

Fort Necessity National Battlefield

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Junior Ranger Activity Book



This book belongs to _____

Acknowledgments

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To learn more about the online Junior Ranger program visit www.nps.gov/webrangers.





Explore. Learn. Protect. Be a Junior Ranger!



Use this Junior Ranger Manual of Arms to earn the rank of Recruit, Captain or Colonel. As a Junior Ranger in training at Fort Necessity National Battlefield it is important to keep alert while on your adventure through the park.

Answers to the field exercises in this Junior Ranger Manual of Arms can be found by reading exhibits, going on ranger tours and by using your observation skills while exploring the park with your family.

How to become a Junior Ranger

- 1. Complete the right number of field exercises for your rank.



Recruit

Join George Washington's men as a new recruit by completing at least **4 field exercises**. If you are in fair health and have two teeth, one on top and one on the bottom, you are welcome to join. (Recommended for those ages 6 and under)



Captain

This distinguished position requires a bit more experience. By completing at least **6 field exercises** you can be promoted to this commanding position as a field officer. (Recommended for those ages 7-10)



Colonel

Earn highest honors as a Colonel by completing at least **9 field exercises**. Enjoy working side by side with such American heroes as George Washington. (Recommended for those ages 11 and up)

- 2. Watch the film "Road of Necessity" in the Visitor Center.
- 3. Visit the Great Meadows and the reconstructed fort.
Ask the front desk if there will be any ranger-guided tours to the fort while you and your family are here.
- 4. Present your Junior Ranger Manual of Arms to a ranger after you finish steps 1, 2, and 3. Take your Junior Ranger Manual of Arms to the Visitor Center and you will be rewarded for your hard work with a certificate. Only Junior Rangers who complete the Junior Ranger Manual of Arms are allowed to purchase a patch. Ask lots of questions and have fun!

Field Exercise #1: *Fort Necessity* Bingo

Take the time to stop, look and listen as you tour Fort Necessity National Battlefield. See how many boxes you can cross off this game board on your Junior Ranger adventure through the Park. Keep on looking until you can make at least one straight or diagonal line on the board. Bingo!

Stop by the Great Meadow	Find a cannon	Find a creek or stream	Stop by Mount Washington Tavern
Listen to a ranger talk	Watch the film "Road of Necessity"	Stop by General Braddock's grave	Stop and read an outdoor sign
Stop by the interpretive playground	Stop by Fort Necessity	Stop by Jumonville Glen	Find some wildlife
Find a soldier	Walk a trail	Read a museum exhibit	Find an earthwork



Field Exercise #2: Road of Necessity Film

Watch the film "Road of Necessity." Fill in the blanks using the word box below.
(HINT: Use the code to uncover the final answer)

Great Meadows	Ohio River Valley	Route 40
Two to four miles	Fort Necessity	George Washington
Jumonville Glen	National Road	

- British and French forces fought for control of the _____
_____ which is an area in Western
_____ Pennsylvania where three major rivers join.
18 7 6
- A young lieutenant colonel with a force of Virginia troops was sent to defend British interests. This young man was _____
_____ 14 4
- Washington and his men had to cut a new road through the thick forest. The work was very difficult and their progress was slowed to only _____
_____ per day.
1 13 16
- Washington surrounded and defeated the French in a surprise attack at _____
_____ 8 3
- Fort Necessity was built in an open clearing called the _____
_____ 17 9
- In return, the French and their American Indian allies attacked Washington's troops at _____
_____ 15 5
- In 1818 the _____
_____ became the new
highway for westward travel.
10 11 12
- Today when you drive on _____
_____ you travel parts of the National
Road. 2



The sparks of the battle at Fort Necessity in 1754 set off this World War?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Field Exercise #3: Visitor Center Exhibit Hunt

Walk through the Visitor Center and pretend that you are a soldier of the French and Indian War. Use the Fact Hunting Map on the opposite page to find your way through the forest and answer the questions. **Circle** only one answer to each question.

1. This group of people lived in America long before the Europeans came.
a) French b) Chinese c) American Indians d) British
2. Can you spot the soldier on the rock? Look up! Which battle is he fighting?
a) Fort Necessity b) Jumonville Glen c) Custer's Last Stand
3. List the 3 cultures who fought in the battle. (HINT: Do you recognize the 3 figures? Make sure to listen to at least one of their stories ... look for the RED button.)

