

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL JUNIOR RANGER ACTIVITY BOOK



- PAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND **FUN** ACTIVITIES!
- 2 **FREE** POSTCARDS!
- **EXCLUSIVE** JR. RANGER EMBROIDERED PATCH!

- \$1 FROM THE SALE OF THIS PROGRAM WILL GO TOWARDS **THE PEARL HARBOR MEMORIAL FUND!**

ALOHA! Welcome to the **USS Arizona Memorial**! This is one of many special places where the National Park Service preserves and protects our country's past. I'm Koa, your Interpretive Ranger.

And I'm Honu, your Park Guide! Complete the activities in this book to earn your Jr. Ranger Patch and become an official **USS Arizona Memorial Junior Ranger**.



Grab your sea bag and come with us! This story will carry you back in time to **December 1941**. Take this historic journey with us to remember what happened on **December 7, 1941**.



You'll learn about that infamous day from beginning to end and you'll come to understand what it means for all of us today.



Thank you for your interest in the **USS Arizona Memorial** and for supporting the **Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund**. One dollar from each sale of this program will go towards the capital campaign fund to rebuild and expand the visitor center and museum.



Project Directors: Brad Baker, National Park Service & Kendall McCreary, Arizona Memorial Museum Assn.
Illustrated and Designed by Alan Low Design
Published by the Arizona Memorial Museum Assn.

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USS Arizona Memorial
#1 Arizona Memorial Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818

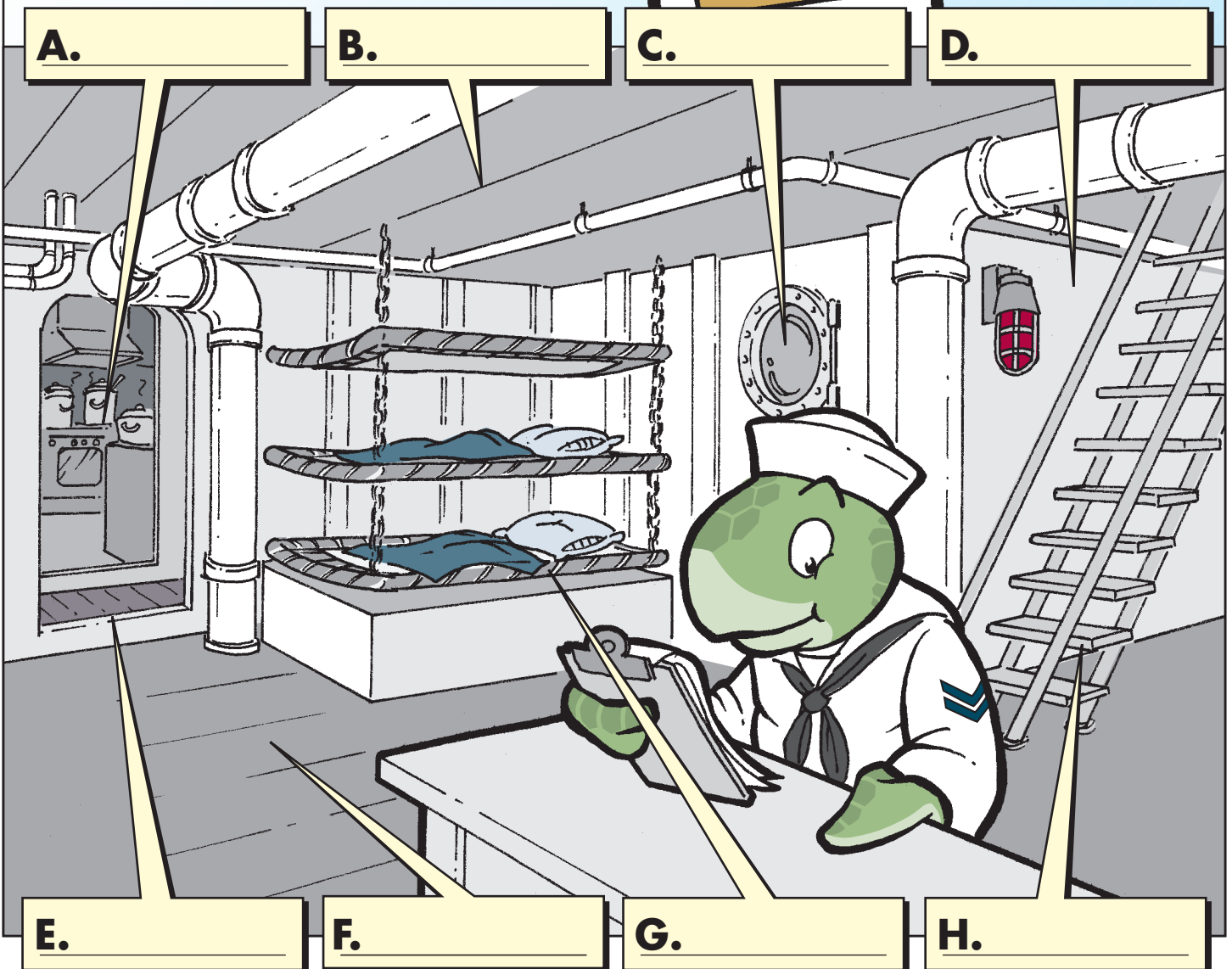
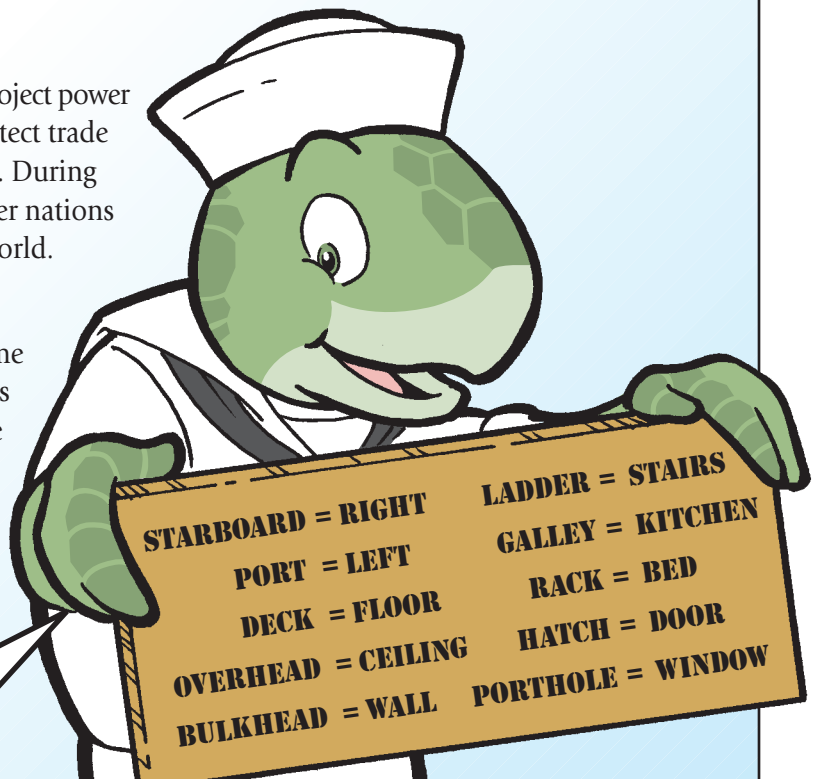
The Arizona Memorial Museum Association initiates and supports interpretive, educational, and historic research at the **USS Arizona Memorial** in cooperation with the National Park Service. The Association provides services and direct financial support in order to promote park stewardship and enrich the visitor experience. For more information and educational resources, please visit us on the web at www.nps.gov/usar.

1. NAVAL TERMS

In the early twentieth century, a way for nations to project power in the world was through a strong navy. Navies protect trade shipping and the coastline borders of their country. During the 1920's and 1930's America, Japan, and the larger nations of Europe raced to build the largest navies in the world. These ships would later fight in World War II.

People enlisted in the navy for different reasons. Some wanted to get a job with 3 square meals a day. Others wanted to see and travel across the world. Still more wanted to learn new skills. Many enlisted for the honor of serving their country. Today, men and women enlist in the Navy for the same reasons.

