



Junior Ranger



Activity Book

Ages 6-12



Welcome to the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Junior Ranger Activity Book!

A Junior Ranger agrees to help Park Rangers protect and take care of the National Parks and Trails. This is a big job because there are more than 390 National Parks in the United States! There are many different kinds of parks and trails – ones that teach us about our history, ones that protect our natural places, and ones that do both! To find the parks closest to you, visit www.nps.gov.

Thank you for participating in our Junior Ranger Program! We hope that completing some or all of the following activities will teach about the War of 1812 in the Chesapeake, and the origin of the Star-Spangled Banner – both the national anthem and the flag!

There is a vocabulary page at the back of the book to help you understand some words that may be new to you.

Children ages 6 or 7 need to complete four activities.

Children ages 8 or 9 need to complete six activities.

Children ages 10 and up must do all ten 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:

Star Spangled Banner National Historic Trail
Junior Ranger Program
P.O. Box 374
Yorktown, VA. 23690

Good luck and have FUN!!

P.S. If you like our Junior Ranger book, become a Web Ranger! With an adult's permission, 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!



Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail was designated to commemorate the Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812 and the events leading up to the writing of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, now our national anthem. The 560-mile land and water trail connects parks, sites, and landscapes in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia through a network of auto routes, bike/walk routes, and water trails. Our trail doesn't own any land, but we do have a lot of organizations that help us manage the trail. Using the trail's website www.starspangledtrail.net, answer the following questions. (**Hint:** Try the "About the Trail" section.)

How many National Historic Landmarks are along the Star-Spangled Banner trail? _____

How many Chesapeake Bay Gateways? _____

What is the name of the island where the Star-Spangled Trail begins?

Name two rivers that are a part of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail.

Fun Fact:



The Star-Spangled Banner flies high over Fort McHenry 24 hours a day by special order of the White House. It continues to evoke a special, patriotic feeling. When a star is added or if there is a new design for the flag, Fort McHenry is the first location to fly the new flag.



The National Park Service

Our mission is to care for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. Since 1916, with the help of volunteers and park partners, we are proud to safeguard these nearly 400 places and to share their stories with visitors.



Color the state where you live **RED**. Color the states you have visited **BLUE**.

Use the National Park Service website at www.nps.gov to answer the following questions:

- How many National Park Service sites are there in your home state? _____
- Through which states does the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail pass? _____

BONUS QUESTIONS:

- How many states were there at the beginning of the War of 1812? _____
- How many states were there at the end, in 1815? _____

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA



The War of 1812

The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail commemorates the Chesapeake Campaign of the War of 1812. The War was fought between the newly formed United States and Great Britain. British troops on both land and water were in the Chesapeake Bay region from 1812 until 1815 in Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

The War of 1812 had several causes. Trade was one cause of the conflict. The new United States and Great Britain were important trading partners with each other. But when Great Britain went to war with France, British and French ships began interfering with American shipping. The British Navy was also forcing some Americans to work for them. Americans were also upset because they wanted to move into lands where American Indians lived. The Indians fought to protect their land. Americans felt Britain should not help the Indians.

The American militia men were volunteers who were called up from their homes to defend their country from the British. The American militia men were often poorly trained. The British troops were well trained and experienced in battle. Much of the War of 1812 was on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the rivers that drain into it. The British navy was the biggest and strongest in the world. Only about 85 of 600 ships were in American waters, but the United States Navy was tiny, with only about two dozen ships.

The Chesapeake Campaign was an important part of a much larger war. Besides the Chesapeake Region there were also battles and fighting in Canada and the Great Lakes and in New Orleans. To learn more about the Chesapeake Campaign, read the following web page: <http://www.nps.gov/stsp/historyculture/index.htm>.

After the Treaty of Ghent ended the War of 1812 most things went back to the way they were before the war. Both sides wanted to stop fighting. After the British defeated Napoleon in 1814, they had no need to impress sailors or interrupt trade, so the Americans no longer had a reason to be upset. Neither side gained territory but Americans did see some positive results. Leaders in America realized the US Constitution had withstood the test of war with another country. Many Americans took a greater pride in their country and the success of government "by the people".