4. The American Indians traded _____ in return for European goods such as hatchets. (HINT: You are allowed to touch it)
a) Paper b) Beads c) Fur pelts d) Cloth
5. Firearms (muskets and pistols) were used by which group? (HINT: Inspect all 3 display cases)
a) British b) French c) Indians d) All 3 groups used muskets
6. The skirmish at Jumonville Glen resulted in which battle that sparked a world war? (HINT: Be careful when you enter the battlefield, you are caught in the middle)
a) Gettysburg b) Fort Necessity c) Battle of Little Bighorn
7. Look for the original wood posts from Fort Necessity. How many fragments are on display? _____

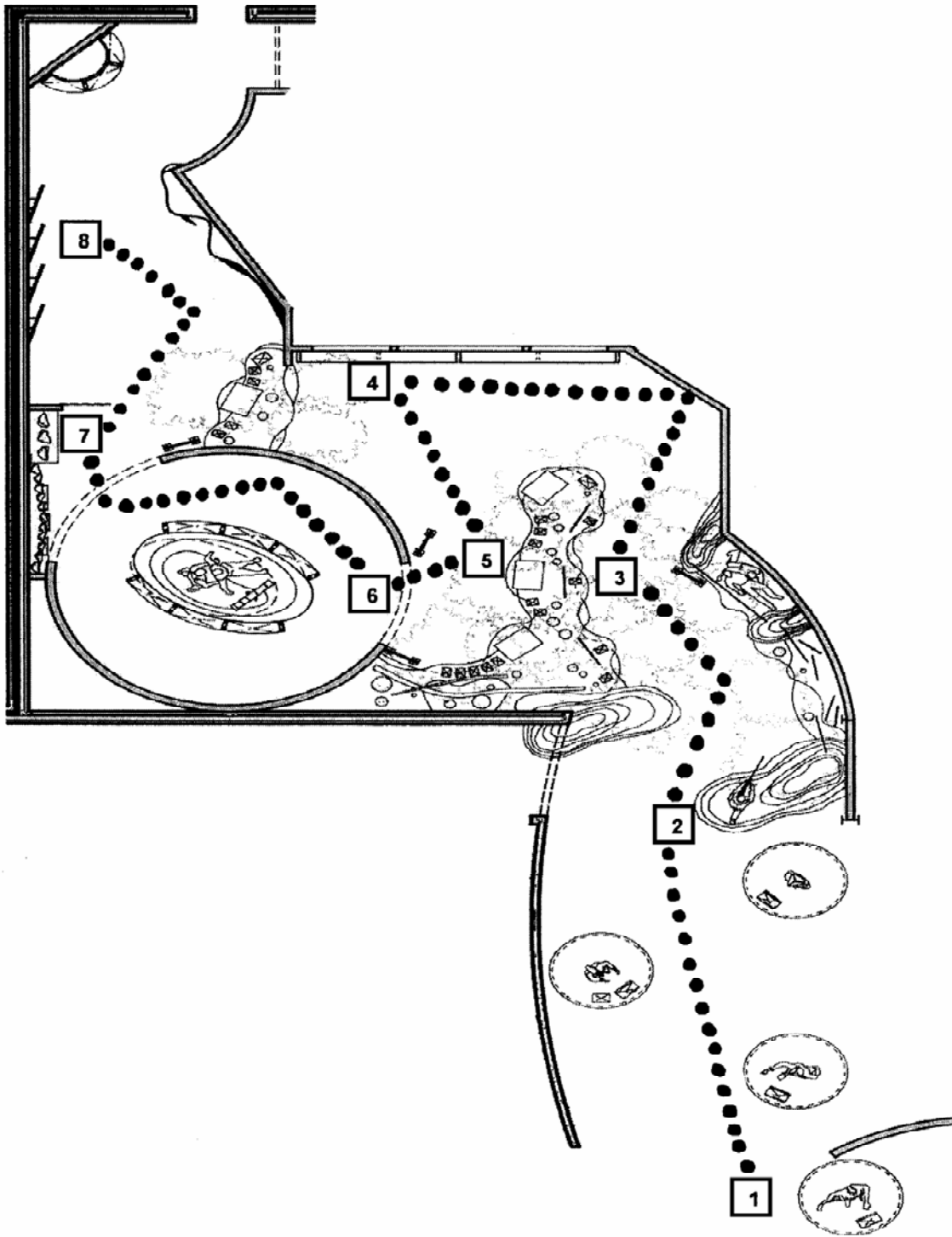
BONUS

8. The French and Indian War spread to all of these areas EXCEPT: (HINT: circle the continent that is not listed in the display)
a) Australia b) North America c) Europe and Africa d) Asia



DON'T STOP! Keep on exploring the rest of the Visitor Center.