Sailors have different words for life onboard ship. See if you can identify the list of nautical terms on the picture below.



2. WHO'S WHO IN WWII

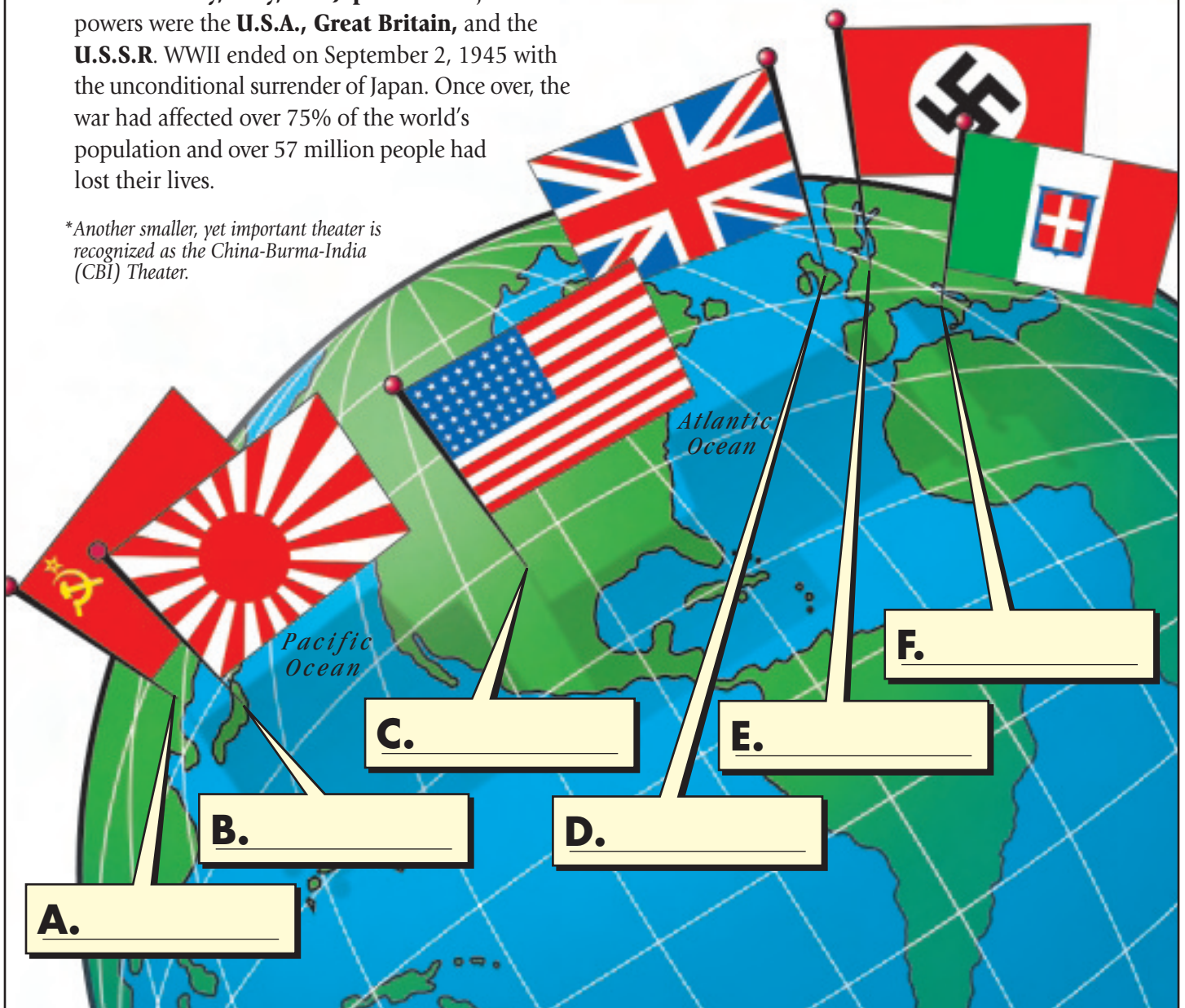
World War II was the largest and most destructive war in history. It involved over 60 nations and fighting happened all over the globe. It started on September 1, 1939 with the German invasion of Poland. Great Britain and France declared war on Germany in response. The war soon spread out from Europe involving even more nations. When Japan attacked the U.S. on December 7, 1941, America entered the war and fighting became worldwide.



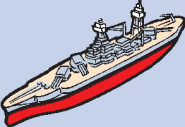



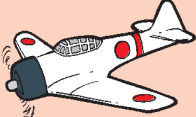
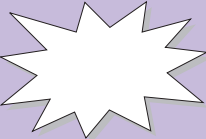
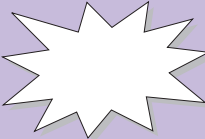
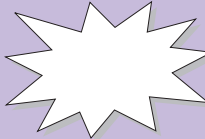
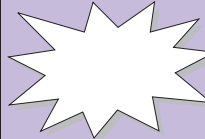
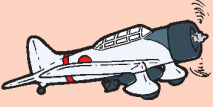
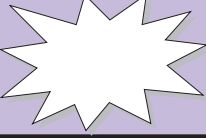

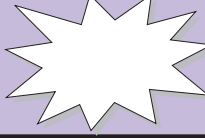
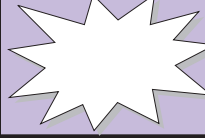
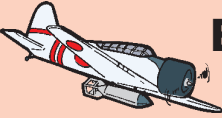
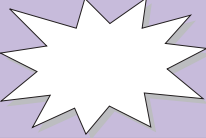


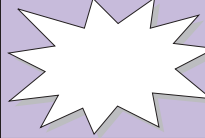
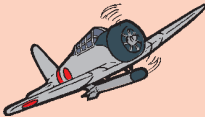
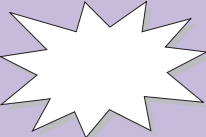
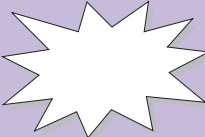

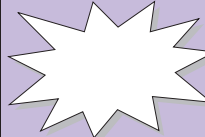
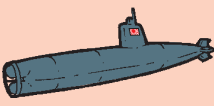
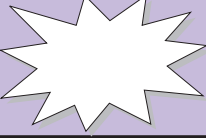
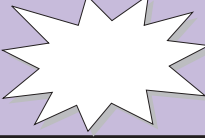
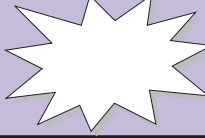
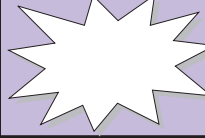
WWII is generally divided into two sections (or theaters of operation): the European Theater and the Pacific Theater*. The two fighting sides were divided into the Axis and the Allies. The major Axis powers were **Germany, Italy, and Japan**. The major Allied powers were the **U.S.A., Great Britain, and the U.S.S.R.** WWII ended on September 2, 1945 with the unconditional surrender of Japan. Once over, the war had affected over 75% of the world's population and over 57 million people had lost their lives.

**Another smaller, yet important theater is recognized as the China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater.*



Identify the major Axis and Allied countries by their national flag at the time.



