
POST-VISIT

This packet has been designed for educators and their students who have visited the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House. In it you will find information and activities that are useful for students to encounter after their visit to further concepts and understanding.
Enjoy!



THE STAR
SPANGLED
BANNER
FLAG HOUSE

Where Has the Banner Been?

Objective:

Students will be able to identify, using a map, where the Star-Spangled Banner has traveled.

Grade level: 2nd-3rd

Cross Curricular with: Geography

Materials:

- Class set of Handout #1- *Where has the Banner Been?*
- Colored pencils

Procedure:

1. Teacher will begin activity by reminding the students of the Journey of the Flag exhibit at the Star-Spangled Banner Flag House. Teacher will pass out handouts to the class.
2. Students will listen to Teacher while he she reads the following and will use colored pencils to track on the map where the Banner has been.
 - *The Star-Spangled Banner started out in Baltimore Maryland at what is now 844 Pratt St. It went to Ft. McHenry where it was flown until after the Battle of Baltimore in 1814. In 1818 it was taken to the home of the commander of the fort, Lt. Colonel George Armistead. Find Baltimore MD, on your map.*
 - *In 1873 the Banner was taken from Baltimore to display at a Navy Yard as part of a celebration. The Navy Yard was in Boston, Massachusetts. Can you find Boston on your maps? Draw a line from Baltimore to Boston.*
 - *In 1876 the Banner taken from Boston for the Centennial celebration. A Centennial is 100 years. We were celebrating the 100 year anniversary of our country in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Draw a line from Boston to Philadelphia.*
 - *In 1880 the flag was returned to Baltimore for the sesquicentennial celebration. A sesquicentennial is 150 years. This was the last time the Banner was seen in public. Draw a line from Philadelphia to Baltimore.*
 - *In 1907 the Banner was lent to the Smithsonian Institution in our Capitol, Washington D.C. Draw a line from Baltimore to Washington D.C.*
 - *In 1942, during World War II, people were afraid that the Banner might get bombed if it stayed in the Capitol so it was moved to the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Draw a line from D.C. to the Shenandoah National Park.*
 - *In 1964 the Banner went back to Washington D.C. to be in a museum that was part of the Smithsonian. Draw a line from the Shenandoah National Park to Washington D.C.*
 - *The Star-Spangled Banner is still in Washington D.C. In 2008 the brand new National Museum of American History. You can still see it there today. Draw a circle around Washington D.C.*



★ Syracuse, New York

Boston, Massachusetts



★ Hartford, Connecticut

★ Williamsport, Pennsylvania

★ New York City, New York

★ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

★ BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

★ Washington, D.C.

★ Shenandoah National Park, Virginia

**WHERE HAS THE BANNER
BEEN?**
Listen to
instructions to be a history
detective and track the Banner
across the North East!



THE STAR
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FLAG HOUSE

Mary and Francis

Objective:

Students will be able to use a Venn Diagram to compare and contrast the lives of two famous Baltimore citizens: Mary Young Pickersgill and Francis Scott Key.

Grade level: 4th-5th

Cross Curricular with: Reading Comprehension

Materials:

- Class set of Handout #2– *Mary Pickersgill and Francis Scott Key*
- Class set of Handout #3– Compare and Contrast: Mary and Francis Venn Diagram
- Scissors
- Glue

Procedure:

1. Teacher will begin activity by handing out Handout #2 and having the class read it aloud.
2. Teacher will hand out Handout #3 and introduce the concept (if necessary) of the Venn Diagram– a tool historians use to compare and contrast two things. Differences between the things go in the side circles and traits common to both go in the middle.
3. Alone or in groups, students will cut out each fact at the bottom of Handout #3 and glue it into the appropriate place in their Venn Diagrams using Handout #2 for reference. Teacher may wish to do the first one with the class.

Mary Pickersgill and Francis Scott Key

Mary Pickersgill

Mary Young Pickersgill was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1776, during the American Revolution. Mrs. Pickersgill is best remembered for her contribution to American history during the War of 1812. She owned her own flag-making business in Baltimore, Maryland. In Baltimore she sewed the Star-Spangled Banner-the giant flag that flew over Ft. McHenry during the Battle of Baltimore and inspired our national anthem- in 1813. She had one surviving daughter. Mary Pickersgill died in 1857. She was buried in Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore.

