



Monocacy

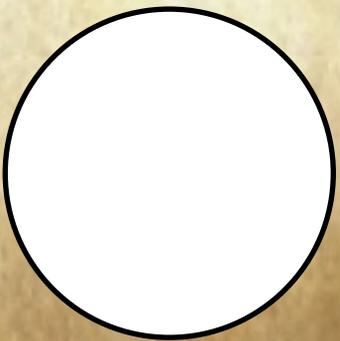
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Junior Ranger Program



Congratulations

THIS CERTIFIES THAT



HAS SUCCESSFULLY FULFILLED ALL THE REQUIREMENTS OF
BECOMING A JUNIOR RANGER AND IS HEREBY AWARDED THE
TITLE OF MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD JUNIOR
RANGER

Park Ranger Signature



Welcome to Monocacy National Battlefield!

On July 9, 1864, 6,600 Union soldiers led by General Lew Wallace fought 15,000 soldiers commanded by General Jubal Early. While Confederates won the Battle of Monocacy, Union soldiers bought time to reinforce Washington D.C. and defend the nation's capital. The Battle of Monocacy would go down in history as the "Battle that saved Washington."

By taking the challenge to become a Junior Ranger, you will better understand the Battle of Monocacy, the historic landscape on which the battle was fought, and the lives of the soldiers and civilians during the Civil War.

Getting Started

To become a Junior Ranger and earn your Junior Ranger Badge, complete **ANY FIVE (5)** activities in this booklet.

Complete **ANY TEN (10)** activities to earn the Junior Ranger patch.

Complete **ALL FIFTEEN (15)** activities to earn the Explorer Ranger pin.

When completed, turn in your booklet to the front desk at the Monocacy National Battlefield Visitor Center.

Helpful Hint: If you get stuck, ask a ranger or volunteer for help!

Glossary

Officer—soldier in command of others (i.e. General, Lieutenant, Captain)

Picket—soldiers put on guard in front of the main force

Private—lowest rank for a soldier

Reinforcements—new soldiers deployed to the battle that were initially held back

Regiment—infantry unit made up of between 1,000 and 1,500 men; generally organized by state (i.e. the 14th New Jersey Regiment)

Rifle/Rifle-Musket—weapon fired from the shoulder with grooves inside of the barrel that made it more accurate than a musket; most common weapon of the Civil War

Rifle Pit—holes dug into the earth to protect soldiers from enemy fire; also called a foxhole

Secession/Secede—formally leaving the United States

Sergeant—highest ranking soldier who is not an officer

Slave—a person or people owned by another person; often people of African descent

Slave holding—a group of slaves owned by one person or family

South/Southern—group of states and people that rebelled against the United States government; also called Rebels or Confederates

State's Rights—belief that individual states had rights that could not be violated by the United States government

Theater—region where the Civil War was fought (i.e. the Eastern Theater)

Volunteer—someone who joined the military because they wanted to do so and was not forced to join

Glossary

Army—the largest organizational group of soldiers; Union armies tended to be named after rivers (i.e. Army of the Potomac) while Confederate armies were named after states or regions (i.e. Army of Northern Virginia)

Artillery—cannon and the soldiers that fire the cannons

Battery—small artillery unit, equivalent to a company of infantry

Battlefield—place where a battle was fought

B&O Railroad—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; railroad that owned Monocacy Junction and alerted the Union to Early's march on Washington

Border States—slave states that did not secede from the Union; they are Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware

Campaign—series of military operations in one area at one time (i.e. the Maryland Campaign)

Casualty—a soldier that was killed, wounded, or missing due to a battle

Cavalry—soldiers on horseback

Department—region and/or states controlled by an officer (i.e. Department of Missouri)

Federal—thing that is owned to the United States government

Infantry—soldiers who fought on foot

Junction—location where two or more railroads meet

Middle Department—administrative military district composed of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and middle Maryland

Musket—weapon fired from the shoulder

North/Northern—states and people remaining loyal to the United States government; also called Union, Yankee, or Federal

The National Park Service

What is the National Park Service? It's a federal agency responsible for protecting and caring for over 400 parks, monuments, battlefields, historic sites, recreation areas, lakeshores, seashores, and scenic rivers and trails. You know that you are in a National Park unit when you see this symbol:



This icon symbolizes all of the things the National Park Service cares for. What does each symbol mean to **you**?

