

Independence National Historical Park Junior Ranger Activity Book



Welcome to Independence National Historical Park!

- Explore Independence National Historical Park and learn about the founding of our nation.
- Hear park rangers tell the stories about Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell.
- Complete fun activities in the booklet and become a Junior Ranger.
- Share your stories with friends and family when you return home.

How to become a Junior Ranger:

1. Ages 5-7, do 5 or more activities.
Ages 8 and over, do 8 or more activities.

Easier activities
have this symbol:



Harder activities
have this symbol:



2. Attend at least one ranger guided tour or activity. Check at the Independence Visitor Center for times, locations, and free tickets.
3. Take your booklet to Independence National Park Museum Shop and Bookstore at 316 Chestnut Street for your reward.

A voice from the past



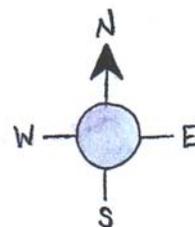
Good Day! My name is Mattie. Life in the late 1700s is very exciting – many things are happening. Let me help show you around. Did you know that Philadelphia is the birthplace of the United States? The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed here.

Junior Ranger Map



LEGEND

VISITOR CENTER	INDEPENDENCE HALL	FRANKLIN COURT
LIBERTY BELL	GREAT ESSENTIALS	TODD AND B. WHITE'S HOUSES
CONGRESS HALL	SECOND BANK	NATIONAL PARKS MUSEUM SHOP





1. Liberty Bell Center



The State House Bell, later called the Liberty Bell, is more than a cracked bell that no longer rings. It is a symbol of liberty. Though silent, it still calls people from all over the world with a message of freedom and liberty.

1. Unscramble the message. Look for clues on the Liberty Bell.

ICPRAOLM

YELIRTB

TURHUGHOTO

LAL

HET

ANLD

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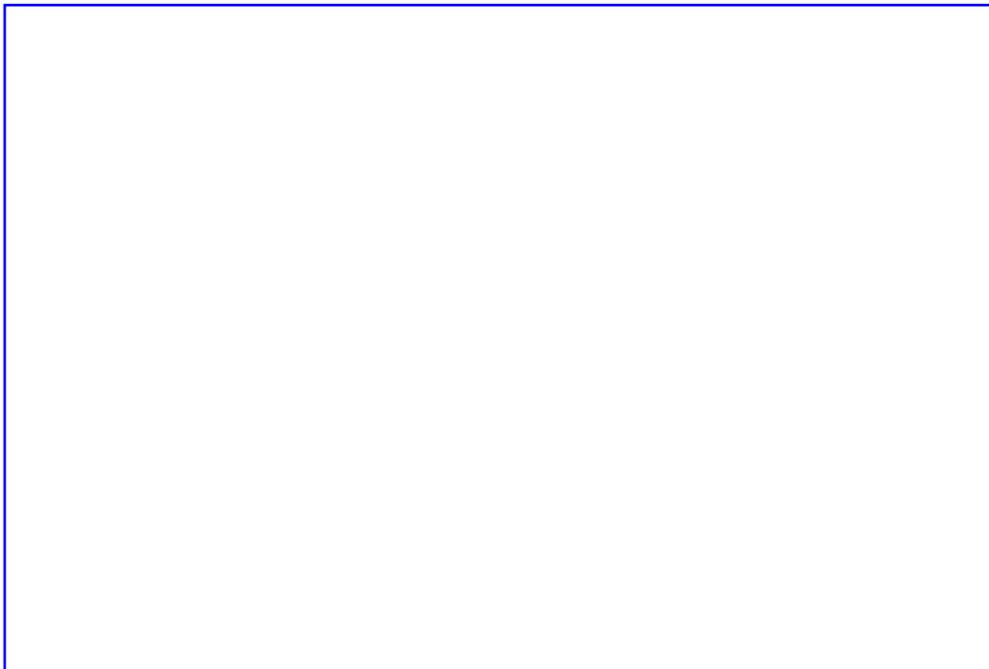
LAL

ETH

BHINAISTANT

FETREOH

2. Draw the Liberty Bell.



A voice from the past



We often hear the State House Bell ring to call the law makers to work. Some times it rings all day to celebrate special occasions, such as the King's birthday. My cousin Isaac says that the bell is so loud that he can hear it all the way in the country!



