



The
PIRATE
Activity Booklet



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Pirate Lingo

International Talk Like A Pirate Day (TLAP) is September 19, but you can be a pirate anytime!

Pirate lingo is rich and complicated, sort of like a good stew. To get the basics, here are five words that you cannot live without. Master them, and you can face Talk Like a Pirate Day with a smile on your face and a parrot on your shoulder, if that's your thing.



Ahoy! – “Hello!”

Avast! – Stop and give attention. It can be used in a sense of surprise, “Whoa! Get a load of that!”

Aye! – “Why yes, I agree most heartily with everything you just said or did.”

Aye, aye! – “I’ll get right on that sir, as soon as my break is over.”

Arrr! – This one is often confused with arrgh, which is of course the sound you make when you sit on a belaying pin. “Arrr!” can mean, variously, “yes,” “I agree,” “I’m happy,” “I’m enjoying this beer,” “My team is going to win it all,” “I saw that television show, it was awful!” and “That was a clever remark you or I just made.” And those are just a few of the myriad possibilities of *Arrr!*

Beauty – The best possible pirate address for a woman. Always preceded by “me,” as in, “C’mere, me beauty,” or even, “me buxom beauty,” to one particularly voluptuous.

Bilge rat – The bilge is the lowest level of the ship. It’s loaded with ballast and slimy, reeking water. A bilge rat, then, is a rat that lives in the worst place on the ship. On TLAP Day – A lot of guy humor involves insulting your buddies to prove your friendship. It’s important that everyone understand you are smarter, more powerful and much luckier with the wenches than they are. Since bilge rat is a pretty dirty thing to call someone, by all means use it on your friends.



Bung hole – Victuals on a ship were stored in wooden casks. The stopper in the barrel is called the bung, and the hole is called the bung hole. That's all. On TLAP Day – When dinner is served you'll make quite an impression when you say, "Well, me hearties, let's see what crawled out of the bung hole." That statement will be instantly followed by the sound of people putting down their utensils and pushing themselves away from the table. Great! More for you!

Grog – An alcoholic drink, usually rum diluted with water, but in this context you could use it to refer to any alcoholic beverage other than beer, no one is picky about that! Call your beer grog if you want, no one will stop you! Water aboard ship was stored for long periods in slimy wooden barrels, so you can see why rum was added to each sailor's water ration – to kill the rancid taste. On TLAP Day – *Drink up, me hearties!* And call whatever you're drinking grog!

Hornpipe – Both a single-reeded musical instrument sailors often had aboard ship, and a spirited dance that sailors do. On TLAP Day – We are not big fans of the capering, it's not our favorite art form, if you will, so we don't have a lot to say on the subject, other than to observe that the common term for being filled with lust is "horny," and hornpipe then has some comical possibilities. "Is that a hornpipe in your pocket, or are you just glad to see me? Or both?"

Lubber (or land lubber) – This is the seaman's version of land lover, mangled by typical pirate disregard for elocution. A lubber is someone who does not go to sea, who stays on the land. On TLAP Day – More likely than not, you are a lubber 364 days of the year. But not if you're talking like a pirate! Then the word lubber becomes one of the more fierce weapons in your arsenal of piratical lingo. In a room where everyone is talking like pirates, lubber is ALWAYS an insult.

Smartly – Do something quickly. On TLAP Day – "Smartly, me lass," you might say when sending the bar maid off for another round. She will be so impressed she might well spit in your beer.

Pirate Word Search



H	T	T	G	L	P	M	N	N	I	E	J	M	S
E	C	B	U	C	C	A	N	E	E	R	O	A	B
E	G	N	N	H	C	P	R	G	A	H	L	J	L
P	L	U	N	D	E	R	C	R	A	N	L	M	A
L	S	O	A	O	L	L	R	R	O	L	Y	N	C
E	J	P	U	T	G	R	O	G	U	T	R	S	K
C	R	P	T	S	A	V	S	K	R	C	O	E	B
M	U	T	I	N	Y	M	S	I	C	C	G	R	E
B	E	N	C	R	M	R	B	O	U	E	E	E	A
L	U	E	A	U	A	K	O	C	L	O	R	H	R
N	T	J	L	M	T	T	N	G	A	L	T	Y	D
U	E	J	U	L	E	Y	E	P	A	T	C	H	T
T	H	R	H	S	Y	P	S	C	S	T	H	P	E
T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E	C	H	E	S	T	H

