

Independence

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Junior Ranger's Name: _____ Date: _____

Welcome to Independence National Historical Park!

- Explore Independence National Historical Park and learn about the founding of our nation.
- Hear park rangers tell the stories about Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell.
- Complete fun activities in the booklet and become a Junior Ranger.
- Share your stories with friends and family when you return home.

How to become a Junior Ranger:

1. Ages 5-7, do 5 or more activities.
Ages 8 and over, do 8 or more activities.

Easier activities
have this symbol:



Harder activities
have this symbol:



2. Attend at least one ranger guided tour or activity. Check at the Independence Visitor Center for times, locations, and free tickets.
3. Take your booklet to the Independence Visitor Center at 6th and Market Street. Go to the NPS information desk and ask a Park Ranger to check your booklet. Then claim your reward.

A voice from the past



Good Day! My name is Mattie. Life in the late 1700s is very exciting – many things are happening. Let me help show you around. Did you know that Philadelphia is the birthplace of the United States? The Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution were signed here.



1. Liberty Bell Center



The State House Bell, later called the Liberty Bell, is more than a cracked bell that no longer rings. It is a symbol of liberty. Though silent, it still calls to people from all over the world with a message of freedom and liberty.

1. Unscramble the message. Look for clues on the Liberty Bell.

ICPRAOLM

YELIRTB

TURHUGHOTO

LAL

HET

ANLD

NUTO

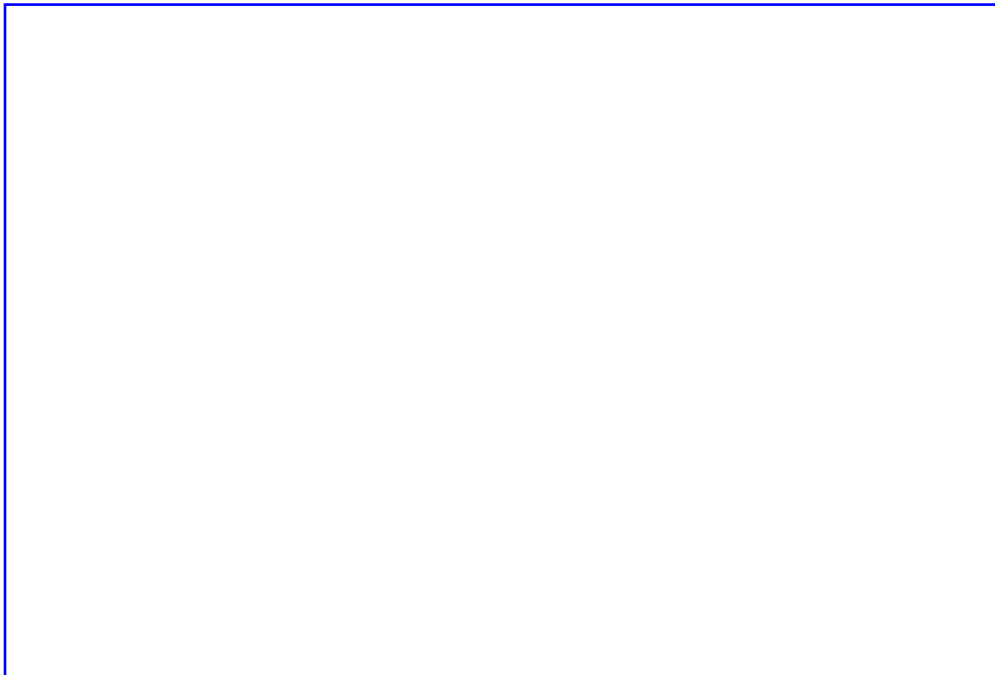
LAL

ETH

BHINAISTANT

FETREOH

2. Draw the Liberty Bell.



A voice from the past



We often hear the State House Bell ring to call the law makers to work. Some times it rings all day to celebrate special occasions, such as the King's birthday. My cousin Isaac says that the bell is so loud that he can hear it all the way in the country!



2. Independence Hall



The Assembly Room

1. What two important documents were signed here?
2. How many tables are there for the delegates? _____
Why that number?
3. Name three things you see on the tables.
4. Circle the “Rising Sun” chair.
Who sat here during the Constitutional Convention in 1787?

A voice from the past



I wasn't allowed in this room, but I heard that Mr. Jefferson spent over two weeks perfecting the Declaration of Independence. The Continental Congress made a lot of changes, and Mr. Jefferson was upset. Mr. Franklin tried to cheer up Mr. Jefferson with a funny story. I heard that Mr. Jefferson didn't even smile.