2. Independence Hall



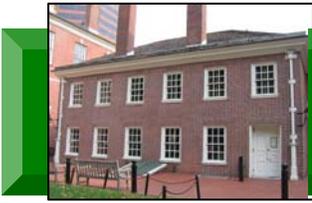
The Assembly Room

1. Circle the “Rising Sun” chair.
Who sat here during the Constitutional Convention in 1787?
2. *How many tables are there for the delegates? _____*
Why that number?
3. *Name three things you see on the tables.*
4. *What two important documents were signed here?*

A voice from the past



I wasn't allowed in this room, but I heard that Mr. Jefferson spent over two weeks perfecting the Declaration of Independence. The Continental Congress made a lot of changes, and Mr. Jefferson was upset. Mr. Franklin tried to cheer up Mr. Jefferson with a funny story. I heard that Mr. Jefferson didn't even smile.

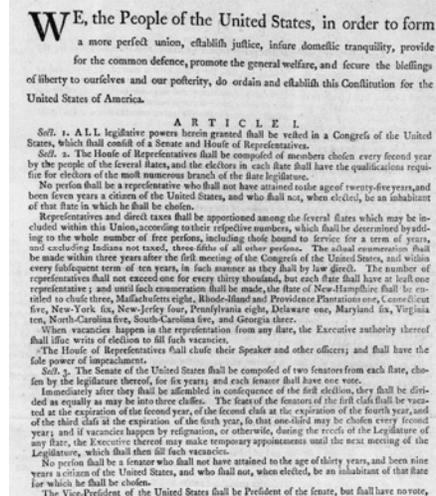
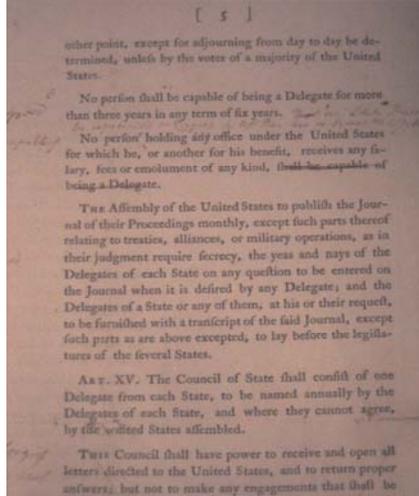


3. Great Essentials



The National Park Service preserves historical places, objects, and documents. *Explore the Great Essentials exhibit.*

This room was especially built to help preserve three important documents. *Label the three documents on display below.*



Three horizontal lines for labeling the documents.

In light and air, old paper fades and falls apart. To prevent this, the pages of these documents are turned or removed every sixth months. *What replaces the Declaration of Independence when it is not on display?*

Ask a park ranger what other ways we preserve the documents and name one.