Bison _____

Sequoia Tree _____

Mountain _____

Water _____

Arrowhead _____

Leave No Trace

The National Park Service cares for some of the nation's most important natural and cultural resources. While Monocacy National Battlefield is preserved for the Civil War battle that occurred here, the environment is important to the park as well.

Look at the list of actions below and circle the ones you should **not** do when exploring the battlefield. Learn more about outdoor ethics at the *Leave No Trace* website: <http://lnt.org>



Explore nature by walking the trails

Feed the hungry-looking squirrels

Take pictures of the battlefield

Share your experiences with others

Walk across the field to pet the cows

Be very noisy when exploring the battlefield

Be prepared for the weather

Hunt on park property

Dig on the battlefield looking for relics

Keep your pet(s) on a leash

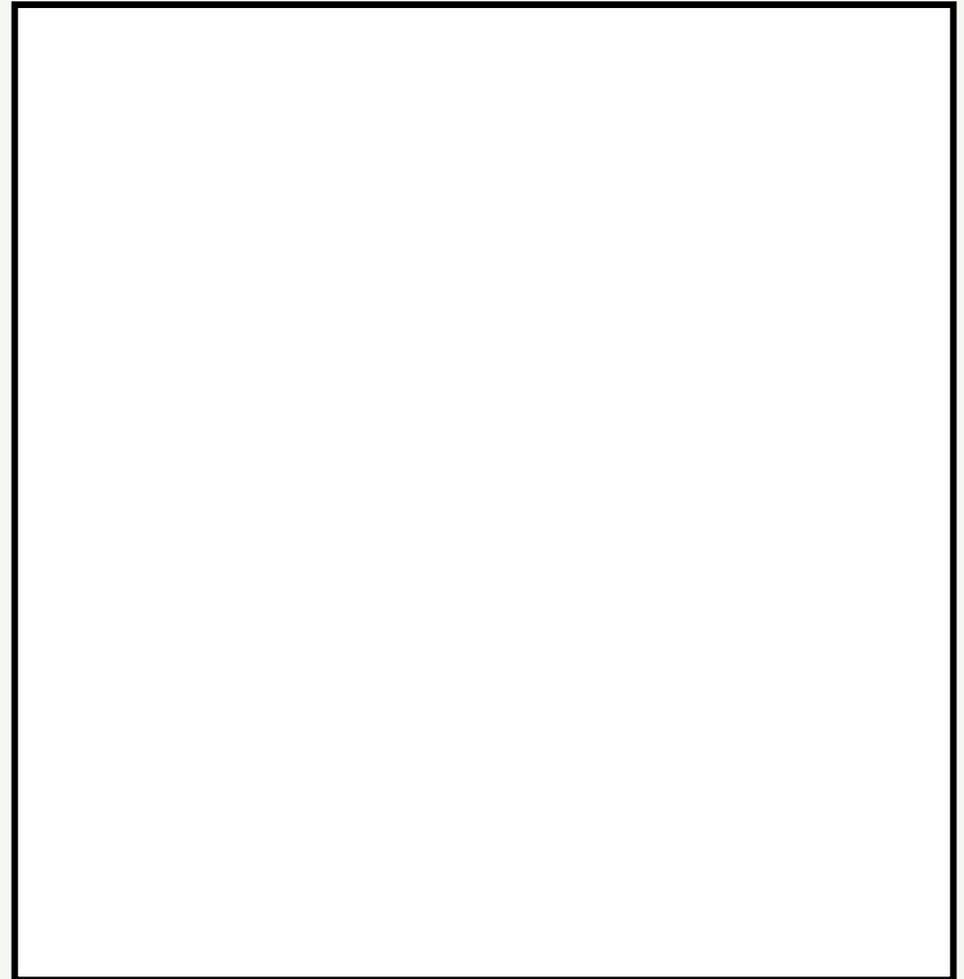
Build a campfire on the battlefield

Throw trash onto the ground

Carve your name into a tree

Monuments on the Battlefield

Monocacy National Battlefield has five monuments that commemorate the sacrifice of soldiers and the battle that occurred here in 1864. You have been given the job of designing a new monument for the battlefield. In the box below, draw your new monument and explain what it represents.



My monument represents:

Letters Home

Many Civil War soldiers were away from home for the first time in their lives to fight in the war. Feeling homesick, soldiers wrote letters to their friends and family about the places they had been and what they saw. Imagine you are a Civil War soldier and write a letter home about your experience at Monocacy National Battlefield.