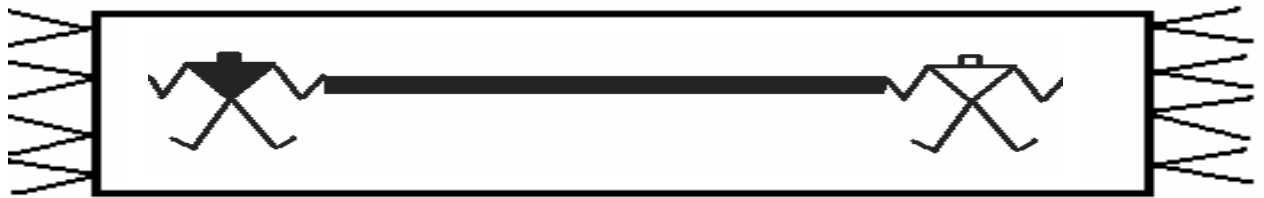
Fact Hunting Map



Field Exercise #4: *Interpreting Messages*

Wampum was used to stir the memory, to finalize treaties, to communicate and for religious ceremonies. Wampum held sacred, symbolic, religious and cultural importance. Depending on the nation and the maker of the belt, the meaning of the symbols changed. The most valuable wampum was made from shells.

Below is an example of a wampum belt. The belt symbolizes a peace agreement between the Shawnee and Delaware nations and the Europeans.



Look for this wampum belt in the Visitor Center.



What does it mean?

Now create your own wampum belt symbolizing an important event in your life.



Write a brief story to explain the symbols on the belt.

Field Exercise #5: *Traveling the National Road*

As you enter into the second half of the Visitor Center exhibits, pretend you are a traveler on the National Road. **Pick** an artifact in the case.

Draw the artifact



What was it used for in the 1800s? _____

What object do we use today? _____

When would you rather live ... in the 1800s or today? Why? _____

The artifacts in the display case are some of the things that have been saved to show what traveling the National Road was like in the 1800s. What is something that you would put on display to show or describe what traveling is like today?

Make your own display case.



Field Exercise #6: Connecting History

Fort Necessity National Battlefield is a small place with a big history. Can you connect the order of events as you find your way through the maze?

START

George Washington arrives at the Great Meadows

Battle of Fort Necessity

Skirmish at Jumonville Glen

Washington buys land around Fort Necessity

General Braddock buried in Braddock's Road

Mount Washington built in the 1830's

Fort Necessity becomes a National Battlefield in 1931

Visitors like you learn about America's History

FINISH

Field Exercise #7: Exploring Jumonville Glen

The story blocks below explain about what happened at Jumonville Glen – but they aren't in the correct order! Can you number the blocks in the correct order from number 1 to number 6? (Hint: See the movie, "Road of Necessity", in the Visitor Center and visit the Jumonville Glen site for clues.)



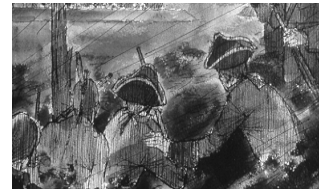
13 French soldiers, including the French Ensign, Jumonville and 1 British soldier are dead



Washington and his men hike 7 miles with Indian allies to Jumonville Glen



The French surrender



Washington and his men surround the French camp



The Half King warns Washington that the French are camped nearby



Shots are fired!