Name one cause of the War of 1812?

Name two places where there were battles during the War of 1812?

Name the document that ended the War of 1812?



The British are coming!

Use the points given below to chart the British feints and advances of the Chesapeake Campaign. Use different colors to identify each movement.

**BRITISH ADVANCE & WITHDRAWAL
OF THE PATUXENT RIVER**

- P13
- M11 (June 1, 1814)
- L10 (June 8, 1814)
- J9 (June 16, 1814)
- K9 (June 21, 1814)
- L10 June 26, 1814)

DIVERSIONARY FEINT TO ALEXANDRIA

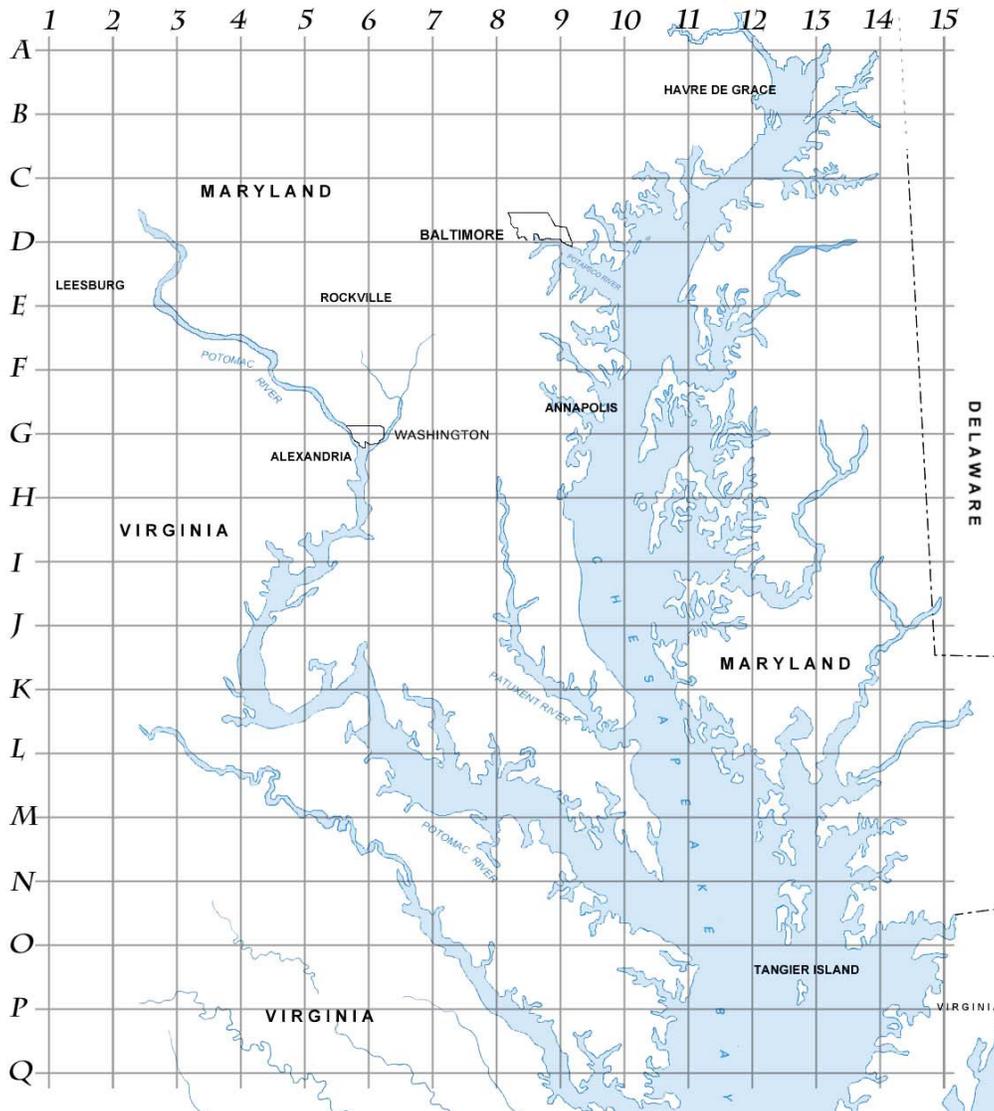
- P13
- H6 (August 28-Sept.2, 1814)

**DIVERSIONARY FEINT TO
HAYRE DE GRACE**

- P13
- C13

**ADVANCE UP THE PATAPSCO RIVER AND THE DEFENSE
OF FORT MCHENRY**

- L11
- E10 (September 11-12, 1814)
- D9 (September 13-14, 1814)





Nautical Vocabulary

Use the words below to identify the parts of this gunboat. This 40-foot vessel is the type of ship the Americans were using as defense and were part of Joshua Barney's flotilla.