A voice from the past



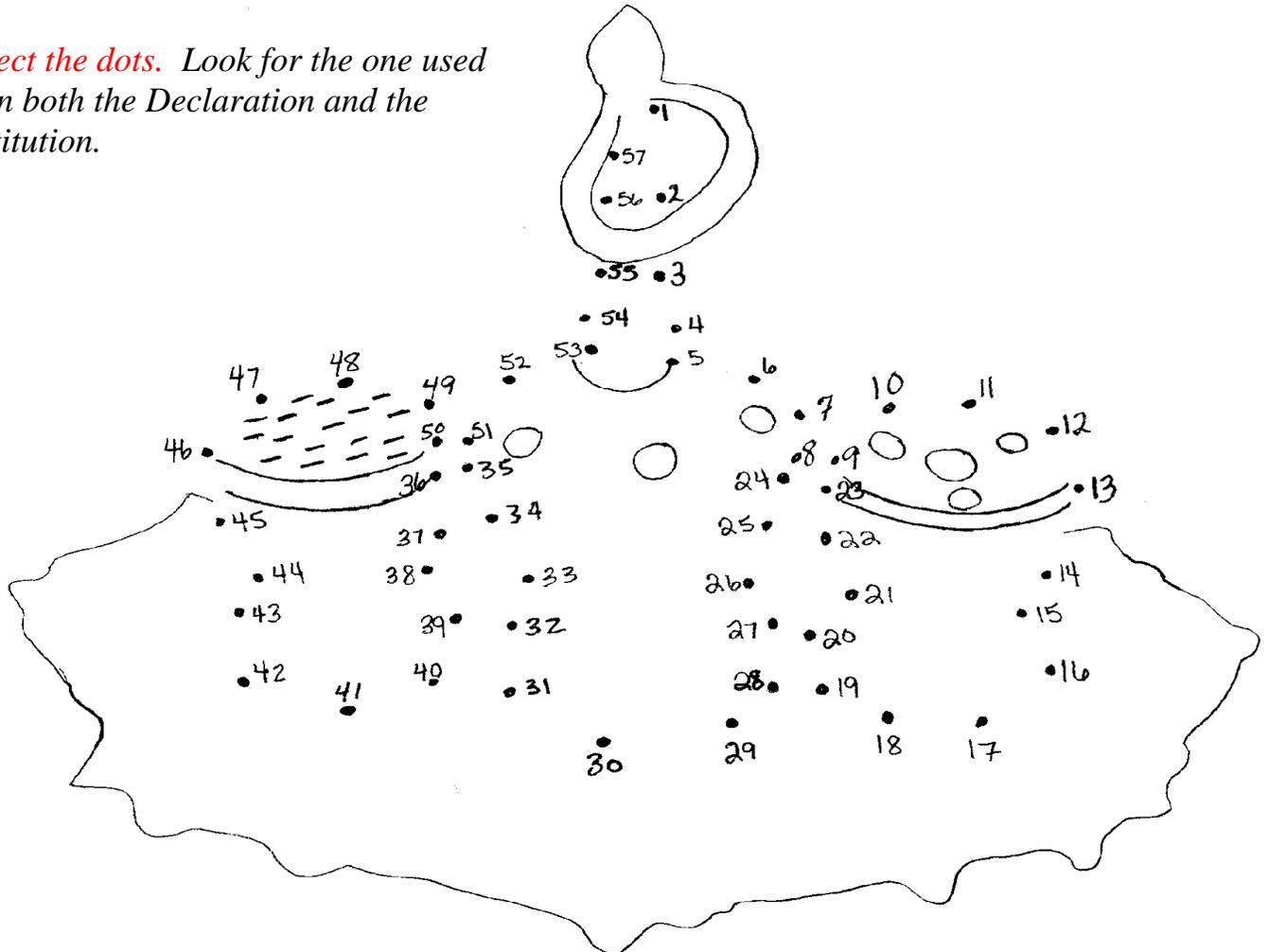
I heard shouts of “huzzah” from behind the State House on July 8th. That was the day the Declaration of Independence was read in public. I wish I could have been there, but my parents wouldn’t let me go. They don’t want to break ties with Great Britain and were afraid that fights would break out.



4. Great Essentials



Connect the dots. Look for the one used to sign both the Declaration and the Constitution.



A voice from the past



I practice my school lessons using a slate board and chalk. When I grow up, I will write with a quill pen and paper.

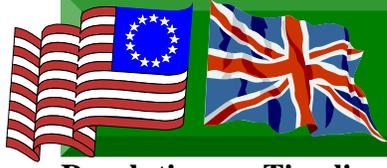
Try this at Home – Quill Pen

Materials: Drinking straw, scissors, Kool-Aid®, small cup, tape, construction paper, teaspoon

Procedure:

1. With an adult's help, cut the straw at an angle so that it comes to a point.
2. Cut the construction paper like a feather and tape the paper to the straw.
3. Pour Kool-Aid® mix into a small cup and add no more than a teaspoon of water. Stir until combined.
4. Write with your new pen on paper. Allow the ink to dry before you move your document.

