

Junior Ranger Program

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National Parks

Since 1916, the National Park Service has been preserving and protecting our natural, historical, cultural, and recreational areas. The National Park Service uses the Arrowhead as the symbol to represent the plants, animals, waters, land formations, and the history of the National Park system. The Arrowhead looks like this:



There are over 390 parks in the National Park System, out of all of these, how many have you visited?

To make sure that the National Parks are around for future generations, the Park System has rules that protect the plants and wildlife on Park grounds. No plants can be picked and no wildlife can be harmed in a National Park. Why do you think this rule is important and do you think all Park visitor's should follow it?

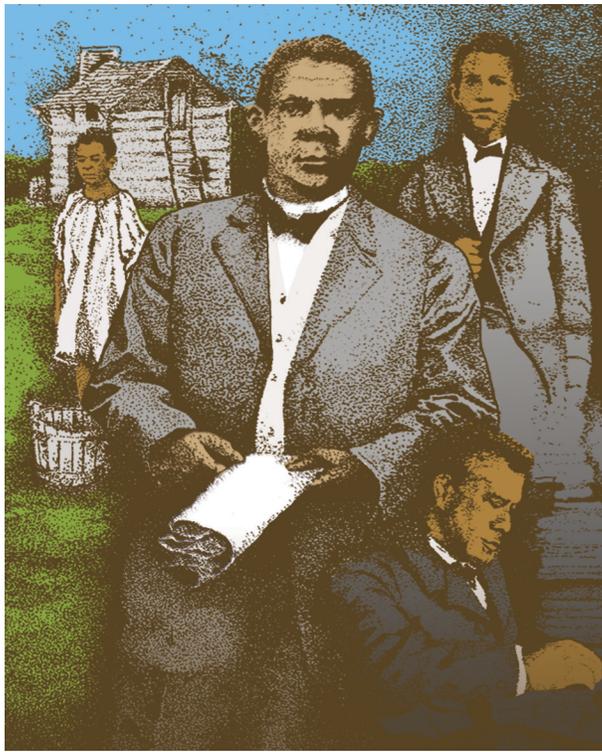
In 1956, Booker T. Washington National Monument became a part of the National Park System to protect and preserve the birthplace of the successful leader.

To earn a Junior Ranger Badge from the Booker T. Washington National Monument complete all the activity pages with the Junior Ranger patch on them. When you've finished exploring the Monument and all of the selected activities, take your book to the visitor center. A ranger will review your completed activities and a badge will be awarded to you.



The Road to Slavery

“I was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Virginia,” was the first sentence of Booker T. Washington’s autobiography, *Up From Slavery*. As a young boy, Washington lived in a small log cabin along with his mother, Jane, and his brother and younger sister, John and Amanda. The family slept on top of filthy rags on the bare, dirt floor and rarely had good meals to eat. Young Booker and his family worked with six other slaves on the Burroughs plantation in the 1800’s and none of the ten slaves were allowed to go to school. Because he was not allowed to go, Booker could only watch as his young mistresses and her classmates went to school.



Look at the cover of this book. In one corner you’ll see young Booker as a slave standing not far from the kitchen cabin on the plantation. On the other corner, you’ll see an older Booker during his time at Hampton Institute. You’ll also see the two pictures of Booker as an adult: one as an orator and one as a founder of Tuskegee Institute. The boy who was once not allowed to go to school or even read worked hard to become the founder of his own school. To learn about the road Booker T. Washington traveled to move up from slavery, tour his birthplace monument and complete the activities in this book.

Senses

While exploring the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, use four of your five senses to get an understanding of the park as if you were on the plantation in the 1800's. Circle each item as you tour the monument grounds and try to experience at least three in each list.