BLACKBEARD

SKULL

CROSSBONES

JOLLY ROGER

PEG LEG

RUM

GROG

EYE PATCH

TREASURE CHEST

ARRR

MATEY

PIRATE

BUCCANEER

PLUNDER

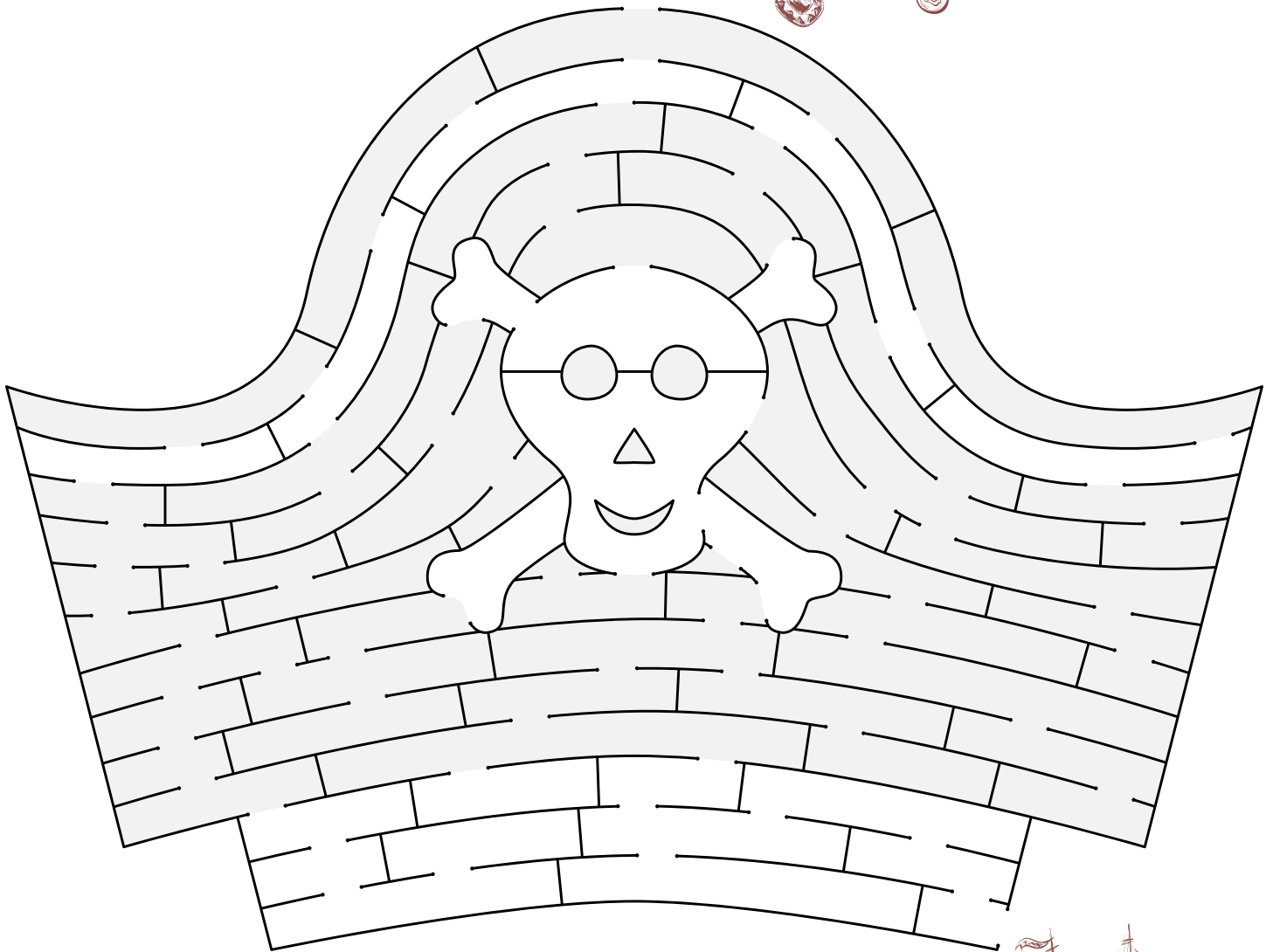
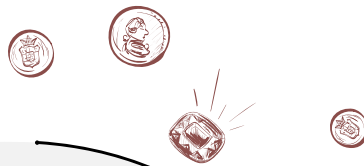
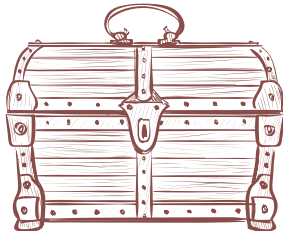
NAUTICAL

MUTINY

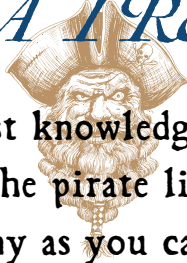
MAP

PARROT

*Can you get the treasure to your
pirate ship?*



TRIVIA TREASURE



Can you win the most knowledgeable when it comes to
the pirate life?