Date: _____

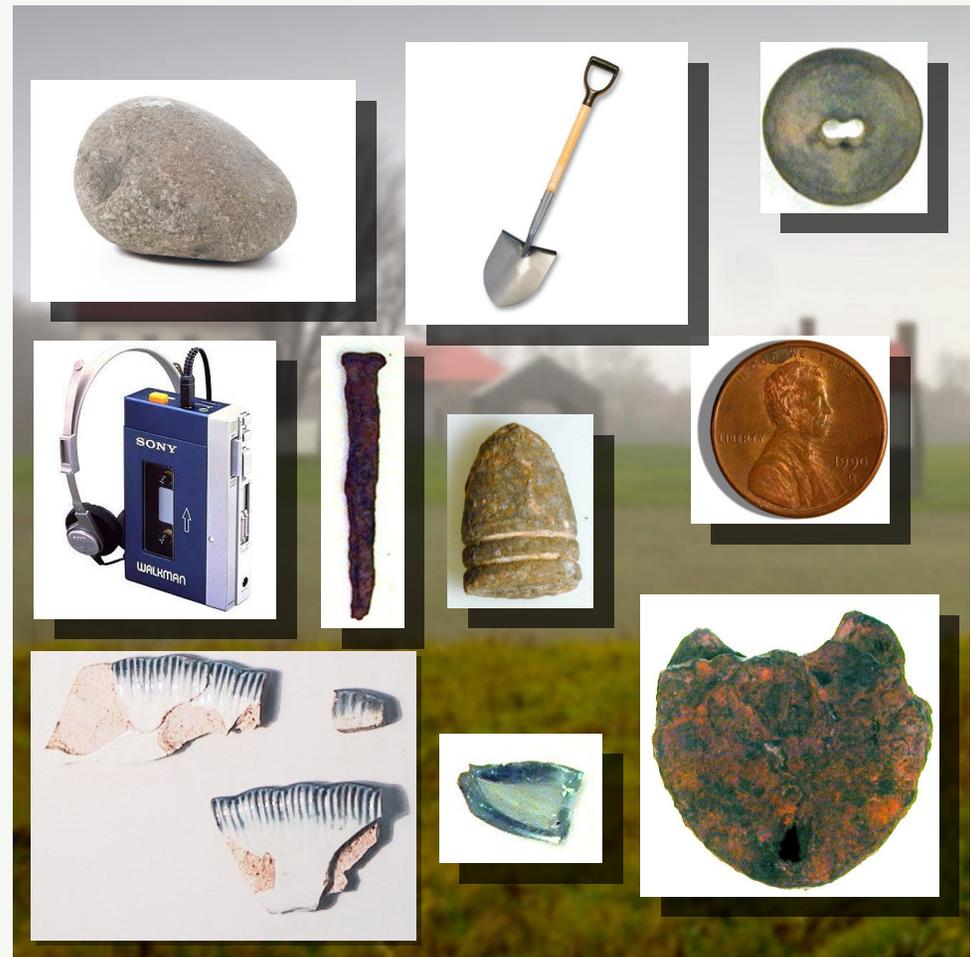
To:

Signed,

Archeology at L'Hermitage

Across the road from the Visitor Center is the Best Farm House Complex. Before the Best family lived there during the Civil War, it was owned by a French family, the Vincendieres, who called the farm L'Hermitage. The Vincendieres, like many families before the Civil War, owned slaves. In 1800, they had one of the largest enslaved populations in the state of Maryland, with 90 slaves. Archeologists excavated the slave village and found a many items that helped tell them about the people who lived there.

Circle the items that the archeologists found that might indicate about what life was like for the slaves at L'Hermitage.



The United States in 1864

Geography was important during the Civil War. If an army controlled an area, they controlled that area's rivers, lakes, roads, coasts, farms, railroads, and industry. The map below is what the United States looked like in 1864. Label each state with its correct name and circle the eleven (11) states that made up the Confederate States of America (CSA) in the word bank.