SEE:

- Tobacco Field
- Farm animals
- Big House Outline
- Spring Box
- James and Billy Burroughs' Graves

HEAR:

- Spirituals (Visitor Center Touch Screen)
- Farm Bell Ring
- A Bird Singing
- Ducks/Rooster
- Rustling Leaves



FEEL:

- A Flax Shirt
- Wooden Shoes
- A Chestnut Burr
- A Drinking Gourd
- A Feather

SMELL:

- Tobacco Barn
- The Smokehouse
- The Pig Pens
- A Flower in the Herb Garden
- A Plant from the Vegetable Garden



Scavenger Hunt



Booker T. Washington, Age 9

Booker T. Washington grew to be a well-known, educated man, but before he reached that success he was a slave as a young boy on the Burroughs' plantation. To find out more about the man Washington became, answer these questions about his early life on the plantation. (Ask a park ranger for help if needed).

1. When was Booker T. Washington's birthday?
2. What was the cash crop on the Burroughs' plantation?
3. What is Washington's middle name?
4. How many floors were in the "Big House"?
5. How many people slept in the kitchen cabin?
6. How many kids did the Burroughs' have?
7. How many slaves were on this plantation?
8. What is a slave?
9. What job did Washington have to do while the Burroughs had dinner?
10. How old was Washington when he was finally freed?



Spot the Differences



Take the Plantation Trail to the Kitchen Cabin. In the spring of 1856, Booker T. Washington was born in a cabin similar to this one on the tobacco farm belonging to James and Elizabeth Burroughs. His mother, Jane, was the plantation cook and she took care of Booker and his brother John and his sister Amanda. Booker's father, who was not a part of the family's life, was thought to have been a local white man.

Look at this picture of the kitchen cabin while standing in the reconstructed cabin. Do you see anything different between the two? If so, circle all ten differences and things that don't belong.



Value of a Slave



Slaves were individuals who were the property of others. They could be bought and sold to be used for labor on farms, plantations, and in the homes of those who could afford them. Slaves were rarely able to remain with their families, so Booker was fortunate enough to have his family with him on the Burroughs farm. Although slaves weren't always treated too well and even though they had poor living conditions, they were very valuable to those who owned them. In 1861, when James Burroughs died from lung disease, an inventory was taken of his belongings. Booker, his family, and the other slaves that belonged to Burroughs were counted and valued at half of the man's wealth.

Below is a list of all the slaves that James Burroughs owned and what they were valued at. You may see that some of the values are not listed. To find out what each of the slaves were worth, use the information given to answer the questions to find out the missing values.

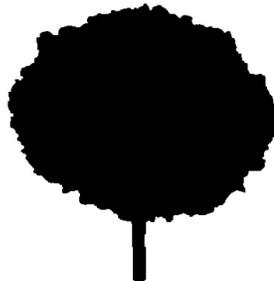
1 Negro Man (Monroe)	600.00	If Jane (Booker's mother) was worth the same amount as Sophia, what was her value?
1 Negro Woman (Sophia)	250.00	
1 Negro Woman (Jane)	_____	If John (Booker's brother) was worth 280.00 more than Jane, what was his value?
1 Negro Man (Lee)	1000.00	
1 Negro Boy (Green)	800.00	If Amanda (Booker's sister) was worth 330.00 less than John, what was her value?
1 Negro Girl (Mary Jane)	800.00	
1 Negro Girl (Sally)	700.00	If Booker was 150.00 more than Jane, 130.00 less than John, and 200.00 more than Amanda, what was his value?
1 Negro Boy (John)	_____	
1 Negro Boy (Booker)	_____	
1 Negro Girl (Amanda)	_____	

Match the Tobacco

Go to the Tobacco Barn. To begin to cure tobacco leaves grown in the fields not far from the barn, the plants would've been split and hung upside down on laths (five foot long sticks made of oak) inside the tobacco barn. This was done carefully to make sure the valuable leaves were not damaged in any way. The plants were then cured for days over fires created on the barn's dirt floor. After a season of curing, the leaves were then taken to a tobacco factory where slaves were hired to stem, cut, and shape the tobacco.



