

Rifle Shooting

1. Do the following:

- (a) Explain why BB and pellet air guns must always be treated with the same respect as firearms.
- (b) Describe how you would react if a friend visiting your home asked to see your or your family's firearm(s).
- (c) Explain the need for, and use and types of, eye and hearing protection. Demonstrate their proper use.
- (d) Give the main points of the laws for owning and using guns in your community and state.
- (e) Explain how hunting is related to the wise use of renewable wildlife resources.
- (f) Successfully complete a state hunter education course or obtain a copy of the hunting laws for your state, then do the following:
 - (1) Explain the main points of hunting laws in your state and give any special laws on the use of guns and ammunition.
 - (2) List the kinds of wildlife that can be legally hunted in your state.
- (g) Identify and explain how you can join or be a part of shooting sports activities.
- (h) Explain to your counselor the proper hygienic guidelines used in shooting.
- (i) Give your counselor a list of sources that you could contact for information on firearms and their uses.

2. Do ONE of the following options:

- A. Option A - Rifle Shooting (Modern cartridge type)
 - (a) Identify the three main parts of a rifle, and tell how they function.
 - (b) Identify and demonstrate the three fundamental rules for safe gun handling.
 - (c) Identify the two types of cartridges, their parts, and how they function.
 - (d) Explain to your counselor what a misfire, hangfire, and squib fire are, and explain the procedures to follow in response to each.
 - (e) Identify and demonstrate the five fundamentals of shooting a rifle safely.
 - (f) Explain to your counselor the fundamental rules for safe gun handling. Explain each rule for using and storing a gun. Identify and explain each rule for safe shooting.

- (g) Explain the range commands and range procedures.
- (h) Demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary to safely shoot a rifle from the bench rest position or supported prone position while using the five fundamentals of rifle shooting.
- (i) Identify the basic safety rules for cleaning a rifle, and identify the materials needed.
- (j) Demonstrate how to clean a rifle properly and safely.
- (k) Discuss what points you would consider in selecting a rifle.
- (l) Using a .22 caliber rimfire rifle and shooting from a bench rest or supported prone position at 50 feet, fire five groups (three shots per group) that can be covered by a quarter. Using these targets, explain how to adjust sights to zero a rifle.
- (m) Adjust sights to center the group on the target* and fire five groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) A-32 targets - 9; (2) A-17 or TQ-1 targets - 7; (3) A-36 targets - 5.
- B. Option B - Air Rifle Shooting (BB or pellet)
 - (a) Identify the three main parts of an air rifle, and tell how they function.
 - (b) Identify and demonstrate the three fundamental rules for safe gun handling.
 - (c) Explain the range commands and range procedures.
 - (d) Identify the two most common types of air rifle ammunition.
 - (e) Identify and demonstrate the five fundamentals of shooting a rifle safely.
 - (f) Identify and explain each rule for shooting an air rifle safely.
 - (g) Demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to safely shoot a target from the bench rest position or supported prone position while using the five fundamentals of rifle shooting.
 - (h) Identify the basic safety rules for cleaning an air rifle, and identify the materials needed.
 - (i) Demonstrate how to clean an air rifle safely.
 - (j) Discuss what points you would consider in selecting an air rifle.
 - (k) Using a BB gun or pellet air rifle and shooting from a bench rest or supported prone position at 15 feet for BB guns or 33 feet for air rifles, fire five groups (three shots per group) that can be covered by a quarter.

- (l) Adjust sights to center the group on the target and fire five groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) BB rifle at 15 feet or 5 meters using TQ - 5 targets - 8; (2) Pellet air rifle at 25 feet using TQ - 5 targets - 8, at 33 feet or 10 meters using AR-1 targets - 6.
- C. Option C - Muzzleloading Rifle Shooting
- (a) Give a brief history of the development of muzzleloading rifles.
- (b) Identify principal parts of percussion and flintlock rifles and discuss how they function.
- (c) Demonstrate and discuss the safe handling of muzzleloading rifles.
- (d) Identify the various grades of black powder and black powder substitutes and explain their proper use.
- (e) Discuss proper safety procedures pertaining to black powder use and storage.
- (f) Discuss proper components of a load.
- (g) Identify proper procedures and accessories used for loading a muzzleloading rifle.
- (h) Demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary to safely shoot a muzzleloading rifle on a range, including range procedures.
- (i) Shoot a target with a muzzleloading rifle using the five fundamentals of firing the shot.
- (j) Identify the materials needed to clean a muzzleloading rifle safely. Using these materials, demonstrate how to clean a muzzleloading rifle safely.
- (k) Identify the causes of a muzzleloading rifle's failure to fire and explain or demonstrate proper correction procedures.
- (l) Discuss what points you would consider in selecting a muzzleloading rifle.
- (m) Using a muzzleloading rifle of .45 or .50 caliber and shooting from a bench rest or supported prone position, fire three groups (three shots per group) at 50 feet that can be covered by the base of a standard-size soft drink can.
- (n) Center the group on the target and fire three groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) at 25 yards using NRA A-23 or NMLRA 50-yard targets - 7; (2) at 50 yards using NRA A-25 or NMLRA 100-yard targets - 7.

