bay!

Junior Ranger Pledge



I, _____, am proud to be a National Park Service Junior Ranger. I promise to appreciate, respect, and protect all National Parks. I also promise to continue learning about the landscape, plants, animals, and history of these special places. I will share what I learn with my friends and family.

Junior Ranger Signature

Ranger Signature

Send my badge to:

Junior Ranger: _____

Age: _____

Address: _____

