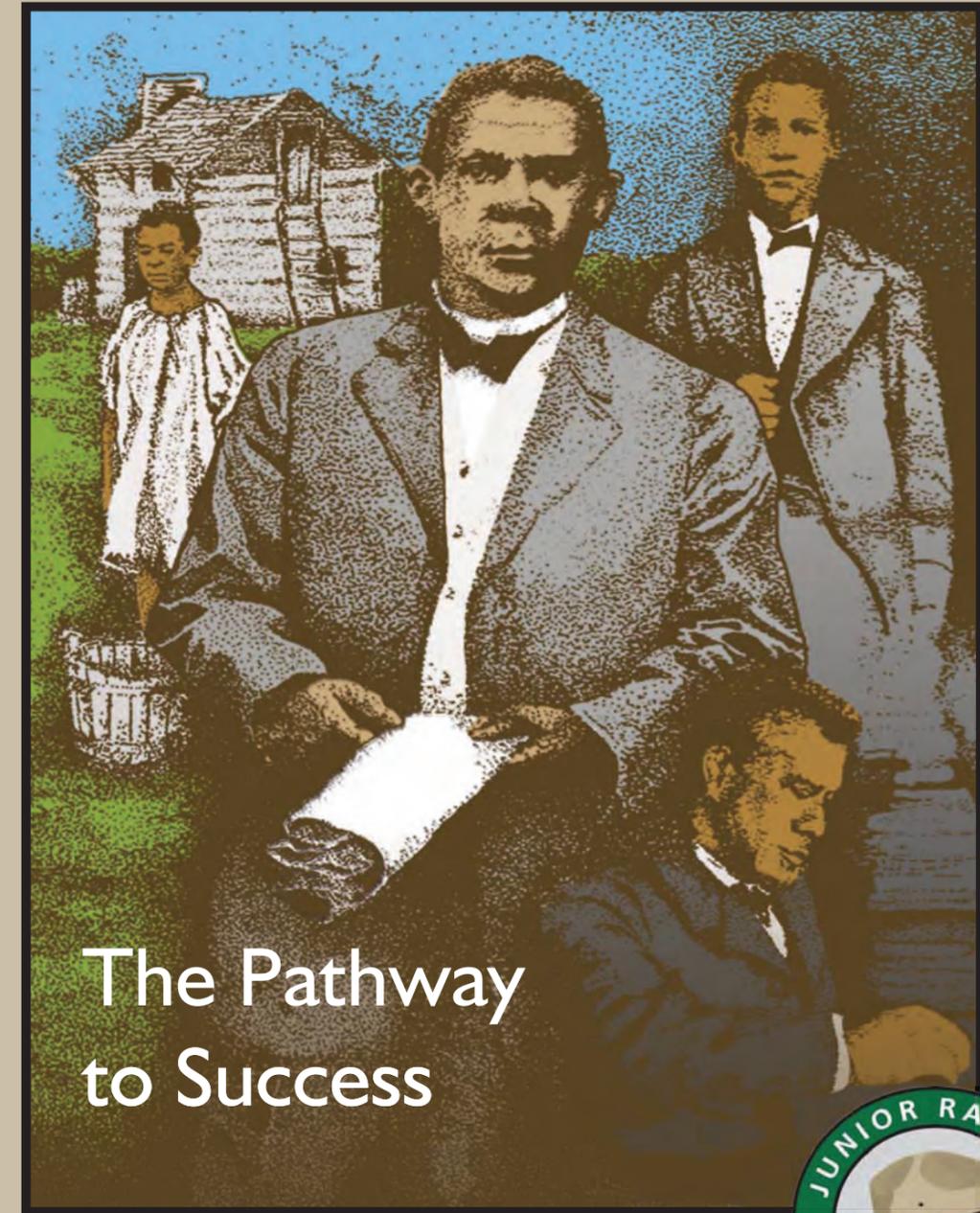


# Booker T. Washington National Monument

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## The Pathway to Success

Junior Ranger  
Program



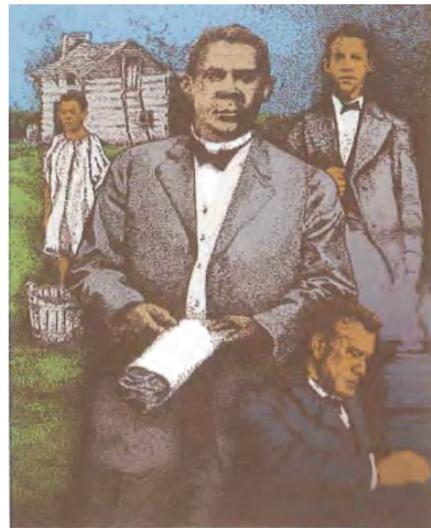
EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA