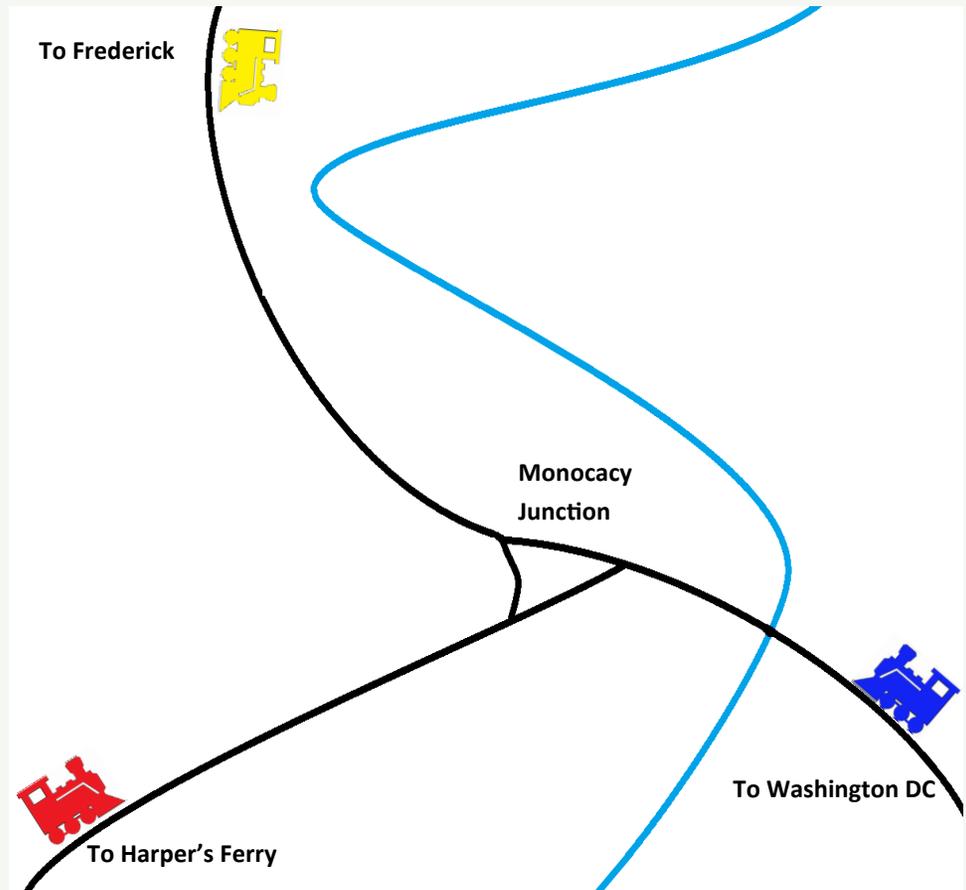


Word Bank

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| California (CA) | Alabama (AL) | Delaware (DE) | Indiana (IN) | North Carolina (NC) |
| Maine (ME) | Florida (FL) | Louisiana (LA) | New York (NY) | Massachusetts (MA) |
| Minnesota (MN) | Oregon (OR) | Rhode Island (RI) | Kansas (KS) | New Hampshire (NH) |
| Tennessee (TN) | Illinois (IL) | Virginia (VA) | Connecticut (CT) | West Virginia (WV) |
| Arkansas (AR) | Georgia (GA) | Iowa (IA) | Kentucky (KY) | Maryland (MD) |
| Michigan (MI) | Mississippi (MS) | Missouri (MO) | New Jersey (NJ) | South Carolina (SC) |
| Ohio (OH) | Texas (TX) | Vermont (VT) | Wisconsin (WI) | Pennsylvania (PA) |