 	 Battleships	 Port Facilities	 Air Fields	 Air Stations
 Zeros				
 Vals				
 Bomber Kate				
 Torpedo Kate				
 Mini Subs				

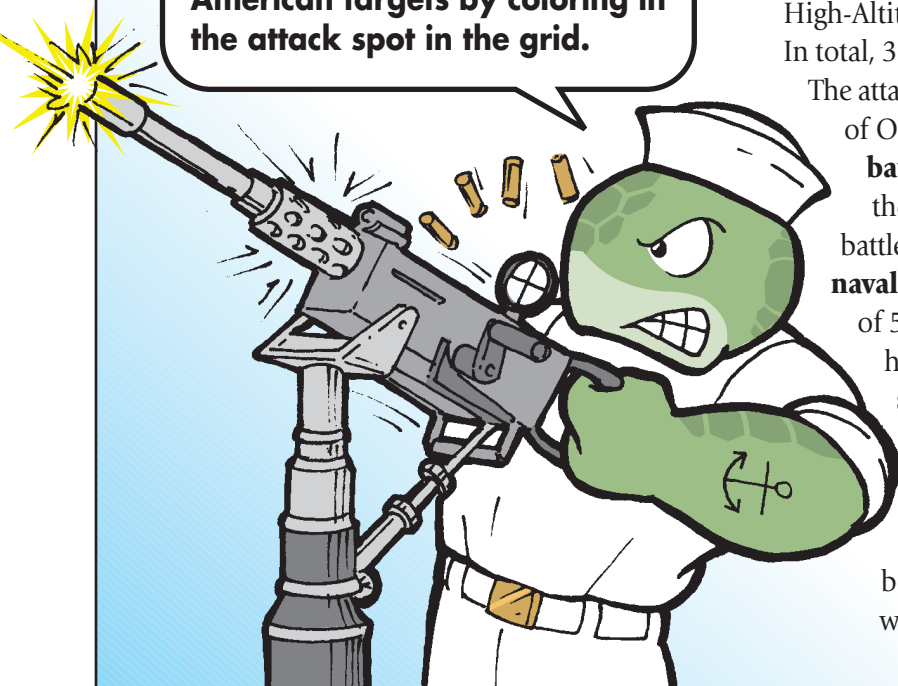
Match the attacking Japanese force with their major intended American targets by coloring in the attack spot in the grid.

3. ATTACKERS & DEFENDERS

The attack on December 7, 1941 was a surprise attack of Japanese Fighters ("**Zeros**"), Dive-Bombers ("**Vals**"), High-Altitude Bombers and Torpedo Bombers ("**Kates**"). In total, 350 planes were launched from six aircraft carriers.

The attack came in two successive waves all over the island of Oahu. High-Altitude Bombers attacked the **battleships**, the **port facilities** at Pearl Harbor, and the **airfields**. Torpedo Bombers attacked the battleships. Dive-Bombers attacked ships, airfields, and **naval air stations**. Meanwhile, a special attack force of 5 **midget submarines** tried to sneak into the harbor and attack ships with torpedoes (only one sub actually got into the harbor).

Based at Pearl Harbor was the U.S. Pacific Fleet consisting of eight battleships, 21 cruisers, and 53 destroyers. The Airfields had 250 fighter and bomber planes. Based at the Naval Air Stations were 106 PBV-5 seaplanes.

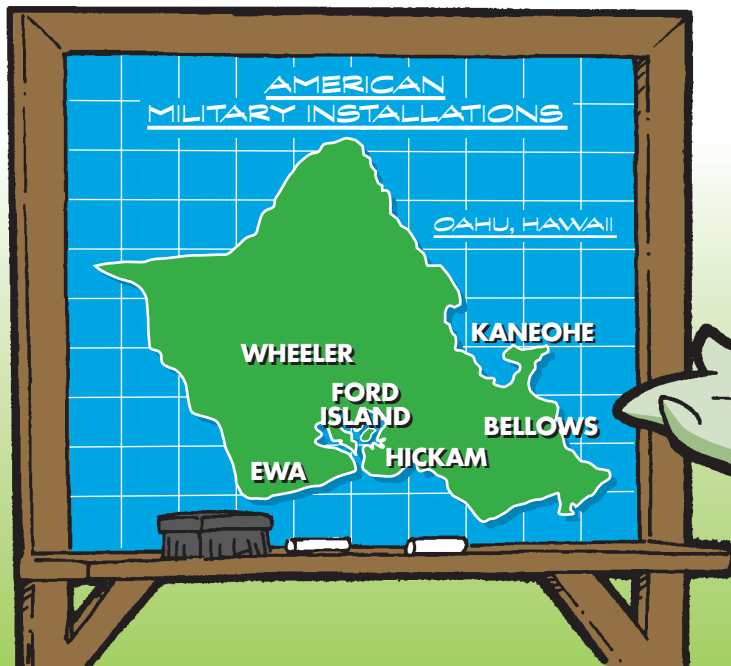


4. TARGET: OAHU

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Navy of Japan attacked the American Naval Base Pearl Harbor. The Japanese understood that naval warfare was changing. They appreciated the value of airpower and used aircraft carriers as a major offensive weapon. The Japanese attacked military installations all over Oahu, not just Pearl Harbor. Airfields (AF) served as the muscles for American airpower. American fighter and bomber planes were destroyed so that they could not strike back. Naval Air Stations (NAS) served as the eyes and ears of U.S. military. Seaplanes were destroyed so that they could not search for and locate the Japanese fleet.

The attack came in two waves, each about an hour apart.

First, unscramble the names of the six island-wide military targets attacked on December 7, 1941. Then transfer the highlighted letters to spell out the name of one of the largest naval bases in the world, headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.



AWE (MCAS)

A

--	--	--

DORF SINDAL

(NAS)

B

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

LEWSLOB

(AF)

C

--	--	--	--	--	--

MACHIK

(AF)

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

OAKHEEN

(NAS)

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

HELEREW

(AF)

F

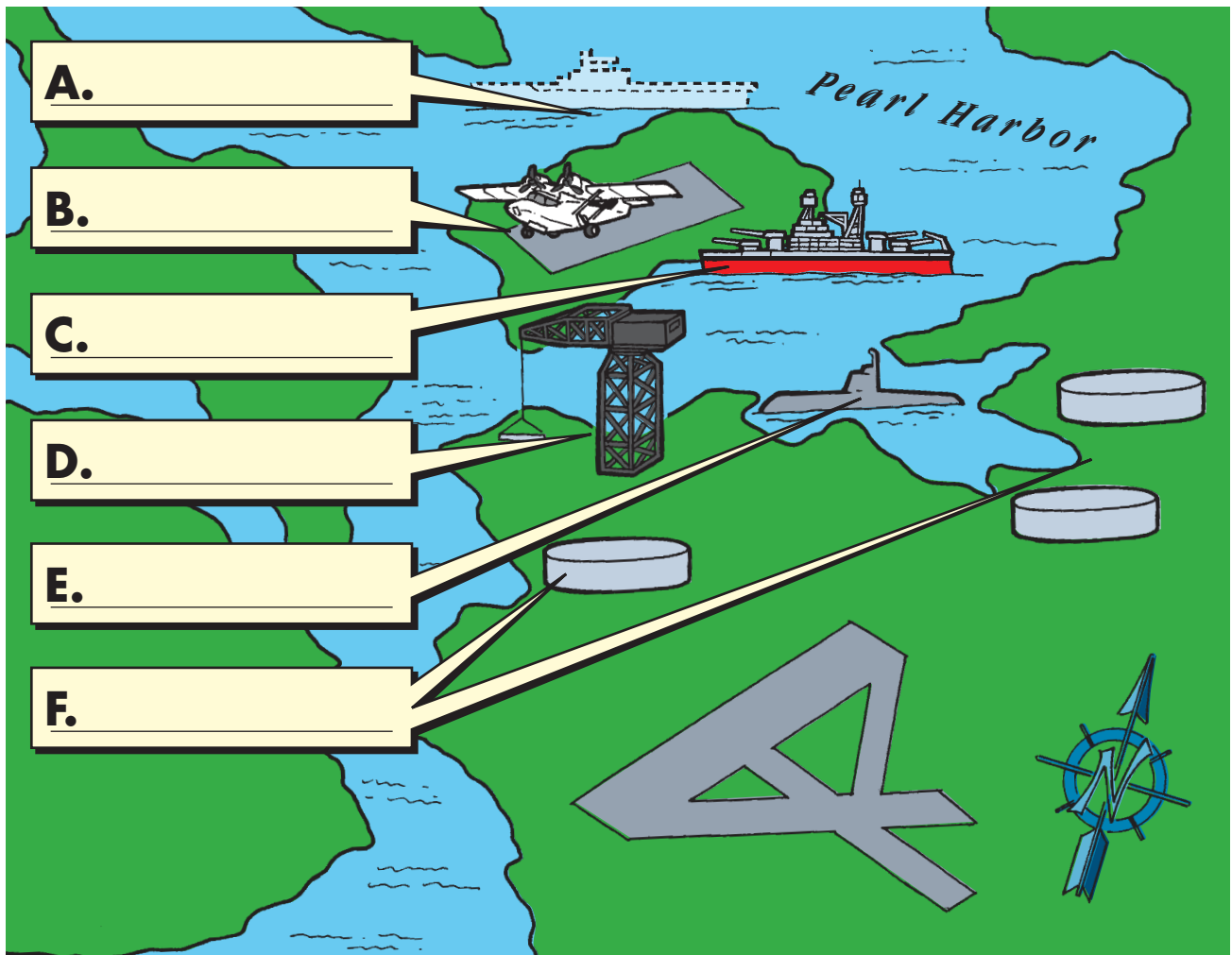
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G

