



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 National Parks and Trail. There are many kinds of parks and trails –ones that teach us about 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 Chesapeake and the origin of 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 aged 6 or 7 need to complete four activities.
- Children aged 8 or 9 need to complete six activities.
- Children aged 10 and up need to do all ten activities.

How to get your Junior Ranger badge

1. Complete the activities and then send them to the address below. Don't forget to include your name and address so we know where to send your badge!
2. A Ranger will review your answers and send you your badge.
3. Please allow four weeks to receive your badge.

Mail to:

Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Junior Ranger Program
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
2400 East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393

Good luck and have FUN!

The National Park Service

Our mission is to care for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience the national heritage. Since 1916, with the help of volunteers and park partners, we are proud to safeguard these 421 places and to share their stories with visitors.

Activity 1

Color the state where you live red. Color the states you have visited blue.



Activity 2

Use the National Park Service website (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? _____

About the 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 the U.S. national anthem. The 560-miles land and water trail connects parks, sites, and landscape in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia through a network of auto routes, bike/walk tours, and water trails. The Star-Spangled Banner Trail doesn't own any land, but it does have many partner organizations that help manage the trail.

Using the Trail's website www.nps.gov/stsp, answer the following questions.

- ★ What year was the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail established?
(hint: try the "Learn about the Park" section)

- ★ The Trail is one of _____ national historic trails designated by Congress.

Looking at the Trail's brochure...

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

- ★ Name two rivers that are park of the Star-Spangled Banner Trail:

FUN FLAG FACTS

- ★ *The Star-Spangled Banner flies high over Fort McHenry 24 hours a day by special order of the White House.*
- ★ *When a star is added to the American Flag or if there is a new design, Fort McHenry is the first location to fly the new flag.*

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 region from 1812 until 1815 in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The War of 1812 had several causes. Trade was once 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 British 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 at the time. 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, visit www.nps.gov/stsp/historyculture/index.htm.

After the Treaty of Ghent end 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 American no longer had a reason to be upset. Neither side gained territory, but Americans did see some positive results. Leaders in America realized the Constitution had withstood the test of war with another country. Many Americans took a greater pride in their country and the success of the government “by the people.”

Reading Comprehension Activity

- ★ Name one cause of the War of 1812:

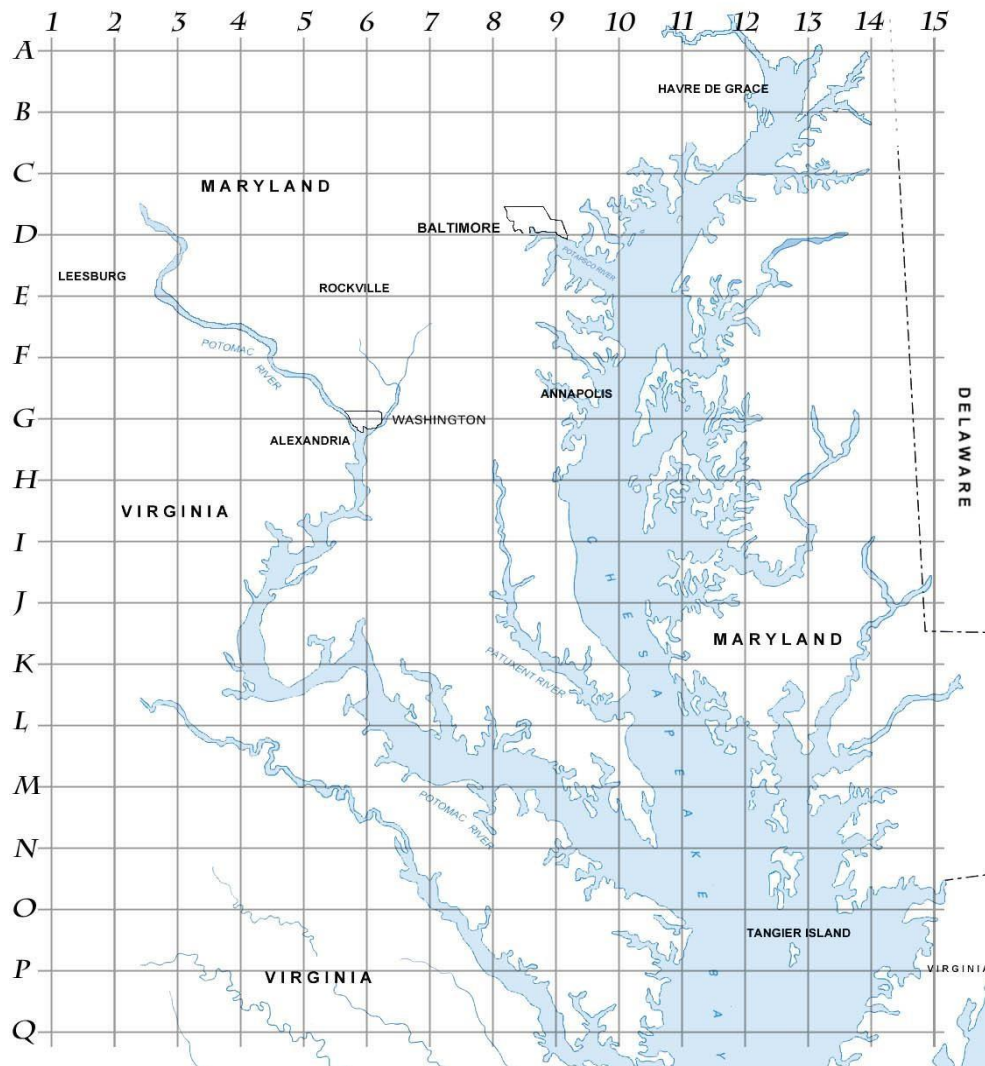
- ★ Name two places where battles took place during the War of 1812