Bow – the front half of the ship.

Deck – the "roof" or "floor" between levels.

Hull - the watertight body of a ship.

Keel - a large beam around which the hull of a ship is built.

Mast - a tall, vertical, or near vertical spar, which supports the sails. Large ships have several masts, with the size and spacing depending on the style of ship.

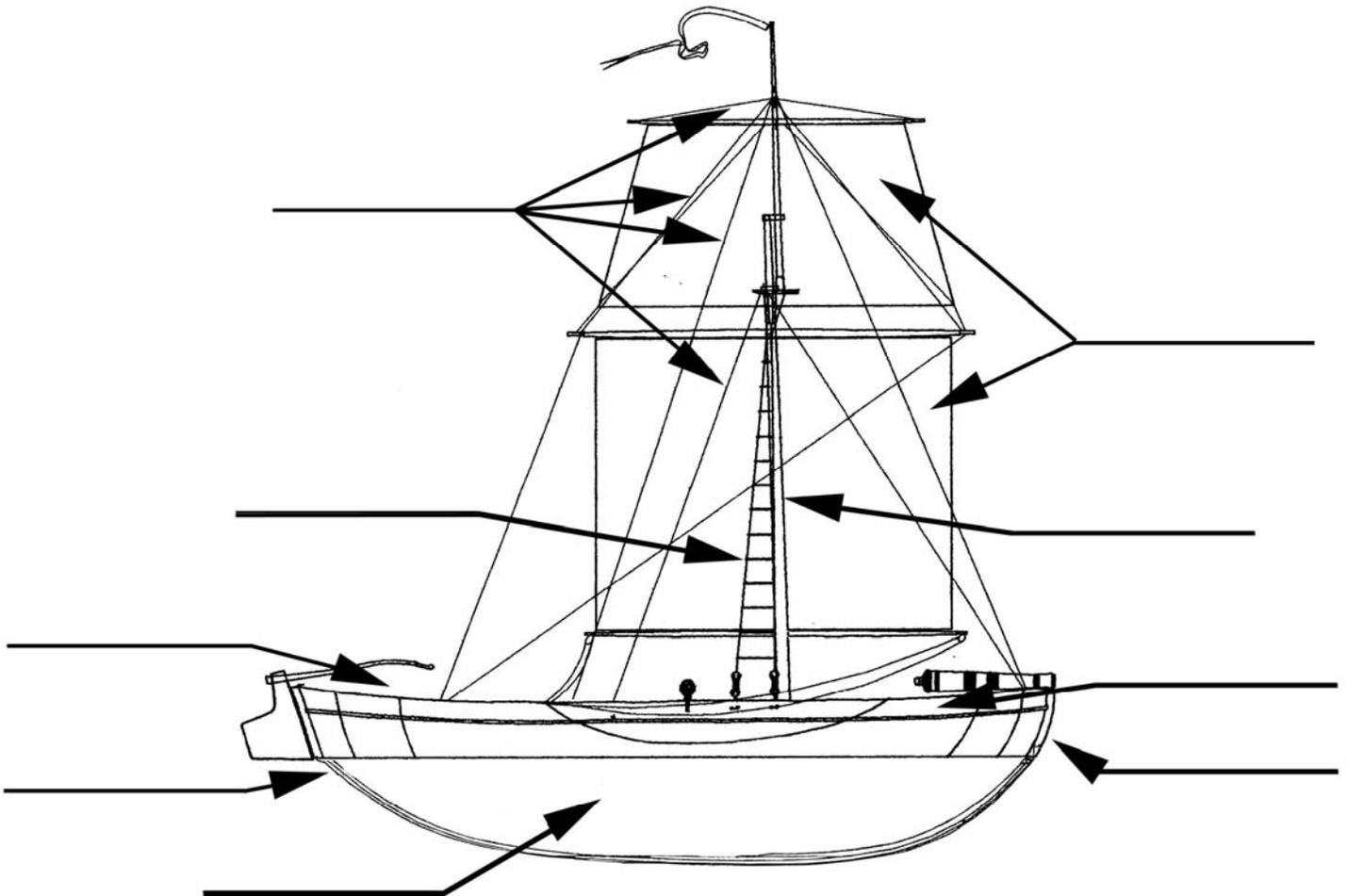
Sail - any type of surface intended to generate thrust by being placed in a wind. During the War of 1812, sails were made of canvas.