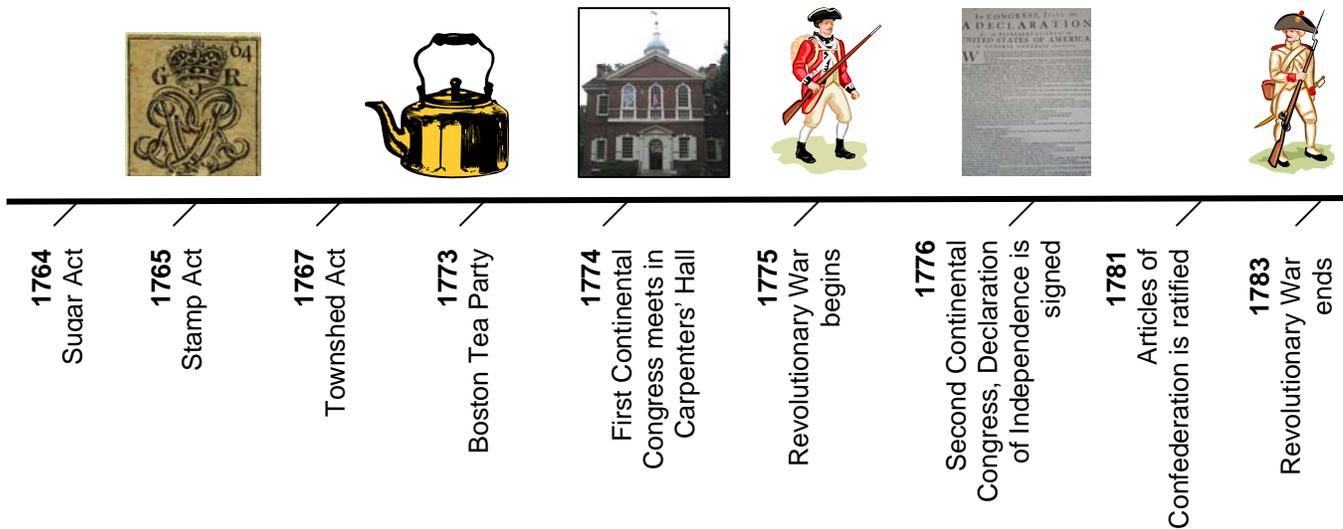




5. Loyalists and Patriots



Revolutionary Timeline

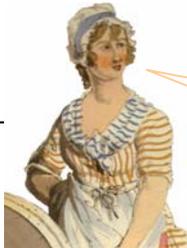


Independence wasn't for everyone. Patriots wanted independence. Loyalists wanted to continue ties with England. *Put an "L" next to the Loyalists and a "P" next to the Patriots.*

"I have money saved in England's banks. I might lose it all if we go to war."



"I am afraid that my son will go off to war."



"England is our home country and has provided a wonderful opportunity for a new life in America. People in England pay taxes. Why shouldn't we?"



"Without Britain, I don't think we can protect ourselves. America has very little money and no army."



"No taxation without representation!"



"Perhaps I can gain my freedom by joining the British army."





6. Congress Hall



1787
U.S. Constitution is signed

1789
George Washington is elected president

1790
Capital moves to Philadelphia

1791
Bill of Rights is ratified, Vermont becomes a state

1792
Kentucky becomes a state

1794
Congress establishes a Navy

1796
John Adams is elected president, Tennessee becomes a state

1800
Capital moves to Washington, D.C.

Use the timeline to order the following events. The first one has been done for you.

_____ John Adams is elected president.

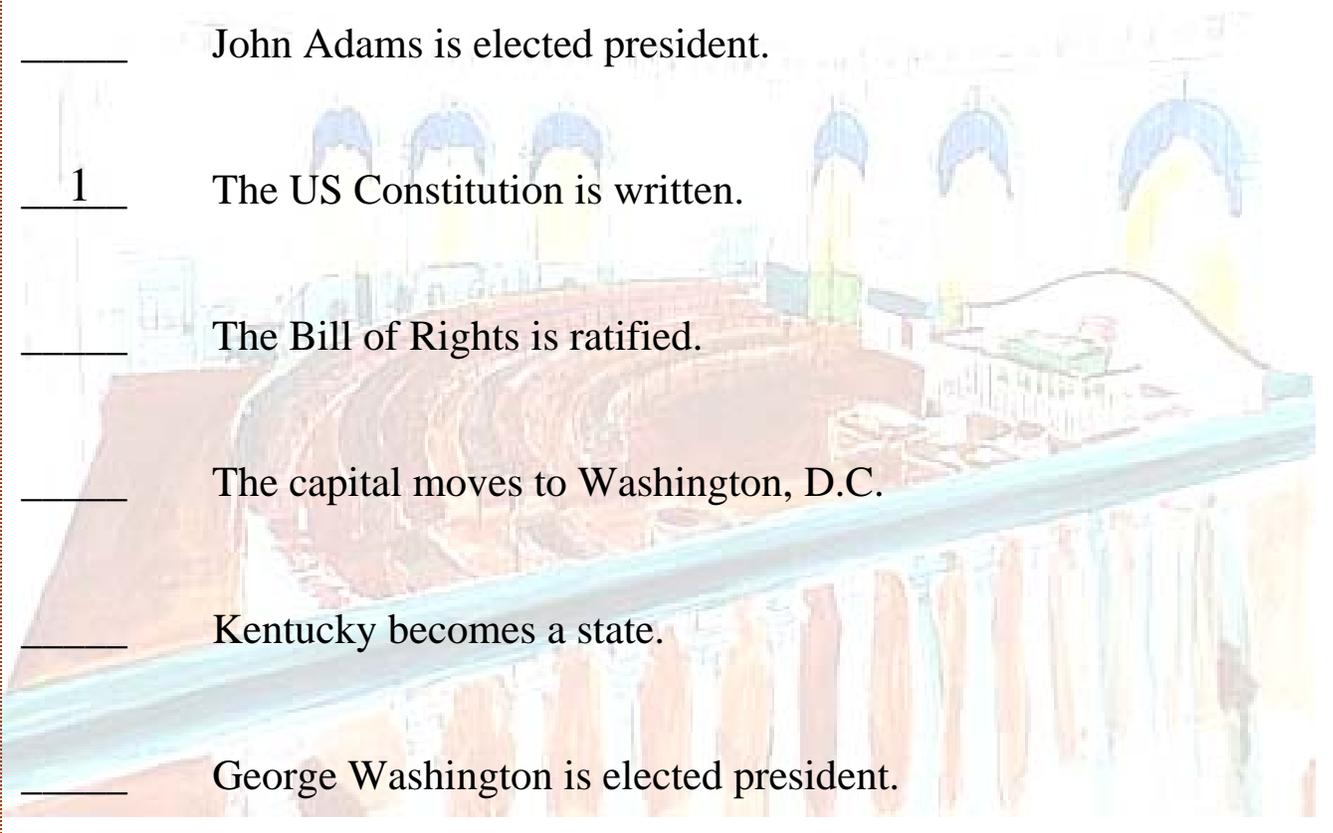
1 _____ The US Constitution is written.