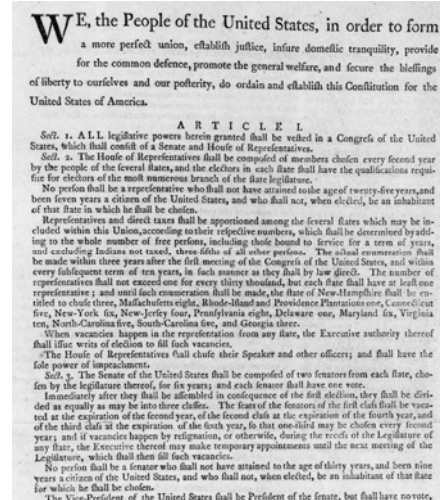
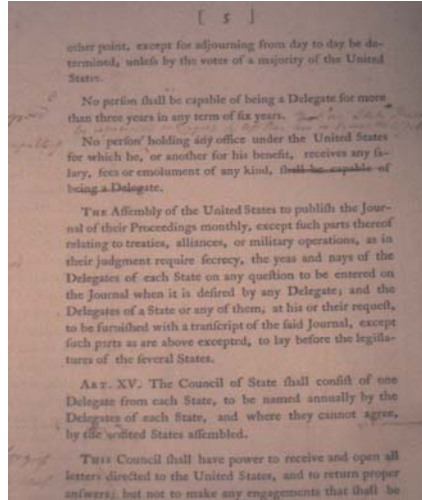
3. Great Essentials



The National Park Service preserves historical places, objects, and documents. *Explore the Great Essentials exhibit.*

This room was modified to help preserve three important documents.

Label the three documents on display below.



In light and air, old paper fades and falls apart. To prevent this, the pages of these documents are turned or removed every sixth months. *What replaces the Declaration of Independence when it is not on display?*

Ask a park ranger what other ways we preserve the documents and name one.

A voice from the past



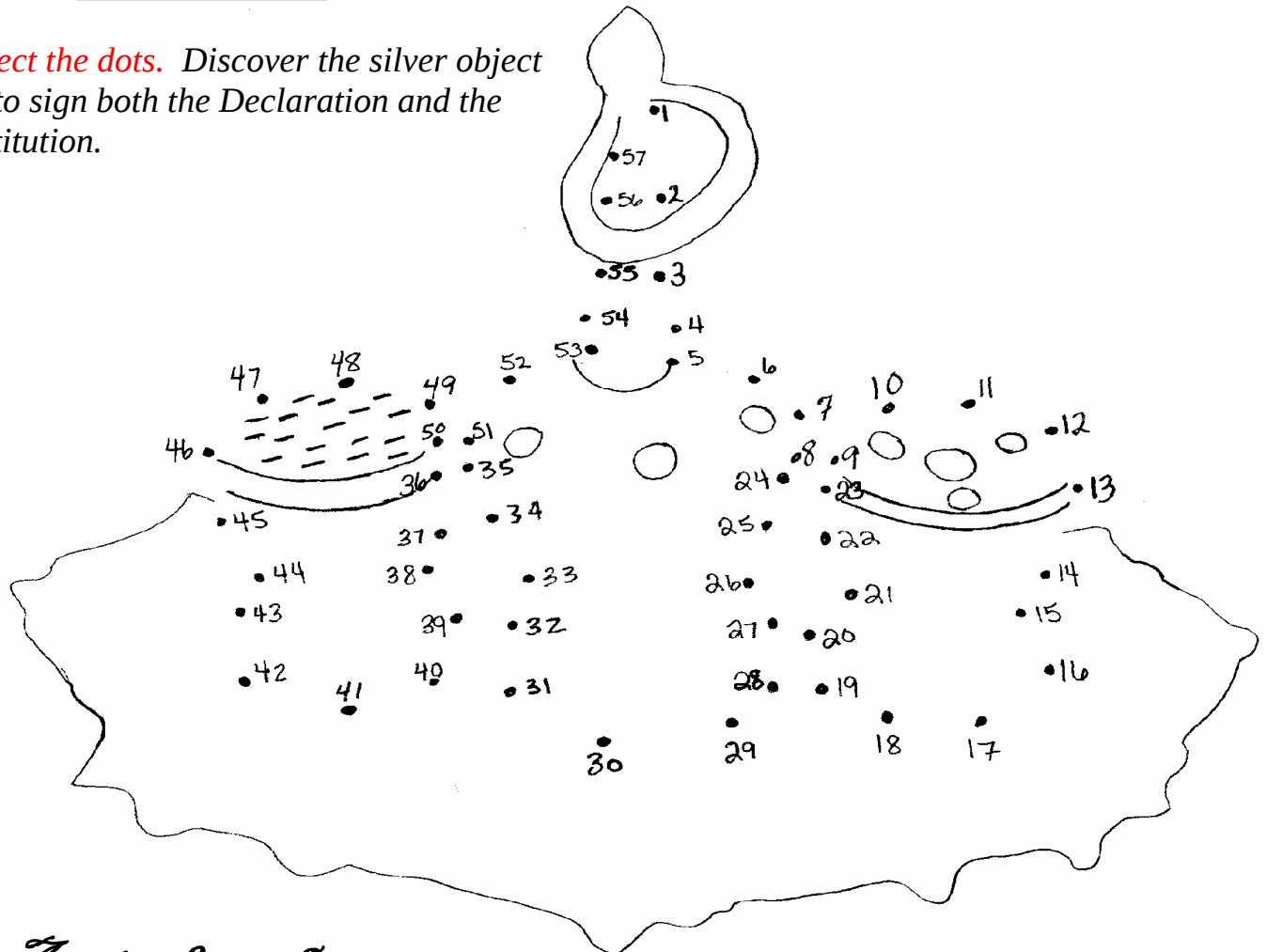
I heard shouts of “huzzah” from behind the State House on July 8th. That was the day the Declaration of Independence was read in public. I wish I could have been there, but my parents wouldn’t let me go. They don’t want to break ties with Great Britain and were afraid that fights would break out.