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

British Advance and Withdraw on the Patuxent River	Diversionary Feint to Alexandria, VA	Diversionary Feint to Havre de Grace, MD	Advance up the Patapsco River and the defense of Fort McHenry
P13	P13	P13	L11
M11 (June 1, 1814)	H26 (Aug. 28- Sept. 2, 1814)	C13	E10 (Sept. 11-12, 1814)
L10 (June 8, 1814)			D9 (Sept. 13-14, 1814)
J9 (June 16, 1814)			
K9 (June 21, 1814)			
L10 (June 26, 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 the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla.

Bow – the front half of the ship

Deck – the “roof” of “floor” between levels

Hull – the watertight body of a ship

Keel – a large beam around which the hull of the 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

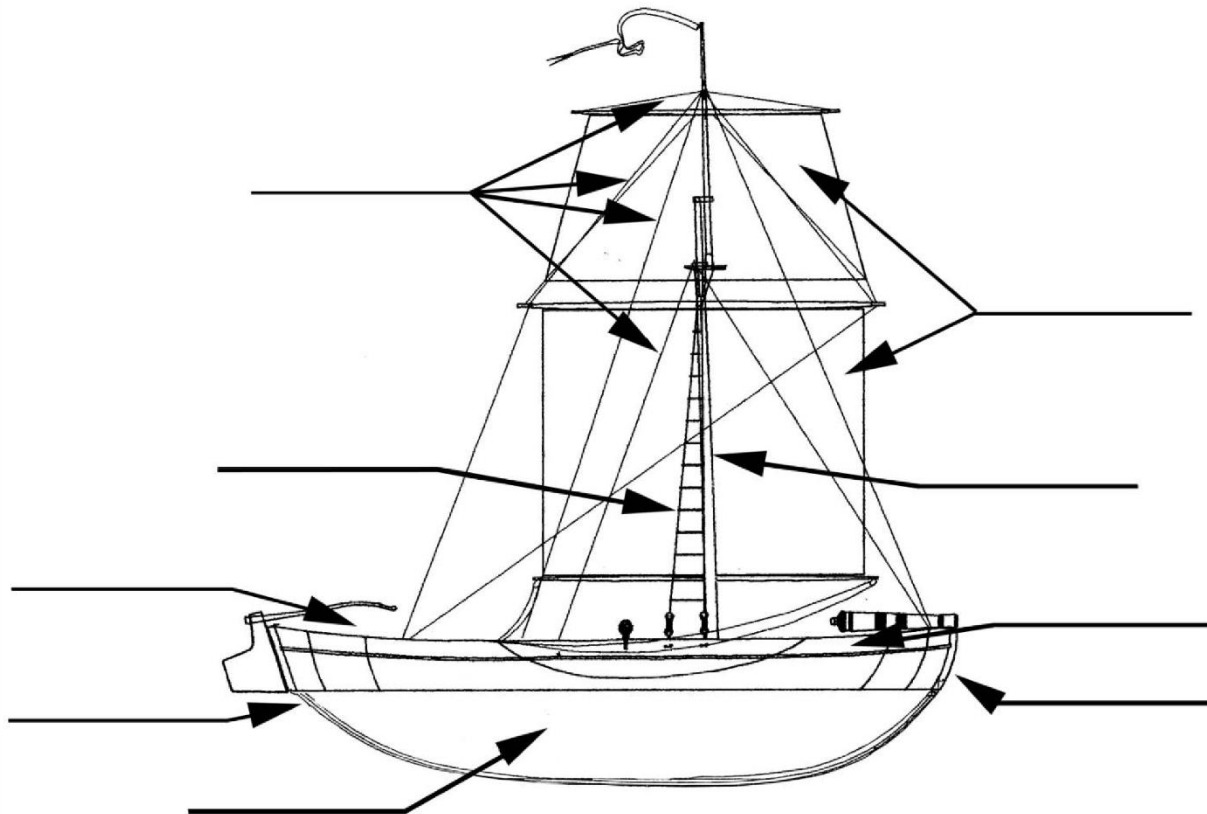
Sail – any type of surface intended to generate thrust by being placed in a wind. During the War of 1812, sails were made of canvas