Francis Scott Key

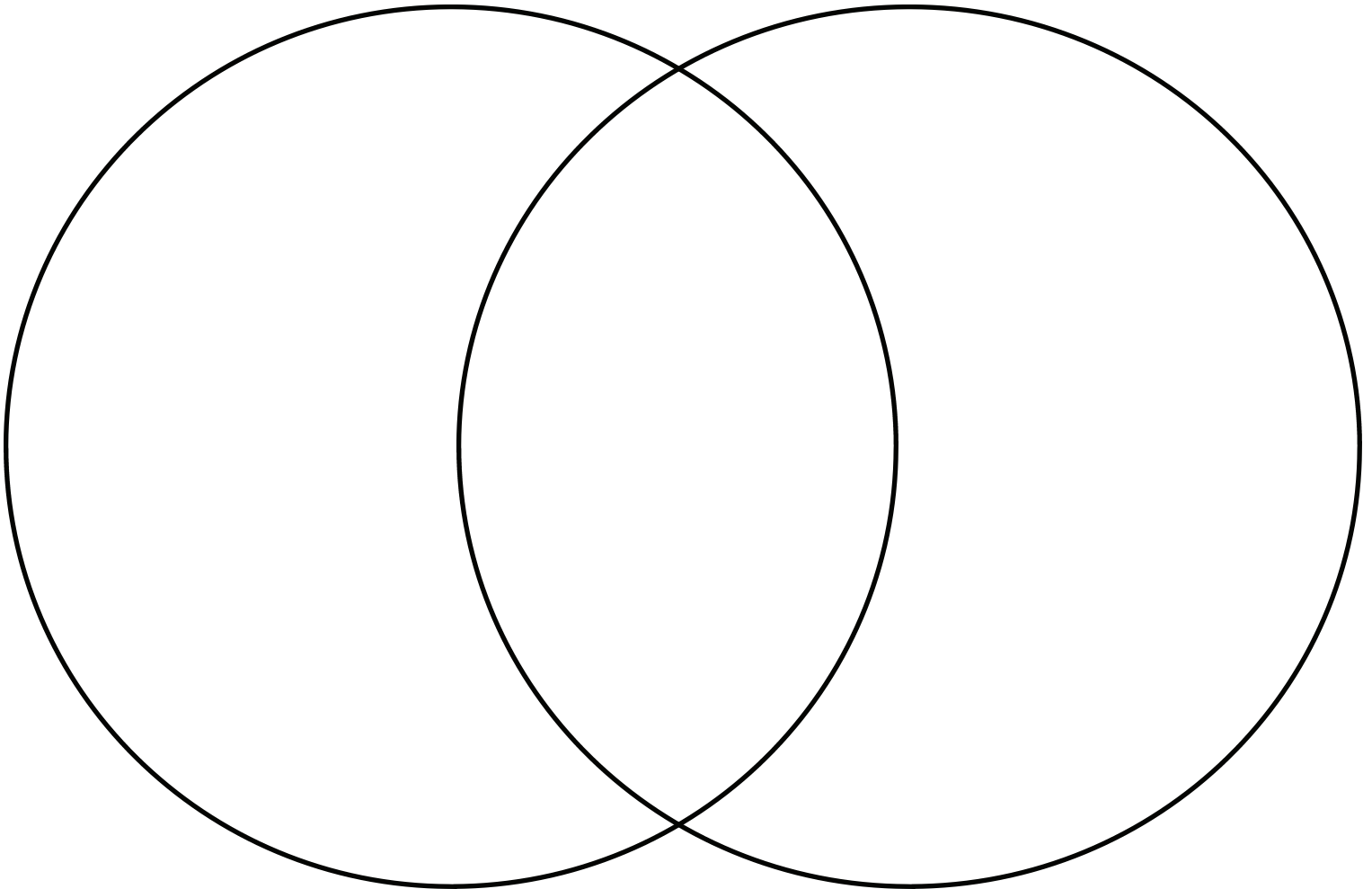
Francis Scott Key was born in what is now Carroll County, Maryland in 1779 during the American Revolution. He is best remembered for his contribution to American History during the War of 1812. Key was a lawyer and a poet. After the Battle of Baltimore in 1814, he was inspired to write the words to our national anthem when he saw the giant Star-Spangled Banner flying. He had six sons and four daughters. He died in 1843. He was buried in St. Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore.