# Up From Slavery

“I was born a slave on a plantation in Franklin County, Virginia,” - Booker T. Washington

The first sentence in Booker T. Washington’s autobiography, Up From Slavery tells of his humble beginnings. For the first nine years of his life Booker T. Washington lived as an enslaved child in a small kitchen cabin with his mother Jane, his older brother John, and his younger sister Amanda. Booker T. Washington and his family were enslaved along with six other people on the Burrough’s plantation in 1861.



The cover art of this booklet shows the life and legacy of Booker T. Washington, the road from slavery to a student at Hampton Institute, and to his time as principal of Tuskegee Institute.

To learn about Booker T. Washington’s journey up from slavery watch the film, explore the exhibit and visit the replica slave cabin. As you tour the park complete the activities in this book. The quotes at the top of some pages are words and advice...

To become a Junior Ranger at Booker T. Washington National Monument please complete all 5 pages with both the cabin and the bucket icon, plus the additional activities for your age range.



Ages: 5-8

2 additional activities with the cabin logo



Ages: 9+

4 additional activities with the bucket logo

# Jr. Ranger Oath

Like Booker T. Washington

I, (state you name), promise to

use my head to learn about people who are different from me,

my heart to treat everyone the same

and my hands to help others in need



Don't forget your stamps!

Junior Ranger Stamp

Booker T. Washington National Monument Stamp

# Jack-O-Lantern Trail



“Here I learned to love the soil, to love cows and pigs and trees and flowers and birds and worms and creeping things. I have always been intensely fond of outdoor life.” - Booker T. Washington

The Trail follows the Jack-O-Lantern Branch and Gills Creek which form a natural boundary of the park and the plantation that was owned by James Burroughs. The boundary has remained unchanged since the early 1800’s. The paths here are the same paths Booker T. Washington and his family would have used when they went into the woods to hunt, fish, and scavenge for more food to add to their daily diet. Booker

T. Washington and many other enslaved people used the wilderness as a refuge away from the master’s eye. Here they would hold meetings, bury their dead, and use the cover of the forest for escape.

As you walk the Jack-O-Lantern trail, list all the plants and animals you think Booker T. Washington and his family would have used when they walked these paths. Pick one and draw a picture of it below.



# The National Park Service

For over 100 years the National Park System has committed itself to the preservation and protection of America’s natural and cultural resources at more than 400 sites. In 1956, Booker T. Washington National Monument joined the National Park Service in an effort to preserve the birthplace and legacy of Booker T. Washington.

The symbol of the National Park Service is the arrowhead that you see below. There are five images on the arrowhead that represent the different areas that the National Park Service protects. For example, the arrowhead represents historical and archaeological values. Can you list all five and what they represent? (Hint: you may have to look online for these answers)



Images

What they represent

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

List an example of each represented category of the arrowhead symbol that you find at Booker T. Washington National Monument.



# 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:

- Booker T. Washington gives the Atlanta Exposition Speech
  - Farm Bell Ring
  - A Bird Singing
  - Ducks/Rooster
  - Plantation Conversations
- (Visitor Center Exhibits)