Trains at Monocacy Junction

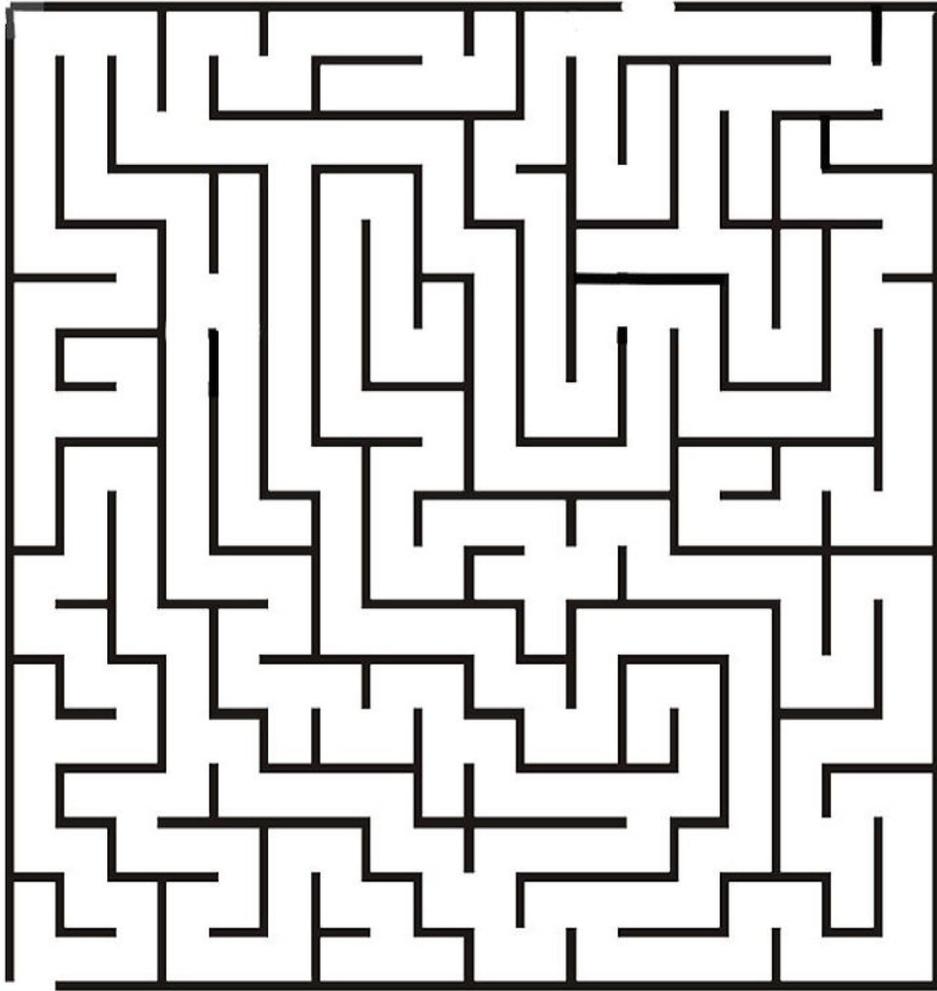
Monocacy was strategically important in large part because the railroad junction. You are the signalman at Monocacy Junction, and you have just been informed that three trains (a red train, a blue train, and a yellow train) are all waiting to use the junction. The red train is coming from Harper's Ferry and needs to go to Frederick. The blue train is coming from Washington, DC and needs to go to Harper's Ferry. The yellow train is coming from Frederick and needs to go to Washington, DC. The trains cannot pass each other. How do you get the trains to their destinations? Use arrows to show the train's direction of travel.



Escape Maze

Help! Lew Wallace has been defeated at the Battle of Monocacy and is escaping with his army. Help guide him there by drawing a line from Monocacy to Baltimore without crossing over any of the black lines.

Monocacy



Baltimore



Monocacy Bingo

Monocacy National Battlefield is full of history. Put on your detective hat and see if you can find the objects below. When you find one, put an X through the picture. When you have found five in a row, BINGO—you're done!



Monocacy Matching

Match the following pictures to the correct definition by putting each number next to each definition.



1

John Garrett _____
President of B&O Railroad - He warned the Union Army about the approaching Confederate Army



2

Lew Wallace _____
Commander of Union Forces - After the war, he wrote *Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ*



3

Jubal A. Early _____
Commander of Confederate Forces - After the war, he fled to Mexico and then Canada and founded the Southern Historical Society



4

George Davis _____
Commander of 10th Vermont - Earned a Medal of Honor for his actions during the battle



5

The United States Flag _____
This flag has 35 stars after West Virginia became a state in June of 1863



6

The 2nd Confederate National Flag _____
Known as the "Stainless Banner", it was the Confederate National flag in 1864



7

The Confederate Battle Flag _____
Known as the "Southern Cross", it has 13 stars for states claimed by the Confederacy (Missouri and Kentucky never left the Union)