Answer as many as you can - if you dare!

1. What nationality was William "Captain" Kidd??
 - A. Scottish
 - B. Welsh
 - C. English
 - D. Scottish
2. What is the name of the flag generally associated with pirates in the 17th and 18th centuries?
 - A. The Black Cross
 - B. The Jolly Roger
 - C. The Bones of Death
 - D. The chest of treasure
3. During the "Golden Age of Piracy" just two women were ever convicted of piracy. One was Anne Bonney, but who was the other?
 - A. Sarah Cutler
 - B. Gunpowder Gertie
 - C. Rebecca Monroe
 - D. Mary Read
4. The name Blackbeard is synonymous with piracy, and Blackbeard was the epitome of villainy - cruel, corrupt, and cunning. What was his real name?
 - A. William Kidd
 - B. Henry Morgan
 - C. Edward Teach
 - D. Edward Treach
5. If ye be entitled to a double share of the loot and booty ye be the _____.
 - A. Surgeon onboard the pirate ship
 - B. Owner of the Pirate Ship
 - C. Captain of the pirate ship
 - D. Gunner's Mate onboard the pirate ship
6. Which pirate hunter later became a pirate himself?
 - A. Sir Francis Drake
 - B. Lord Alfred Kenway
 - C. Sir Donald Trump
 - D. Sir Walter Raleigh
7. What do legends say that Anne Bonney did at the age of 13?
 - A. Hung her father's dog from a tree because it snapped at her.
 - B. Stole an emerald necklace from her grandmother after hitting her over the head.
 - C. Burned down the house of a neighboring family because they called her a hooligan.
 - D. Stabbed a servant girl in the belly with a table knife for making her angry.



8. A certain activity that pirates enjoyed was not allowed aboard most ships. Whenever the ship made port they would get involved in it. What was this activity?
- A. Drinking
 - B. Gambling
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Card games
9. If your desire was to be captain, how did it happen?
- A. Election by the crew
 - B. Test of strength
 - C. Seniority
 - D. A test of intellect
10. In 1801, a fleet of notorious Pirates got together and declared war. The First Barbary War had begun, but who had the Pirates declared war on?
- A. Ottoman Empire
 - B. United States
 - C. The Vatican
 - D. Each other
11. John Rackham was an English pirate captain who was known by what nickname?
- A. Bluebeard
 - B. Calido Jack
 - C. Long John Silver
 - D. Peg Leg Pete
12. One of the most famous pirates ever to sail was Captain Henry Morgan (yes, the chap on the rum bottle label!). He died at the age of 53. What was his fate?
- A. His crew mutinied and killed him.
 - B. He was hanged in London in 1688.
 - C. He drowned during a battle with other pirates.
 - D. He died in his sleep
13. This island was a legendary haven for many pirates.
- A. Tortuga
 - B. Cuba
 - C. Bimini
 - D. Puerto Rico
14. After tiring of her spineless husband, with whom did Anne fall in love, run off and start pirating with?
- A. Mark Read
 - B. John "Calico Jack" Rackham
 - C. Charles Vane
 - D. Chidley Bayard
15. Where did Blackbeard's final battle take place?
- A. Ocracoke Inlet
 - B. Finisterre, France
 - C. Off Havana, Cuba
 - D. Vigo, Spain



Who's Who Aboard the Ship?

How much do you know about the jobs of pirates on a ship?
Impress others with your piratey knowledge by choosing from the word list below!

CAPTAIN	GUNNER	QUARTERMASTER
BOATSWAIN	POWDER MONKEY	CABIN BOY
SAILING MASTER	COOK	COOPER

1. _____ This pirate was responsible for making sure the ship was in good condition. He was also in charge of the supplies on the ship.
2. _____ This pirate was in charge of sharing out the treasure as well as food and water supplies. This role was very important in stopping fights between crew members.
3. _____ This person was in charge of sailing the ship, including navigation. They had to be very skilled at reading maps and using a compass. They were often captured from other ships and forced to work as a pirate.
4. _____ This pirate was in charge of operating the cannons. This was a very difficult job because pirates often wanted to avoid sinking the other ship. This meant the aim had to be just right.
5. _____ This pirate had the most authority on board the ship. They were chosen by the rest of the crew for this job. They had to be very good in battles and skilled at sailing.
6. _____ The job of this pirate was to make food for the whole crew. A pirate sometimes took on this job because he had been injured in battle and was no longer able to fight.



