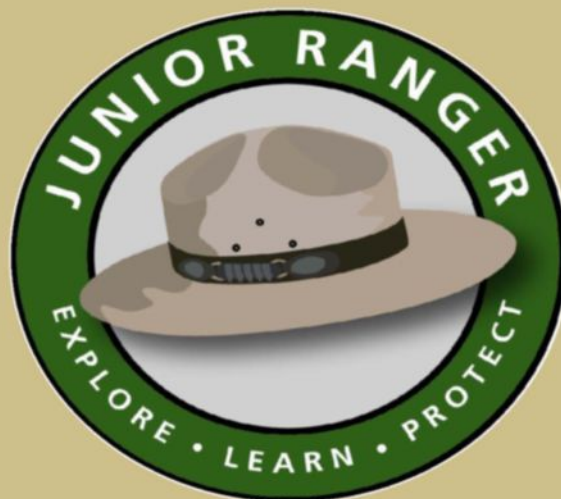


# Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park



## Junior Ranger Activity Book #1 Fredericksburg





Check off the activities as you finish them:

### Section 1

- What Do You Know?
- Battle Painting
- Sunken Road
- Innis House
- Kirkland Monument
- Marye's Heights
- National Cemetery

### Section 2

- Lee's Hill
- Prospect Hill

**Congratulations** on deciding to become a Junior Ranger!  
Today you will learn many things about our Civil War battlefields. After completing all the activities, you may become a Junior Ranger and earn a Junior Ranger badge!

### How to become a Junior Ranger:

**Step 1:** Get a Junior Ranger book, a Sunken Road Trail map and a National Cemetery brochure

**Step 2:** Complete all the activities in Section 1.  
The activities in Section 2 are not required, but we encourage you to do them for extra credit!

**Step 3:** Bring this book to the Visitor Center and have a Park Ranger or volunteer check your work.

**Step 4:** Receive your Junior Ranger badge!

### Helpful Hints:

If you have questions, ask a Park Ranger or volunteer.

Go on a guided walking tour - you'll find a lot of answers!

There are also Junior Ranger programs at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness!



**Junior Rangers** know it is important to preserve the battlefields for people today and in the future. You can help us take care of this important place by promising to:

Stay on trails and stay off earthworks and trenches.

Do not litter. Put any trash or recyclables in the proper containers or take it with you. If you see litter, tell a ranger, or even better, pick it up yourself! Remember, this is *your* park!

Honor the memory of the men who fought here by treating the battlefields with respect by **not** playing ball, flying kites, or riding skateboards in the park.



# What Do You Know?

Answer the questions below after watching the movie at the Visitor Center or taking a tour with a Park Ranger.

1. In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln announced the \_\_\_\_\_ Proclamation, which was a step towards freeing the slaves.  
A. Liberation      B. Emancipation      C. Declaration
2. The Battle of Fredericksburg took place in what month of the year 1862?  
A. November      B. December      C. January
3. What is the name of the river the Union army was trying to cross at Fredericksburg?  
A. James      B. Potomac      C. Rappahannock
4. Who commanded the Confederate army at the Battle of Fredericksburg?  
General Robert E. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who commanded the Union army at the Battle of Fredericksburg?  
General Ambrose \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which army was larger at this battle?  
A. Union      B. Confederate
7. Union soldiers used \_\_\_\_\_ bridges to cross the river.  
A. Stone      B. Rubber      C. Pontoon
8. At the Sunken Road, Confederate soldiers took cover behind a \_\_\_\_\_ wall.  
A. Brick      B. Stone      C. Cement
9. Which side won the Battle of Fredericksburg?  
A. Union      B. Confederate
10. What was the next large battle fought by these armies after Fredericksburg?  
A. Chancellorsville      B. Gettysburg      C. Appomattox