There are many stages to growing and curing tobacco, including the plant sprouting green leaves, the forming of seeds in the small flowers at the top of the plant, and the dried cured leaves. Below are pictures of different stages of the tobacco plant. One of these four plants do not belong. See if you can match these plants with their shadows and then circle the plant that does not belong.



The Road to Freedom

When Booker was about five years old, the United States of America began the Civil War, a fight between the Union and the Confederacy. In 1865, four years after the war started, the Union won and word began to spread through the slave grapevine that freedom might soon come. Booker, his family, and the other slaves on the Burroughs farm gathered in front of the “Big House” and saw a stranger in a blue uniform. This man began to read a long piece of paper, which Booker thought was the Emancipation Proclamation. The man in the blue uniform told the slaves that they were free.

Not long after being declared free, Booker’s family left the plantation and joined Booker’s stepfather in Malden, West Virginia. Once there, Booker, his brother, and his stepfather would wake up early in the morning to work as salt-miners. Even though Booker was free, there was one more thing he still wanted: an education.

If you were given the choice, would you rather have a job and work most of the day or go to school and learn?

Do you feel that children should work or do you think they should be able to learn in schools instead?

Why is education important?

J.O.L.B. Heritage Trail



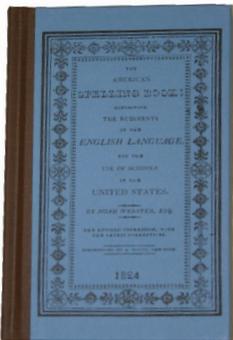
Go to the Jack-O-Lantern Branch Trail. When Booker and his family were freed they had to walk all the way from Franklin County, Virginia to Malden, West Virginia. During this journey, Booker remembers when the family tried to sleep one night in an old abandoned house but had to leave when they found a black snake living there. While at the national monument for Booker T. Washington, walk the Jack-O-Lantern Branch Heritage Trail and list all the animals you see on the trail. Out of all the animals you see, pick the one you liked the most and draw a picture of it here:

Once you've finished walking the trail, think about this: The walk from the Burroughs Plantation to Malden is about 203 miles. That means that if you walked the entire Jack-O-Lantern Trail 135 times then that would equal the distance Booker and his family walked to get to Malden.

The Name Game

Young Booker was kept busy working with his brother and step-father in a salt-furnace but he still wanted to learn to read. So, knowing that her son deserved a chance at education, Booker's mother managed to get him a copy of Webster's "blue-back" spelling book. Not long after this, the young boy was allowed to go to a schoolhouse during the day when all his morning work was done, but then he had to return to work once his schooling was done for the day. Booker learned rather quickly that all of his classmates had two or three names while he was only known as Booker. So, when his teacher asked what his full name was the boy told him "Booker Washington". The "T" in his name was for Taliaferro, the name his mother would've given as his last name. Booker took this name as his middle and declared himself "Booker Taliaferro Washington".

Now that you know how Washington got his name, think of where your name came from and what it means. If you were able to choose your name, would you change it or keep it the same and why?