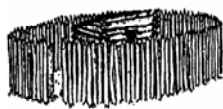
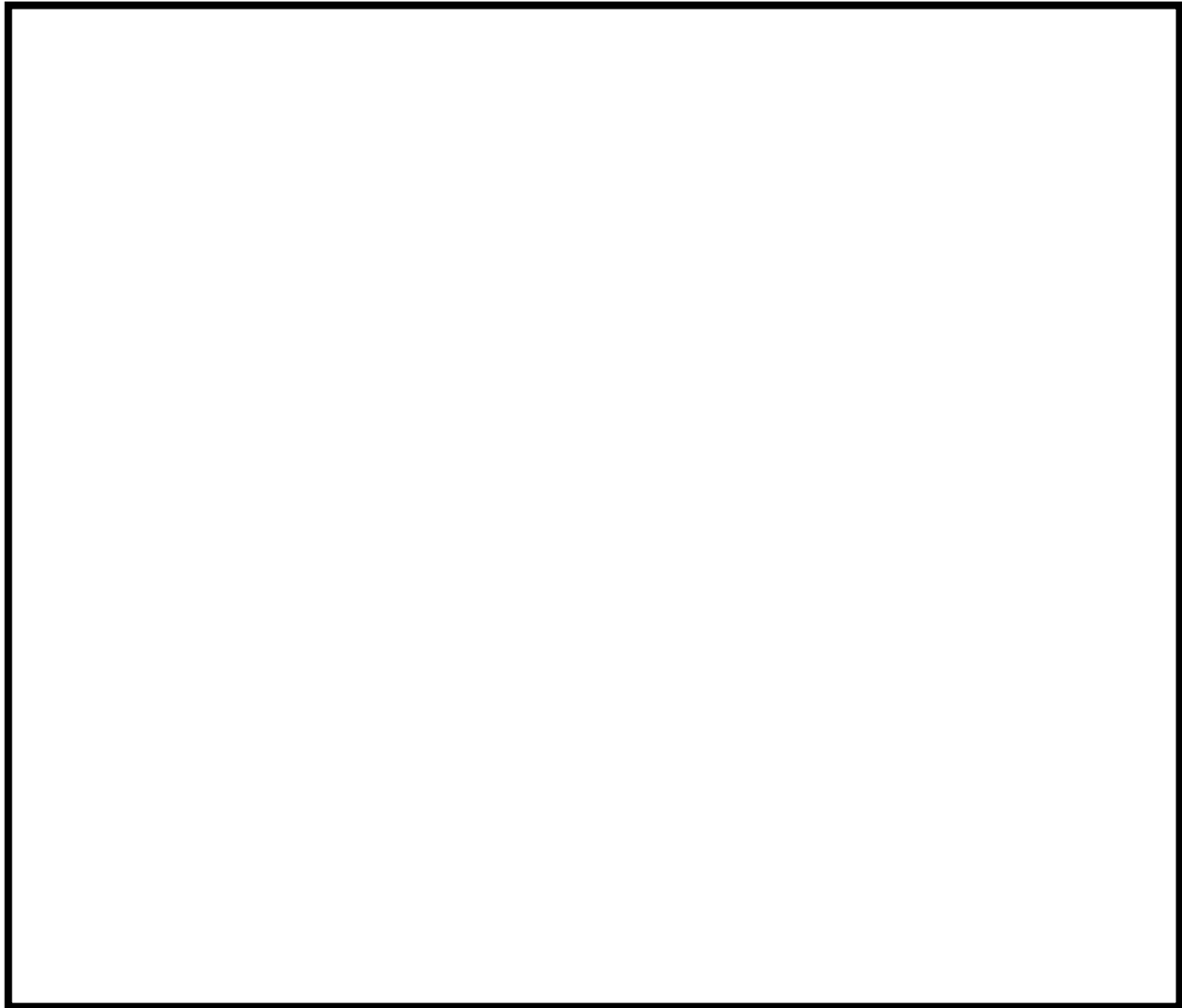
Did You Know? Jumonville Glen is part of Ft. Necessity National Battlefield.

To visit: travel west on Rt. 40 for about 4 miles. Turn right onto Jumonville Road and travel 2 miles. The Park entrance will be on your right. Be careful as you walk to the Glen. It is steep and slippery!



Field Exercise #8: *The Battle of Fort Necessity*

Visit the reconstructed fort. **Draw** a picture or map of the Great Meadows and the fort. Make sure you include all the pieces below.



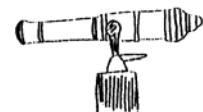
Fort Necessity



Earthworks



Trees



Swivel Gun

Field Exercise #9: Young George Washington

Je ferai la vaissaille pour toute l'annee.