P					
----------	--	--	--	--	--

						R
--	--	--	--	--	--	----------

Note: At the time of the war, Ewa was actually a Marine Corps Air Station



5. PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

The servicemen on Oahu were looking forward to Sunday liberty. It was supposed to be a day for R & R (rest and relaxation). An air raid was the farthest thing from their minds, however sabotage was a concern. For this reason, commanders had ships and planes gathered together so they could be watched more closely.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, they had a number of critical targets in mind: **Carrier Row** (west of Ford Island), **Battleship Row** (east of Ford Island), **Ford Island Naval Air Station**, the **shipyard repair facilities**, the **oil storage tanks**, and the **submarine base**. The two waves of Japanese aircraft attacked the ships but luckily the aircraft carriers were not in the harbor. During the second wave, the shipyard was attacked and smaller ships were destroyed.





Pearl Harbor was left a fiery, smoking, oily mess.

Locate and identify the critical targets at Pearl Harbor on the map above.



6. TRASH vs. TREASURE

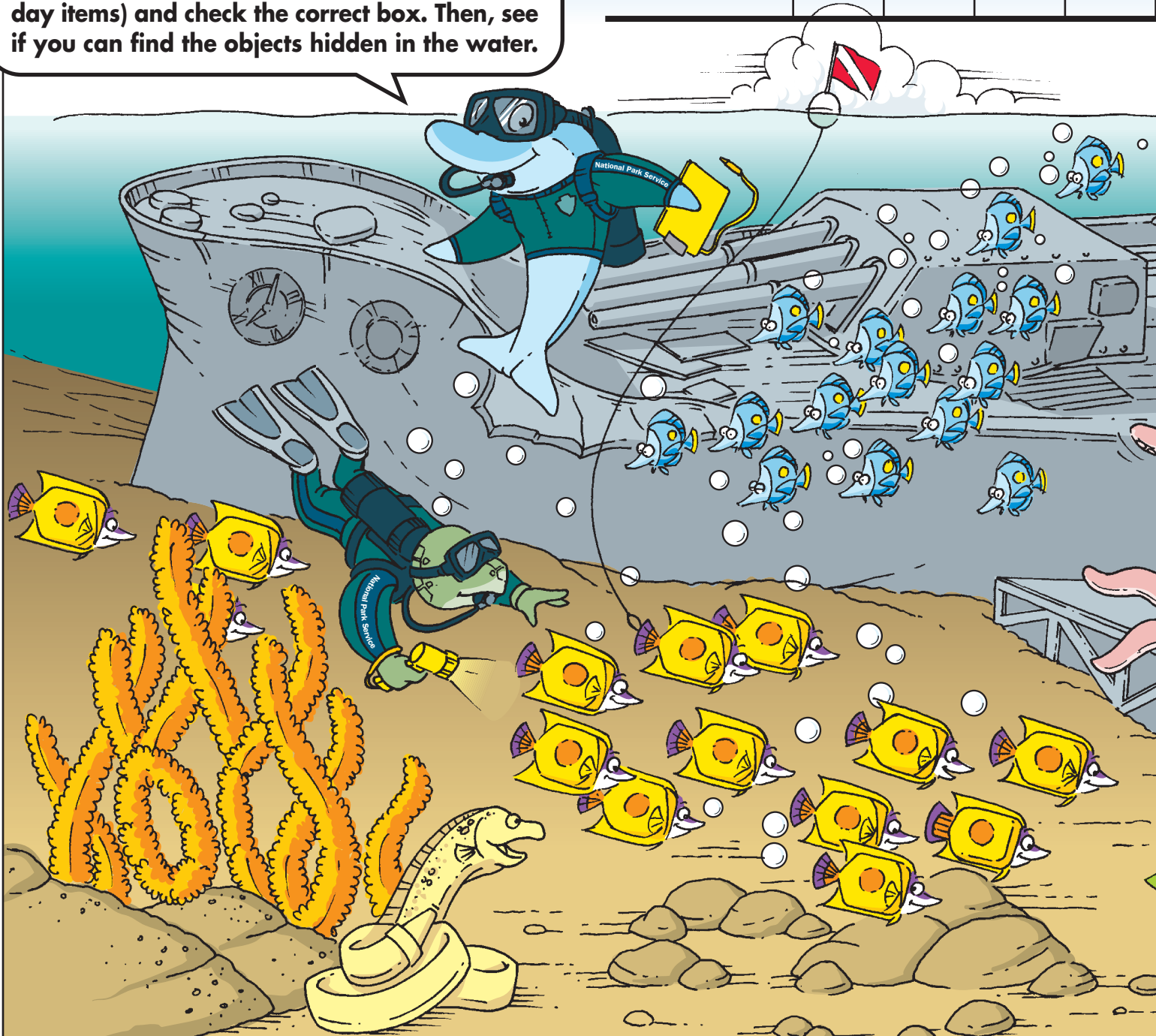
Today, U.S. National Park Rangers dive on the USS Arizona. They care for the Memorial and protect the ship below. The divers have to be able to tell the difference between an historical artifact (*what should be there*) and modern day trash (*what should not be there*). An artifact is an item that is special because it tells us about a specific time in our past. Artifacts for the USS Arizona Memorial include items which were on board during the attack. Trash consists of items which have been dropped over the side of the Memorial since the attack.

