# **War Horses**

# **History Facts/Reading:**

**Power Point** 

**Program Theme Report** 

# **Geography Maps:**

World War II Fort Ord Station Veterinary Hospital

- 1. What direction would you travel to get from the Veterinary Barrack to the Veterinary clinic? Southeast
- 2. What direction is Ninth Street from the Hospital? South
- 3. If you were at Veterinary Ward A, what direction would you go to get to the Surgical Vet. Clinic? North

#### Math:

Thousands of horses have been used throughout history in war and revolution.

- 1. How many years passed between the Revolutionary war in 1775 and the first World War in 1914? 1914 1775 = 139 years
- 2. If 14,560 horses were used in the 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment, 198,000 horses were used in the 9<sup>th</sup> and  $10^{th}$  Cavalry Regiments, and 1,575,000 were used in the  $12^{th}$  thru  $23^{rd}$  Cavalry Regiments overseas, how many horses were used total?  $\underline{14,560 + 198,000 + 1,575,000} = \underline{1,787,560}$  horses total
- 3. The Confederate Army had 1299 cavalry units and the Union Army had 1943 cavalry units. How many more units did the Union Army have? 1943 1299 = 644 cavalry units

# **Vocabulary/Spelling:**

Artillery - Large-caliber weapons, such as cannons, howitzers, and missile launchers that are operated by crews

Cavalry - Troops trained to fight on horseback

Weapons - An instrument of attack or defense in combat, as a gun, missile, or sword

Ammunition – projectiles such as bullets along with their fuses and primers that can be fired from guns or cannons

Regiment - A military unit of ground troops consisting of at least two battalions, usually commanded by a colonel

Militia - An army composed of ordinary citizens rather than professional soldiers

Honored - A mark, token, or gesture of respect or distinction

Hero - A person noted for feats of courage or nobility of purpose, especially one who has risked or sacrificed his or her life

Remote - located far away or secluded

Message - A usually short communication transmitted by words, signals, or other means from one person, station, or group to another

# **Science:**

Horses pulled heavy carts with artillery and ammunition during war time and aided in pulling ambulance wagons with wounded soldiers to the hospitals. They also carried cavalry units to numerous locations and traveled over various terrains. The mounted departments had to make sure they chose horses that were capable of doing their each job with ease and satisfaction. Thus, they relied on conformation, or how the horse was built. For example, a small horse would not be able to pull a heavy wagon full of artillery, but a larger heavier horse would. A large, heavy slow horse would not be as well suited for battle as a young lean, faster horse.

The military took things into consideration when they chose horses such as height, weight, leg length, etc. the link below takes you to a printable version of the American Quarter Horse Conformation standards and will aid in teaching the parts of the horse and the correct position of each.

http://www.juniormasterhorseman.com/pdf/Conformation Sm.pdf