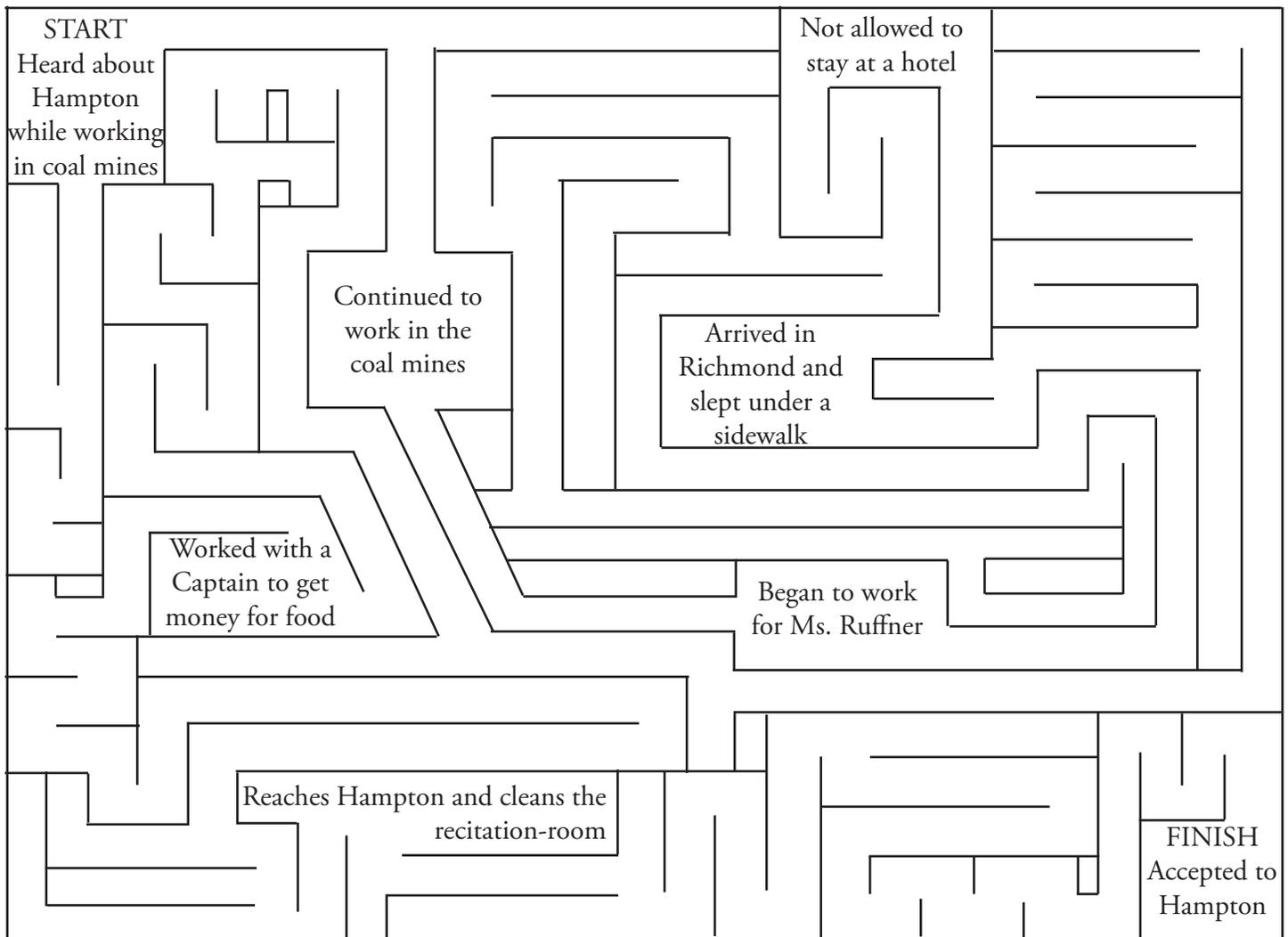
The Webster "blue-back" book is what Washington used to help him learn the alphabet. To see what your name would look like according to the Webster's pronunciation chart, use the key below and then re-write your name. (example: Booker would become "Beookaear").

A=a **B**=be **C**=ce **D**=de **E**=e **F**=ef **G**=je **H**=aytch **I**=i **J**=ja **K**=ka **L**=el **M**=em **N**=en
O=o **P**=pe **Q**=cu **R**=ar **S**=es **T**=te **U**=u **V**=Ve **W**=oo **X**=eks **Y**=wi **Z**=ze

Malden to Hampton

While working in a coal-mine in Malden, Washington heard of a great school in Virginia for blacks where the students worked to pay for their schooling. With the knowledge that this place existed, he decided that he wanted to go there and wished that he could be able to.

To figure out what Washington experienced in order to make it to the school in Virginia (Hampton Institute) find your way through the maze.