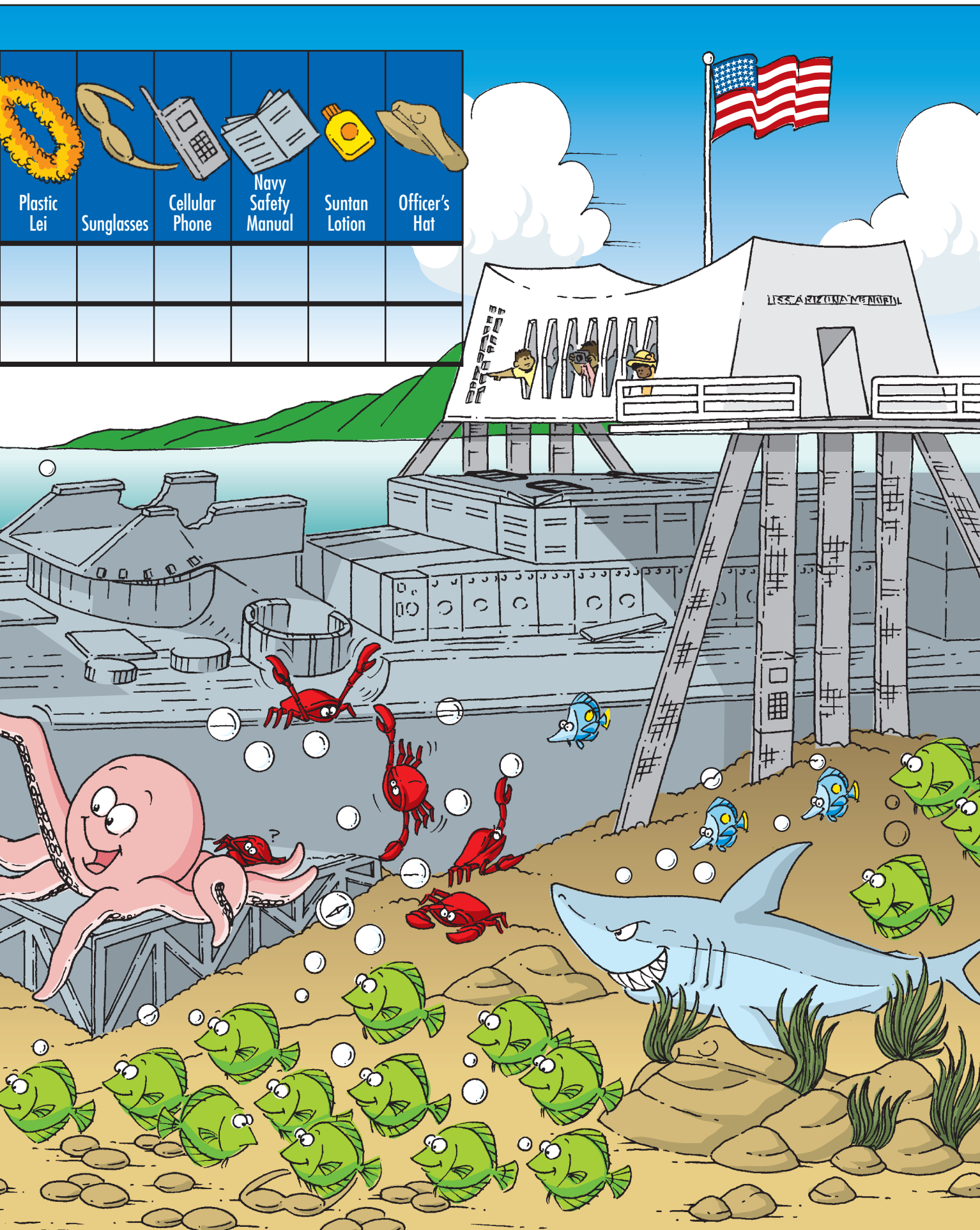
			
Fire Hose	Old Clock	Disposable Camera	Compass

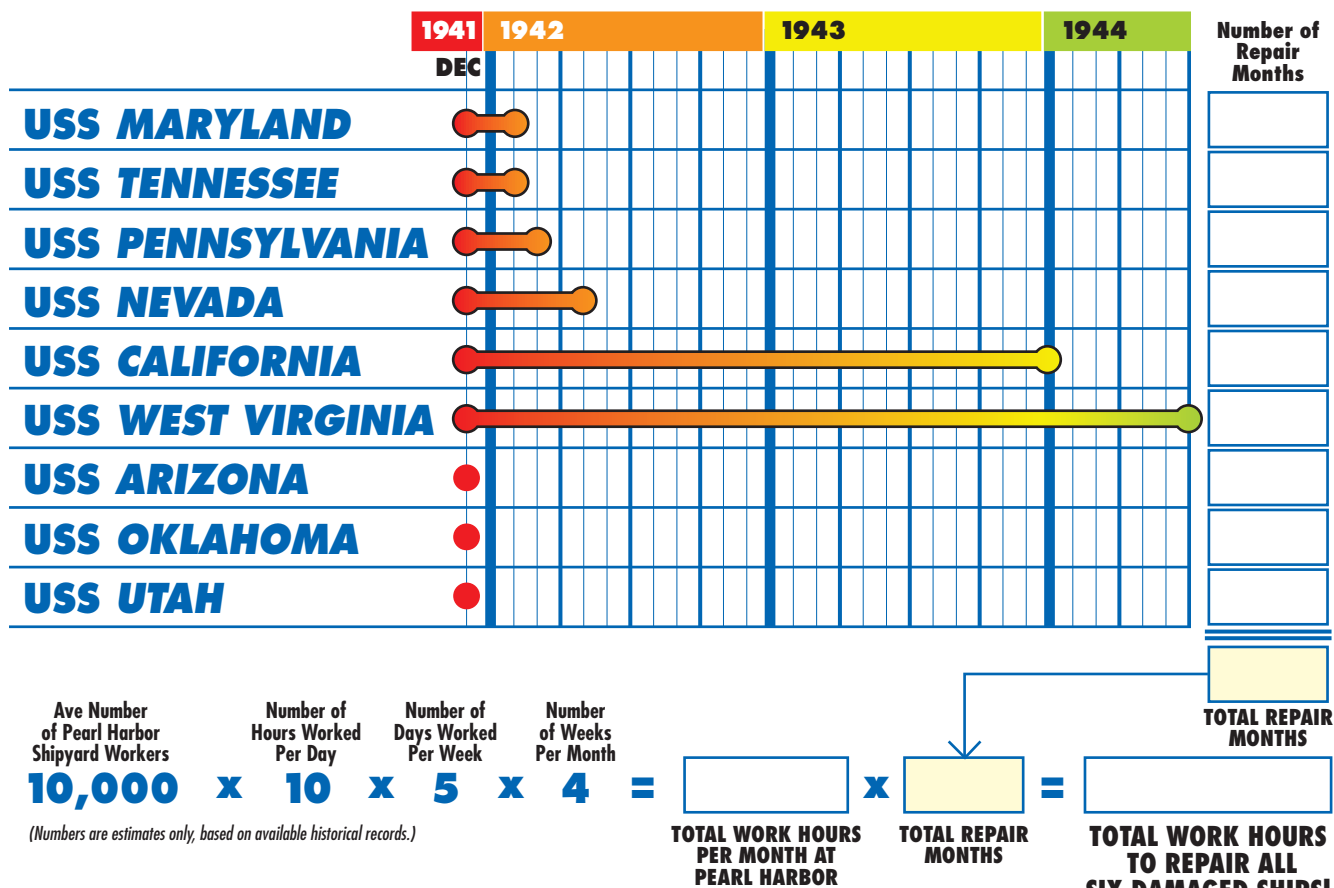
TRASH?

TREASURE?

First, determine which five objects are **TREASURES** (true artifacts) and which five are **TRASH** (modern day items) and check the correct box. Then, see if you can find the objects hidden in the water.







7. SALVAGE & REPAIR

In less than two hours, the U.S. Pacific Fleet was left crippled and underwater. Eight battleships were sunk or damaged during the attack. The USS *California*, *Oklahoma*, *West Virginia*, and *Arizona* were sunk. The USS *Maryland*, *Tennessee*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Nevada* were damaged. Salvage and repair work was dirty, dangerous and scary. Divers had to swim in oily water risking their lives to return the ships to service. They risked drowning or getting trapped inside the wrecks. These ships were too valuable to be left behind. Most of the damaged ships were returned to service by 1943; the remaining ships returned to action by 1944. All but three were repaired: the USS *Oklahoma* (salvaged but not returned to service) and the USS *Arizona* and *Utah* were damaged beyond repair.

Navy and civilian workers were vital in raising and repairing the ships. Water was pumped out to refloat the ships, holes were patched, damaged equipment was repaired or replaced, and then the ships were sent to the Mainland for modernization (given newer and better equipment). Pearl Harbor served as an example for the nation to join the fight. Hard work, long hours, and conservation were the type of sacrifices made. All across America, factory workers geared up to tool for wartime production.