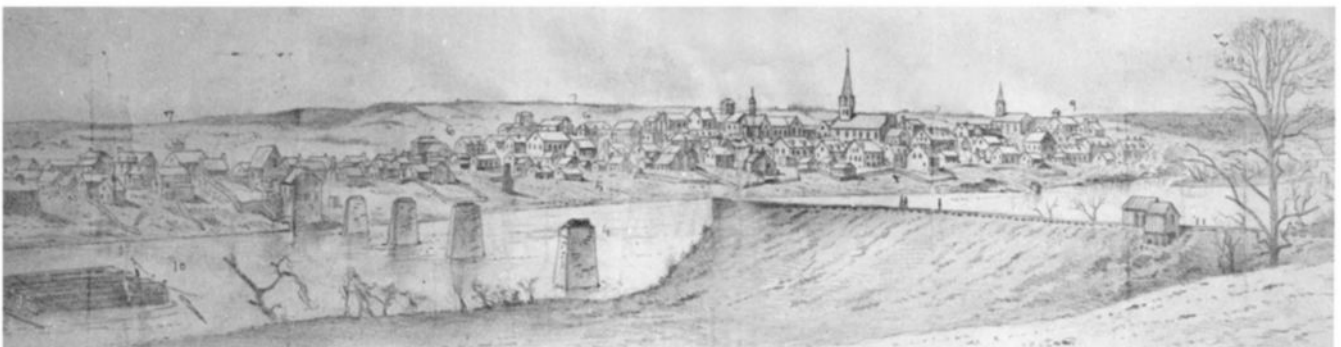
# Battle Painting

Exit the rear door of the Visitor Center, turn right, and walk to the large battle painting.

Take a close look and check off the following things as you find them:

- Where you are standing right now  
(the Visitor Center building was not here in 1862, but there was a small house)
- Rappahannock River  
(this is the river the Union army crossed by building pontoon bridges)
- Pontoon Bridges (there are 3 bridges on this painting)
- Chatham (this was a Union headquarters during the battle)
- Monument for George Washington's mother (her first name was Mary)
- Confederate soldiers behind a stone wall (they are in the Sunken Road)
- Confederate cannons on Marye's Heights (that is the hill behind you)
- Union cannons lined up along the river  
(those cannons could fire cannonballs all the way to the Sunken Road!)
- Union soldiers marching across open fields  
(they are attacking the Sunken Road)
- Canal Ditch (Union soldiers had to cross this when they attacked)

Do you think the city of Fredericksburg is larger today than it was in 1862? Why?



# The Sunken Road



Leave the Visitor Center and use the Sunken Road Trail Map to walk this part of the battlefield (the trail starts at the sign in the corner of the parking lot).

Read the signs along the way. **STOP** when you get to the sign about the Irish Brigade. Think about the following question and write your answer in the space.

**Why did the Union army keep attacking this stone wall?**

Continue walking down the road, but **STOP** when you get to the Cobb monument.

**Now ...** try to imagine that you were here during the battle in 1862  
(at the bottom of this page is a picture of what it looked like)

What would you see? What would you hear? What would you smell?

How would you feel?

Why would you feel that way?

Would you want to be a Union soldier or a Confederate soldier? Why?