Compare and Contrast:
Mary and Francis Venn Diagram

Mary Pickersgill

Francis Scott Key



A lawyer and a poet	Born in 1779	Died in 1857	Had eleven children
Was connected to the Battle of Baltimore	Owned a flag-making business	Wrote the words to the national anthem	Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Born during the American Revolution	Born in 1776	Died in 1843	Sewed the giant Star-Spangled Banner
Had one daughter	Most remembered for contribution during War of 1812	Was buried in Baltimore Maryland	Born in Carroll County, Maryland

Table Top Quoits

Objective:

Students will be able to identify quoits, an early nineteenth century game, by making their own set out of recycled materials.

Grade level: 3rd-5th

Cross Curricular with: Art

Materials (per student):

- Dinner sized Styrofoam plate
- New sharpened wooden pencil (colored, preferably)
- Lump of non-drying clay
- Multi-colored pipe cleaners
- 4 washers
- 2 pieces multi-colored ribbon (optional)
- Scotch tape

Procedure:

1. Teacher will begin activity by explaining and reviewing how children in the early nineteenth century like Caroline Pickersgill would have made their own toys. Quoits is a table-top ring toss game that has been popular since colonial days. At this point, students may want to divide the class up into groups.
2. We'll start with the base for the ring toss. Students should make sure their plates are turned right side up (as if they were going to eat off of them). Using the clear tape, tape the four washers at equal intervals around the plate. The lump of clay should be firmly placed (so as to stick) at the center of the plate. Students should turn to plate over so that the side with the pennies is not visible. Carefully, they should push the sharpened point of the pencil through the Styrofoam at the middle of the plate and into the clay underneath. This is our base.
3. To make the rings, twist two pipe cleaners together and bend them to form rings. Make sure each is a different color. Tie the two pieces of ribbon to the rings for decoration.
4. To play, each player sits at a pre-determined distance and tosses their rings toward to base trying to get the ring around the upright portion. The first player to successfully "ring" the base with all of their rings is the winner.



Words of 1812

Objective:

Students will be able to use contextual clues to find meanings of common words of 1812.

Grade level: 3rd-4th

Cross Curricular with: Language Arts

Materials:

- Class set of Handout #4– Words of 1812

Procedure:

1. Teacher will begin activity by handing out Handout #4 and explaining the directions.
2. Teacher may wish to follow up on this activity by having the students read answers out loud and check for comprehension.

ANSWER KEY:

1. C– a noggin is a small cup or mug
2. B– dimity is a common cotton dress fabric
3. A– specie is a form of payment that is of gold or silver as opposed to paper money
4. D– a gaol is an old British term for a jail
5. A– boodle is a slightly slangish term for a crowd
6. B– graveled means perplexed or confused
7. C– plashes are puddles
8. D– a surtout is a man’s overcoat of a style famously worn by George Washington
9. A– chirk means cheerful or happy
10. B– gallnippers are mosquitoes