4. Great Essentials



Connect the dots. Discover the silver object used to sign both the Declaration and the Constitution.



A voice from the past



I practice my school lessons using a slate board and chalk. When I grow up, I will write with a quill pen and paper.

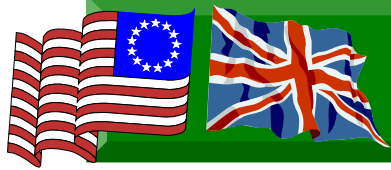
Try this at Home – Quill Pen

Materials: Drinking straw, scissors, Kool-Aid®, small cup, tape, construction paper, teaspoon

Procedure:

1. With an adult's help, cut the straw at an angle so that it comes to a point.
2. Cut the construction paper like a feather and tape the paper to the straw.
3. Pour Kool-Aid® mix into a small cup and add no more than a teaspoon of water. Stir until combined.
4. Write with your new pen on paper. Allow the ink to dry before you move your document.





5. Loyalists and Patriots



Revolutionary Timeline



1764
Sugar Act

1765
Stamp Act

1767
Townshed Act

1773
Boston Tea Party

1774
First Continental Congress meets in Carpenters' Hall

1775
Revolutionary War begins

1776
Second Continental Congress, Declaration of Independence is signed

1781
Articles of Confederation is ratified

1783
Revolutionary War ends

Independence wasn't for everyone. Patriots wanted independence. Loyalists wanted to continue ties with England. *Put an "L" next to the Loyalists and a "P" next to the Patriots.*



"I have money saved in England's banks. I might lose it all if we go to war."



"I worry about my son in Washington's army."



"England is our home country and has provided a wonderful opportunity for a new life in America. People in England pay taxes. Why shouldn't we?"



"England is too far away, the government over there does not understand our problems. I want a say in how the country is run."



"No taxation without representation!"



"Perhaps I can gain my freedom by joining the British army."



6. Congress Hall



1787
U.S. Constitution is signed

1789
George Washington is elected president

1790
Capital moves to Philadelphia

1791
Bill of Rights is ratified, Vermont becomes a state

1792
Kentucky becomes a state

1794
Congress establishes a Navy

1796
John Adams is elected president, Tennessee becomes a state

1800
Capital moves to Washington, D.C.

Use the timeline to order the following events. The first one has been done for you.

_____ John Adams is elected president.

1 _____ The US Constitution is written.

_____ The Bill of Rights is ratified.

_____ The capital moves to Washington, D.C.

_____ Kentucky becomes a state.

_____ George Washington is elected president.



7. President's House Site



Presidents George Washington and John Adams lived and worked in a large brick house. Washington had 24 people who lived and toiled in the house, including up to nine enslaved Africans. Once the house was torn down in 1835, people forgot they lived here. When archeologists dug into the ground near the Liberty Bell Center they discovered the stone remains of the basement walls. Now we are learning about the lives of the people who lived here.