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

Stays – ropes that don’t move; they hold up the mast



Stern – the rear half of a ship






Sail Plan of an Armed Continental Gunboat



Memorable People of the Chesapeake Campaign

Review these short biographies of the individuals that lived in the Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia during the War of 1812. Then try the name scramble activity on the following page.

	American Lt. Col GEORGE ARMISTEAD was the officer that ordered “a flag so large that the British would have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance.” It was this large 15-star, 15-stripe flag that flew over the ramparts of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, MD following a 25-hour British bombardment in September 1814.
	JOSHUA BARNEY was the commander of the U.S. Chesapeake Flotilla. In 1814, his squadron held their own against a far superior British force during several battles. The Chesapeake Flotilla also made a heroic stand during the Battle of Bladensburg, during which Barney was wounded. After winning the battle, the British commanders paroled Barney because of his bravery.
	WILLIAM BEANES was a prominent Maryland doctor taken prisoner by the British in 1814. Francis Scott Key was sent with John Stuart Skinner—the Agent for Prisoner Exchange—to negotiate his release.
	British Vice Admiral ALEXANDER COCHRANE was the Commander-in-chief of the North American Station in 1814, overseeing the operations and raids of the Chesapeake region.
	CHARLES BALL was the third generation of an enslaved family in Calvert County, MD. After declaring himself a free man, Ball enlisted under Commodore Joshua Barney in 1813 and served as a seaman and cook for the Chesapeake Flotilla. He later helped to sink the flotilla to keep it out of British hands.
	PAUL JENNINGS was enslaved to James and Dolley Madison. He helped Dolley save items from the White House, including Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of George Washington, just before the British forces arrived into the nation’s capital.

	<p>FRANCIS SCOTT KEY was an attorney who helped to secure the release Dr. William Beanes after he had been taken prisoner by the British. Key then witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. To celebrate the successful defense of the fort, he wrote words that later became the U.S. national anthem.</p>
	<p>DOLLEY MADISON was the First Lady of the United States and is credited with saving important items from the White House before it was burned by the British.</p>
	<p>JAMES MADISON was President of the United States during the War of 1812. He asked Congress to declare war on Great Britain in June 1812.</p>
	<p>MARY PICKERSGILL lead a team of women, including African American indentured servant Grace Wisher, that made the large 42-feet by 30-feet for Fort McHenry.</p>
	<p>British Major General ROBERT ROSS led troops to attack the Americans at the Battle of Bladensburg. He was also responsible for the burning of the U.S. Capitol and White House. On route to what would be the Battle of North Point, Ross was killed by an American sniper shot.</p>

Name Scramble

Unscrambled the names of memorable people involved in the Chesapeake Campaign. For help, look at the previous pages.