Sign Here: _____ Date: _____

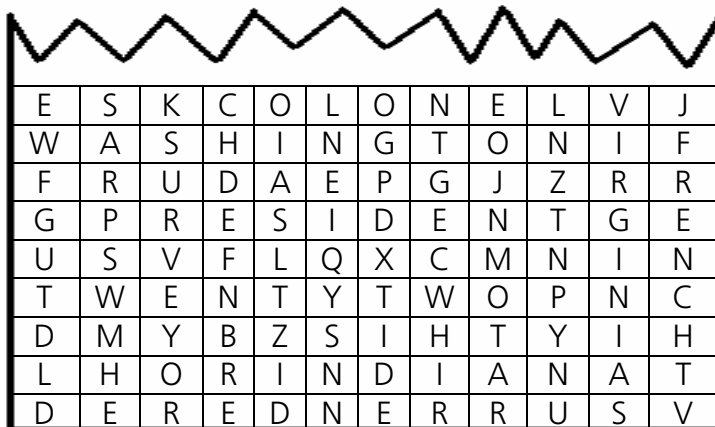
** By signing the above line you just agreed to do the dishes for the next year!!!**



Guess What!

George Washington didn't know how to read French either. When he surrendered to the French at Fort Mifflin he made a similar mistake. He unknowingly signed a document with the French that said that he was responsible for the death of French Ensign Jumonville. At the age of twenty-two, young Washington learned a valuable lesson. What could that lesson be?

Word Search



Washington
President
Surveyor
Surrendered
Twenty-two
Virginia
Colonel
French
Indian

Did You Know? Washington became a general in the Revolutionary War and later became America's first president.



Field Exercise #10: General Braddock's Defeat

Because George Washington was not able to drive the French out of the Ohio River Valley, the following year (1755) the British sent General Edward Braddock to finish the job.

Official Orders To:

Major General Edward Braddock, an officer with 45 years of service in the British army.

Mission:

Widen Washington's road through the forest and reclaim the Ohio River Valley from the French.

Report:

General Braddock's British force of 1250 soldiers were defeated by 850 French and American Indians on July 9, 1755. A total of 900 British soldiers were killed or wounded (80% of his force). General Braddock was wounded and died a few days later.



E. Braddock

General Braddock made some poor decisions that led to his defeat.

Draw a line from the cause of Braddock's choice with the effect of that choice

Cause

General Braddock refused to ally with the American Indians

General Braddock was too confident in his own ability

General Braddock refused to adapt to a frontier style of fighting.

Effect

General Braddock underestimated the French forces

Braddock's army was vulnerable to attack

The American Indians joined the French instead



Did You Know? Washington buried Braddock in the road to hide his body. Look for the original grave site near the monument along the Braddock road trace, 1 mile west of Ft. Necessity.

Field Exercise #11: Overnight at the Tavern

The Mount Washington Tavern was a stagecoach stop along the National Road. The tavern was a welcome sight for travelers, offering lodging, meals, news and refreshments. As you visit the Mount Washington Tavern you will see how traveling in the 1800s was different from traveling today. (To complete the exercises below visit the Mount Washington Tavern or refer to exhibits in the Visitor Center if the Mount Washington Tavern is closed).

Example:

1. Preparing a meal.

3. Vehicles used for traveling.

1800s: Fireplaces were used.

1800s: _____

Today: Now we use stoves and microwaves.

Today: _____

2. Sleeping accommodations.

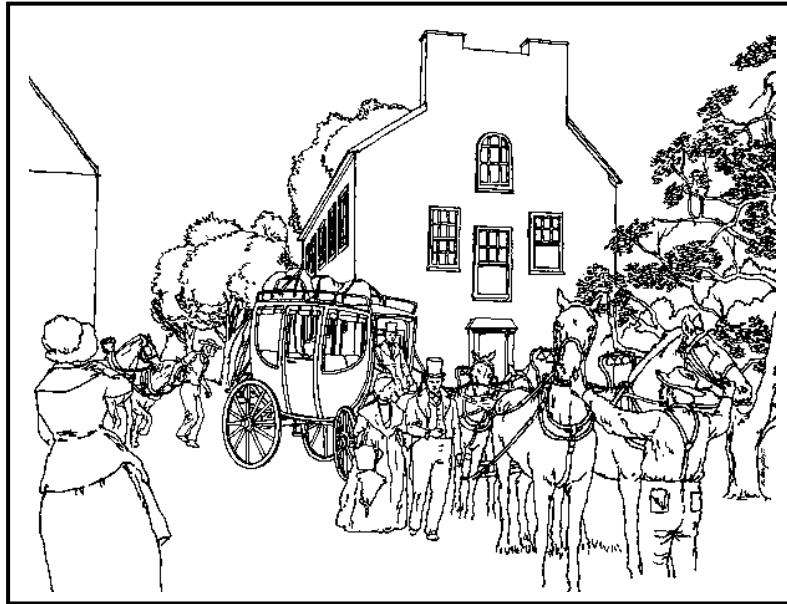
4. Dining rooms and menus.