The Road to Education

While attending Hampton Institute, Washington tells of the great people he met and worked with. Miss Mary F. Mackie, the head teacher of the school, admitted Washington after he had cleaned one of the rooms. Miss Mackie worked alongside Washington during some of the cleaning he did as a janitor to pay for his schooling. General Samuel F. Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, was a great influence on Washington's life and his achievements long after Hampton.

Use the secret code to find out what Booker T. Washington had to say about these people who helped him gain success. Use the special red letters to find the answer to the question that follows.

“ 20 8 5 18 5 9 19 14 15 **E D U C A T I O N**
23 8 9 3 8 15 14 5 **C A N** 7 5 20 **F R O M**
B O O K S 1 14 4 3 15 19 20 12 25
A P P A R A T U S 20 8 1 20 **I S** 5 17 21 1 12
20 15 20 8 1 20 **W H I C H** 3 1 14 2 5
7 15 20 20 5 14 **F R O M** **C O N T A C T** 23 9 20 8
7 18 5 1 20 **M E N** 1 14 4 **W O M E N**

A = 1	B = 2	C = 3	D = 4	E = 5	F = 6	G = 7	H = 8
I = 9	J = 10	K = 11	L = 12	M = 13	N = 14	O = 15	P = 16
Q = 17	R = 18	S = 19	T = 20	U = 21	V = 22	W = 23	X = 24
Y = 25	Z = 26						

What did Washington return to Hampton in 1879 to become?

The Road to Tuskegee

Wanting to give an opportunity for blacks to gain a higher education, Booker T. Washington began working on building a school that would teach the value of working while allowing the chance to learn. Tuskegee Institute began to become a reality, but it was not easy to make it happen. Washington wanted the students of the school to build the buildings themselves, and if that didn't seem hard enough they had to do it with little to no money and no bricks to build with.

If you were able to create a school, what would you like the students to learn about and why would it be important to them?

What would your school look like? Give your school a name and draw a picture of it here:

Plantation Animals



Go to the Horse Barn/Duck lot area. Wanting the students of Tuskegee Institute to learn more than what can be found in books, Washington wanted them to build the buildings themselves to gain actual working skills. One of the biggest challenges that came with this task was trying to create bricks for building. After trying three times to make bricks and failing, Washington ran out of money to try a fourth time. So, to make sure his students had the money needed to make bricks to build the school Washington went to a local pawn shop and sold his watch. With the fifteen dollars he got for his watch, Booker and his students were able to create bricks on their fourth try.

The bricks at Tuskegee not only provided materials for constructing school buildings, they could also be used for trading and selling in order for Washington and his students to get other items needed to continue building the Tuskegee Institute. Although Washington never made bricks before Tuskegee, he had seen animals being raised and cared for to be used for supplies and work needed on the Burroughs Plantation. Like the bricks, the animals on the Burroughs farm would've been used for more than one task or need.

As you visit the animals on the farm, circle all the ones you see and then check each box that shows how the animals were used on the plantation.

	Food	Work	Clothing
SHEEP			
PIG			
HORSE			
CHICKEN			
COW			

The Road to Success

Booker T. Washington was able to rise up from slavery to become one of the most influential American men in history. His strive for education and a better life have remained a strong part of the school he founded, Tuskegee Institute, and he was motivated to make something of himself. Booker T. Washington died in 1915 and was buried at Tuskegee. The statue, *Lifting the Veil of Ignorance* (which is pictured to the right), was created and placed at the institute in 1922 in honor of the successful man who had made the school possible.



Using the key below, fill in the missing words to find out what Booker T. Washington had to say about success (the words in the key are not in the correct order):

“I have _____ that _____ is to be _____ not so much by the _____ that one has _____ in life, as by the _____ which he has _____ while trying to succeed.”

Key: 1. position 2. success 3. learned 4. obstacles 5. overcome 6. measured 7. reached

Using the key below, fill in the missing words to learn what Washington said at the Atlanta Address on September 18th, 1895 (the words in the key are not in the correct order) :

“In all things _____ social we can be as _____ as the _____, yet one as the hand in all things _____ to mutual _____.”

