

Examples of Tours

There are many different types of tours! Here are a few examples:

Photographic Tours

Photographic tours take people to historical sites to take photos. These historical sites can be indoors or outdoors. Visitors can take photos with artifacts or places of historical significance. For example, you can take an a photographic tour outside to see Aztec ruins in Mexico or inside the Vatican in Rome.



Adventure Tours

Adventure tours involve going to places of historical importance using fun and exciting transportation. An adventure tour could include horseback riding to a burial ground or taking a white water rafting trip through the Grand Canyon. Adventure tours make learning about history fun!



Safari Tours

Safari tours involve learning about animals, people, and places by riding and walking around the area. Usually, people ride in jeeps or trucks to visit places that have a lot of wildlife and beautiful scenery. Places like Africa and Australia have a lot of safari tours because the wildlife there is so interesting and an important part of the culture.



National Park Choices

Choose one of these three national parks to create a tour for. You can also research a different national park with your teacher's permission.

Sequoia National Park (California)

Sequoia National Park is one of the oldest national parks in the U.S. It was established in 1890. It is most known for its huge sequoia trees that can grow to 350 feet! The park also cross the Sierra Nevada mountains, which are filled with many species of animals, caves, and mountain streams. The area the park sits on used to be home to the Monachee Native American tribe. The Monachee set up trade routes through the mountains to reach tribes on the eastern side of the mountains. When settlers came along in the 1800s, they began cutting down the sequoia trees and gave diseases to Native Americans. The area was turned into a national park to protect the trees and wildlife. Today, visitors can hike through mountain trails and visit caves and waterfalls.



Acadia National Park (Maine)

Acadia National Park was established in 1916. It sits on the east coast of Maine and includes several islands in the Atlantic ocean, including Mount Desert Island. The Wabanaki Native Americans settled Mount Desert Island 6,000 years ago. Algonquian Native Americans settled on the mainland and used to trade fur with Europeans. Acadia protects hundreds of animal species, including black bears, snapping turtles, and falcons. Today, Acadia is a great place to ski, fish, and even view fossils from ocean animals.



Glacier National Park (Montana)

Glacier National Park is located on the Montana-Canada border and was opened in 1910. Glacier includes a section of the Rocky Mountains and over a hundred lakes. Glacier is home to many species, including Grizzly bears and moose, and endangered species, like wolverines. Native American tribes began living in the area of Glacier National Park around 10,000 years ago. Today, Glacier is one of the most stunning national parks and continues to bring thousands of visitors each year.



National Park Information

The New Deal



<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/rise-to-world-power/great-depression/a/franklin-delano-roosevelt-as-president>

President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) served four terms as president and was responsible for the New Deal (1933). Here, he speaks at the dedication of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The New Deal sent a lot of money to environmental programs and employed a lot of people.



BEGINNING OF THE MILLENNIUM

The President says that on this trip west probably not a shot will be fired.

<http://www.theodore-roosevelt.com/toonsbytopichunter.html>

FDR's relative Theodore Roosevelt was president before him and opened the first national park in the U.S., Yellowstone National Park. This park was opened in 1872, over 50 years before the New Deal. Like his relative FDR, Theodore Roosevelt was a supporter of keeping the U.S. environment and animal's protected.



<https://dp.la/exhibitions/new-deal/legacy/national-parks>

One of the programs funded by the New Deal was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). After the CCC was created, many unemployed men got jobs. The CCC developed national parks, monuments and forests, and other public spaces. These public spaces were used to teach American citizens and others about the environment and U.S. history.

National Park Information

Sequoia National Park (California)



<https://www.nps.gov/seki/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

Sequoia National Park was created prior to the New Deal in 1890. Before the New Deal, it took the government over 10 years to build the first road through the park. In the 1920s, the government wanted to increase visitors in the park, so they built another high way. When the Great Depression hit in the 30s, it was the job of the CCC to maintain the park, continue finishing the roads, and create new facilities and campgrounds to encourage visitors. Now, over 1.5 million people visit the park each year.



<https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2018/07/firefighter-sequoiakings-canyon-national-parks-killed-ferguson-fire>

The New Deal trained men in search-and-rescue techniques. Now, Sequoia National Park, like other national parks, employs its own firefighters. One of the tasks these firefighters do is start controlled fires to help plants in the forest grow. The heat of fire is the only way Sequoia tree cones open so they may germinate and grow into trees!



<https://www.monumentaltrees.com/en/trees/giantsequoia/california/>

One of the goals of the New Deal was to create and protect spaces for people to learn and study nature. Sequoia National Park welcomes thousands of scientists to study the diverse ecosystem of the park. Sequoia trees, for example, can grow to be more than 250 feet tall, more than 100 feet in circumference, and more than 3000 years old!

National Park Information

Acadia National Park (Maine)



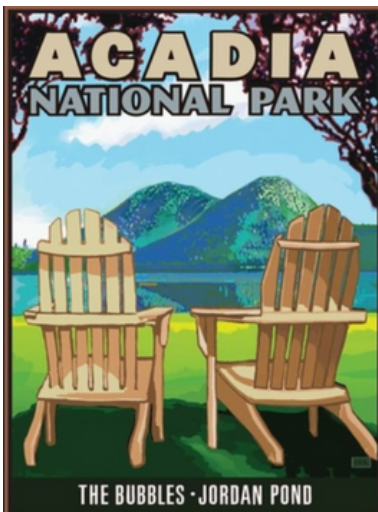
https://www.eastcoasthiker.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/IMG_0387-el508505930308.jpg

Fire lookouts were created by the CCC as a way to maintain safety, like the famous Beech Fire Tower of Acadia National Park in Maine.



<https://twitter.com/usnatarchives/status/70332622164566016>

After learning construction skills, CCC men built ranger stations, like this one in Acadia National Park. These skills would help them find jobs in the future. It also helped the park be fully functional and keep visitors safe



<https://www.popularmechanics.com/adventure/outdoors/a22536/national-parks-posters/>

The Works Projects Administration (WPA) was also started because of the New Deal. The WPA hired many of people, like artist Chester Don Powell. Powell created famous posters for the National Park Service like the one shown here, featuring Acadia National Park. The posters encouraged visitors to make a vacation out of visiting national parks.

National Park Information

Glacier National Park (Montana)



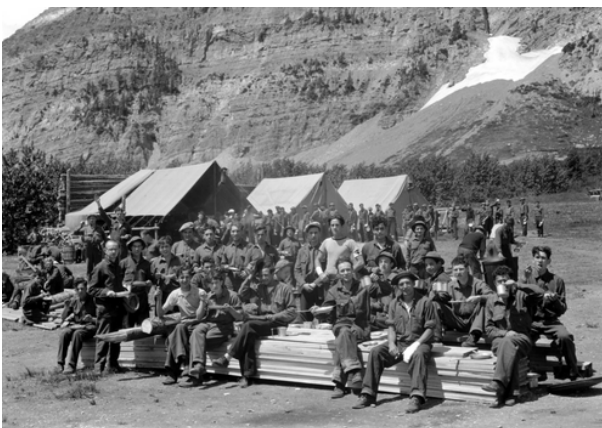
https://www.allposters.com/-sp/Mountain-Goat-Climbing-Rocks-in-Glacier-National-Park-Montana-Posters_i13413590_.htm

Glacier National Park is home to unique animals, like the mountain goat. These animals are easy to see because of trails made by the CCC. Animals in the park are protected from hunting and trapping.



<https://glaciernps.tumblr.com/post/176310881337/the-ccc-in-glacier-in-1933-congress-authorized>

Men paid through the CCC were able to modernize national parks, like Glacier. In this picture, you can see men carrying telephone lines to Glacier. These telephone lines would allow the park to be connected to the rest of the country, making it easier for visitors to talk on the phone with their families and schedule trips.



<https://glaciernps.tumblr.com/post/176310881337/the-ccc-in-glacier-in-1933-congress-authorized>

In 1929 and 1936, Glacier experienced wildfires that burned hundreds of acres. It was the job of men in the CCC to stop the wildfires from growing and clean up the aftermath. Due to the hard work of these men, Glacier was able to bounce back from the fires and allow visitors to enjoy the beautiful scenery for generations.

Creating an Tour

Step 1: Create an Adventure Part of the Tour

It is your job as a park ranger to design an tour for people to visit while they are at a national park. The first part of the tour will be an adventure. The adventure part of the tour will drop visitors off at a visitor center.

Zip line

A zip line is a long cable that moves people from one end of the cable to the other.

Below are the requirements for creating your zip line:

- Platforms for people to stand on before and after they ride the zip line.
- Cable that is at least 16 inches long that is attached to both sides of the platform.
- Trolley for people to hold on to while people are carried along the zip line.
Your trolley must be able to move along the cable you create.



Hot Air Balloon

A hot air balloon has a type of aircraft that transports people in a basket through the sky. The balloon-shaped object on top of the basket is called an envelope. The hot air balloon moves by heating air inside the envelope with a powerful flame. The heated air makes the hot air balloon float!

Below are the requirements for creating your hot air balloon:

- A basket to carry people.
- An envelope that is at least 12 inches tall.
- Strings that attach the the envelope to the basket.



Waterslide

A waterslide is a long slide that lets people slide down into a pool of water.

Below are the requirements for creating your waterslide:

- Slide must be at least 12 includes tall and be made of water-proof materials.
- Slide must not go straight down; it must include loops or curves.
- There must be a pool at the bottom of the slide next to the visitor center.



Step 3: Create an Educational Part of the Tour

After visitors take the adventure part of the tour, they will arrive at a visitor center to learn more about information on how the New Deal helped this national park and how the national park has thrived since the New Deal in the 1930s.

Choose 3 sources to discuss from the handout:

Source #1:

Source #2:

Source #3

Then, create a presentation! Your presentation must include the following components:

- A brief description of each park.
- A description of how the New Deal helped the national park.
- Cool or interesting information about the park or tour.

Your presentation can be in following formats:

- Lecture style: You will need a large sheet of paper or poster board to write out your descriptions and claims. Cut out the sources and put them on the paper/poster to display them.
- Technology style: You will need a tablet or iPhone. Have your teacher download the sources onto the computer, tablet, or iPhone.
- Other style: Come up with another way to present information to your visitors. You will need to get approval from your teacher before moving forward.