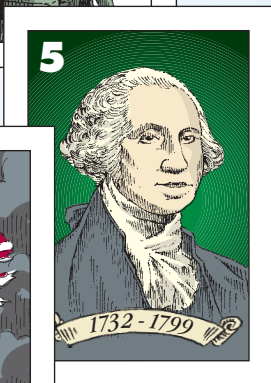
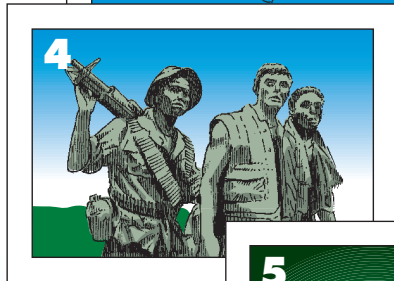
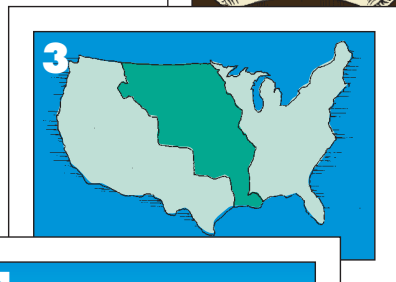
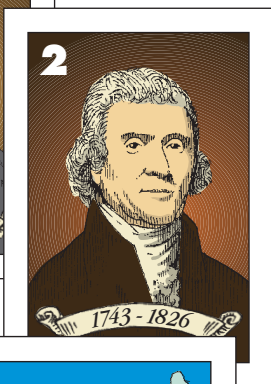
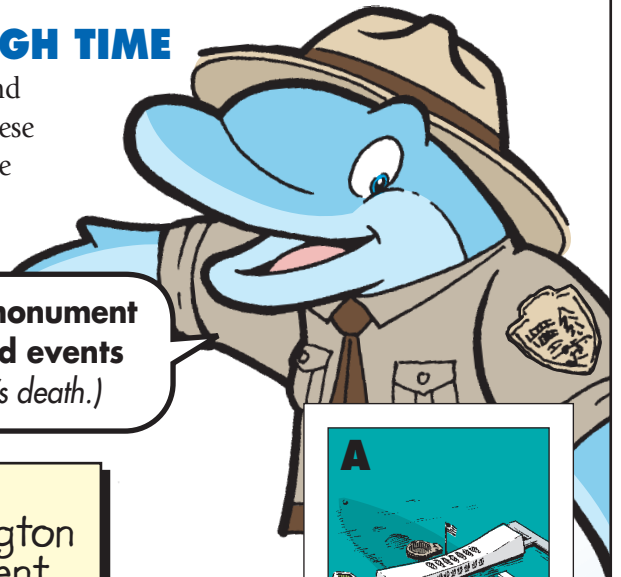
Calculate the total number of months and man hours necessary to rebuild the battleship fleet sunk at Pearl Harbor. How long will it take to repair the U.S. Pacific Fleet?



8. MONUMENTS & MEMORIALS THROUGH TIME

The National Park Service preserves and protects memorials and monuments for future generations. Memorials are memories; these symbols commemorate our history and preserve our legacy. These are places where we can visit to remember the people and events that have changed America and the world.

Match the events or people (on the left) with the correct monument or memorial (on the right) and locate the commemorated events on the timeline. (Use the date of the event or the date of a person's death.)



1750

5D
Washington
Monument

1800

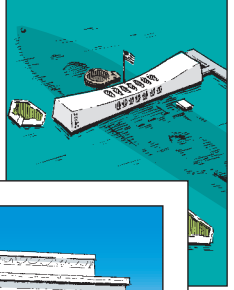
1850

1900

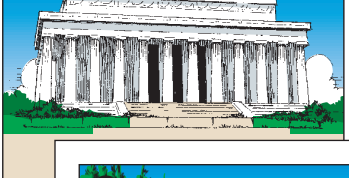
1950

2000

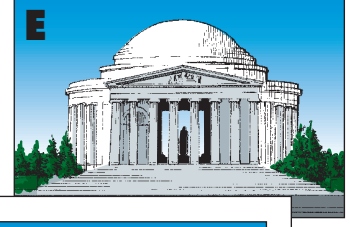
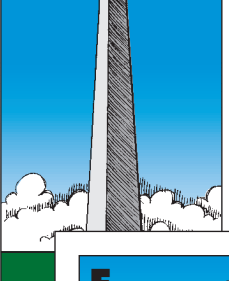
A