_____ The Bill of Rights is ratified.

_____ The capital moves to Washington, D.C.

_____ Kentucky becomes a state.

_____ George Washington is elected president.





7. Todd and White Homes



See if you can find the following 18th century items in the Todd and Bishop White homes. *When you find an item, put an X through the box. Find four in a row to get a Bingo.* You do not have to visit both homes to win.



Fire buckets



Privy



Slate and pencil



Mouse trap



Argon Lamp



Nursing bottle



Desk top



Coffee grinder



Pigeonholed shelf



Bellows



Bird cage



Bubble pipe



Playing cards



Pipe tongs



Pianoforte



Miniature tea set



8. Second Bank



These people walked through the streets of Philadelphia when it was the nation's capital.
Find their portraits in the main room of the Portrait Gallery and write their names.



This man wrote the Declaration of Independence and later became president. Who is he?



This man helped the British during the American Revolution. He also met with President Washington. Who is he?



This lady was very friendly and often wore plain clothing. She was not from Philadelphia, but knew many people there. Who is she?



This man spent a lot of time around the Pennsylvania State House. He was a very important politician. Who is he?



9. Printing Office



Benjamin Franklin was apprenticed to his brother at the age of twelve. From his brother, Benjamin learned how to print and set type. The skills he learned made Benjamin rich when he later opened his own printing shop. *Learn the steps of printing and number each step. The first one has been done for you.*



Take paper off press and hang to dry.



Put ink on type.



Place paper on frame.



Pull lever twice.

1



Set each letter on composing stick.



Roll frame into the press.

A voice from the past



I am apprenticed to a milliner and am learning to make all sorts of fancy hats. I've learned how to make men's caps and shirts too. My mistress gives me two meals a day and a place to sleep. Sometimes, she lets me make my own hats with leftover materials.