## 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



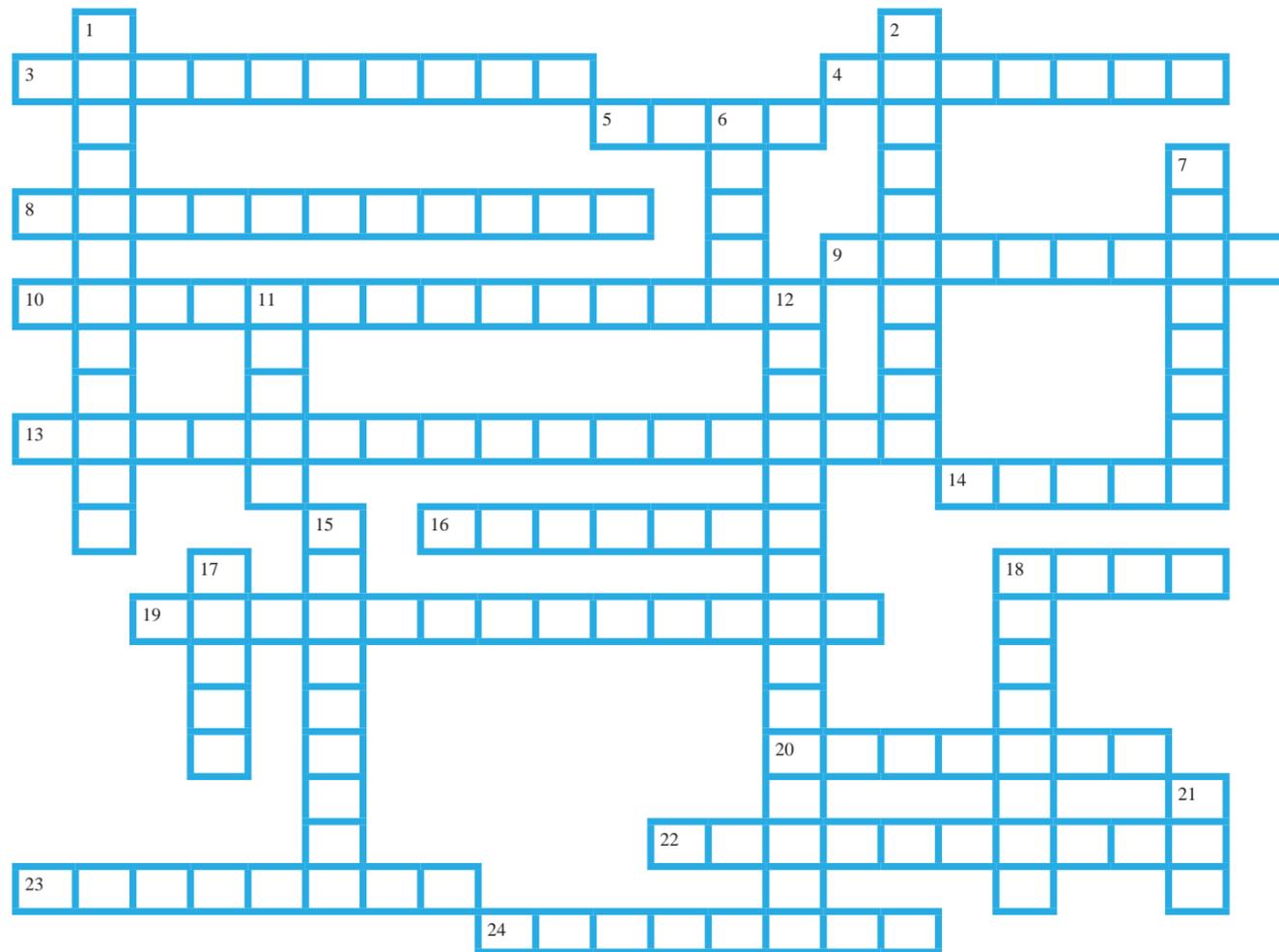
# Word Search

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  | EQUALITY    | LEADER   | SCHOOL   |
| BOOKER     | FARM        | MALDEN   | SLAVE    |
| DEDICATION | HAMPTON     | PATIENCE | STRUGGLE |
| EDUCATOR   | INTELLIGENT | PROPERTY | SUCCESS  |



# Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- 3 What was Booker's T. Washington middle name?
  - 4 The \_\_\_\_\_ was also used as Booker's T. Washington cabin.
  - 5 What was Booker's T. Washington mother's name?
  - 8 Booker T. Washington was valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.
  - 9 Growing tobacco was extremely \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 10 Who owned Booker T. Washington?
  - 13 What was the name of the school that Booker T. Washington 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 T. Washington mother's job?
  - 19 What was the name of the book Booker T. Washington wrote about his life?
  - 20 What was the major cash crop on the Burroughs farm?
  - 22 Where was the meat stored?
  - 23 Owners' considered slaves \_\_\_\_\_.

- 24. What was the name of the school Booker T. Washington started?
- DOWN
- 1 Booker T. Washington National Monument is a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ Service.
  - 2 What was the name of the head teacher at Hampton Institute?
  - 6 The \_\_\_\_\_ won the Civil war.
  - 7 Booker T. Washington 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 T. Washington remembered sleeping on a pile of rags laid upon a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 17 Booker T. Washington was born in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 18 Tobacco is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 21 How many slaves did James Burroughs own?



# Life as an Enslaved Child

“Character not circumstance makes the person.” - Booker T. Washington

Although Booker T. Washington became a famous speaker and educator, his journey began as an enslaved child on the Burroughs' plantation. Answer the questions below to learn about his life on the plantation and the conditions that developed his character.