Civil War Crossword

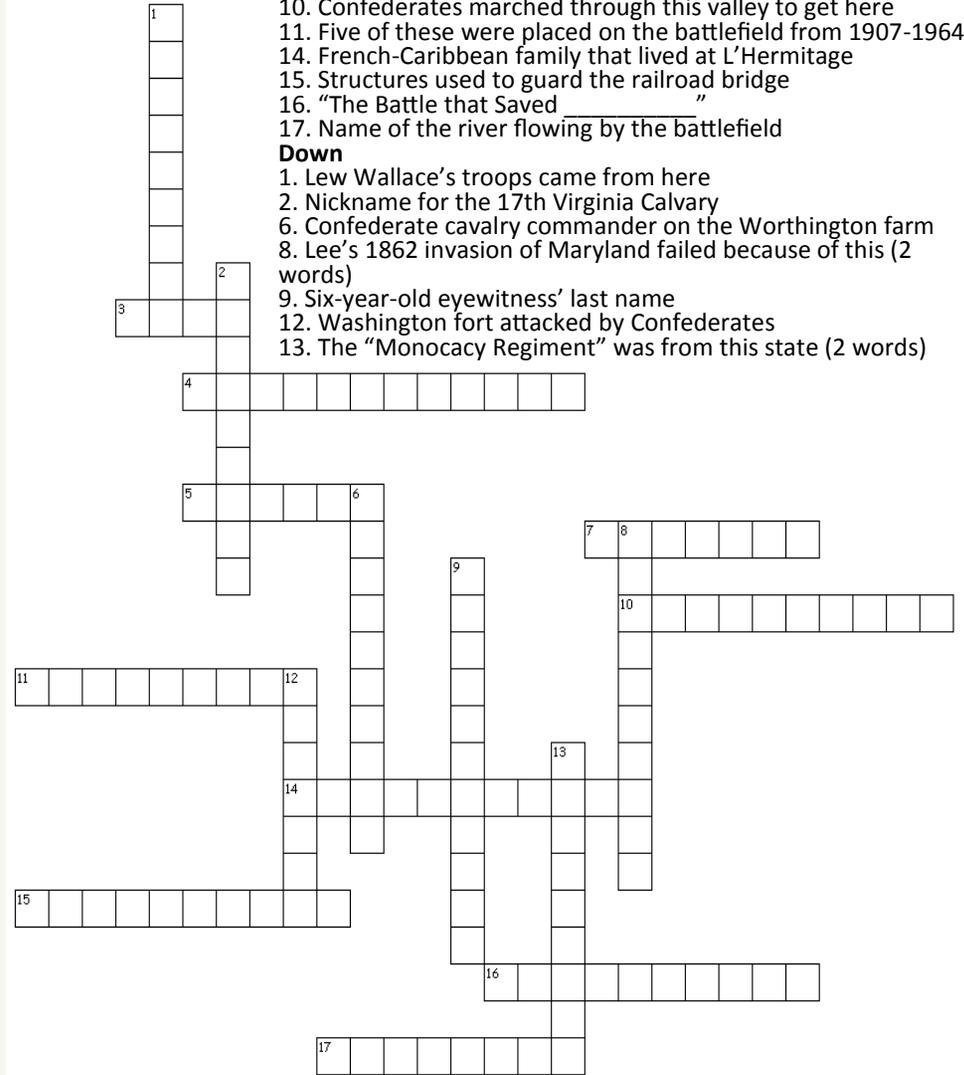
Use the clues below to find out the correct answers to the crossword puzzle. Answers can be found by searching the museum, wayside signs, and trails.

Across

- 3. Soldier's hat
- 4. Confederate troops burned this city in 1864
- 5. Pay this or burn!
- 7. 1864 Maryland Constitution ended this
- 10. Confederates marched through this valley to get here
- 11. Five of these were placed on the battlefield from 1907-1964
- 14. French-Caribbean family that lived at L'Hermitage
- 15. Structures used to guard the railroad bridge
- 16. "The Battle that Saved _____"
- 17. Name of the river flowing by the battlefield

Down

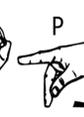
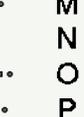
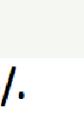
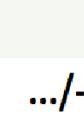
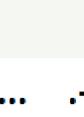
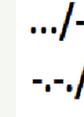
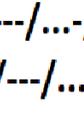
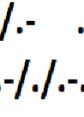
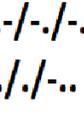
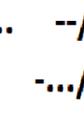
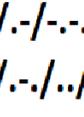
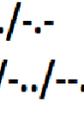
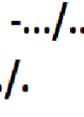
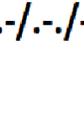
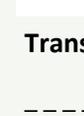
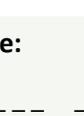
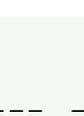
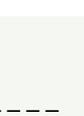
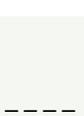
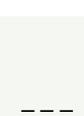
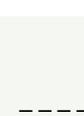
- 1. Lew Wallace's troops came from here
- 2. Nickname for the 17th Virginia Cavalry
- 6. Confederate cavalry commander on the Worthington farm
- 8. Lee's 1862 invasion of Maryland failed because of this (2 words)
- 9. Six-year-old eyewitness' last name
- 12. Washington fort attacked by Confederates
- 13. The "Monocacy Regiment" was from this state (2 words)



Civil War Secret Message

Spies were everywhere in the Civil War. It was necessary to send important messages in code so the enemy could not read them. Translate one of the two messages below to find out their secrets.