*Each of the people pictured below lived at the President's House at some point during the 1790s. **Identify each person.** The first one has been done for you.*

Abigail Adams

Our second "First Lady."

Lived here from 1797-1800.



Hercules

Enslaved cook for the Washington family. Seized his freedom in 1797.



George Washington Parke Custis

Martha Washington's grandson.

He was 8 years old when he moved here.



Oney Judge

Enslaved seamstress for Martha Washington.

Seized her freedom in 1796.



George Washington

Our First President.

Lived here 1790-1797.



Nellie Custis

Martha Washington's granddaughter.

Lived here from age 11.





8. Second Bank



These people walked through the streets of Philadelphia when it was the nation's capital.

Find their portraits in the main room of the Portrait Gallery and write their names.



This man wrote the Declaration of Independence and later became our third president. Who is he?



This man helped the British in the American Revolution. Later, he met with President Washington. Who is he?



This lady was very dignified and a gracious hostess. She was not from Philadelphia, but knew many people here and at Valley Forge. Who is she?



This man lived near Boston, Massachusetts but spent years in Philadelphia. He was our second president. Who is he?



9. Printing Office



Benjamin Franklin was apprenticed to his brother at the age of twelve. He learned how to set type and print newspapers. The skills he learned enabled him to open his own printing office in Philadelphia. *Learn the steps of printing and number each step. The first one has been done for you.*



Take paper off press and hang to dry.



Put ink on type.



Place paper on frame.



Pull lever twice.

1



Set each letter on composing stick.



Roll frame into the press.

A voice from the past



I am apprenticed to a milliner and am learning to make all sorts of fancy hats. I've learned how to make men's caps and shirts too. My mistress gives me two meals a day and a place to sleep. Sometimes, she lets me make my own hats with leftover materials.



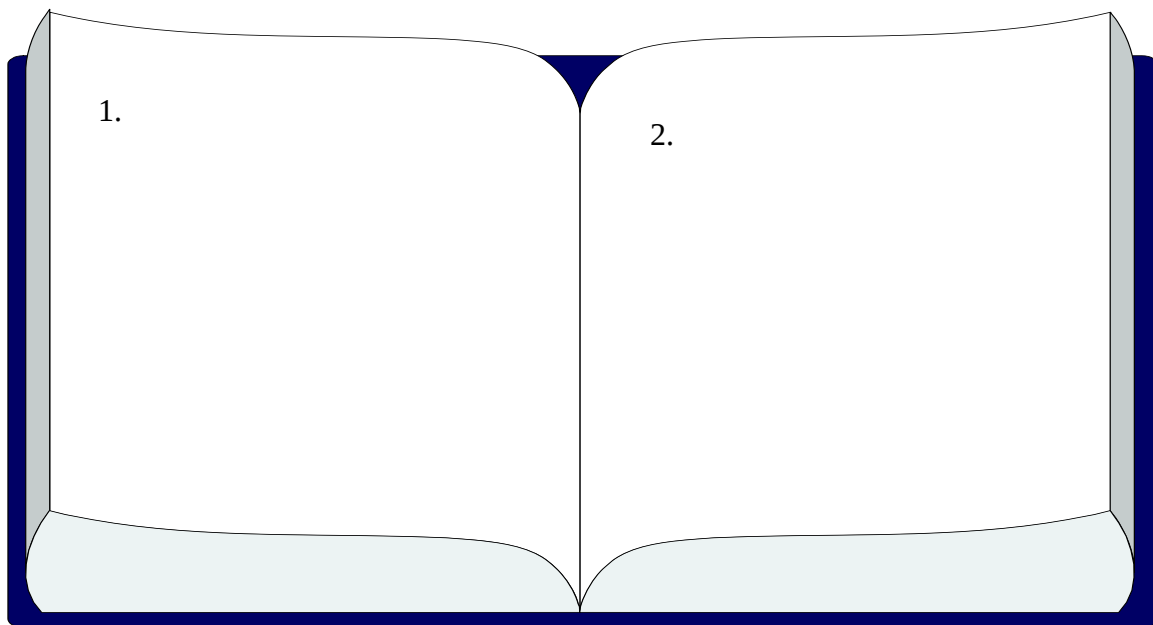
10. Printing Office



Benjamin Franklin published *Poor Richard's Almanack*, a best seller. It contained important dates, weather forecasts, and funny sayings like these:

- * "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."
- * "Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing."
- * "Three may keep a secret if two of them are dead."
- * "A true friend is the best possession."

Create two of your own sayings.