Syllabus

Day One:

The first thing that needs to be completed after taking attendance is completing the Rifle Range Orientation. By doing so you will complete the following requirements:

2D. Explain to your counselor what a misfire, hangfire, and squib fire are, and explain the procedures to follow in response to each.

Misfire- happens when a cartridge does not fire when the firing pin hits the primer. When this happens, the shooter must keep the gun pointed in a safe direction and wait for at least 30 seconds before opening the bolt. The misfire normally happens because the strike by the firing pin was too weak to fire the priming compound or because there was no priming compound where the firing pin hit the cartridge's primer

Hangfire- In rare cases, the priming compound will not ignite immediately but may ignite after a delay. Late ignition of the round is called a hangfire. The possibility of a hangfire is why the rifle is kept pointed in a safe direction for at least 30 seconds. At the end of that time, the bolt may be opened to remove the misfired cartridge or empty case.

Squib Round- In a squib round, the primer ignites, but there are not enough gases to force the bullet out of the barrel.

2G. Explain the range commands and range procedures.

2B. Identify and demonstrate the three fundamental rules of safe gun handling

Always keep the gun pointed in a safe direction (the safe direction here is down range)

Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot. The range director will tell you when you are allowed to shoot

Always keep your gun unloaded until ready to shoot. The range master will tell you when you are allowed to load

1C. Explain the need for eye and ear protection

Ear protection is to shield your ears from the sound of the .22 which is enough to make you go deaf.

Eye protection is used to protect your eyes from debris from getting in your eyes

1H. Explain to your counselor the proper hygienic guidelines used in shooting

Do not eat while shooting, the bullets contain lead which can poison you if you're not careful. Wash your hands after every time you shoot,

If you spend the morning shooting you may also want to change your clothes, this is because of the residue that is left on you after shooting

2A. Identify the three major parts of a rifle and tell how they function

Stock: the part you hold onto, can be made of wood or plastic

Action: were all the "action" happens, it includes the bolt, trigger, firing pin, and safety.

Barrel: the metal tube the bullet comes out of. It includes the breach, the muzzle, and the rifling.

2C. Identify the two types of cartridges, there parts and how they function

Rimfire: The Primer is in the rim, not as reliable as a center fire cartridge. This is the type of round we us at camp

Center fire. The primer is in the middle of the case. Highly reliable cartridge type. An example is shotgun shells

Cartridge parts

Bullet- the part that goes down range

Case- holds it all together

Powder- the stuff that goes bang

Primer – the stuff that starts the whole chain reaction.

1A. Explain why BB and pellet air guns must always be treated with the same respect as firearms.

Just because these butts do not use gun powder does not mean you should treat them differently. They can still cause injury if used improperly.

1B. Describe how you would respond if a friend visiting your home asked to see your family's firearms.

If your parents are not around then its NO. If your parents are around then go ask your parents to see the firearm. Never take out a firearm if your parents are not home.

2F. Explain to your counselor the fundamental rules for safe gun handling. Explain each rule for using and storing a gun. Identify and explain each rule for safe shooting.

Know your target and what is beyond

Be sure of your target and what is around it. Make sure there is nothing and no one down range.

Know how to use your gun safely

Take some classes before you start shooting, the NRA for example has a number of classes for the first-time shooters. The important part is safety and you can't be safe if you don't know how to use your gun

Be sure your gun is safe to use

Make sure to clean your gun after every use, while you are doing this look for damaged parts, missing pieces, dents and dings. If you find something is broken, take the gun to a gunsmith before attempting to use it again.

Use only the correct ammo for your gun

The rule for this should be to only carry ammo for the gun you are using. If you are using a 12-gauge shotgun don't carry 20-gauge ammo.