Shrouds – stays that act as ladders and help hold the mast up.

Stays – ropes that don't move. They help hold the mast up.

Stern - the rear half of a ship.

Sail Plan of an Armed Continental Gunboat



EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA



Name Scramble

Unscramble the names of memorable people involved in the Chesapeake Campaign. If you need help, look at pages 11-12.

SOHUAJ NBYARE _____

LLEDOY DAIONMS _____

REDANXAEI ANRECOHC _____

MJEAS MSADINO _____

ETEPR NNISNJGE _____

OHGREE AIEMSDRTA _____

YMRA LIPEGRSLKCI _____

LMALIWI NEBASE _____

RBROET ORSS _____

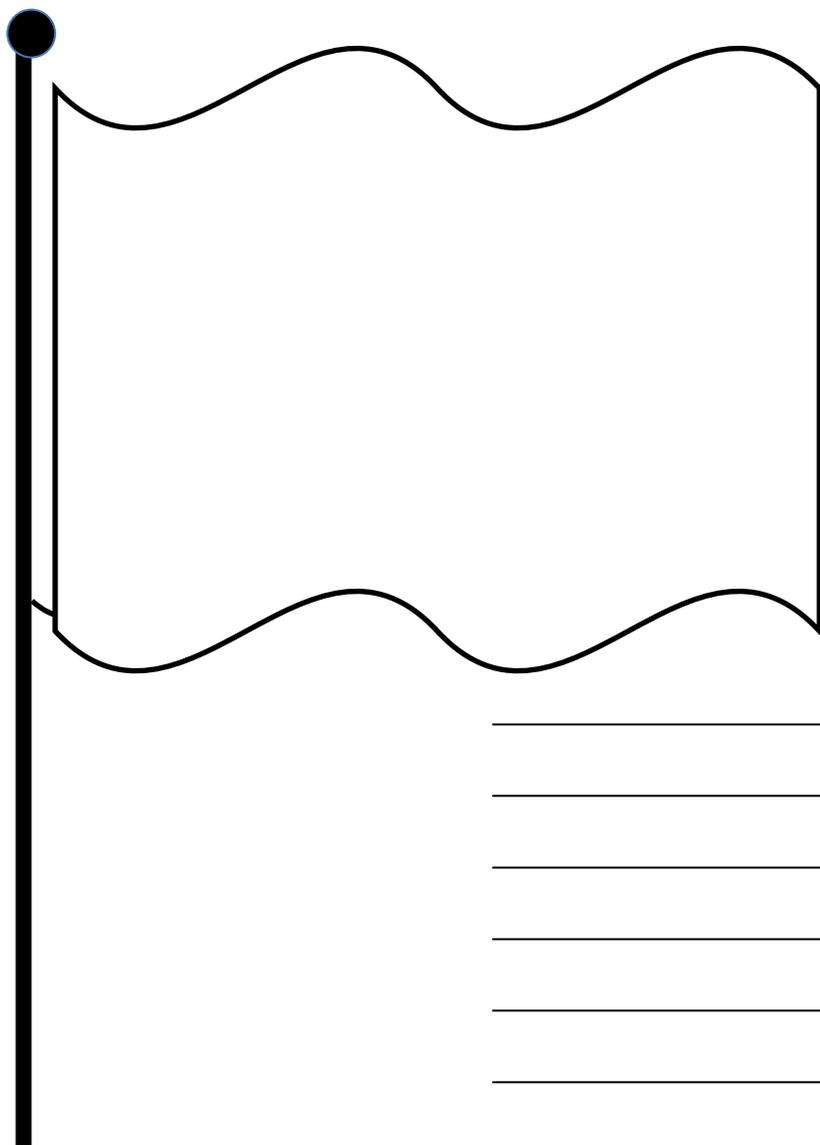
RSCELHA ALBL _____



A Grand Old Flag

When the United States declared its Independence from Great Britain in 1776, there was no official national flag. There were lots in use because military units and towns designed their own flags as expressions of patriotism. On June 14, 1777, the Second Continental Congress passed the Flag Resolution which stated that the flag of the United States would have thirteen red and white alternating stripes and thirteen white stars in a blue field, representing the 13 original colonies. In 1795, the number of stars and stripes was increased from 13 to 15 because Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the union. It was the 15-star, 15-stripe flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore that inspired Francis Scott Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner*, now the national anthem.

If you were asked to design a new flag for the United States of America, how would it look? Draw and color it below and explain your design.