To keep people from making fake money, printers like Benjamin Franklin put a leaf imprint on official money. A leaf imprint is like a fingerprint – no two are alike.

Try this at Home – Colonial Money

Materials:

scissors, white copy paper, crayons, leaf

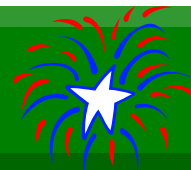
Procedure:

1. With an adult's help, cut paper into a square or rectangle.
2. Decorate the paper any way you want – make sure you write how much the paper money is worth!
3. Place a leaf behind paper. Use the crayon to color on the paper over the leaf so that it leaves an imprint.

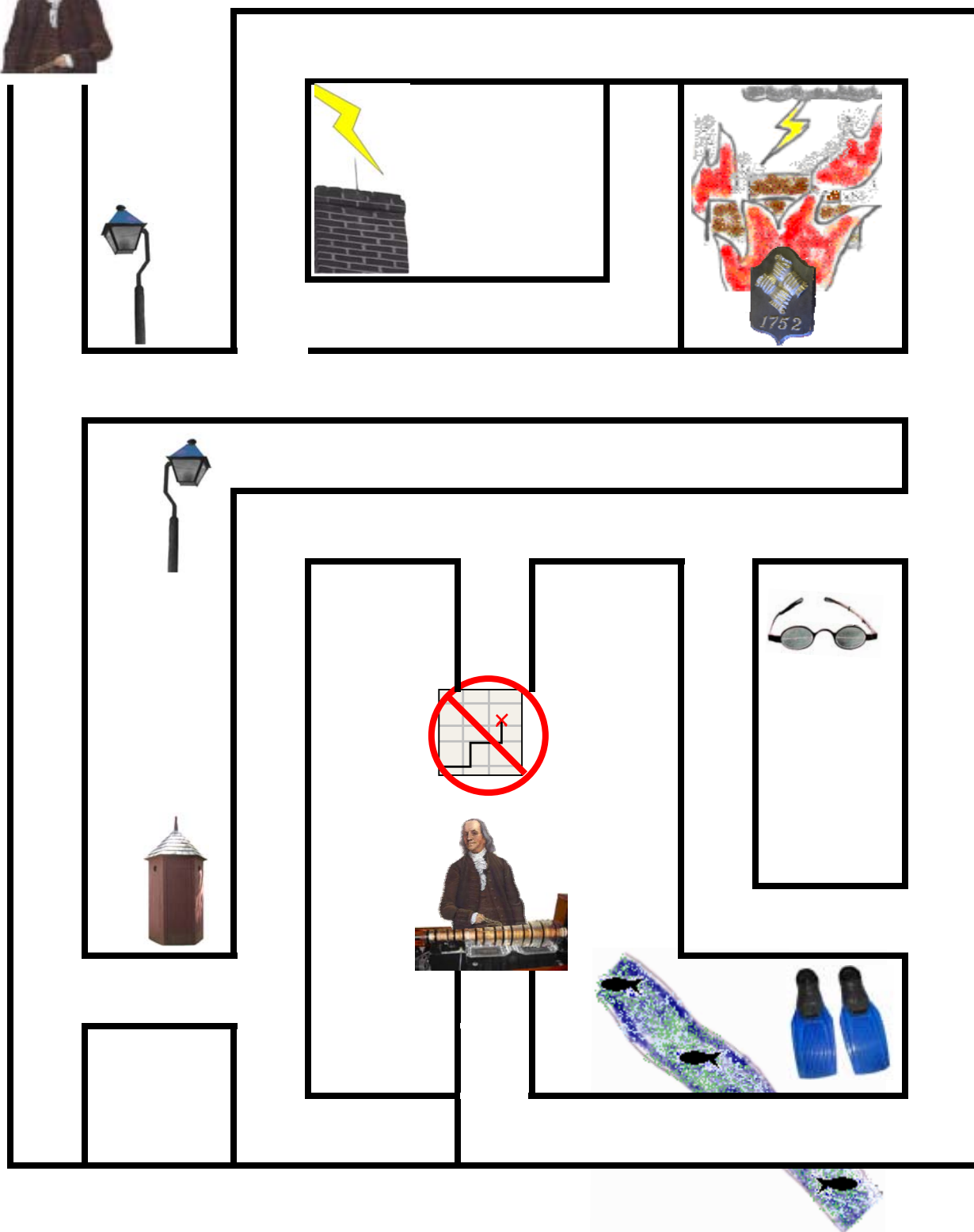




11. A“maze”ing Inventions



*Help Doctor Franklin find his way home to Franklin Court for glass armonica practice.
Use his inventions and improvements to avoid danger.*





12. Magical Numbers



During long debates, Benjamin Franklin passed the time by making Magic Squares. *Use each number only once. Each line (up-down, left-right, and diagonal) add up to the same number.* The first one has been done for you. Try the second.