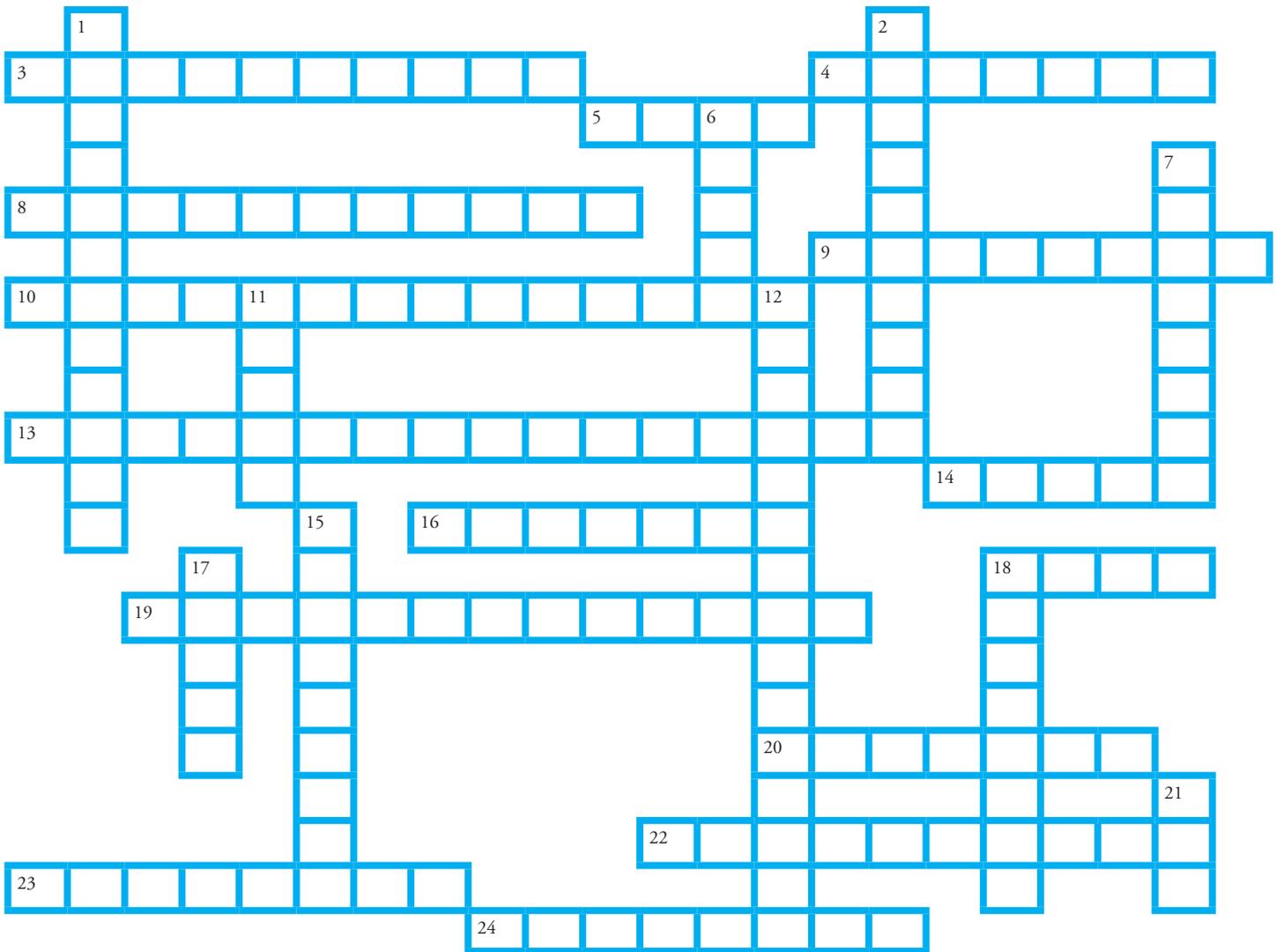
Key: 1. separate 2. essential 3. purely 4. progress 5. fingers

Using the key below, match the missing words with the numbers to find out another quote of Booker T. Washington's:

“Great men _____ **4** _____ love, and only little men _____ **2** _____ the _____ **1** _____ of _____ **3** _____.”