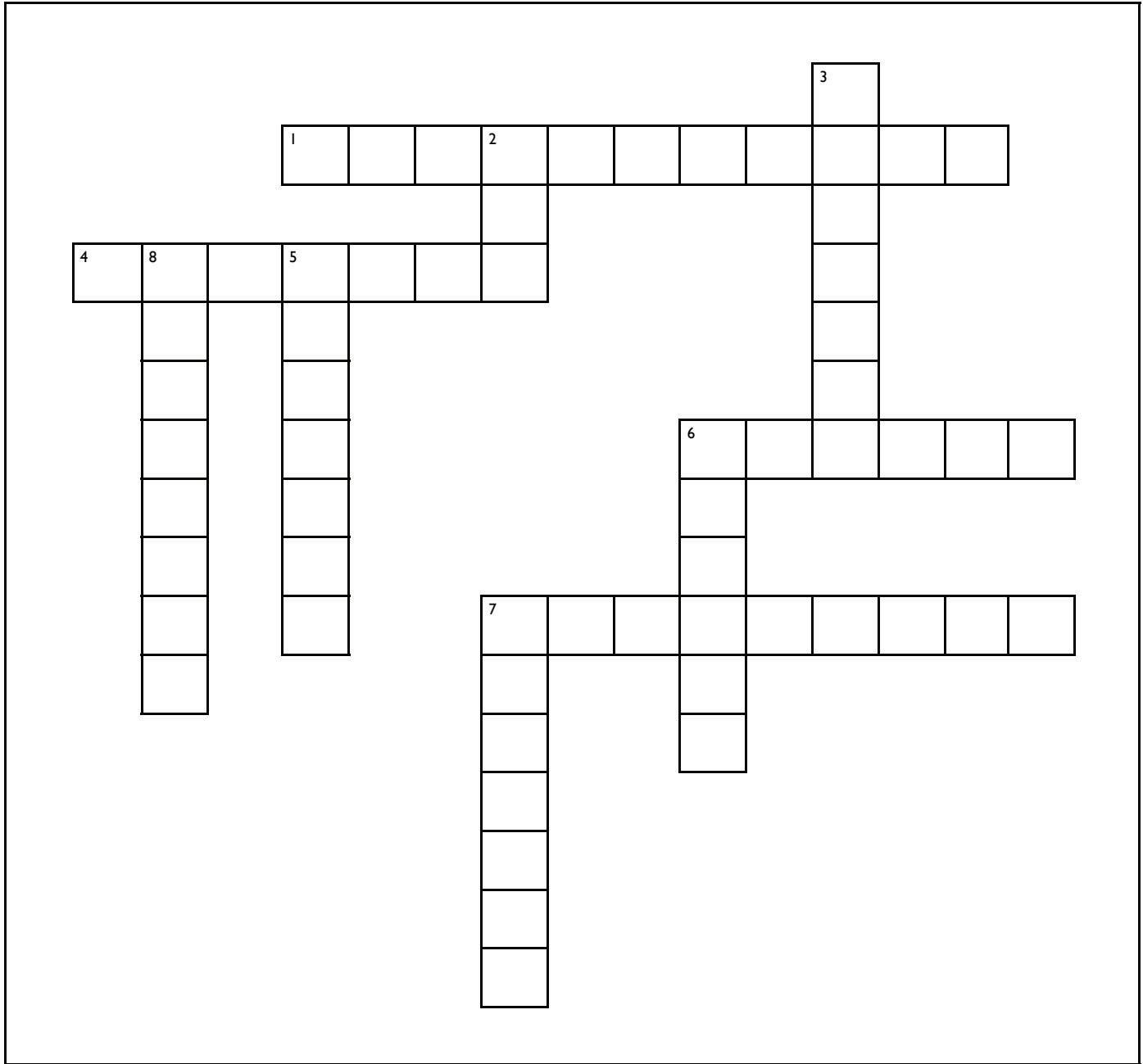
Words of 1812

*Directions: the **bold** words are words that were common in the 1800s when Mary, Caroline and Rebecca lived. Can you use the words around them to figure out what they mean? Circle the correct answer.*

1. Caroline Pickersgill enjoyed her tea in her very own **noggin**– no one else in the house used it.
 a. horse b. dress c. mug d. ice cream
2. Rebecca often bought **dimity** at the market when it was time to make some new dresses.
 a. corn b. fabric c. wheat d. shoes
3. Sometimes people in 1812 would pay for things with **specie**, other time they would trade or bargain.
 a. gold or silver b. solider c. basket d. cupcakes
4. If you broke the law in 1812, you might get sent to the **gaol**.
 a. school house b. library c. store d. jail
5. Mary would not go out in the street if there was too much of a **boodle**.
 a. crowd b. dog c. stones d. runner
6. Caroline was sometimes **graveled** by her school lessons and had to ask her mother or grandmother for help.
 a. joyful b. confused c. loved d. embarrassed
7. When the weather was bad Rebecca was careful to keep her dress out of the **plashes** so it would not get ruined.
 a. stoves b. carts c. puddles d. chalkboards
8. The soldiers all wore warm **surtouts** because it was a very cold winter.
 a. bathing suits b. crowns c. money d. coats
9. The cook is not very **chirk** today because she feels sick.
 a. cheerful b. jumping c. sad d. ink pen
10. It is very itchy to have a **gallnipper** bite.
 a. pig b. mosquito c. vegetable d. dog



Flag House Cross Word



ACROSS

DOWN

1. last name of the woman who sewed the Star-Spangled Banner
4. name of the fort where the banner waved
5. country we fought against in the War of 1812
7. city where the Battle of Baltimore was fought

2. last name of the man who wrote the national anthem
3. number of stars on the Star-Spangled banner
6. small square of blue where the stars are on the US flag
7. fabric that the banner was made of
8. first name of Mary Pickersgill's daughter