Numbers to use:

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

Rows add to 34

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

Numbers to use:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Rows add to 15

8		
		2

A voice from the past



Yesterday, I heard the strangest sounds coming from Dr. Franklin's house. At first I thought it might be angels singing, so I looked through the window. It was Dr. Franklin playing his latest invention, the glass armonica.

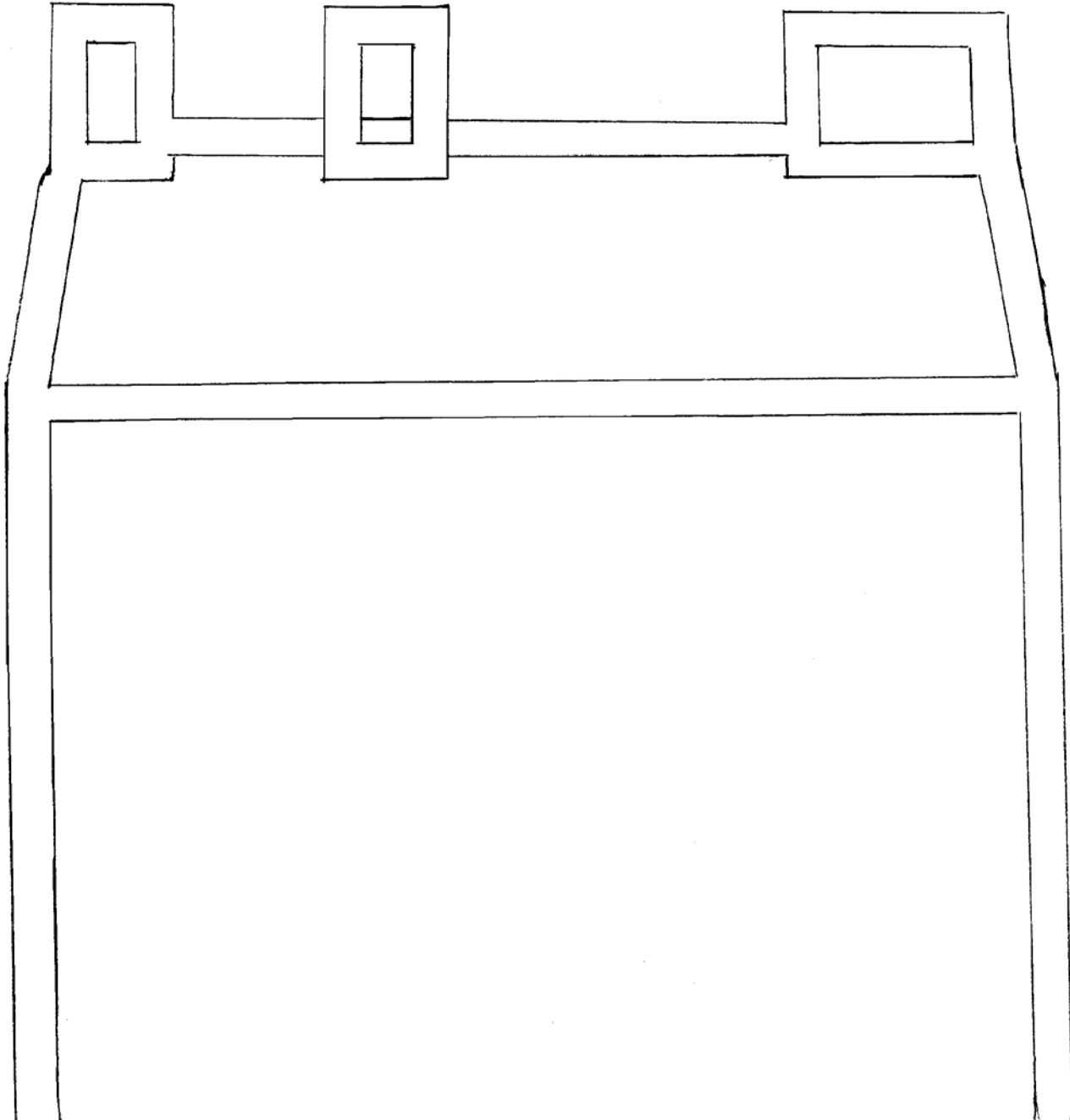




13. Franklin Court



Imagine what Franklin's house looked like. It had three stories with a garret (a small attic). Since it was built before light bulbs and electric heating, it probably had lots of windows and some chimneys. *Draw what you think Franklin's house looked like. Be sure to include Dr. Franklin somewhere!*





14. Historic Houses of Worship



Match each historic house of worship with its name and description. If you can't visit them all, use the displays at the Visitor Center across from the information desk to help you.