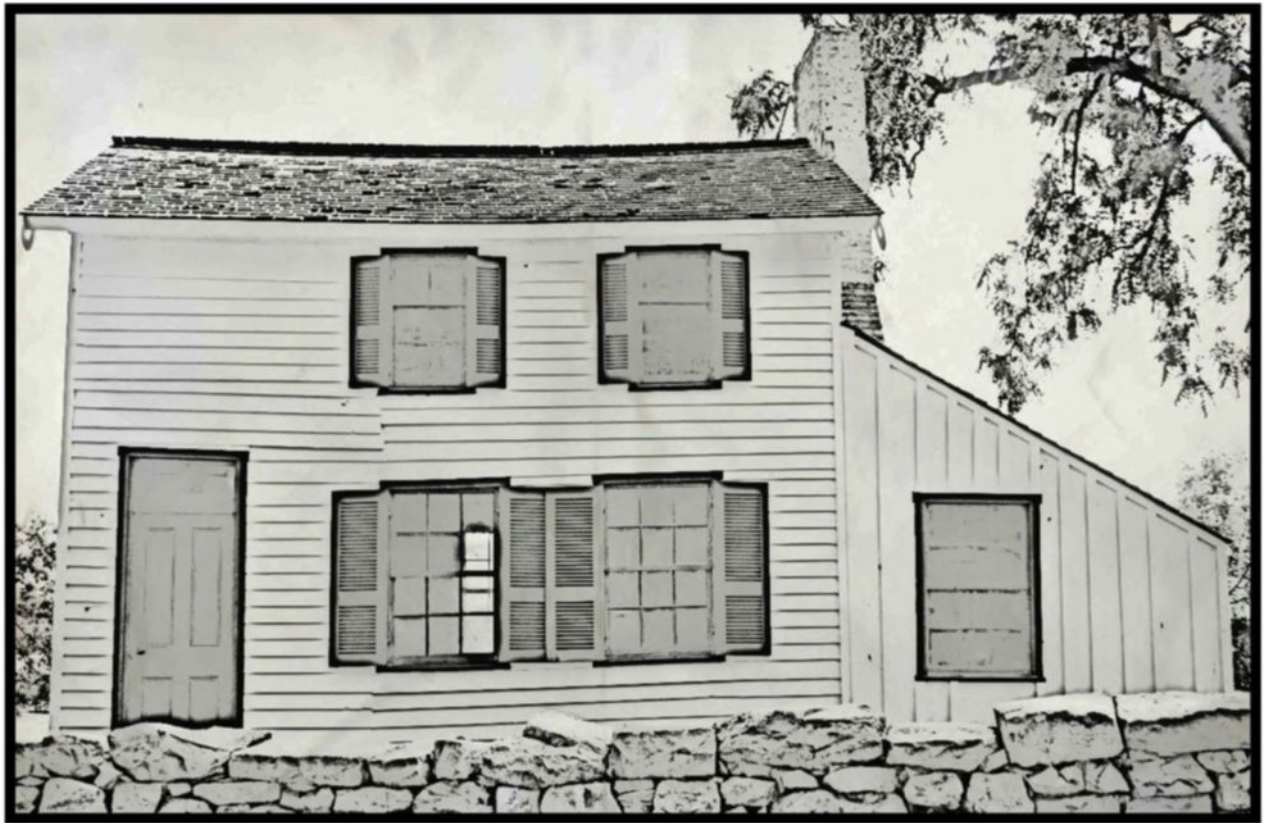
# Innis House

Along the Sunken Road, you will see a house that was here during the battle. If you look closely, you may notice some holes in the walls.

What do you think made those holes? \_\_\_\_\_

Most of the holes in the Innis House have been fixed. But when the battle was over, there were hundreds of holes in the house.

**Draw more holes** on the picture below to show what you think the Innis House would have looked like right after the Battle of Fredericksburg.



Do you think the family that lived in the Innis House stayed there during the battle? Why?

Where do you think they might have gone?


What would you do if a battle was fought at your house?



A family returns to their home in Fredericksburg after the battle.

# Kirkland Monument



Near the Innis House, you will see this monument   
Follow the path that leads to the monument and read the sign.  
After reading the sign, answer these questions:

Why do you think Richard Kirkland did this?

Do you think what he did was unusual? Why?

Would you risk your life to help your enemy?  
Why or why not?

Who would you risk your life for?

What would you have done in this situation?



## Preservation

Near the Kirkland Monument, you will see a stone wall built into an embankment.  
This part of the wall is original - it's same that was here 150 years ago during the battle!  
Do you think this is special? Why? Is it important to save things like this?



# Marye's Heights

**LOOK** for the trail signs and make your way to the top of the hill by walking around the brown wooden gate and up the driveway.

Upon reaching the top of the hill, follow the rubber mulch trail along the crest. When you come to a bend in the trail, read the sign there.