7. _____ The job of this pirate was to make and fix wooden barrels. Wooden barrels were very important to pirates as they were used to store food, water and any other items that were needed on board.

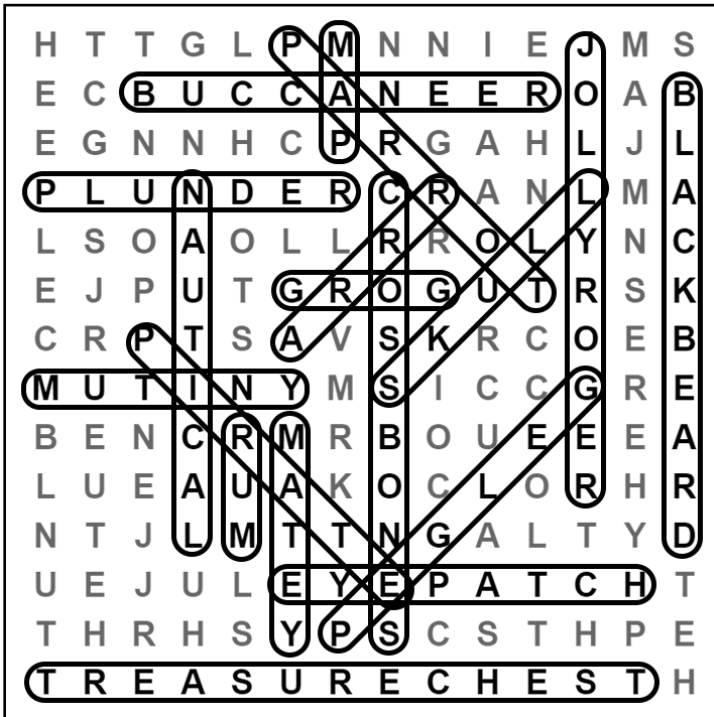
8. _____ This pirate worked as a servant for the other pirates. They were often kidnapped and forced to work in this role.

9. _____ This pirate had the job of carrying the gunpowder from below deck to the pirates who were working the cannons on the deck. They were often young.



Pirate Word Search

SOLUTION



Treasure Maze SOLUTION

Who's Who Aboard the Ship? ANSWERS

1. boatswain
2. quartermaster
3. Sailing Master
4. Gunner
5. captain
6. cook
7. cooper
8. Cabin Boy
9. Powder Monkey



TRIVIA TREASURE ANSWERS



1. Scottish

William Kidd (c.1645-1701) was a privateer, born in Scotland, who only became a pirate in middle age. His legend was made into a 1945 movie “Captain Kidd” starring Charles Laughton as Kidd.

2. The Jolly Roger

The Jolly Roger usually consists of a skull and two diagonal bones, but some pirates used more elaborate versions including various red flags and versions of the Jolly Roger with up to three skulls.

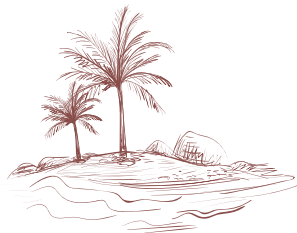
3. Mary Read

English woman Mary Read spent her childhood disguised as a boy by her mother. This was because her older (legitimate) brother had died, and their mother wanted to keep getting money from his paternal grandmother. Mary stayed living as a man until she fell in love with a soldier, and revealed herself as a woman so they could be married.

After the untimely death of her husband, she took ship for the West Indies. When the ship was attacked and boarded by pirates, Mary joined them.

In 1720, Mary took the “king’s pardon” turned Privateer, and then joined forces with Anne Bonney and her lover Jack Rackham after they took her ship. The three, along with their crew, were captured that same year and sentenced to death by a court in Jamaica, but both Bonney and Read were spared as they were pregnant.

Records show that Mary Read died in childbirth, in jail in Jamaica, in 1721. It was not recorded what happened to her child, but it is assumed he or she died too.