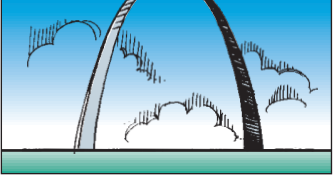
B



D

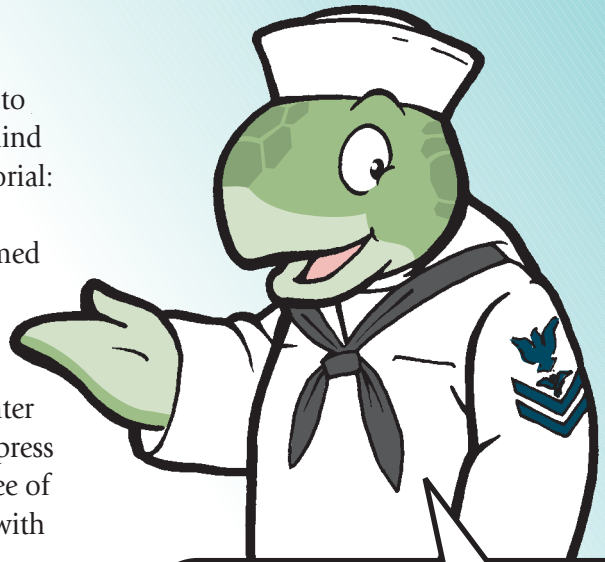


F

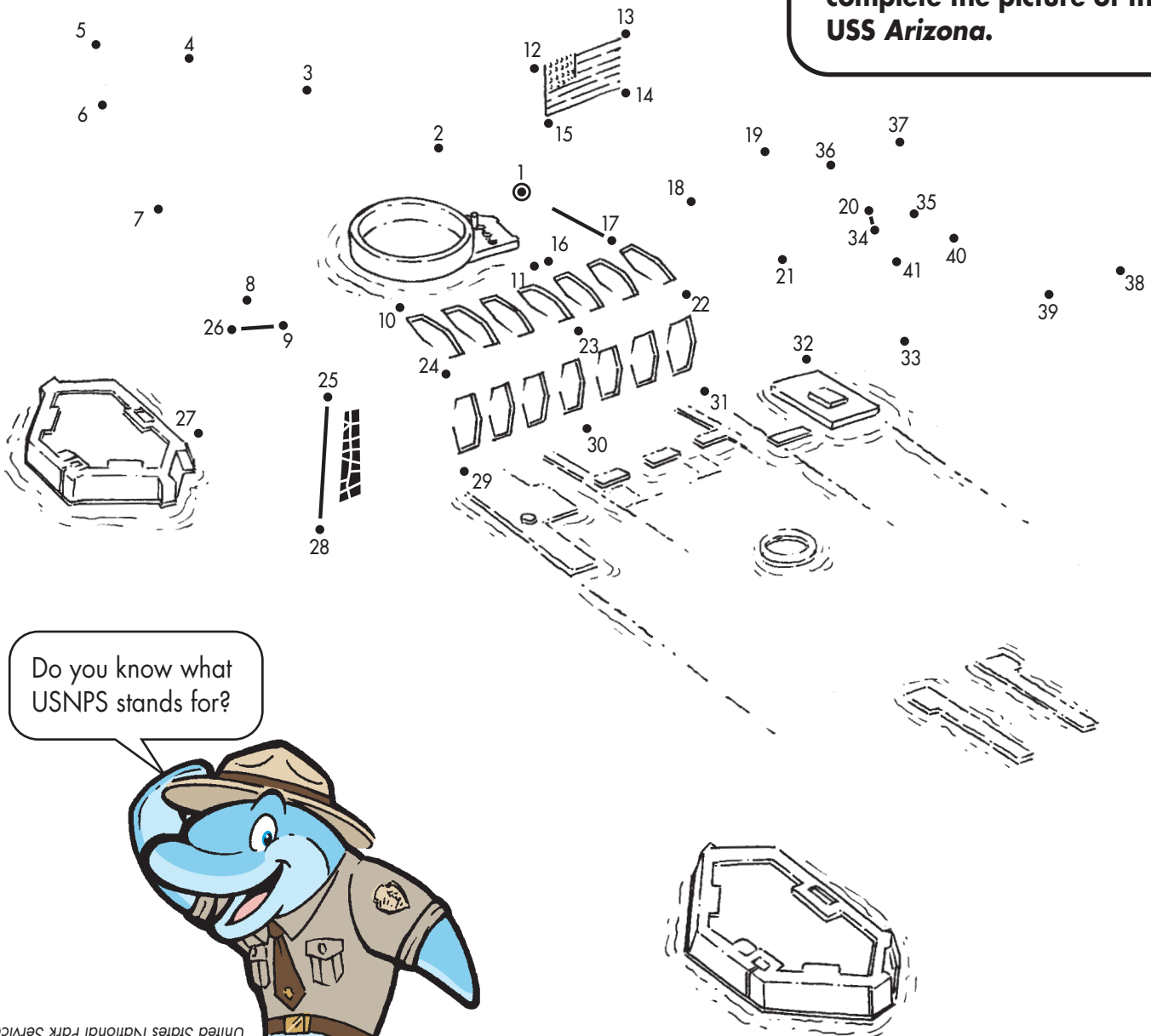


9. USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL

Alfred Preis designed the Memorial. It is a place for people to have their own thoughts and feelings about the history behind the December 7th attack. There are three parts to the Memorial: the **Flag Room** holds the state flags representing the eight battleships attacked and the service flags for each of the armed forces; the **Assembly Room** straddles the wreckage where visitors can view the sunken USS *Arizona*; and the **Shrine Room** holds the names the fallen USS *Arizona* crew, many still entombed inside the ship. The structure sags in the center to signify initial defeat and stands strong at both ends to express ultimate victory. The holes in the shrine room form the "tree of life" to let sunlight shine on the names of those who died with the USS *Arizona*.



Connect the dots and help us complete the picture of the USS *Arizona*.

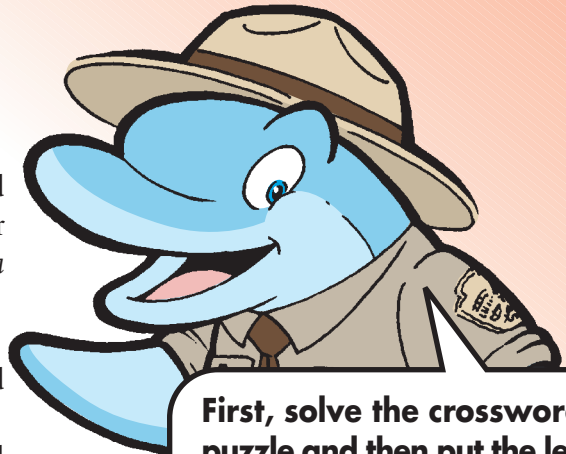


Do you know what USNPS stands for?



10. REMEMBERING THOSE WHO DIED

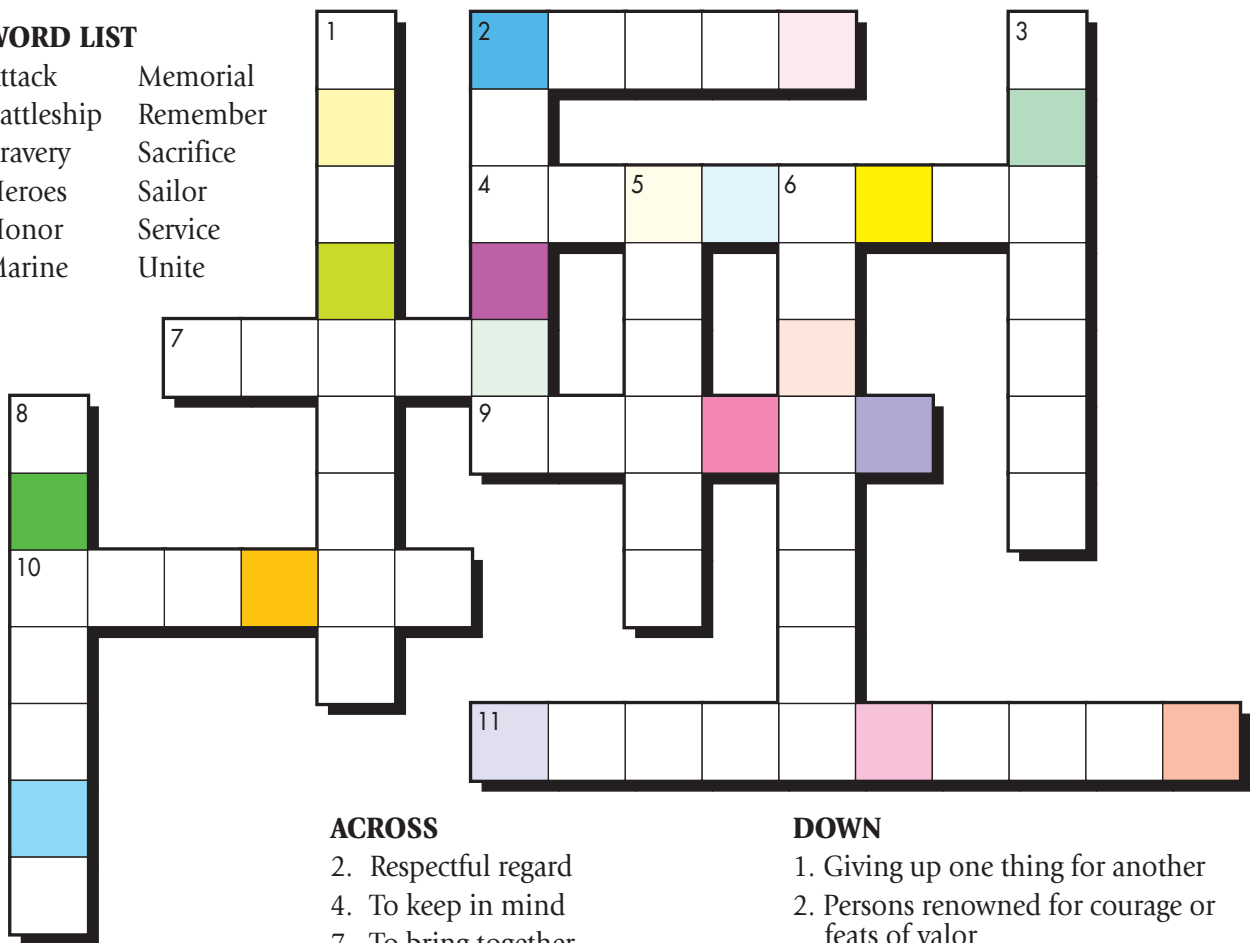
There are many ways to honor and remember those who died in battle. All 2,390 people who lost their lives as a result of the attack on December 7, 1941 are honored and remembered at the USS *Arizona* Memorial and at the visitor center. The officers, sailors, and marines of the USS *Arizona* are listed in the shrine room on the Memorial. The other servicemen and civilians who died are listed at the Remembrance Circle at the visitor center. Here you can find the names of sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, whose lives were stolen on that fateful Sunday morning. By remembering them, we honor them.



First, solve the crossword puzzle and then put the letters in the correct order to form a memorable phrase.

WORD LIST

Attack	Memorial
Battleship	Remember
Bravery	Sacrifice
Heroes	Sailor
Honor	Service
Marine	Unite



ACROSS

- 2. Respectful regard
- 4. To keep in mind
- 7. To bring together
- 9. An enlisted person in the Navy
- 10. To assault with force
- 11. A large warship with great firepower and heavy armor