SOHUAJ NBYARE _____

LLEDOY DAIONMS _____

REDANXAEI ANRECOHC _____

MJEAS MSADINO _____

ALUP NNISNJGE _____

OGGREE AIEMSDRTA _____

YMRA LIPEGRSLKCI _____

LMALIOW NEBASE _____

RBROET ORSS _____

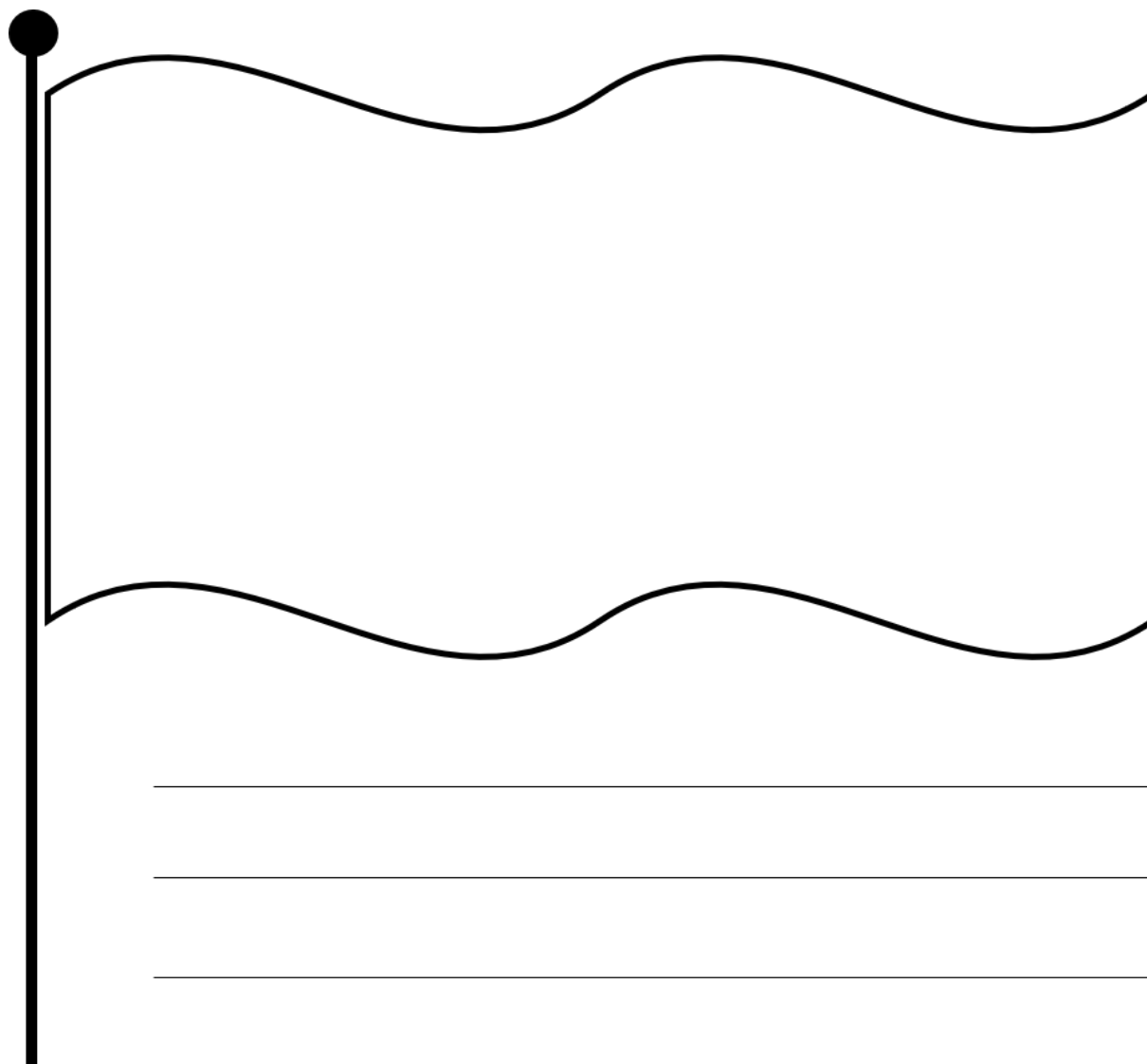
RSCELHA ALBL _____

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 expression 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 13 red and white alternating stripes and 13 white stars in a blue field, representing the 13 original colonies. In 1795, the number of stars and stripes increased from 13 to 15 because Vermont and Kentucky were admitted into 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 words that became the U.S. national anthem.

If you were asked to design a new flag for the United States, 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