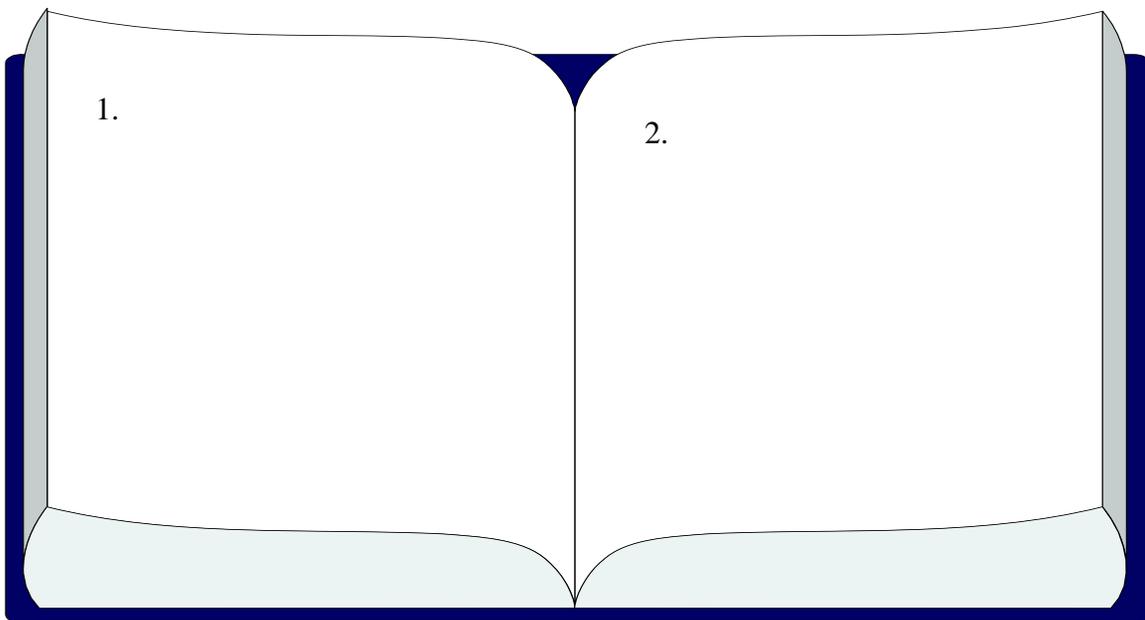
10. Printing Office



Every year, Benjamin Franklin published a new *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Inside, you could find important dates, weather forecasts, and funny sayings like these:

- * “Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.”
- * “Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing.”
- * “Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead.”
- * “A true friend is the best possession.”

Create two of your own sayings.



To keep people from making fake money, printers like Benjamin Franklin put a leaf imprint on official money. A leaf imprint is like a fingerprint – no two are alike.

Try this at Home – Colonial Money

Materials:

scissors, white copy paper, crayons, leaf

Procedure:

1. With an adult's help, cut paper into a square or rectangle.
2. Decorate the paper any way you want – make sure you write how much the paper money is worth!
3. Place a leaf behind paper. Use the crayon to color on the paper over the leaf so that it leaves an imprint.





11. A "maze"ing Inventions



Help Doctor Franklin find his way home to Franklin Court for glass armonica practice. Use his inventions and improvements to avoid danger.



The maze consists of several interconnected paths. The objects within the paths are:

- A street lamp (top left path)
- A lightning rod on a brick wall (top middle path)
- A map of the United States with a lightning bolt and the year 1752 (top right path)
- A small house (middle left path)
- A pair of glasses (middle right path)
- A pair of blue flippers (bottom right path)
- A glass armonica (bottom middle path)
- A red 'no' symbol over a grid with a red 'X' (center path)



12. Magical Numbers



During long debates, Benjamin Franklin passed the time by making Magic Squares. *Use each number only once. Each line (up-down, left-right, and diagonal) add up to the same number. The first one has been done for you. Try the second.*

Numbers to use:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
16

Rows add to 34

15	10	5	4
6	3	16	9
12	13	2	7
1	8	11	14

Numbers to use:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Rows add to 15

8		
		2

A voice from the past



Yesterday, I heard the strangest sounds coming from Dr. Franklin's house. At first I thought it might be angels singing, so I looked through the window. It was Dr. Franklin playing his latest invention, the glass armonica.