1800s: _____

1800s: _____

Today: _____

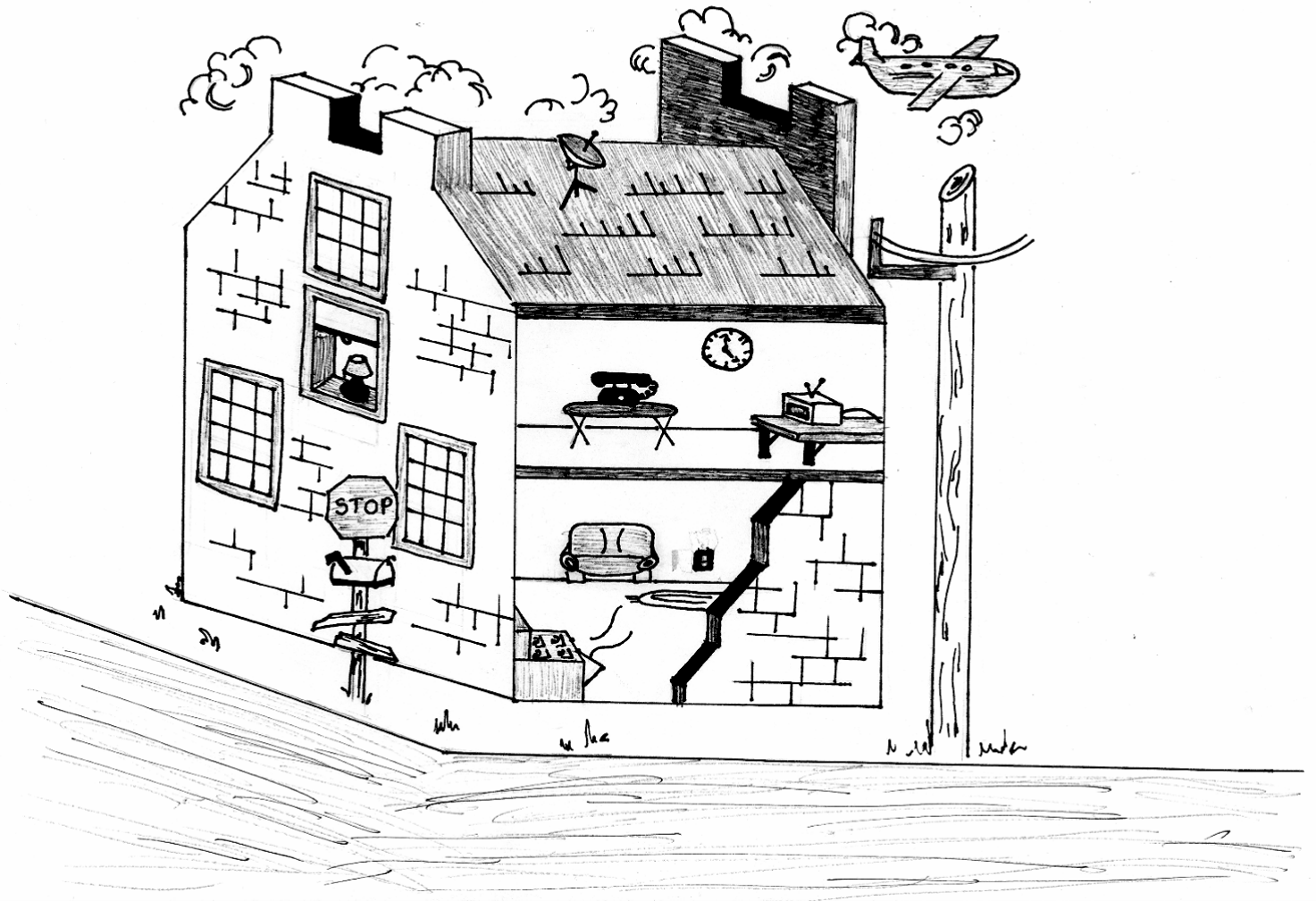
Today: _____



Did You Know?: George Washington never slept in the Mount Washington Tavern. Can you guess why it was named after him? (Ask a Ranger if you're right.)