Key:

									A --	J ----	S ...	1
									B ---	K ---	T -	2
									C ---	L ---	U --	3
									D --	M --	V	4
									E .	N --	W ---	5
									F	O ---	X	6
									G ---	P	Y ----	7
									H	Q ----	Z ----	8
									I ..	R ...		9
												0

Message:

....-/...-/. ...-/-/- ...-/-...-/. ...-/-...-/.
 ...-/-...-/. ...-/-...-/- ...-/-...-/- ...-/-...-/.
 ...-/-...-/. ...-/-...-/- ...-/-...-/- ...-/-...-/.



Translated Message:

Hiking the Battlefield

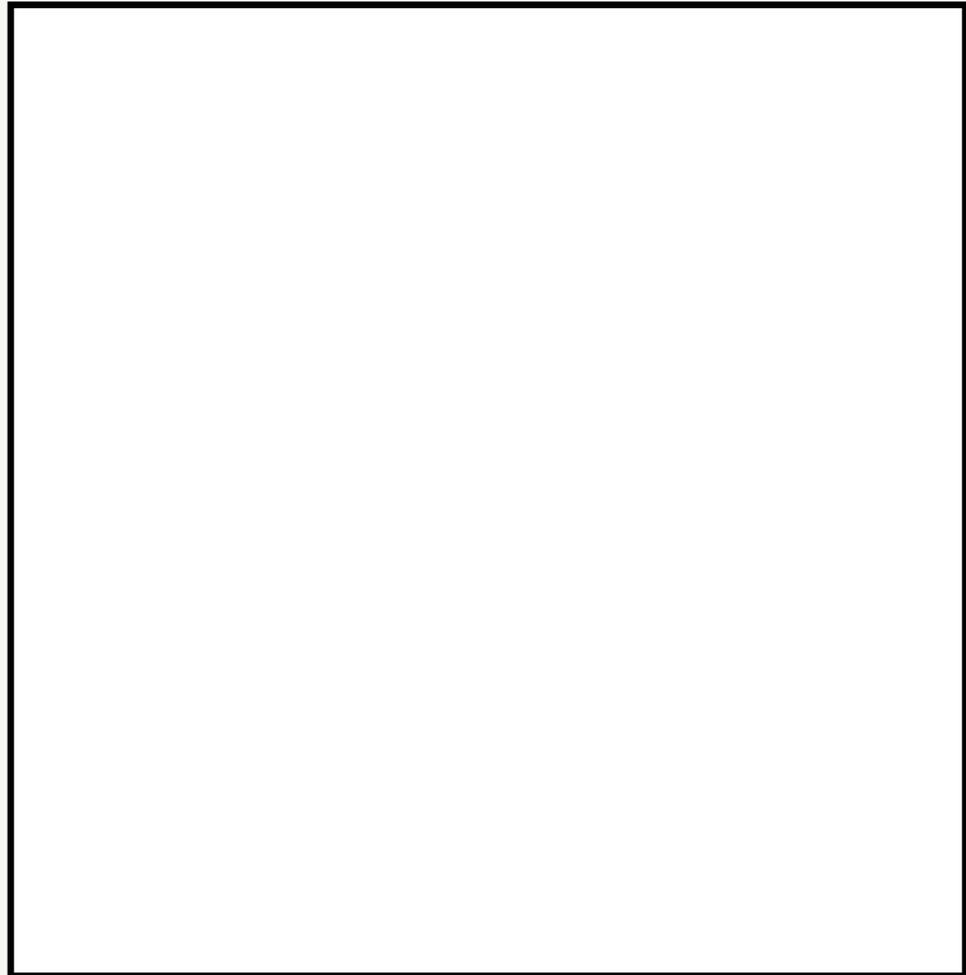
Go take a hike! Monocacy National Battlefield has six hiking trails. Take one of the following hikes and draw a picture of something you thought was interesting in the box below.

