

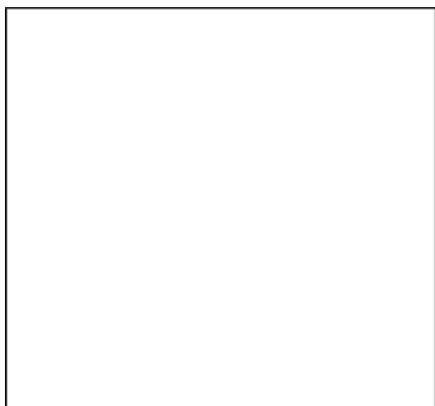
Junior Ranger Certificate

20

This certifies that _____
completed the Junior Ranger Program at
Ocmulgee National Monument.

Today's date

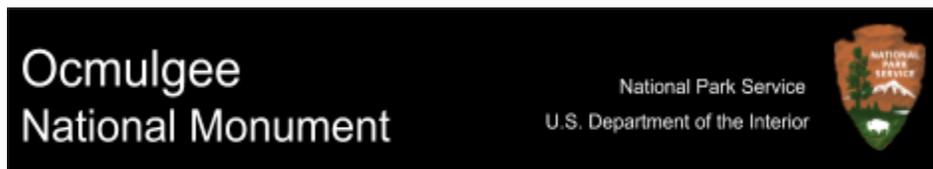
Park Ranger signature



Put your favorite stamp from the Visitor Center here!

Explore. Learn. Protect. Be a Junior Ranger.

Junior Ranger pledge: I promise to teach others about what I learned today, to explore other parks and historic sites, and to protect these places so future generations can enjoy them.



Explorer's Name



How to become a Junior Ranger

2

Welcome to Ocmulgee National Monument!
As you explore today, you will learn about the 17,000 years of human history here and about all the different groups of people who lived here!

A Junior Ranger learns about the history and nature of a National Park and then helps Park Rangers take care of and protect the area. The National Park Service helps visitors enjoy the places they protect. We hope you will have fun exploring them!

To become a Junior Ranger at Ocmulgee National Monument, complete the number of activities for your age group and then return the booklet to a Park Ranger in the Visitor Center!

If you are...

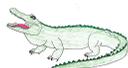
6 years old and under: complete **4** activities

7-9 years old: complete **7** activities

10 years old and up: complete **10** activities

Look for the alligator marking the start of an activity!

<http://how2drawanimals.com/8-animals/167-draw-alligator.html?start=3>



19

Military park, battlefield park, battlefield site, battlefield: areas associated with American military history

Historical park: areas of greater physical extent and complexity than historic sites

Memorial: commemorative areas

Recreation area: lands and waters set aside for recreational use

Parkway: land flanking roadways the goes through areas of interest

Performing arts: set aside as performing arts venues

How many kinds of parks have you been to? There is always something new to see and explore in the National Park Service!

Types of National Park Service sites

18

Monument: at least one nationally significant resource; can be scientific or cultural

Park: variety of resources and encompasses large land or water areas

Preserve: protection of certain resources-hunting, fishing, extraction of fuels, or minerals may be permitted if they do not jeopardize natural values

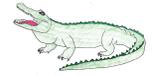
Reserve: similar to preserves

Lakeshore/seashore: shoreline, off-shore islands focus on preservation while also providing water-oriented recreation

River and wild and scenic riverway: ribbons of land bordering free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered

Scenic trail: long-distance footpaths

Historic site: range from prehistoric Indian civilizations to lives of modern Americans-often restored or preserved to the time period of their greatest historical significance.



3

President Franklin Roosevelt created our park in 1936. How old is the park in 2018?

$$2018 - 1936 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Respect the park, protect the park.

- 1) Keep nature free of litter! Please throw away your trash and clean up any you find.
- 2) Do not pick any plants or flowers! Let them grow!
- 3) Give animals lots of space! If you are patient and quiet, you will see more animals than if you are loud.

Draw a picture of a plant or animal you might see in the park.

What is archaeology?

4

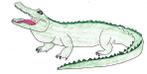
Archaeology is the study of people from the past and their day-to-day lives: what they ate, where they lived, what clothes they wore, what they made, and what technology they used.

Archaeologists learn about people from the objects they left behind called **artifacts**. Artifacts could be projectile points (arrowheads), pieces of pottery (**sherds**), jewelry, bows and arrows, etc.

After studying and recording the site where the artifact is found, the archaeologists carefully remove the artifact through **excavation**.

Archaeologists use the information they gather to learn about a **culture**, a people's beliefs, activities, and traditions that define that group.

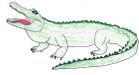
True or False



17

- 1) National parks are here for people to visit, enjoy, and protect.
- 2) Endangered species are protected in national parks.
- 3) When you see a deer in the woods, you should watch it quietly from a safe distance.
- 4) Our national parks have animals to pet and feed.
- 5) It is okay to cut down firewood in a national park.
- 6) By law, arrowheads and other artifacts should stay where you find them so others may see and learn about them.
- 7) The Park Ranger's patch shows pictures of birds flying.

