

Name: _____

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

This educational scavenger hunt will lead you through building 2 of the NMUSAF. Your journey will take you from the beginning of the Korean War to the Southeast Asia War and vice versa. Follow the directions and look for the clues. Answer as many questions as you can. To begin, enter the museum’s second building and start on either the left or right side.

*Here you will find aircraft and exhibits regarding the **Korean War** on your right and the **Southeast Asia War** on your left. In the center are showcased some special aircraft, including the **Global Hawk**, the **Reaper** and the **F-22**.*

*Choose whether you would like to go left for the Southeast Asia War or right for the Korean War. Though the Korean War happened before the Southeast Asia conflict, it does not matter which gallery you start with. Start the Korean War Scavenger hunt under the Korean War banner. Start the Southeast Asia scavenger hunt (**page 3**) at the A-1 Skyraider (aircraft next to the volunteer’s desk). Walk through both sides of the gallery to learn more about aircraft used in Korea and Southeast Asia.*

Korean War

1. What was the name of the first American aircraft to exceed 500 mph in level flight?
_____.

Look for the ejection seats.

2. What did Sabre Pilots have that MiG-15 pilots did not have? G-suits. What does the G-suit allow pilots to do? _____
3. What date did all-weather F-82Gs shoot down the first three North Korean aircraft destroyed by US forces? June 27, _____.

Turn around and look at the aircraft labeled “2057.”

4. What was the name of the first Korean pilot who defected? No _____ - _____.

Find the B-26C Invader.

5. How did the MiG-15 change the B-26C’s mission?
_____.

6. Look at the Tactical Air Control Party board. What did TACP's control? _____ at the front line.
7. This WWII trainer was not designed to fly in combat, but performed the Airborne FAC role. What aircraft was it? ____-_____.

Turn around and look at Close Air Support: Battering From Above.

8. Following Chinese intervention, what did the Air Force use for close air support, attacking communist troops, and slowing the enemy drive? Tactical _____ and strategic _____.
9. What was the most important element of the USAF close air support mission? Extensive use of "_____" FACs.
10. The B-45C was the first American jet bomber capable of carrying an atomic bomb. To achieve a max speed of 570 mph, what types of engines did it have? _____ of 6000 pounds of thrust each.

Coming up on your left, you will see a walk-through fuselage of a B-29.

11. The A-3 lifeboat was adapted for what WWII era aircraft? ____-_____.
12. The Korean War saw many Helicopters used. For air rescue service, how many pounds could the hoist of the SH-19 carry? _____ pound capacity.
13. During the Korean War, what was the USAF's primary rescue and medical evacuation helicopter? ____-_____.

Continue to Aeromedical Evacuation.

14. What three factors cut the death rate from wounds to half the rate of WWII in the USAF Aeromedical evacuation system? _____, _____ evacuation, and new surgical _____.

Visit the Flight Nurse exhibit and look at the pictures displayed.

15. Name the aircraft a flight nurse is seen in. _____.
16. What mission was Major Louis Seville conducting in his F-51 on the day he received the Medal of Honor? _____ Air support. Bonus: How many USAF pilots during the Korean War received the Medal of Honor? _____.

Continue to Ceasefire at Panmunjom.

17. What made continuing the war too costly for the communists? _____ attacks. Bonus:
What date was the armistice signed? July _____, _____.

18. Stop at the C-124 (giant plane in the middle of the gallery) and walk through the plane.
The C-124 featured “_____” loading doors and _____ ramps in the nose
and an _____ under the aft fuselage.

This concludes the Korean War scavenger hunt. Turn around. On your left above the ride simulators, is the Global Hawk and to the right, above the information desk is the Reaper.

19. The Global Hawk was used in Operation Enduring Freedom, Global Hawk is also a RPA and is designed for:

- A. High-altitude flying
- B. Long-Endurance flying
- C. All of the above

20. The unusual aircraft hanging to the right of the Global Hawk is the General Atomics YMQ-9 Reaper. This remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) is capable of:

- A. locating and destroying time-critical and highly mobile targets
- B. providing real-time intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance
- C. All of the above

Southeast Asia War

1. What was the Skyraider called before being redesignated the A-1E? _____ - ____.
2. Why was the A-1E suited for close support missions? Ability to carry _____ bomb loads, _____ heavy ground fire, and fly for _____ at low altitude.

Read up on the B-52 D.

3. The B-17, America’s primary bomber in WWII could hold 8,000 pounds of bombs. How many pounds could the B-52 carry? _____+.
4. What aircraft did the “Dirty Thirty” operate? _____ - _____s.
5. Because of the high accident rate of the F-100F, what modification did North American build into it? _____ version.
6. The RF-101C was the world’s first what type of aircraft? _____.