Continue walking on the rubberized trail until you reach the cannons. Stop and read the signs there.

Now **LOOK** at the picture below and on the back of this booklet. They show what the battle would have looked like from where you are standing. What is the biggest difference between what you see on the pictures and what you see today?



Behind the cannons is a small cemetery with a brick wall and an iron gate.

Walk to this cemetery and when you reach it, **LOOK** closely at the white columns at the entrance gate. One of them has a large dent in it. This dent was made by a cannonball that hit the column during the battle!


You may open the iron gate (**push hard!**) and walk inside the cemetery.

# National Cemetery



On the hill next to the Visitor Center is the National Cemetery.

Before you enter the gates, read the signs about the cemetery.

Walk towards the middle of the cemetery to the monument with the general on top (it looks like this) 

Notice that many of the gravestones do not have names on them. Sadly, the identities of most soldiers who died on the battlefields are unknown.

**Why do you think this is?**



Near the monument is Grave # 2864 for Lieutenant James Clark

Find this grave and read the story below written by one of his fellow soldiers.

*“He was ... smiling to his comrades and associates ... Kind and affectionate to all, and by his gentlemanly ways he had won the respect and admiration of the whole regiment ... Sleep on, brave soldiers and comrades; and while we who are left to fight our battles will revenge your death, sad hearts will be at home. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters will mourn your loss.”*

## Remember them ...

Below are photographs of some of the soldiers who are buried in this cemetery.

**Why do you think it is important that we remember these men today?**



James Crowther  
Pennsylvania  
Grave # 2897



Paul Kuhl  
New Jersey  
Grave # 3077



George Sawtell  
Vermont  
Grave # 680




Abram Pollock  
Ohio  
Grave # 3039

# Lee's Hill




Drive to Tour Stop #3.

Take the path to the top of the hill (it is steep, but not very long).

*\* If you have binoculars, take them with you!* 

When you get to the top, read the signs and take a good look around at the view.

Can you find a large American flag flying at the top of a pole in the distance to your left? That is the flag on the hill in the National Cemetery! 



Why do you think General Lee came here during the battle?

Why do you think cannons were put here during the battle?

While General Lee was watching the battle from here, he said:

*“It is well that war is so terrible, or we would grow too fond of it.”*

What do you think he ment when he said this?



Find the sign with a sketch of the view from this hill during the battle (the artist's name is Frank Vizetelly).

Look closely at this sketch and notice what is different today.

Are there more trees here now or in 1862?

What do you think the white puffs of smoke are?

Can you see the Union cannons lined up in the distance?

What else do you see in the sketch?



# Prospect Hill

Drive to Stop #6 on the battlefield and park in the lot at the end of Lee Drive. Walk over to the signs near the wooden fence and read them.

Now turn left and walk along the line of trenches (so the railroad is on your right).

While doing this, **PLEASE DO NOT WALK ON THE TRENCHES** (when people walk on these, it wears them down).

Why do you think it is important that these trenches last for a long time?

Keep walking until you can see a pyramid made out of rocks on the other side of the railroad tracks. This is called the Meade Pyramid (named after Union General George Meade). It marks the spot where Union troops from Pennsylvania entered the woods and attacked the Confederates.



Painting by Keith Rocco, [www.keithrocco.com](http://www.keithrocco.com)

## Breakthrough!

Unlike at the Sunken Road, where the Union soldiers never reached the stone wall, here at Prospect Hill the Union troops made it all the way to the top of this hill and into the Confederate trenches. How do you think the Union troops felt?

But eventually the Confederates were able to push the Union troops off this hill. How do you think the Union troops felt then?

How could the Union army have won this battle?

To learn more about the National Park Service's Junior Ranger program, visit: [www.nps.gov/webrangers.com](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers.com)

The painting below shows what the Fredericksburg battlefield would have looked like on December 13th, 1862. (painting by Mark Churms)



Mark Churms Jr.