Key: 1. spirit 2. cherish 3. hatred 4. cultivate

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 What is Booker's middle name?
- 4 The _____ was also used as Booker's cabin.
- 5 What was Booker's mother's name?
- 8 Booker was valued at _____ dollars.
- 9 Growing tobacco was extremely ____.
- 10 Who owned Booker?
- 13 What was the name of the school that Booker traveled to from Malden, WV?
- 14 Booker T. Washington was a _____ as a boy.
- 16 It was _____ for a slave to be taught how to read and write.
- 18 What was Booker's mother's job?
- 19 What was the name of the book Booker wrote about his life?
- 20 What was the major cash crop on the Burroughs farm?
- 22 Where was the meat stored?
- 23 A slave is a person that is also _____.

24. What was the name of the school Booker T. Washington started?

DOWN

- 1 Booker T. Washington National Monument is a part of the _____ system.
- 2 What was the name of the head teacher at Hampton Institute?
- 6 The _____ won the Civil war.
- 7 Booker felt that if he were given a chance to go to school it would be like going to _____.
- 11 People understood if the _____ won the Civil War slavery would continue
- 12 Who was the founder of Hampton Institute?
- 15 Booker remembered sleeping on a pile of rags laid upon a _____.
- 17 Booker was born in the month of _____.
- 18 Tobacco is a _____.
- 21 How many slaves did James Burroughs own?

Word Search

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

AMBITIOUS
BOOKER
DEDICATION
EDUCATOR

EQUALITY
FARM
HAMPTON
INTELLIGENT

LEADER
MALDEN
PATIENCE
PROPERTY

SCHOOL
SLAVE
STRUGGLE
SUCCESS

Washington's Story

As you read a summary of Booker T. Washington's life, fill in the missing words using the word bank provided.



On April 5th, 1856 Booker T. Washington was born into slavery on the _____ Farm in Franklin County, Virginia. At age nine, Washington and his family were freed and they moved to join his stepfather in _____, West Virginia. In Malden, Washington and his brother, John, worked alongside their stepfather in _____ and even coal mines. A while after, Washington was allowed to go to school if he worked before and after each school day. As he worked in the coal mines, Washington heard of _____ Institute and wanted to go. After being accepted to the school in Hampton, Virginia, Washington began working as a _____ to pay for his room and board. During a summer break back with his family, Washington's mother Jane died. Washington returned to school in Hampton where he had lessons in public _____. This would be a great help to him in his future. As he grew older, Washington returned to Hampton to _____. When a school was started for African-Americans in Tuskegee, he became a teacher there. Not longer after, the school in Tuskegee

slowly began to grow and Washington married Fannie Smith and had a daughter, Portia Washington. Fannie passed away as Washington continued working on the growth of _____ Institute. Washington married again to Olivia Davidson, assistant principle at the Tuskegee school, and they had two sons, Booker T. Washington Jr. (also called Baker) and Ernest Davidson Washington. Olivia too passed away. Several years later, Washington married Margaret James Murray, a principal of Tuskegee Institute. Two years later, on September 18th, 1895, Washington delivers _____. In the year 1900, Washington published his first autobiography, and a year later published *Up From Slavery*. The same year Washington dined at the White House with _____ Theodore Roosevelt. In November of 1915, the successful founder, speaker, and leader passes away at his home in Tuskegee. He is buried at Tuskegee Institute.

Word Bank: Malden teach salt-mines President Burroughs
janitor The Atlanta Address Tuskegee speaking Hampton