Star-Spangled Banner Word Search

Ages 6-7: Find 12 words.

Ages 8-10: Find 18 words.

Ages 10 and up: Find all 24 words.



ADVANCE

BALTIMORE

BAY

BLADENSBURG

BLOCKADE

CAMPAIGN

CHESAPEAKE

COMMANDER

DIVERSION

FLAG

FLEET

FRANCISSCOTTKEY

GALLANTLY

MADISON

MCHENRY

PATAPSCO

SAILOR

SCHOONER

SKIRMISH

SOLDIER

STARSPANGLED

STREAMING

WASHINGTON

WITHDRAWAL



The Defenders of Fort McHenry

Read the descriptions of the soldiers' and sailors' uniforms, then color in the picture!



The 1,000 men who defended Fort McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore were members of three fighting units. The first group were members of the U.S. Army Corps of Artillery. These men lived at Fort McHenry and were paid eight dollars a month for their services. The "Corps of Artillery" uniform consisted of a dark blue jacket called a *coatee*. It had a high red collar trimmed with yellow, and a single row of brass buttons down the front. In addition, the men were given a linen shirt, one pair of white summer trousers, and one pair of blue wool trousers. A stiff cylindrical felt hat, called a *shako*, protected the soldier's head, much as a helmet would.

Another group of defenders was the Maryland Militia, private citizens who felt it necessary to aid in the defense of the city. Militiamen were volunteers. These men came from all walks of life — bakers, tailors, shipbuilders, merchants, bankers and lawyers. The uniform was a blue wool jacket with a red collar and cuffs, a white linen shirt and white trousers. Militiamen wore large, black felt hats, trimmed in yellow, and adorned with a large red feather.