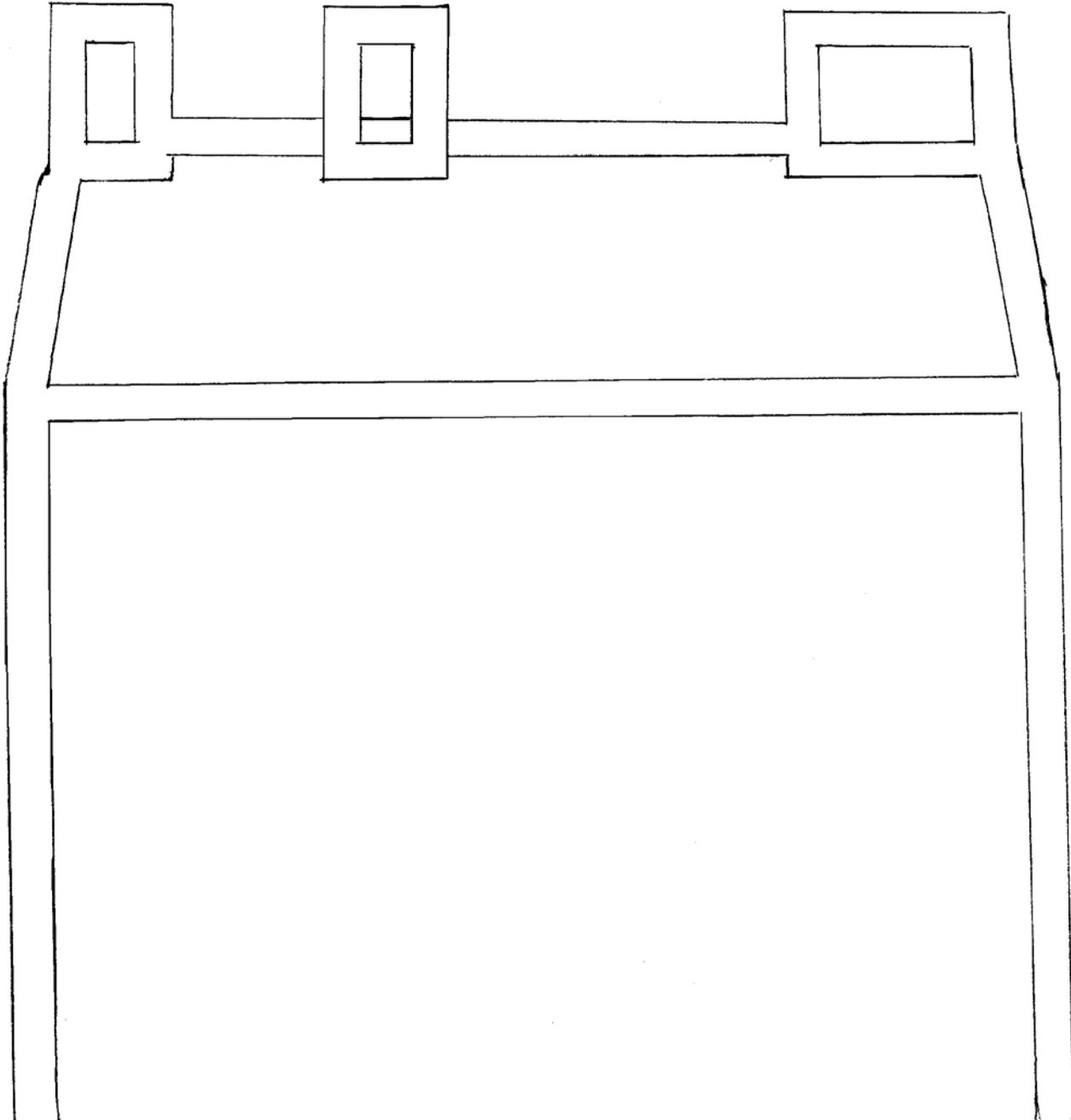




13. Franklin Court



Imagine what Franklin's house looked like. It had three stories with a garret (a small attic). Since it was built before light bulbs and electric heating, it probably had lots of windows and a couple of chimneys. *Draw what you think Franklin's house looked like. Be sure to include Dr. Franklin somewhere!*

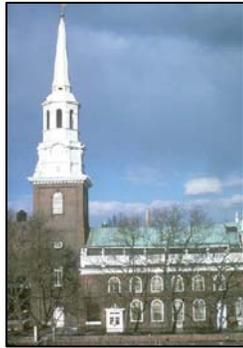




14. Historic Houses of Worship



Match each historic house of worship with its name and description. If you can't visit them all, use the displays at the Visitor Center across from the information desk to help you.



Christ Church was the first church to break away from the Church of England. It was visited by Ben Franklin and George Washington. It is located at 2nd and Market Street.

Mother Bethel was founded by Richard Allen in 1794 and became the first African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is located at 6th and Lombard Street.



Free Quaker Meeting House was built by a group of Quakers who supported the Patriots in the Revolutionary War. It is located at 5th and Arch Street.

St. Joseph's Church was the first Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia. It is located at 4th and Walnut Street.



Gloria Dei is the oldest church in Pennsylvania. It was built by the Swedish Lutheran settlers and is located at Columbus Boulevard and Christian Street.

Mikveh Israel is a Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia which was founded in 1740. It is located on 4th Street between Market and Arch.