Worthington Ford Loop Trail (at Tour Stop 3) - 1.6 miles

Thomas Farm Trail (at Tour Stop 4) - 1.7 miles

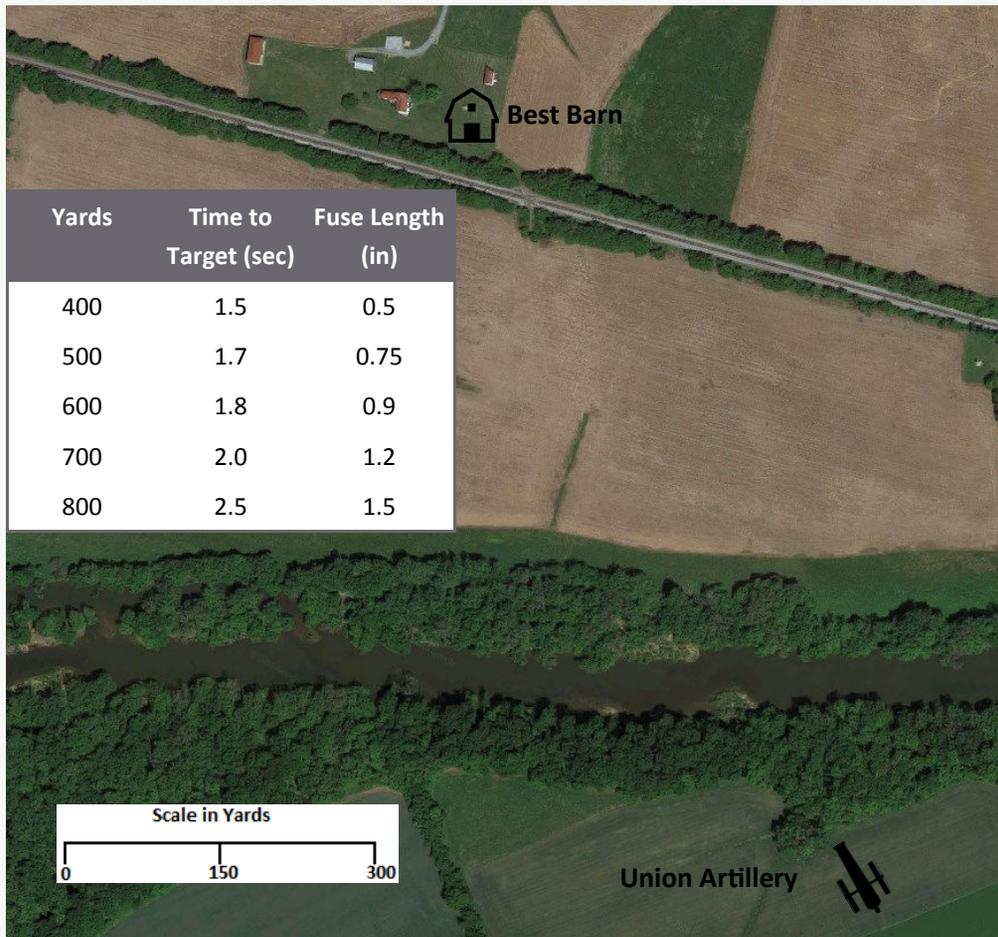
Junction Trail (at the Visitor Center) - 1 mile

Gambrill Mill Trail (at Tour Stop 5) - 0.5 miles



Map Reading

Artillery officers had to estimate distances to make sure their cannon rounds hit their targets. You are the officer in charge of a Union artillery battery with orders to fire on the Best family's barn to dislodge Confederate sharpshooters. You will be using a timed charge to destroy the barn. Use the scale in yards below to measure the distance between your artillery and the Best Barn. Next, use the chart below to find how long the fuse needs to be. How long is the fuse (in inches)? _____



Strength of a Soldier

Civil War soldiers carried their belongings with them everywhere they marched. What would you choose to take with you? Enter in the quantities of the items would carry below, multiply it by the weight, and add it so that you are carrying 50 pounds or less. Do you think you could carry your loaded pack every day for 20 miles?

Item	Weight		Quantity		Total Weight
Pants	1 lb.	X		=	lb(s).
Jacket	3 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Winter Coat	4 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Shoes	2 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Shirt	1 lb.	X		=	lb(s).
Socks (2 pair)	1 lb.	X		=	lb(s).
Canteen	4 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Blanket	3 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Cooking Gear	2 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Tent Half	12 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Lantern	3 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Writing Gear	1 lb.	X		=	lb(s).
Rations	9 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Rifle	9 lbs.	X		=	lb(s).
Ammunition	1 lb.	X		=	lb(s).
				Overall Weight	50 lbs.