WORD BANK

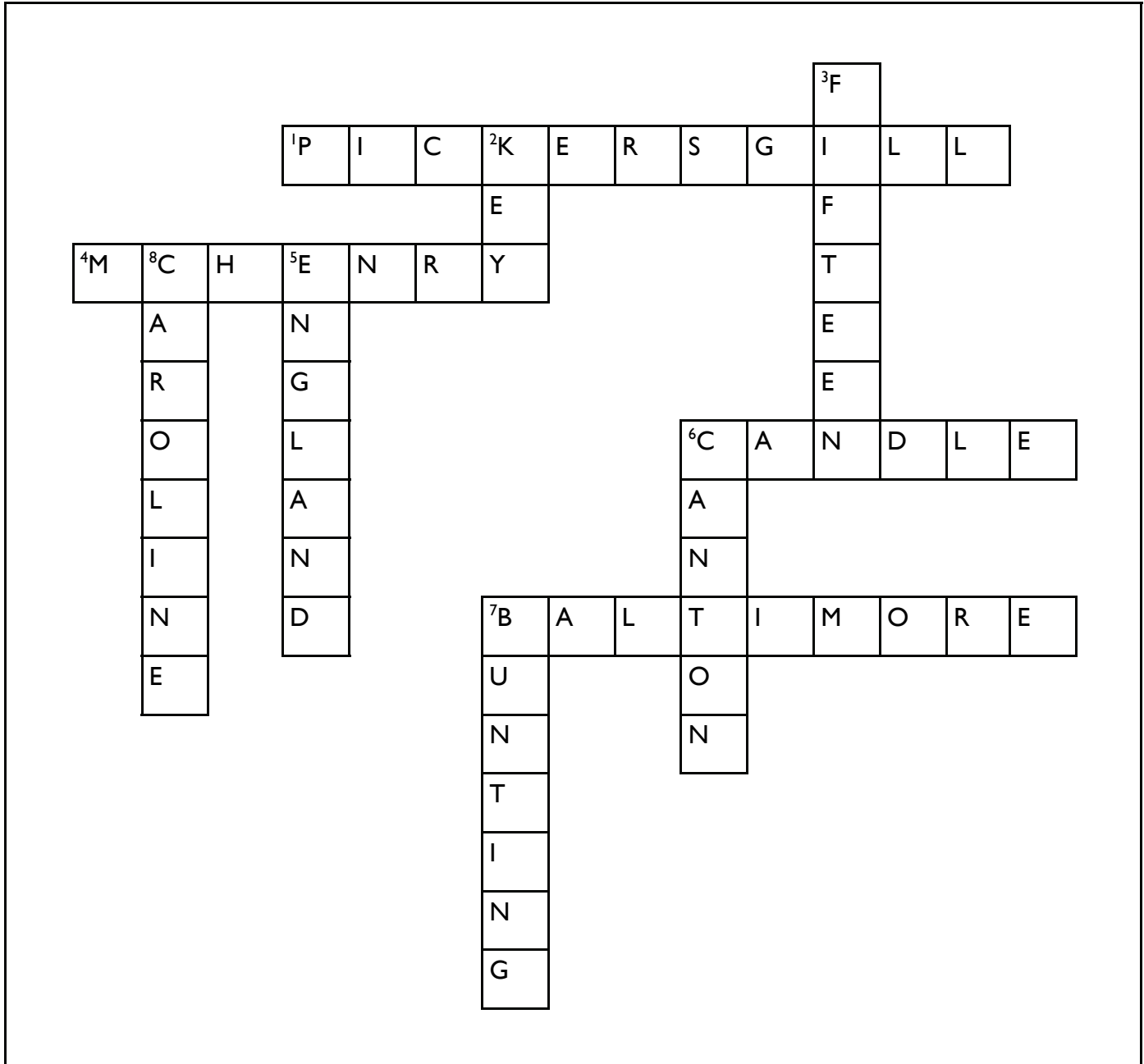
**CAROLINE
KEY
ENGLAND**

**FIFTEEN
CANDLE
MCHENRY**

**CANTON
PICKERSGILL
BALTIMORE**



Flag House Cross Word SOLUTION



ACROSS

- last name of the woman who sewed the Star-Spangled Banner
- name of the fort where the banner waved
- what Mary would have used for light in her house
- city where the Battle of Baltimore was fought