7. What crisis did the RF-101C Voodoo fly vital low-altitude reconnaissance?
_____.
8. In the latter part of the Mid-20th century, jet aircraft began to replace propeller-driven planes. The B-57 replaced what propeller-driven model? _____.
9. Sit and watch Hit My Smoke and Cleared to Fire. What was added to the C-47 to create the AC-47 “Spooky?” Three _____ _____. When a FAC found the enemy in his light aircraft, what would he say to the fighter aircraft following behind? “_____ _____!”
10. What does FAC stand for? Forward Air Control. Name one plane that carried out the FAC. _____ . Bonus: What was the 20th SOS emblem depicted on the UH-1? _____ .
11. What was added to the CH-3E to convert them to the HH-3E’s? _____, defensive armament, _____ - _____ fuel tanks, and a _____ hoist.
12. What rescue mission in 1970 did the HH-3E participate in? _____ _____ prison camp.
13. What other historical operations did the HH-3 participate in? _____ _____, and the _____ _____ program.
14. Why was the CH-3E painted black instead of camo? Used for _____ _____ special missions.
15. Tinted visors were added to helmets to prevent sunlight and glare. Which North Vietnamese helmet did not have a tinted visor? _____.
16. The C-123 evolved from what type of aircraft? Large _____ _____.
17. By how much did the jet engines added to the C-123 increase its payload? _____ _____.
18. What four factors causes the MiG-17 to be more advanced than the MiG-15?
_____, _____, _____,
_____ and handling characteristics.

Visit Tankers at War.

19. Under Complex Operations, Name two operations that were heavily dependent on air refueling and tankers. _____ and _____.

Continue to Operation Rolling Thunder.

20. During Operation Rolling Thunder, what was the first US plane lost to the Soviet-built SA-2 SAM? USAF _____-_____.
21. Coming up on your right is the EC-121. The EC-121 provided early warning of possible enemies to US aircraft. Where was the first time that this type of aircraft directed a US fighter to destroy a MiG-21? _____ _ _____.

Look at the Robin Olds exhibit.

22. How many victories did Col Robin Olds have while he was the pilot of the F-4C? _____.
23. Precision Guided Munitions made standard bombs how many times more effective? _____
24. Electronic Warfare Aircraft like the EB-66 were needed on every bombing mission as part of the total strike package. What did this type of aircraft do? _____ enemy air defense _____.
25. As the battlefield changed, the US needed aircraft to fill multiple roles. What two roles did the F-111 fill? _____.
26. Name one reason why the F-111's wings would be swept forward, and one reason why they were swept rearward. _____.
27. In Operation LINEBACKER II, what larger-than-life aircraft drove the North Vietnamese to successful peace talks? ____-_____.

Look for the Wild Weasel.

28. In 1969, there were 30 estimated SAMS firing battalions. How many aircraft were shot down by SAMs? _____.
29. What was the name of the US Air Force crews that were tasked with suppressing enemy air defenses with direct attacks? _____.
30. Spearheaded by the B-52, what two operations were carried out in response to the North Vietnamese Easter Offensive? Operation _____ and _____ II.

Enter the Prisoner of War section and visit Operation Homecoming.

31. Caused by the Paris Peace Accords in 1973, Operation Homecoming brought American POW's back to the US in what type of aircraft? USAF ____-_____.

This concludes the Southeast Asia scavenger hunt. If you walk towards the entrance to the third building, on your right is the Korean War banner and this is where the Korean War scavenger hunt begins.

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™

KOREAN AND SOUTHEAST ASIA WAR ANSWER KEY

Korean War

1. F-80C Shooting Star
2. Tighter turns
3. June 27, 1950
4. No Kum-Sok
5. Forced them to fly most missions at night
6. Air Strikes
7. T-6D Mosquito
8. Tactical fighters and strategic bombers
9. Extensive use of “Mosquito” FACs
10. General Electric J47s of 6,000 pounds of thrust each
11. B-29
12. 400
13. SH-19
14. Antibiotics, Helicopter, techniques
15. C-54
16. Close. Bonus: Four
17. Air. Bonus: July 27, 1953
18. “Clamshell”, hydraulic, elevator
19. C
20. C

Southeast Asia War

1. AD-5
2. Large bomb loads, absorb heavy ground fire, and fly for long periods at low altitude
3. 60,000+
4. C-47s
5. Two seat training
6. Photo reconnaissance
7. Cuban Missile Crisis
8. Douglas B-26 Invader
9. Three mini guns. “Hit my smoke!”
10. Forward Air Control. OV-10, O-2A, O-1G. Bonus: Green hornet
11. Armor, defensive armament, self-sealing fuel tanks, and a rescue hoist
12. Son Tay prison camp
13. Desert Storm, Space Shuttle Program
14. Used for highly classified special missions
15. MiG-17
16. Large assault gliders
17. By a third
18. Sharply swept wings, longer fuselage, and an afterburner, better speed
19. ARC LIGHT and LINEBACKER.

20. USAF F-4C.
21. Gulf of Tonkin.
22. Four.
23. 100 times.
24. Detected and jammed enemy air defense radars.
25. Tactical fighter-bomber
26. Takeoffs, landings, slow flight. High-speed flight.
27. B-52.
28. 110.
29. Wild Weasels.
30. Operation LINEBACKER and LINEBACKER II.
31. C-141 A.

For Parents and Teachers

The “Korean and Southeast Asia War” Scavenger Hunt meets these Learning Objectives and Ohio Learning Standards (OLS):

- Learn about the operations and missions that each aircraft was used 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.

- Explain how new innovations and technology advanced aircraft development OLS: Design & Technology – grades 6 – 8
 6-8.DT.1.d. 6-8.DT.1.e. 6-8.DT.1.f.

- Understand the design and technology adapted for each aircraft and the purpose it served for each mission set
 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