A voice from the past



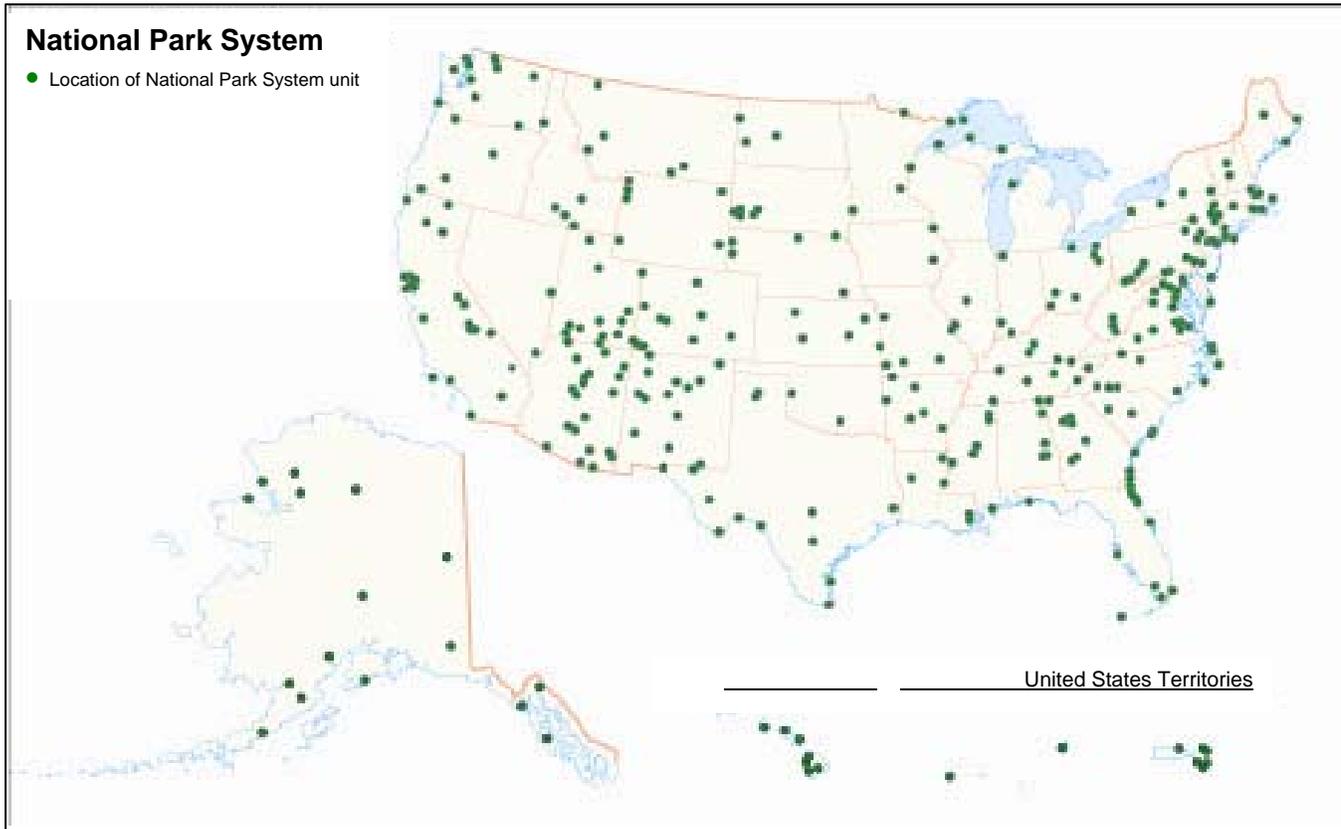
Pennsylvania is known for "religious tolerance," meaning that people come here from different places to practice their religions. My family are Quakers. We believe in peace and plainness.



15. Protecting Our History



The National Park Service protects historical resources as well as natural landscapes. It protects trails, lakeshores, forests, as well as battlefields, cemeteries, and historical buildings. This map shows the locations of National Parks in the United States.



1. Draw an X where you live.

2. Circle the National Park site closest to your home.

3. Why do you think National Parks are important?

Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Junior Ranger Certificate of Achievement

Junior Ranger Pledge:

I promise to protect and explore my National Parks – both natural and historical. I also promise to tell my family and friends about my experiences at Independence National Historical Park.

Junior Ranger Signature

Age

Park Ranger Signature

Date

This Junior Ranger booklet was created through the partnership of the National Park Service (NPS), the National Park Foundation (NPF), and the Student Conservation Association (SCA) and was made possible through the generous support of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc., a National Corporate Partner of the National Park Foundation. To learn more about the online Junior Ranger program, visit www.nps.gov/webrangers.



Independence Park Institute

The Independence Park Institute (IPI) offers hands-on interactive education programs for school groups, and for learners of all ages. Contact us for more information about program offerings or to reserve a program for your group. Want to learn about education programs at Independence National Historical Park?

Check Out www.independenceparkinstitute.com or Call (215) 597-2760.