DOWN

- last name of the man who wrote the national anthem
- number of stars on the Star-Spangled banner
- country we fought against in the War of 1812
- small square of blue where the stars are on the US flag
- fabric that the banner was made of
- first name of Mary Pickersgill's daughter

WORD BANK

**CAROLINE
KEY
ENGLAND**

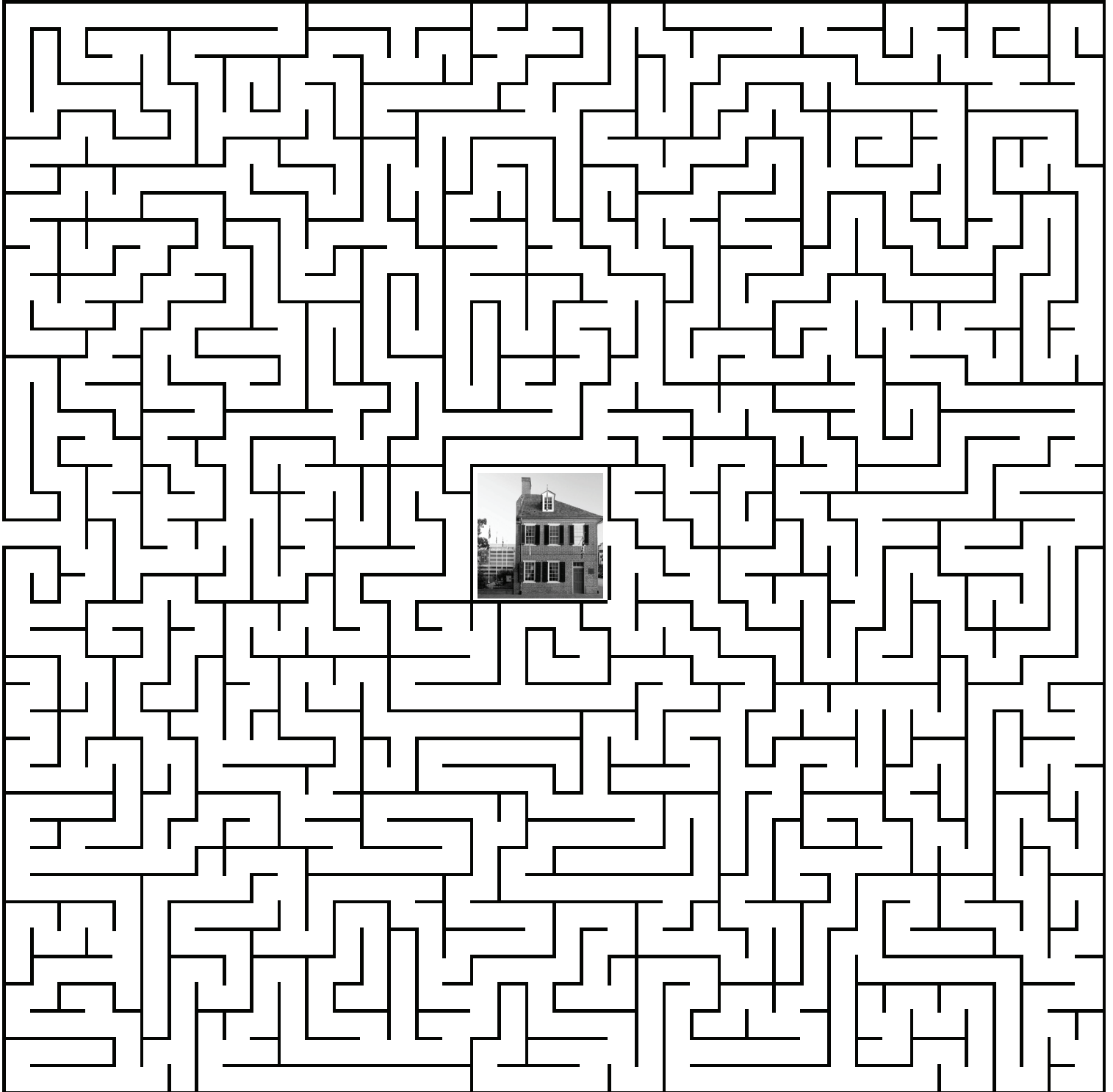
**FIFTEEN
CANDLE
MCHENRY**

**CANTON
PICKERSGILL
BALTIMORE**



LOST IN BALTIMORE! A MAZE

The soldiers from Ft. McHenry have lost their way! They have picked up the Star-Spangled Banner from Mary's house but they need to find a way out of her neighborhood. Can you help? Start at Mary's house in the center and find a way out!