The Park Around Us



16

Most of Ocmulgee National Monument is experienced outside. When you are exploring outside, you should always leave it as you found it. Even the smallest changes made by a visitor can make a big impact all together. **Draw or describe the impacts these changes would make on our park.**

If each visitor picks just one flower...

X 1 million visitors
...what would happen?



If each visitor removes just one artifact...

X 1 million visitors
...what would happen?



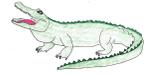
If each visitor rolls down the mounds...

X 1 million visitors
...what would happen?



It is a Park Ranger's job to protect and preserve all parts of the park. They must make sure that everyone is safe and that there is a place for future visitors to come and explore and learn. Remember that your job as a Junior Ranger is to help protect the things found in the park too!

Discover!



5

Explore the Visitor Center to answer the questions!

This artifact is from the Paleoindian period and was found behind the Earth Lodge. It has been dated back to around 10,000 years ago.



Name _____
Who used it? _____
How was it used? _____

This structure is a mound you can go inside. The clay floor seats 50 people.



Name _____
Who used it? _____
How was it used? _____

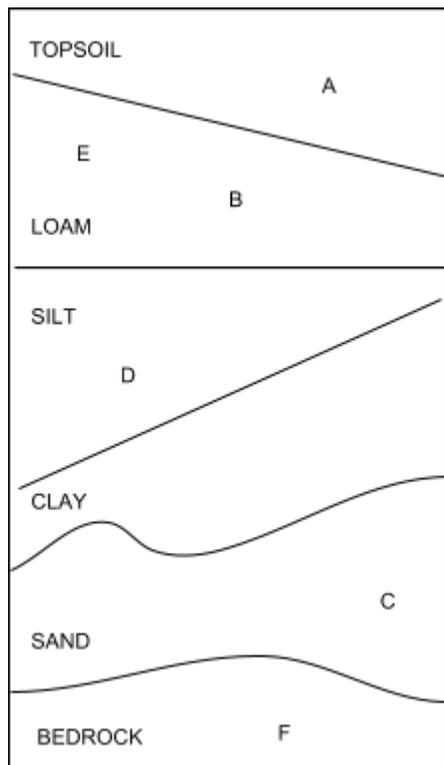
Draw an artifact you saw on display.

Name _____
Who used it? _____
How was it used? _____

Digging into the past

6

The depth of the artifact is important in determining the age of an object. An archaeological site may have many layers of soil and the study of those layers is called **stratigraphy**. Usually the deeper you dig, the older the artifact!



Each artifact is labeled with a letter. Use the letters in your answers to the questions on page 7.



15

The game played with a rolling stone and a stick is called _____.

The _____ was once a ceremonial meeting place and still has the original 1000 year old floor.

The first crop planted by Native Americans in the area was the _____.

The three crops brought from Central America are called the Three Sisters and include _____, _____, and _____.

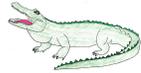
The period known as _____ occurred when the cooking stone is introduced. Native Americans place the stone in the fire to heat it before putting it in a deerskin-lined hole.

The period known as _____ is marked by the Ice Age and the presence of Columbian mammoths, giant ground sloths, and Sabertooth tigers.

The period known as _____ is the time when people began to use bows and arrows in the area.

The period known as _____ is when the _____ create the mounds to worship in, live on, and bury their elite (important) dead in.

Fill in the Blank



14

Each phrase or word from the Word Bank is used only once. **Write the correct phrase on the lines below and on the next page.**

Word Bank:

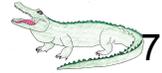
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| -Franklin Roosevelt | -Archaic |
| -Moundbuilders | -Woodland |
| -Paleoindian | -sunflower |
| -Mississippians | -corn, beans, squash |
| -Clovis point | -Chunkey |
| -pottery | -Earth Lodge |

Ocmulgee National Monument was created in 1936 by President _____.

The _____ found here was the first one discovered east of the Mississippi River and tells us that people hunted here 10,000 years ago.

The Native Americans begin making _____ during the Hunter Gatherer period to help carry foods like nuts and berries and to help make stews.

Digging into the past



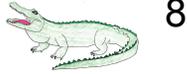
7

Please answer the questions based on the previous diagram and the letters inside of it.

- 1) Which is the oldest artifact?
- 2) Which is the most recent artifact?
- 3) Which artifact is in the sand layer?
- 4) Which artifact is older, B or D?
- 5) If each layer takes 100 years to build up, how old might artifact D be?
- 6) Why might it be important to know how old an artifact is?