Field Exercise #12: Preserving the Mount Washington Tavern

As a Junior Ranger it is your responsibility, along with the Park Rangers, to protect the park's resources. After inspecting Mount Washington Tavern carefully, **CIRCLE** those things in and around the tavern which **DO NOT** belong.



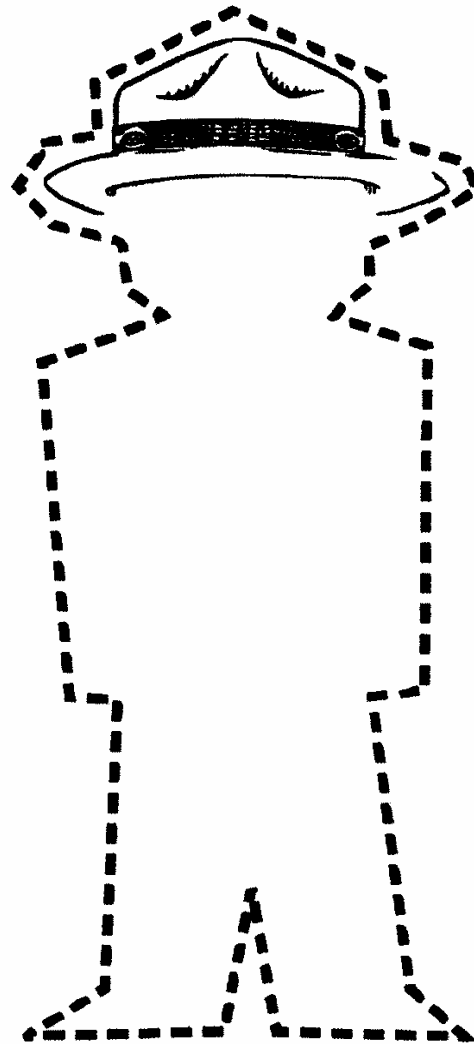
Field Exercise #13: *Your Mission as a Junior Ranger*

As a Junior Ranger you should know that there are almost 400 National Park sites that attract more than 250 million visitors each year. Each National Park is unique. It may be a scenic, natural, historical or recreational place.

Can you guess which major category Fort Necessity falls under?

Fort Necessity is one of the oldest battlefields in the National Park System. The National Park Service and now you, as a Junior Ranger, are expected to do your part to protect America's National Parks.

First imagine yourself as a ranger.
Draw yourself under the ranger hat and give yourself a name tag and badge. Make sure you are smiling!



The Junior Ranger Pledge

As a Junior Ranger, I _____, promise to protect and preserve the history, plants and animals of Fort Necessity National Battlefield. I will share what I have learned today, explore other parks and historic sites, and help preserve and protect these national treasures so future generations can enjoy them.



Junior Ranger Recruit's Signature

Date



Junior Ranger Captain's Signature

Date



Junior Ranger Colonel's Signature

Date



Fort Necessity Park Stamp

GREAT WORK!

Now return to the visitor's desk to meet with a ranger.

Show the ranger all the discoveries you've made and collect your certificate!

For more challenges online visit the National Park Service's new WebRanger page at www.nps.gov/webangers.

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

Name That Badge

As a Junior Ranger you are representing the National Park Service.
Do you know what the Park Service Badge represents?

Draw a line from the facts to the correct symbols on the badge below.

This tall symbol represents all plant life.

This shape represents historical and archeological treasures and is also found on American Indian hunting tools such as spears and arrows.

This snow capped shape represents land formations, scenery, and recreational opportunities.

This furry creature represents all wildlife.

This natural resource represents clean water and recreational opportunities.



FUN FACT: The National Park Service was founded in 1916.