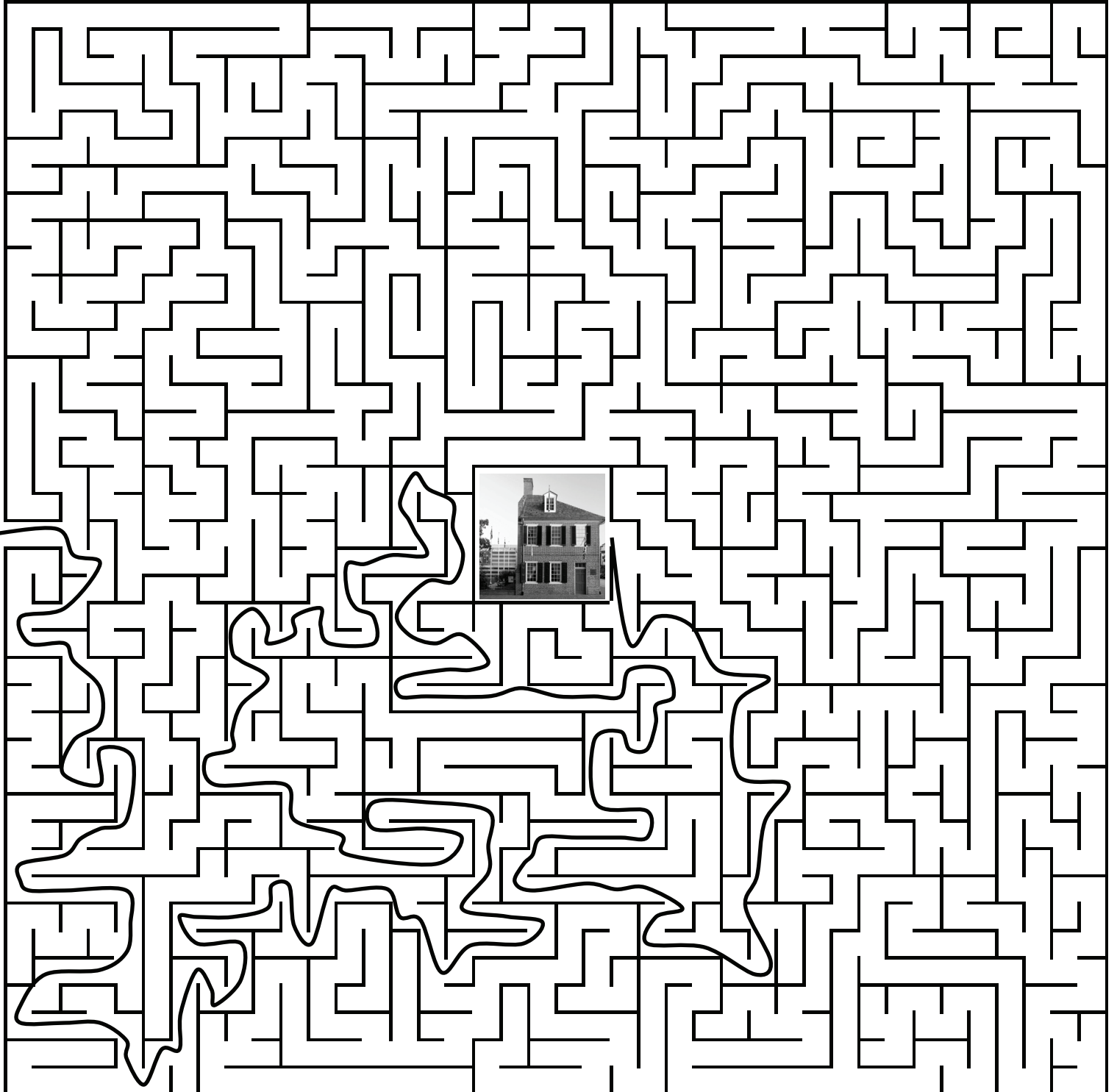


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SOLUTION

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