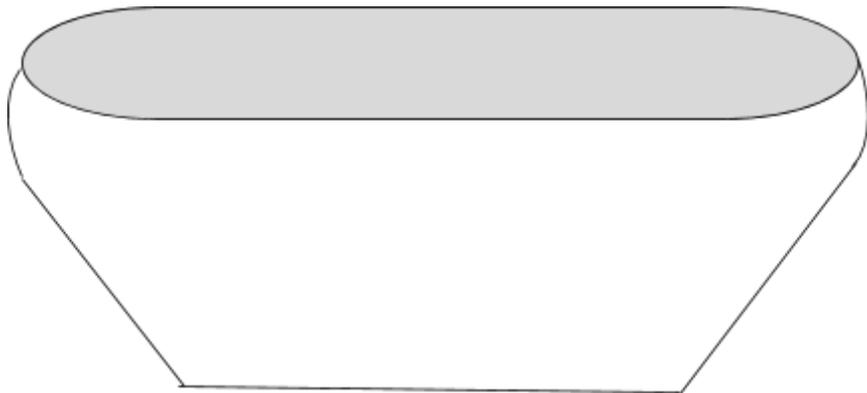
It is important to protect archaeological sites so archaeologists can take care of and record information about the artifacts and then share it with other people. One way archaeological sites are destroyed is through **looting**, which happens when people illegally take artifacts from sites.

Pottery Drawing



8

The Native Americans who lived here made lots of pottery over thousands of years. Over time, their pottery had different designs on it, like the one shown here. The patterns were carved onto a wooden paddle and then stamped onto the clay pot. **Create a new pattern design of your own on the pottery below.**



Great Temple Mound



13

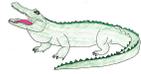
As you stand on top of the Great Temple Mound, look around you. **Answer the questions below.**

Do you think the view is the same or different from 1000 years ago? What might have changed?

When Native Americans stood here 1000 years ago, what might they have been thinking about? What might they have been feeling?

What are you thinking about as you stand here today? What sort of feeling do you get from standing so high above other people?

Multiple Choice



12

Select the correct answer about how the Mississippian culture lived.

What type of houses did the moundbuilders live in?

- A. Tipi
- B. Longhouse
- C. Wattle and Daub
- D. Cliff dwelling

What games did they play?

- A. Baseball
- B. Stickball
- C. Chunkey
- D. Stickball and Chunkey

How did they get their food?

- A. Hunted
- B. Gathered
- C. Shopped online
- D. Hunted, gathered, gardened

Where chores did the girls do?

- A. Gardening
- B. Make pottery
- C. Vacuum the floor of the house
- D. Gardening, make pottery

What chores did the boys do?

- A. Hunting
- B. Make arrowheads and other tools
- C. Wash their parents' car
- D. Hunting, make arrowheads and other tools

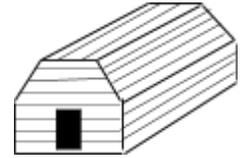
Home sweet home



9

Match the description to the house!

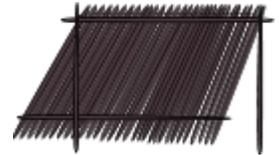
My house is made from wood and I can easily take it down when I move to follow animals to hunt.



My house is made from large grasses and can be covered on the top with animal skins to stay dry.



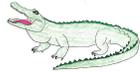
My house is made from sticks and rivercane covered in clay with a grass roof.



My house looks like the houses the Europeans built when they moved here. It is made of logs and is very sturdy.



Word Search



10

E	M	M	E	G	D	O	L	H	T	R	A	E	H
L	O	O	E	G	L	O	R	U	D	U	A	P	E
P	U	U	A	A	C	E	G	R	A	R	L	A	L
M	N	A	A	E	I	C	E	E	C	A	T	L	P
E	D	R	L	D	E	I	P	O	R	S	E	E	M
T	C	C	L	A	L	A	R	E	A	H	O	O	E
R	G	H	C	L	G	N	N	E	L	F	A	I	T
E	T	A	N	I	F	U	H	M	U	E	P	N	T
S	S	I	L	I	F	T	O	D	H	D	F	D	A
S	L	C	E	P	U	L	O	D	N	O	I	I	E
E	H	L	E	O	E	A	N	E	C	N	E	A	R
L	D	A	S	R	A	R	A	O	U	M	R	N	G
C	E	S	E	M	N	I	D	R	H	O	T	D	R
O	H	U	T	M	L	L	E	G	E	O	R	P	A

ARCHAIC
CORNFIELD
EARTH LODGE
FUNERAL
GREAT TEMPLE

LESSER TEMPLE
MCDUGAL
MOUND
PALEOINDIAN
SOUTHEAST

Earth Lodge



11

Look at this picture of the inside of the Earth Lodge and please **label the following with a number**:

- 1) Where the chief sat
- 2) Where you could put a ceremonial object
- 3) Bird head
- 4) Where they would have a fire