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

ADVANCE

BALTIMORE

BAY

BLADENSBURG

BLOCKADE

CAMPAIGN

CHESAPEAKE

COMMANDER

DIVERSION

FLAG

FLEET

FRANCISSCOTTKEY

GALLANTLY

MADISON

MCHENRY

PATAPSCO

SAILOR

SCHOONER

SKIRMISH

SOLDIER

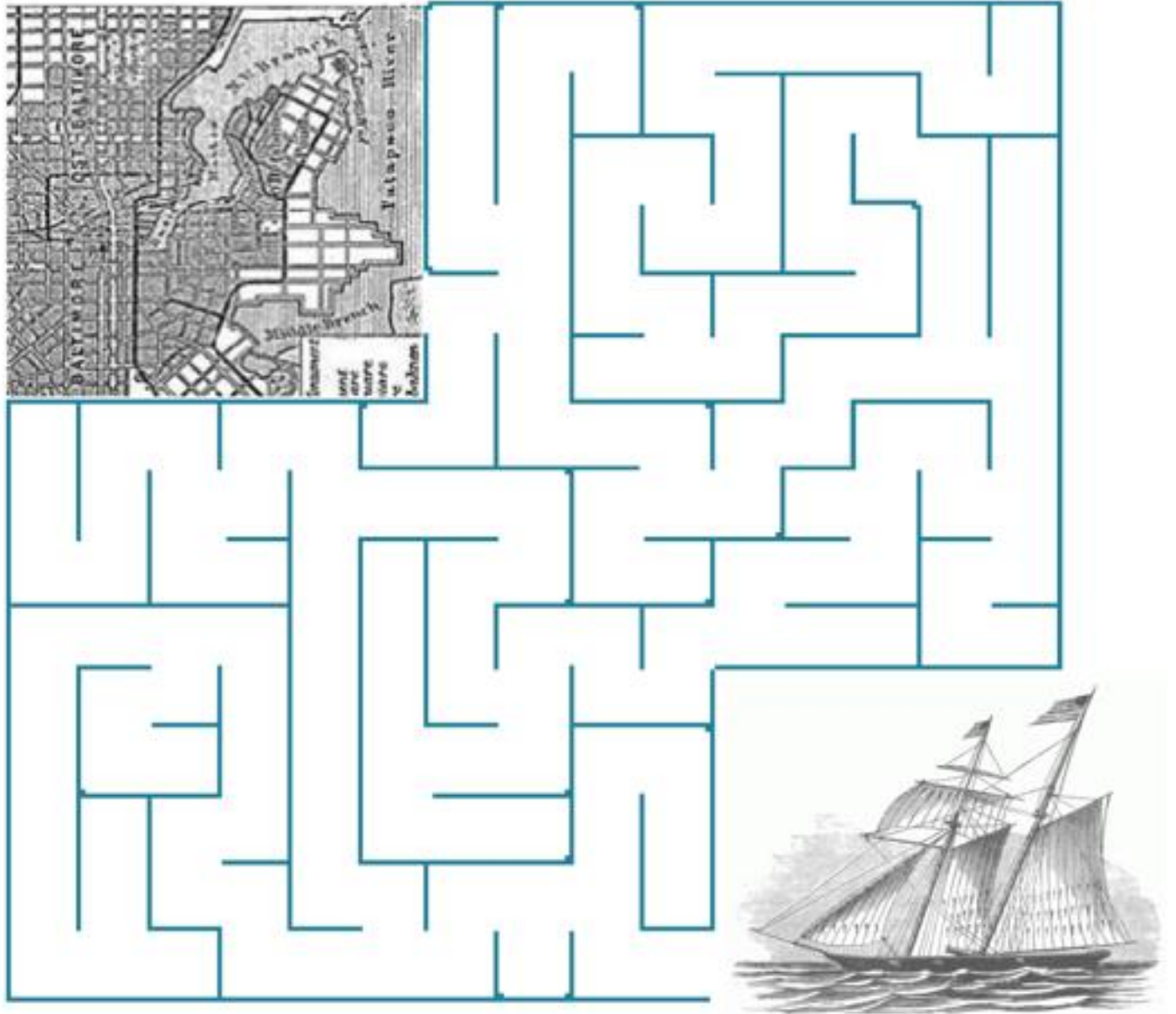
STARSPANGLED

STREAMING

WASHINGTON

WITHDRAWAL

Baltimore Clipper ships were schooners used by American privateers to evade the British navy during the War of 1812. Help navigate the ship safely back to port in Baltimore Harbor.



Vocabulary

ADVANCE: Move ahead, progress

CAMPAIGN: a series of events in politics or in military operations taking place over a period intended to achieve a specific objective

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

FLOTILLA: a fleet of ships or boats; specifically, a navy unit consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships

IMPRESSMENT: the act of seizing for public use or of impressing into public service

MILITIA: a military force that is raised from the civil population to supplement a regular army in an emergency

NATIONAL ANTHEM: the song that represents a state or nation

PATRIOTISM: feeling love or and loyalty to your country

PRIVATEER: an armed private ship licensed by the government to attack enemy ships or a sailor on such a ship

PORT: a town with a harbor for ships

SCHOONER: a sailing vessel having two or more masts and fore (front) and aft (back) sails

TRADE: to exchange or purchase resources, goods, or services

TREATY: a formal agreement between two or more parties

VESSELS: watercraft larger than a rowboat

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

Street

Town, State, Zip Code