Christ Church was the first Anglican Church to break away from the Church of England. George Washington attended services here. It is located at 2nd and Market Street.

Mother Bethel was founded by Richard Allen in 1794 and became the first African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is located at 6th and Lombard Street.



Free Quaker Meeting House was built by a group of Quakers who fought the British in the Revolutionary War. Most Quakers did not believe in fighting. It is located at 5th and Arch Street.

St. Joseph's Church was the first Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia. It is located at 4th and Walnut Street.



Gloria Dei is the oldest church in Pennsylvania. It was built by the Swedish Lutheran settlers and is located at Columbus Boulevard and Christian Street.

Mikveh Israel is a Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia which was founded in 1740. It is located on 4th Street between Market and Arch.

A voice from the past



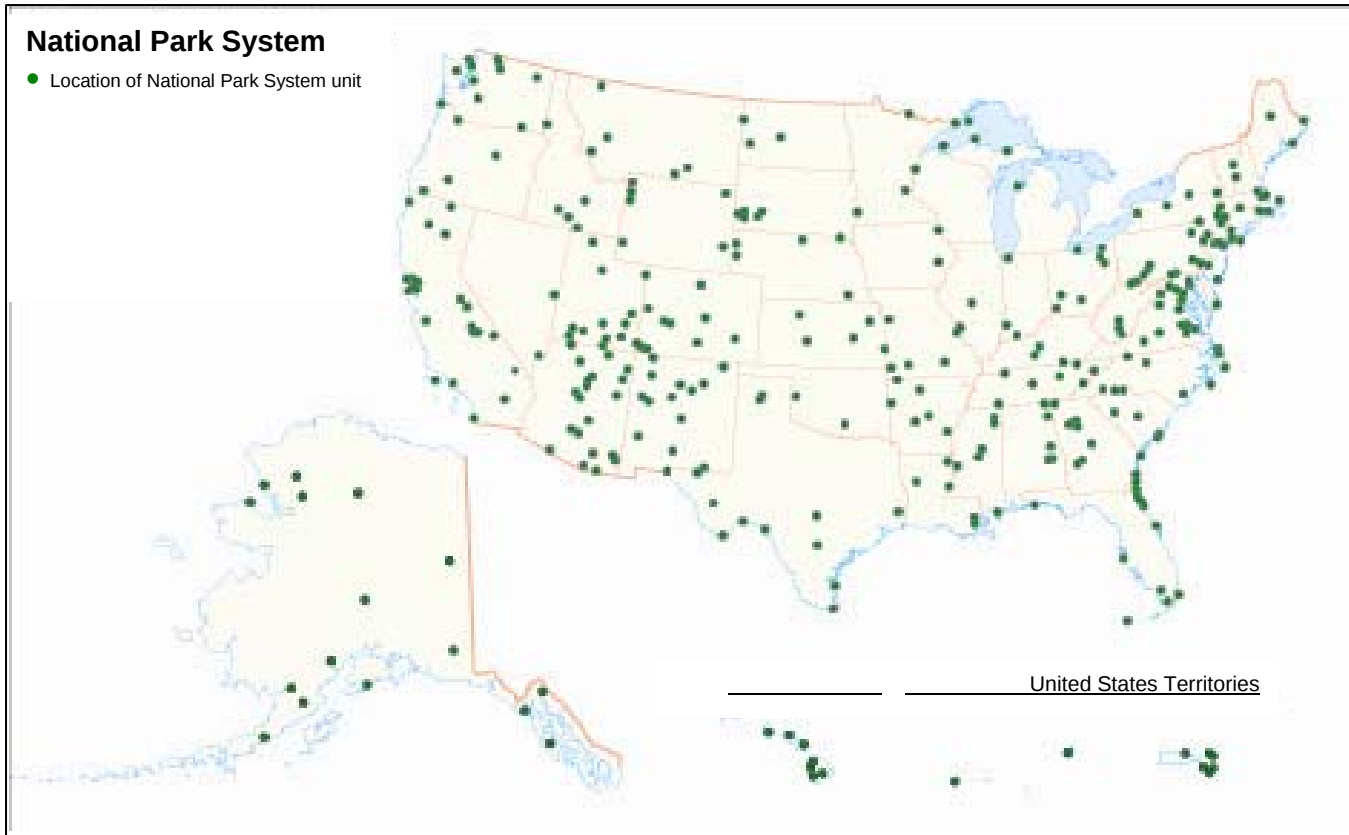
William Penn, a Quaker, established the colony of Pennsylvania as a "holy experiment." His idea of "religious tolerance," encouraged people to come here from different places to freely practice their religion.