Statue of Booker T. Washington, Age 9



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. Was Booker T. Washington allowed to go to school? Why or why not?
5. How many people slept in the kitchen cabin?
6. Who told Booker T. Washington about freedom?
7. How many slaves were on this plantation in 1861?
8. What is a slave?
9. What was one job that Booker T. Washington had to do on the plantation?
10. How old was Washington when he was finally freed?



# The Kitchen Cabin

“My life had its beginnings in the midst of the most miserable, desolate, and discouraging surroundings.” - Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington wrote of the slave cabin in which he spent his earliest years. “The cabin was without glass windows; it only had openings in the side which let in the light, and also the cold, chilly air of winter... There was no wooden floor in our cabin, the naked earth being used as a floor.” (Up From Slavery)

In the space provided below, draw a picture of the inside of the kitchen cabin.

In the space provided below, draw a picture of your bedroom.

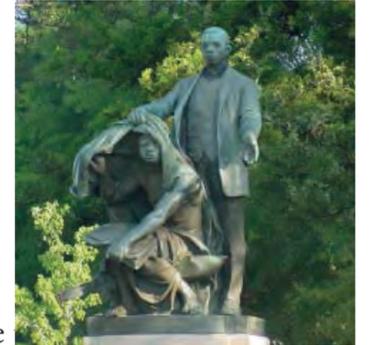
How are the two rooms different? How do you think it would feel living in the Kitchen Cabin?



# Lifting the Veil

“Education is meant to make us change for the better, to make us more thoughtful, to make us so broad that we will not seek to help one man because he belongs to this race or that race of people, and seek to hinder another man because he does not belong to this race or that race of people.” - Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington rose from slavery to become one of the most influential African-American men in history. His will to fight for educational and economic equality for all remains a primary function of Tuskegee Institute, which he helped establish. Booker T. Washington died in 1915 and is buried at the school he loved. In 1922, the statue, *Lifting the Veil of Ignorance* (pictured to the right), was placed at Tuskegee honor the successful man who first led the school.



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



# Brick by Brick

“Booker T. Washington will suit us. Send him at once.” - Telegram from group of Tuskegee Institute founders

When asked for a recommendation for a principal of a new school in Tuskegee, Alabama, General Armstrong immediately suggested his former student Booker T. Washington. When Washington arrived, he found students wanting to learn, but with no place to do it. He began their education from the ground up, and together they built the school handmade brick by handmade brick.

One of the first challenges Tuskegee and Booker had to overcome was learning how to create bricks. After trying three times to make bricks and failing, Booker ran out of money. To try a fourth time, he sold his watch for fifteen dollars. This time he and the students successfully made usable bricks. The students and Booker used the bricks to make Tuskegee’s first two buildings and sold additional bricks to the townspeople.

Would you sell something to make yours’ and others’ dreams come true? If so, what?

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:



# At What Cost?

“During the period that I spent in slavery I was not large enough to be of much service, still I was occupied most of the time in cleaning the yards, carrying water to the men in the fields or going to the mill.”- Booker T. Washington

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. Owners considered their slaves property, just like cattle or farm equipment, and they could be sold at any time. Slaves were rarely able to stay with their families, but part of Booker T. Washington’s family remained together on the Burroughs’ plantation.

In 1861 when James Burroughs, the master of the plantation, died of lung disease an inventory was taken of his belongings. Booker T. Washington and the other nine slaves were counted among his possessions and they accounted for over half of the Burroughs’ wealth.

The numbers on the right reflect the inventory value of items belonging to the Burroughs. Use this information to determine the value of Booker T. Washington and his family members in 1861.

Jane was equal to:  
1 Sorrell Horse \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Wagons \_\_\_\_\_  
1 Mulley Cow \_\_\_\_\_  
Jane’s Value: \_\_\_\_\_

John was equal to:  
85 Barrels of Corn \_\_\_\_\_  
1 Carriage and Harness \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Sorrel Horses \_\_\_\_\_  
John’s Value: \_\_\_\_\_

Booker T. Washington was equal to:  
1 Wagon and Plow Harness \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Mulley Cows \_\_\_\_\_  
2 Bay Horses \_\_\_\_\_  
1 Bay Mare \_\_\_\_\_  
Booker’s T. Washington Value: \_\_\_\_\_