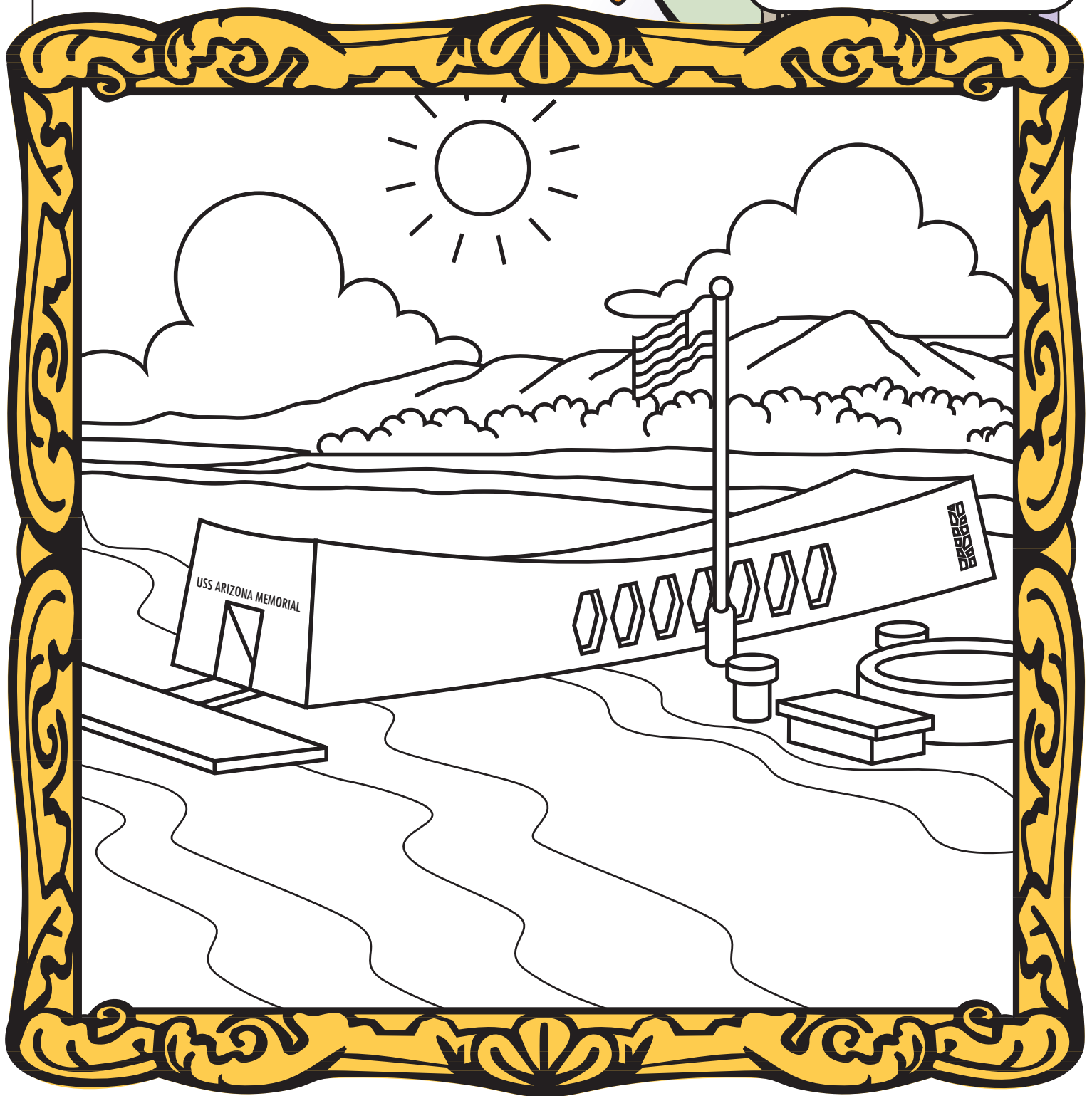
DOWN

- 1. Giving up one thing for another
- 2. Persons renowned for courage or feats of valor
- 3. Employment in the armed forces
- 5. A soldier who serves on a warship
- 6. Something which keeps the memory of a person or event alive
- 8. Courage



11. REMEMBER SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1941

The USS Arizona Memorial is a unique and special place. There is nowhere else on the planet where a person can stand above a sunken battleship to honor those entombed below. It is a place where people all over the world can come to pay respects and reflect on such an important day: December 7, 1941, "a date which will live in infamy."



ANSWERS

1. NAVAL TERMS

- A. Galley
- B. Overhead
- C. Porthole
- D. Bulkhead
- E. Hatch
- F. Deck
- G. Rack
- H. Ladder







2. WHO'S WHO

- A. USSR
- B. Japan
- C. USA
- D. Great Britain
- E. Germany
- F. Italy

4. TARGET: OAHU

- A. EWA
- B. FORD ISLAND
- C. BELLOWS
- D. HICKAM
- E. KANEOHE
- F. WHEELER
- G. PEARL HARBOR

3. ATTACKERS & DEFENDERS

					
					
Zeros					
Vals					
Hi Alt Kate					
Torpedo Kate					
Mini Subs					

5. PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

- A. Carrier Row
- B. Ford Island Naval Air Station
- C. Battleship Row
- D. Shipyard Repair Facilities
- E. Submarine Base
- F. Oil Storage Tanks

6. TRASH vs. TREASURE

TRASH: Disposable Camera, Plastic Lei, Sunglasses, Cell Phone, Suntan Lotion

TREASURE: Fire Hose, Old Clock, Compass, Navy Safety Manual, Officers Hat

7. SALVAGE & REPAIR

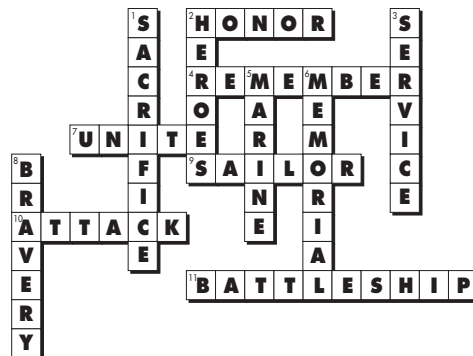
Total Number Of Man Hours To Repair All Six Damaged Ships = 136,000,000 MAN HOURS

8. MONUMENTS & MEMORIALS

In chronological commemorative order:

- 5D: Washington Monument - George Washington (1732 - 1799)
- 3F: Gateway Arch (Jefferson National Expansion Memorial) - Louisiana Purchase (1803)
- 2E: Jefferson Memorial - Thomas Jefferson (1743 - 1826)
- 1B: Lincoln Memorial - Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865)
- 6A: USS Arizona Memorial - December 7th Attack (1941)
- 4C: Vietnam Memorial - Vietnam War (1959 - 1975)

10. REMEMBERING THOSE WHO DIED



"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR!"

PEARL HARBOR MEMORIAL FUND

The Arizona Memorial Museum Association (AMMA) is mounting the Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund Campaign to support construction of a new Memorial Museum and Visitor Center at the USS Arizona Memorial, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

This new \$24 million facility will be the world's primary repository and exhibitor of information and artifacts surrounding the Pearl Harbor attack and World War II in the Pacific. It will house a state-of-the-art war museum, a new educational teleconferencing center for distance learning, and enhanced amenities to enrich the visitor experience and ensure visitor comfort.

The new Memorial Museum and Visitor Center is a joint project of AMMA, the National Park Service and Pearl Harbor survivors.

PENNIES FOR PEARL FUND DRIVE

Hey, kids! If you want to get your class or school involved in helping the fund, ask about our "Pennies for Pearl Fund Drive!"



For more information, please contact:

Pete Viele, VP for Development
 Pearl Harbor Memorial Fund
 Arizona Memorial Museum Assn.
 1 Arizona Memorial Place
 Honolulu, HI 96818
 Telephone: (808) 487-DEC7 (3327)
 Fax: (808) 487-3312
 Toll free: (866) DEC-1941 (332-1941)

USS Arizona Memorial

Junior Ranger Level II Certificate

PRINT NAME



NATIONAL
PARK
SERVICE



Koa

KOA

Knowledge Officer for the
Arizona Memorial



Aloha!

Interpretive Park Ranger Koa is a Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin. He has been with the National Park Service since 1999. Born on August 25, 1979 in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Koa is Blue Card Dive Certified, a Commissioned Law Enforcement Ranger (Level 1), and is Advanced First Aid and CPR Qualified.

Send this postcard back to Koa and let him know where you're from and how you enjoyed your visit to the USS Arizona Memorial.



Aloha!

Honu is a National Park Service Park Guide. He has been with the Park Service since 2002. He is a green sea turtle and was born in Honolulu, Hawaii on March 3, 1982. Honu has his Blue Card (Dive Certified), Red Card (Firefighting Certified), and is CPR Qualified.

Send a postcard to your friends and tell them about your visit to the USS Arizona Memorial!



Postage

To: Koa
c/o USS Arizona Memorial
Education Department, NPS
#1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818



Postage