4. Edward Teach

Teach was born in Bristol, England, around 1680, and took to piracy sometime during the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713). He was a huge man, standing 6'4" in his pirate boots, and was always armed to the teeth with pistols, cutlasses and daggers. Moreover, he had a penchant for weaving strings of hemp and tapers into his enormous beard, which must have made him even more terrifying to behold - especially when he lit the tapers! Teach made his permanent base in North Carolina and the Governor of North Carolina, Charles Eden, afforded Blackbeard unofficial protection in return for a share of the booty. Teach met his end after a desperate battle with the British Navy on November 22, 1713. It took five gunshot wounds and 20 stab wounds to do him in.

5. Captain of the pirate ship

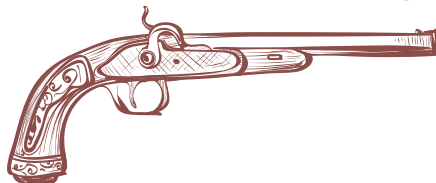
The Captain and, sometimes, the Quartermaster were entitled to a double share of the proceeds of any looting. On some ships the Captain would receive only a share and a half. On some ships the Quartermaster would receive less than the Captain. Pirates also gave cash compensation to crew members who suffered loss of limb while on duty.

6. Sir Francis Drake

Operating under the English flag, Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) was hired to hunt down notorious pirates and later pillaged along the Spanish Seas. He was also the first Englishman to sail around the world. He was second-in-command of the English fleet that fought the Spanish Armada (1588).

7. Stabbed a servant girl in the belly with a table knife for making her angry.

History says that Anne had a fiery temper from a very young age. She also was said to have beaten a young sailor almost to death for showing an interest in her.





8. Gambling

Gambling was strictly forbidden aboard most pirate vessels and whenever they made port the crew loved to spend their profits on gambling. They also liked drinking and card games, of course. If they were caught gambling on board then they would be severely punished.

9. Election by the crew

In most cases the pirate captain was elected by the crew. In many cases his authority could only be exercised regarding choice of victims and leading up to and during battle. The pirates tended to have a very democratic and enlightened system of management.

10. United States

The Barbary Pirates were based in Tripoli, and had struck fear into the hearts of shipping in the Mediterranean for years.

On May 1 1801, they declared war on the United States of America. Prior to the American Revolution and its subsequent independence, American shipping in the Mediterranean had been under the protection of the British Royal Navy, and then the French Navy. By the 1780s however, this was no longer the case, and the pirates operating along the Barbary Coast of North Africa considered US shipping to be fair game.

For a while, the US Government had “taken the easy option” and paid tribute to the pirates in exchange for safe passage, but with the election of Thomas Jefferson as President, and extortionate increases in the pirate’s demands, the situation quickly became untenable. Communications broke down, and the pirates, backed by their various rulers including the Pasha of Tripoli, declared war. Hostilities ended on June 10th 1805.





11. Calico Jack

John Rackham (December 21, 1682 - November 17, 1720) was a pirate captain during the early 18th century. His nickname was derived from the colorful calico clothes he wore. John Rackham and his crew were executed in Jamaica. Bluebeard was another pirate. Long John Silver and Peg Leg Pete are literary pirates.

12. He died in his bed.

Henry Morgan, who was born in Wales in 1635, ended his days as a respectable, wealthy planter in Jamaica. After a seventeen-year career of piracy on the Spanish Main, Morgan was captured and returned to London for trial after he sacked the Spanish city of Panama. (After the raid, Morgan deserted his crew and made off with the booty.) England and Spain had made peace just before this exploit. However, relations between the two countries deteriorated shortly afterwards, and instead of hanging, drawing and quartering Morgan, King Charles II knighted him, and sent him out to Jamaica as deputy Governor of the British Colony there. A very colourful and hyperbolic account of Morgan's career in piracy, written by a former crew member (probably one of the men he betrayed) is responsible for Morgan's reputation as a bloodthirsty pirate.

13. Tortuga

It's mentioned in countless tales of pirate adventure.

14. John "Calico Jack" Rackham

James Bonney was a sailor and small-time pirate in the West Indies, who turned into an informant for Governor Woodes Rogers turning sailors in for piracy. He received generous rewards for it. Anne despised him for doing so and considered it cowardly. She met Calico Jack in a local tavern and ran away with him.

15. Ocracoke Inlet

It was his favourite hideaway and where there were lots of pirates having big parties with plenty of rum, but such a big gathering wasn't such a good idea because Alexander Sportswood heard about it and began planning Blackbeard's capture!