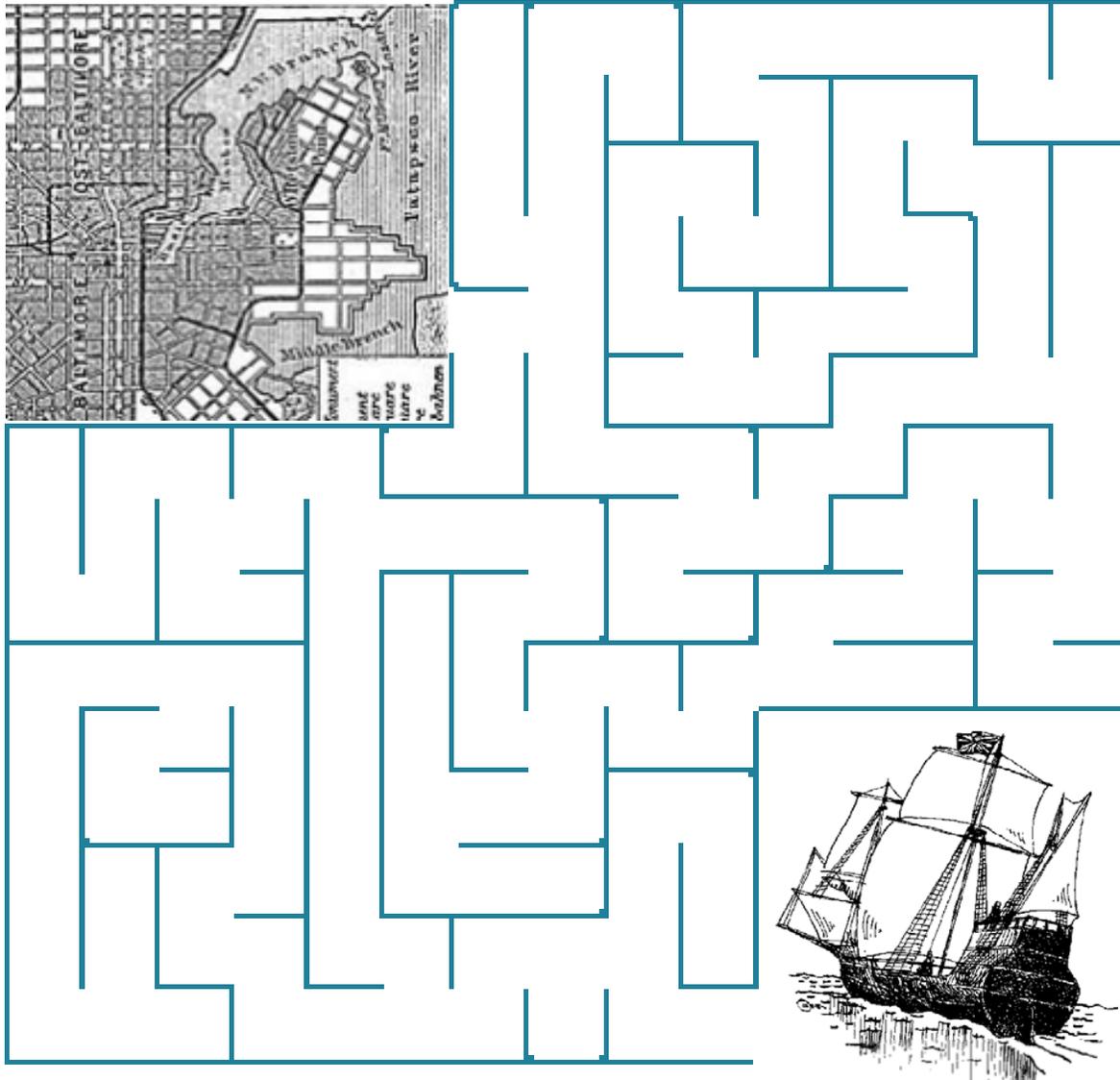
The third group were sailors from Commodore Joshua Barney's Flotilla, which had been formed in 1813 to provide naval protection for the Chesapeake Bay. Sailors did not have a regular uniform. Sometimes the ship's captain would decide what the crew would wear. It is likely, however, that many sailors wore blue wool jackets and vests. Their trousers, usually white, but sometimes blue striped, may have been made from linen or heavy canvas. Sailors wore hats that had been waterproofed with tar to protect the hat while at sea.



Joshua Barney needs your help!

Help Joshua Barney and the crew of the *USS Scorpion* evade the British and navigate safely into port.

Trace the correct route back to Baltimore Harbor



BONUS ACTIVITY: Learn more about the youngest members of the crews of 1812 ships! See what it took to be a powder monkey with this Webranger activity, then answer the questions below! (<http://www.webrangers.us/activities/powdermonkey/?id=19>)

What did crew members wear on their feet to prevent sparks around gunpowder? _____

What is the name of the lowest deck on a ship? _____



Memorable People of the Chesapeake Campaign



Lt. Colonel **GEORGE ARMISTEAD** was the artillery officer that ordered “a flag so large that the British would have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance.” It was this 42-feet by 30-feet, fifteen-star, fifteen-stripe flag that raised over the ramparts of Fort McHenry in Baltimore harbor following a 25-hour British naval bombardment.



JOSHUA BARNEY was the commander of a flotilla of barges and gunboats to defend the Chesapeake Bay against an anticipated British invasion. In 1814, a far superior British force eventually blockaded and destroyed the Chesapeake flotilla. But Barney’s loss of his vessels did not deter him; as the British invaders marched toward Washington, his men confronted the British in Bladensburg, Maryland. Although the seasoned British regulars eventually overwhelmed the Americans, Joshua Barney’s men stood longer than the American regulars and militia.