Amanda was equal to:  
85 Barrels of Corn \_\_\_\_\_  
1 Wagon and Plow Harness \_\_\_\_\_  
Amanda’s Value: \_\_\_\_\_

List of 1861 Property Values:  
1 Sorrel Horse: \$140  
1 Bay Horse: \$130  
1 Bay Mare: \$90  
1 Carriage and Harness: \$100  
1 Wagon: 50  
1 Wagon and Plow Harness: \$30  
1 Mulley Cow: \$10  
85 Barrels Corn: \$170



# Working in the Fields

“There was no period of my life that was devoted to play. From the time that I can remember anything almost every day of my life has been occupied in some kind of labor.”- Booker T. Washington

Tobacco is a labor-intensive crop that requires constant work throughout the year. On the Burroughs’ plantation tobacco was the only cash crop. If the tobacco crop failed, the enslaved people could have been sold to make up for the failure. This motivated the enslaved people to work hard to keep their families together.

The tobacco season began as early as February and lasted through October. The enslaved people worked in the fields from dawn to dusk almost every day during this time.

Put the many stages of tobacco farming in order numerically (1-9)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Weed and water fields.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Top the plants and sucker the shoots.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Plant seedbeds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hang cut plants from sticks in the tobacco barn.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Take leaves to the tobacco factory to be processed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Harvest plants with tobacco knife.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pick pests off plants by hand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sort leaves by quality.
- \_\_\_\_\_ “Pitch” small seedlings and plant them in the field.



# The Road to Education

“Associate yourself with people of good quality, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.” - Booker T. Washington

When Booker T. Washington finally reached Hampton Institute, Ms. Mary F. Mackie, the head teacher, would not admit him because of his messy appearance. She made him clean a room to prove he was worthy of attending Hampton. Booker T. Washington did such a good job, not only was he admitted but secured a job as a janitor. He worked alongside Ms. Mackie to earn his tuition. General Samuel F. Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, noticed Booker’s work ethic and desire to learn and helped him whenever he could. Armstrong became a great influence in Booker T. Washington’s life.

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.

\_\_\_\_\_ **E D U C A T I O N** \_\_\_\_\_  
 20 8 5 18 5 9 19 14 15

\_\_\_\_\_ **C A N** \_\_\_\_\_ **F R O M** \_\_\_\_\_  
 23 8 9 3 8 15 14 5 7 6 20

\_\_\_\_\_ **B O O K S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 1 14 4 3 15 19 20 12 25

\_\_\_\_\_ **A P P A R A T U S** \_\_\_\_\_ **I S** \_\_\_\_\_  
 20 8 1 20 5 17 21 1 12

\_\_\_\_\_ **W H I C H** \_\_\_\_\_  
 20 15 20 8 1 20 3 1 14 2 5

\_\_\_\_\_ **F R O M** \_\_\_\_\_ **C O N T A C T** \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 15 20 20 6 14 23 9 20 8

\_\_\_\_\_ **M E N** \_\_\_\_\_ **W O M E N** \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 18 5 1 20 1 14 4

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

What did Washington return to Hampton in 1879 to become?