15. Protecting Our History



The National Park Service protects historical resources as well as natural landscapes. It protects trails, lakeshores, forests, as well as battlefields, cemeteries, and historical buildings. This map shows the locations of National Parks in the United States.



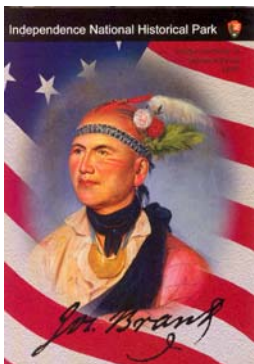
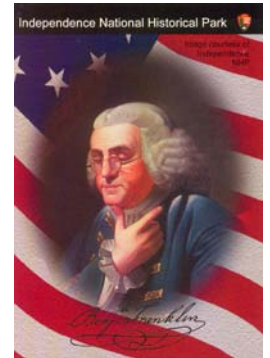
1. Draw an X where you live.
2. Circle the National Park sites you have visited, including this one.
3. Why do you think National Parks are important?



Trading Card Program

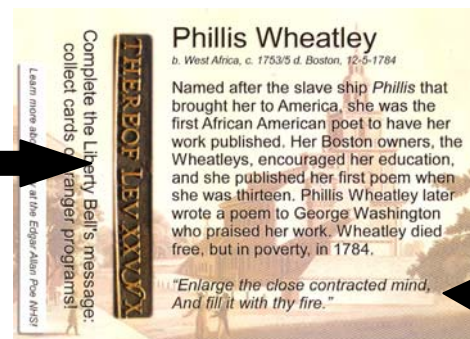
Kids, earn "Faces of Independence" trading cards by visiting buildings, talking to Rangers, and answering questions. Collect cards from four groups to learn the message of the Liberty Bell, or collect them all!

Most of these cards feature some of the many different people who created the brand new United States here in Philadelphia. Some show us important objects that help to tell that story. Collecting trading cards is a fun way to learn more about your national park and the creation of the nation.



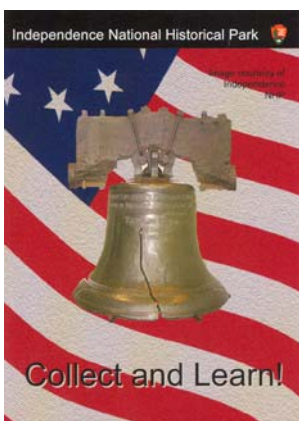
The front of each card shows an important person or object. Paintings are the only way that we know what some of these great Americans looked like.

Liberty Bell clue



The back of each card highlights (this is Phillis Wheatley) some of the accomplishments of each person or tells some of the story of each object. Each card also features a quote by or about the person (or thing) featured.

How do you get these terrific cards? Go to the buildings listed below, talk to a Park Ranger, do some activities, and answer questions about the park, American History, or something that you may have learned today. The more questions you can answer; the more cards you can earn and the more that you can learn. Start collecting with our special Liberty Bell Card. It shows you what other cards you can get for your collection.



WHERE TO GET CARDS:

- The Liberty Bell Center
- The Independence Visitor Center
- The West Wing of Independence Hall,
- The Portrait Gallery in the Second Bank of the United States
- New Hall Military Museum
- The Declaration House
- Franklin Court
- The Underground Museum
- The Printing Office
- Fragments of Franklin Court (318 Market St.)

Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Junior Ranger Certificate of Achievement

Junior Ranger Pledge:

I promise to protect and explore my National Parks – both natural and historical. I also promise to tell my family and friends about my experiences at Independence National Historical Park.

Junior Ranger Signature

Park Ranger Signature

Age

Date



Want to learn about education programs at Independence National Historical Park? The Independence Park Institute (IPI) offers hands-on interactive education programs for school groups, and for learners of all ages. Contact us for more information about program offerings or to reserve a program for your group.

Check Out www.nps.gov/inde or Call (215) 597-2760.