WILLIAM BEANES was a prominent Maryland doctor, taken prisoner by the British in 1814. Francis Scott Key was sent to negotiate his release.



CHARLES BALL was the third generation of an enslaved family in Calvert County, Maryland. After declaring himself a free man, Ball enlisted under Commodore Joshua Barney in 1813 and served as seaman and cook for the Chesapeake Flotilla. He later helped to sink the flotilla to keep it out of British hands.



PAUL JENNINGS was one of James Madison's slaves. He helped Dolley Madison save government documents and Gilbert Stuart's portrait of George Washington as the British prepared to burn Washington.

DOLLEY MADISON was the First Lady of the United States and is credited with saving an important portrait of George Washington when the British burned the White House.



JAMES MADISON was President of the United States. He asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain on June 1, 1812.



MARY PICKERSGILL made the flag for Fort McHenry in 1813. It was delivered to the Fort on August 19, 1813; the night of the Battle of Baltimore. There was a storm that evening with rain showers and low clouds. The Flag flown at Fort McHenry that night was a smaller storm flag. The flag that Francis Scott Key saw at dawn was the large Flag made by Mary Pickersgill.

ROBERT ROSS was a British Major General. He personally led the British troops ashore to attack the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg. Ross was responsible for the burning of the United States Capitol and the White House. On route to what would be the Battle of North Point, the British encountered American skirmishers and Ross rode forward to personally direct his troops. An American sniper shot him through the right arm into the chest. Ross died while being transported back to the fleet.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY was an attorney and opposed the War of 1812 against Great Britain. However, when the British Navy brought the war to the Chesapeake Bay region, Key joined the District of Columbia volunteer militia. In 1814, Key was enlisted to undertake a mission to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, taken prisoner by the British army. Key met with British officers to help secure the release of Dr. Beanes, and witnessed the combined land and sea assault on the city of Baltimore. To celebrate the successful defense of Fort McHenry, he wrote words that would be remembered as "The Star-Spangled Banner" and become our National Anthem.

Photo credits: George Armistead (Museum Department, Maryland Historical Society, CA. 684.); Joshua Barney (Maryland Historical Society); Francis Scott Key (Special Collections, Maryland Historical Society, Z24.1255.)



Vocabulary

Advance: Move ahead, progress.

Artillery: Mounted firearms serviced by a crew; a branch of an army that is armed with artillery.

Blockade: The isolating of a port by ships and troops to prevent entrance or exit.

Campaign: a series of events in politics or in military operations, taking place over a period of time intended to achieve a specific objective.

Cargo: The load of goods carried by a ship.

Draft: The depth a loaded ship is immersed; for example, a ship with a seven-foot draft needs to be in at least seven feet of water or else it will run aground.

Embargo: An order prohibiting trade with another country.

Feint: a deceptive move intended to disguise what is really intended

Flotilla: A fleet of ships or boats; specifically a navy organizational unit consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships.

Free Trade: Exchange of goods and services without barriers of trade.

Impressment: The act of seizing for public use or of impressing into public service.

Militia: A part of the organized armed forces of a country liable to be called on only in emergency or a body of citizens organized for military service.

National Anthem: The song which represents a particular state or nation.

National treasure: A person, place or thing revered by a nation.

Patriotic: Feeling love for and loyalty to your country.

Press gangs: A company of men under an officer detailed to seize men and put them into military or naval service.

Privateer: An armed private ship licensed to attack enemy shipping or a sailor on such a ship.

Port: A town having a harbor for ships.

Schooner: A sailing vessel having two or more masts and fore and aft sails (sails in the front and back).

Shipwright: A carpenter skilled in ship construction and repair.

Skirmish: a brief fight between two armed groups, sometimes part of a larger battle.

Tariff: A list or system of duties imposed by a government on imported or exported goods.

Trade: To exchange or purchase resources, goods, or services.

Treaty: A formal agreement between two or more parties.

Vessels: Watercraft larger than a row boat.



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:
