

# “Early Years and WWI” Scavenger Hunt (grades 6-8)



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Welcome to the National Museum of the United States Air Force!

This scavenger hunt will lead you through building 1 of the NMUSAF. Your journey will take you from the first flight to the end of World War I. Follow the directions and look for the clues. Answer as many questions as you can. To begin, enter the museum and walk through to the end of the “Entrance Hall” and turn right. Follow the stanchions and start in front of the 1909 Flyer.

*Begin the tour in the **Early Years Gallery**. (The Wright 1909 Military Flyer).*

1. Because it was the first military aircraft, the official name of the 1909 Flyer was:
  - a) Wright Flyer No.1
  - b) Signal Corps Aeroplane No.1
  - c) Military Flyer No. 1
  
2. Look closely at the signs on the aircraft: who is depicted flying this plane?
  - a) Wilbur Wright
  - b) Orville Wright
  - c) Lt. Frank Lahm

The Wright brothers first used wing-warping to control flight. Later aircraft used a control surface called an aileron. Look at the aircraft suspended behind and to the left of the Wright Flyer. This is the Curtiss **1911 Model D**.

3. Look at the Curtiss 1911 Model D. Its ailerons look like small wings and are located on the back of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Wings
  - b) Wheels
  - c) Pilot’s seat

*Continue along the gallery. The next aircraft you will see is the **SPAD VII**.*

4. The SPAD VII made its first flight in July 1916, just seven years after the first military aircraft was flown. What are some of the major differences you see in the SPAD and the 1909 Wright Flyer?
  - a) The SPAD had wheels and the pilot sits inside the plane
  - b) The SPAD had the propeller in the front
  - c) All of the above

5. Americans who flew the SPAD in World War I were known as the:
  - a) Escadrille Lafayette
  - b) Escadrille French
  - c) Escadrille Americans

**Across from the SPAD is “The Great War Begins” exhibit. Follow along the wall.**

6. In August of 1917, who became the first African American military pilot and one of only a few black pilots in World War I?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*As you continue through the Early Years Gallery, you will pass many fascinating aircraft that played a variety of important roles during World War I and the years immediately following the war. By the time World War II started, military aircraft had been used in many different ways: as barnstormers, fighters (pursuit), observation planes, bombers and trainers.*

Throughout the remainder of this gallery, try to find a sample or two of each type of aircraft. Some aircraft may fit into more than one category (hint: use [National Museum of the United States Air Force](#) website VISIT tab, if needed)!

7. Fighter(Pursuit) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Bomber \_\_\_\_\_
9. Observation \_\_\_\_\_
10. Barnstormer \_\_\_\_\_
11. Trainer \_\_\_\_\_
12. Attack \_\_\_\_\_

13. What did the SPAD VII get replaced by? \_\_\_\_\_.

*Continue walking through the Early Years Gallery. Stop in front of the De Havilland DH-4.(see plaque)*

14. The De Havilland DH-4 was the only American-built aircraft to see combat during World War I. After the war, it was used in a variety of different ways. Nine different uses are noted in the exhibit. List at least three of them (hint: use [National Museum of the United States Air Force](#) website VISIT tab for information on planes):  
  
\_\_\_\_\_

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15. What was the first US-designed bomber produced in large numbers?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*The 1920s and 1930s were a particularly busy time of major technological advancements in aviation history. Walk through the gallery, looking for the colorful **P-12** (yellow and red), the **P-26** (yellow and blue) and the **B-10** (yellow and blue).*

16. Which describes the Boeing P-12E?  
a. Two wings, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
b. One wing, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
c. One wing, closed cockpit, retractable landing gear (wheels go up inside the plane)

17. Which describes the Boeing P-26A?  
a. Biplane, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
b. Monoplane, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
c. One wing, closed cockpit, retractable landing gear (wheels go up inside the plane)

**Past the P-26A, hanging in the air is the Douglas O-38F.**

18. When did this aircraft get delivered to the AF Museum? \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Which describes the Martin B-10?  
a. Biplane, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
b. One wing, open cockpit, fixed landing gear  
c. One wing, closed cockpit, retractable landing gear (wheels go up inside the wing)

20. The B-10 was 50% faster than its contemporary biplane bombers and as fast as most of the fighters because  
a. It was smaller  
b. It was larger  
c. It was so advanced in design

21. What was the last “O” type airplane procured in quantity for the Army? \_\_\_\_\_.

22. What airplane replaced the O-19 and O-38? \_\_\_\_\_.

*Continue on toward the end of the Early Years Gallery and stop at the last plane, the **Hawker Hurricane Mk.IIa**. Listen to the sound of its engine! It is one of the most famous British fighters of World War II.*

23. Some of the first American pilots to fly in WW II flew this type of aircraft for the British against Hitler's forces. They were known as the:
- a. American Squadrons
  - b. American Eagle Squadrons
  - c. British-American Squadrons

**CONGRATULATIONS! YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS EDUCATIONAL SCAVENGER HUNT. WE HOPE YOU ENJOYED LEARNING ABOUT MANY OF THE FASCINATING AIRCRAFT ON EXHIBIT AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE.**

**THANK YOU FOR VISITING THE NMUSAF!**



# NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE™

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## EARLY YEARS AND WWI ANSWER KEY

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. Eugene Jacques Bullard
7. Possible answers include (but not limited to): Nieuport 28, Sopwith Camel, SPAD VII, Fokker D.VII, LUSAC 11, Curtiss P-6 Hawk, Boeing P-12E, Boeing P-26, Hawker Hurricane Mk.IIa
8. Possible answers include (but not limited to): Caproni CA 36, De Havilland DH-4, Martin B-10B, MartinMB-2
9. Possible answers include (but not limited to): Caquot Balloon, De Havilland DH-4, Loening OA- 1A, Curtiss O- 52, North American O-47B
10. Curtiss JN – 4D Jenny
11. Possible answers include: Wright 1909 Flyer, Ryan YPT-16, NorthAmerican BT-9B, De Havilland DH 82A Tiger Moth, Thomas-Morse S4C Scout
12. Possible answers include (but not limited to): Halberstadt CLIV, Northrup A-17A
13. SPAD XIII C.1
14. Possible answers include: transport, air ambulance, photography, training, target tug, forest fire patrol, air racing, mail carrier, flying test bed
15. Martin MB-2
16. a
17. b
18. June 1968
19. c
20. c
21. O-52 Owl.
22. O-47B.
23. b

## **For Parents and Teachers**

The “Early Years through WWI” Scavenger Hunt meets these Learning Objectives and Ohio Learning Standards (OLS):

- Learn about the operations and missions that each aircraft was designed for  
OLS: Design & Technology – grades 6 – 8  
6-8.ST.1.b. 6-8.ST.2.b. 6-8.ST.3.a. 6-8.ST.3.b. 6-8.ST.3.c.
  
- Discover how new innovations and technology advanced aircraft development in this era  
OLS: Design & Technology – grades 6 – 8  
6-8.DT.1.d. 6-8.DT.1.e. 6-8.DT.1.f.
  
- Understand how the design and technology adapted changes to each new aircraft  
OLS: Design & Technology – grades 6 – 8  
6-8.DT.1.d. 6-8.DT.1.e. 6-8.DT.1.f.
  
- Use scientific knowledge to make inferences on how aircraft were designed and utilized for a specific purpose  
OLS: Science – grades 6 – 8  
6.PS.4 8.PS.1 8.PS.2