\_\_\_\_\_

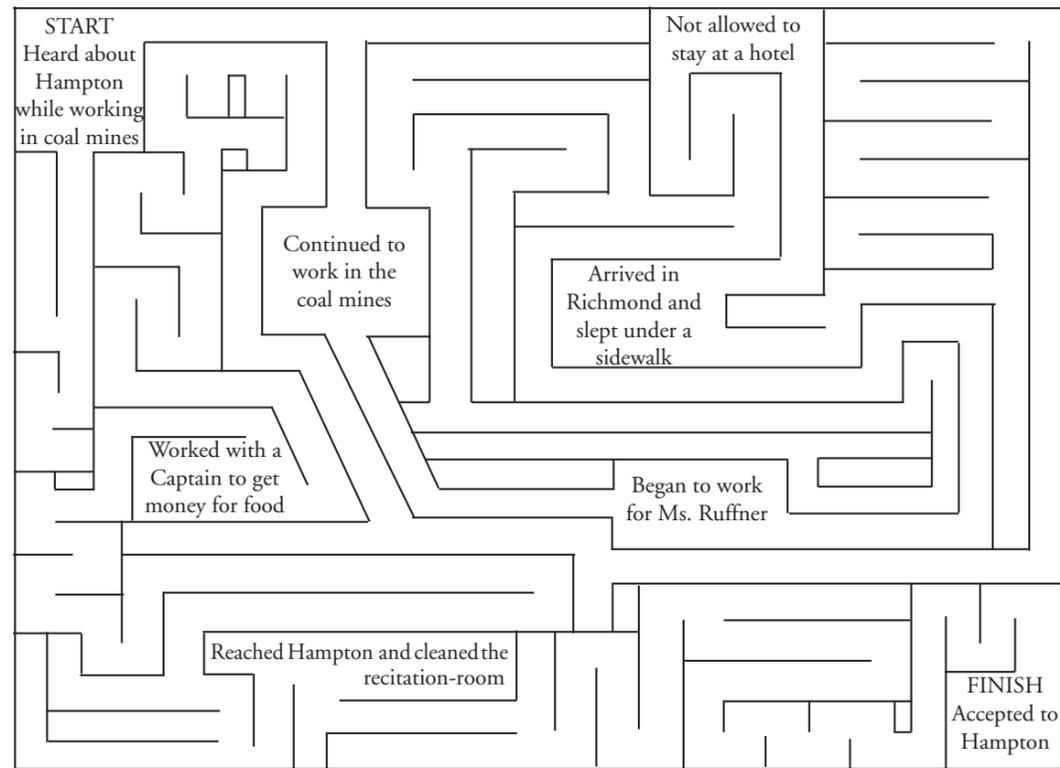


# Malden to Hampton

**I** resolved at once to go to that school, although I had no idea where it was... or how I was going to reach it; I remembered only that I was on fire constantly with one ambition and that was to go to Hampton. This thought was with me day and night.” - Booker T. Washington

**B**ooker T. Washington’s journey from Malden to Hampton was long and difficult. However, for Booker, it was well worth it because he considered getting into school the same as getting into paradise. was long and difficult. However, for Booker

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



# Plantation Animals

**W**hen I was but a child, and a slave, I had close and interesting acquaintances with animals.” - Booker T. Washington

**A**s an enslaved child on the Burroughs’ plantation, Booker’s mother, Jane, the plantation cook, left her children very early in the morning to begin her work. Washington had to find his own breakfast, and many times, he ate the same boiled corn the pigs and the cows were fed. If Booker missed their feeding time, he found the corn the pigs and cows left scattered on the ground. As a child, Booker T. Washington developed a close relationship to the plantation’s animals and as an adult raised pigs and chickens at Tuskegee Institute.

**L**ike the cows and pigs on the plantation, Booker T. Washington was considered property.

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

	Food	Work	Clothing
<b>SHEEP</b>			
<b>PIG</b>			
<b>HORSE</b>			
<b>CHICKEN</b>			
<b>DUCKS</b>			



# The Road to Freedom

“After the reading we were told we were all free, and could go when and where we pleased. My mother... leaned over and kissed her children, while tears of joy ran down her cheeks. For some minutes there was great rejoicing and thanksgiving, and wild scenes of ecstasy.”- Booker T. Washington

When Booker T. Washington was about five years old, the United States of America began the Civil War, a fight between the Union (those who wanted to end slavery) and the Confederacy (those who wanted slavery to continue). 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 T. Washington, 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 T. Washington thought was the Emancipation Proclamation. The man in the blue uniform told the slaves that they were free.

What does freedom mean to you?

What did freedom mean to Booker T. Washington and his family?



# Finding Paradise

“I had the feeling that to get into a schoolhouse and study in this way would be about the same as getting into paradise.”- Booker T. Washington

After being declared free, Booker T. Washington and his family left the plantation and joined his stepfather in Malden, West Virginia. There, he, his brother John, and his stepfather worked in the coal and salt mines. Although he was free, there was still one thing Booker T. Washington wanted: an education.

Using the word bank, learn how Booker T. Washington finally got an education.

While enslaved, Booker T. Washington walked the \_\_\_\_\_ to school every day.

However, he could not attend school with them because it was \_\_\_\_\_ to educate an enslaved person.

When he got to Malden, WV he taught himself to read with a \_\_\_\_\_ that was given to him by his \_\_\_\_\_.

In Malden, Booker T. Washington attended school \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ his work in the coal mines.

While in the coal mines, he heard two men talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

Booker T. Washington worked for \_\_\_\_\_ to earn money to attend Hampton Institute.

When Booker T. Washington was \_\_\_\_\_ he walked \_\_\_\_\_ miles to continue his education at Hampton Institute.

**Word Bank:** Blue Back Speller Hampton Institute Burroughs’ children mother Ms. Viola Ruffner sixteen illegal before five hundred after.