Wear ear and eye protection

Repeated or extended shooting without ear muffs or ear plugs can cause a loss of hearing. The reaction that makes the gun fire also makes a large amount of debris to prevent this stuff from getting in your eyes you wear eye protection

Never use alcohol or drugs before or while shooting

The BSA and camp Yawgoog have a zero-tolerance policy when it comes to drugs and alcohol

Store guns so they are not accessible to unauthorized personal

The guns here at camp are locked in safes, and the ammo is brought back to the Bucklin. In your home a gun safe is preferable if you can't get on a trigger lock is mandatory.

2M. Adjust sights to center the group on the target* and fire five groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) A-32 targets - 9; (2) A-17 or TQ-1 targets - 7; (3) A-36 targets - 5.

These requirements will likely not be worked on in the first class but it is important that all scouts in the class know they need to complete them before the end of the week and it would be smart to come to 'Free Shoot' to work towards these requirements in their free time.

Day Two

2H. demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and attitude necessary to shoot safely with a rifle from a benchrest or supported prone position while using the five fundamentals of rifle shooting.

Positions

Bench rest

Supported Prone

Note: because the range is close when you're teaching the class you can demonstrate the positions to the scouts.

Fundamentals of rifle shooting

Aiming/ sight alignment- go over sight types and how they work

Breath control – Proper Breathing Patterns

Hold control – keeping the rifle on target

Trigger control – the slow squeeze rather than a jerk

Follow Through – keeping the rifle on target after the shot

2K. What points should you consider in selecting a rifle

Size of the rifle, use what are you going to use it for, Caliber, sight type, ammo cost, availability of ammo, barrel length.

1D. Main points of gun owning laws. (Law to follow are for the state of RI only) - also go over where people could find the gun owning laws for their state

(See attached laws)

Where to find: the internet specifically the NRA website who has a list of current gun laws for every state

The state police will either tell you or tell you who to talk to find the laws out. There are also numerous publications on the matter. Gun clubs or gun shops are other places to find out the basics.

1I. Give your counselor a list of sources that you could contact for information on firearms and their uses.

Shooting Sports Staff

Local shooting clubs

Gun shops

The NRA

1G. Identify and explain how you can join or be a part of shooting sports activities.

Look for local gun clubs in the phone book, or on the internet

Ask someone involved in a shooting sports activity.

You're in one right now by the way

Ask a shooting sports staff man. If we don't know we know who to ask and we will get back to you.

1E. Explain how hunting is related to wise use of renewable wild life resources.

The D.E.M (department of environmental management) sets the number of deer, or birds that can be taken (killed) every year

This allows humans to counter population booms for one year, by raising the number of animals that can be taken. While persevering the number of deer the next year by dropped that number.

1F. Successfully complete a state hunter education course or obtain a copy of the hunting laws for your state, then do the following:

(1) Explain the main points of hunting laws in your state and give any special laws on the use of guns and ammunition.

(2) List the kinds of wildlife that can be legally hunted in your state. (See attached these are the laws for RI)

1G. Identify and explain how you can join or be a part of shooting sports activities.

Look for local gun clubs in the phone book, or on the internet

Ask someone involved in a shooting sports activity.

You're in one right now by the way

Ask a shooting sports staff man. If we don't know we know who to ask and we will get back to you.

2E. Identify and demonstrate the five fundamentals of shooting a rifle safely.

Aiming- or proper sight alignment, making sure the front sight rear sight and your eye are all lined up correctly.

Breath control- slowing then stopping the breathing while taking the shot. Breathing causes your body to move which will throw off your shot. Right before your shot inhale and hold your breath. You should not hold your breath any longer than eight to ten seconds, if you do you start to shake. If you don't take your shot in that time period, just stop take a few breaths and try again.

Hold control- this means to keep the rifle on target or as close to the center as possible

Trigger control- to fire a good shot the trigger should be squeezed straight back. Also, you do not pull or jerk a rifle trigger you squeeze it. The shot should be a surprise every time.

Follow through- follow through is maintaining all the other aspects for a few seconds after the shot

2L. Using a .22 caliber rimfire rifle and shooting from a bench rest or supported prone position at 50 feet, fire five groups (three shots per group) that can be covered by a quarter. Using these targets, explain how to adjust sights to zero a rifle.

2M. Adjust sights to center the group on the target* and fire five groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) A-32 targets - 9; (2) A-17 or TQ-1 targets - 7; (3) A-36 targets - 5.

These requirements will likely not be worked on in the first class but it is important that all scouts in the class know they need to complete them before the end of the week and it would be smart to come to 'Free Shoot' to work towards these requirements in their free time.

Day Three

2I. Identify the basic safety rules for cleaning a rifle, and identify the materials needed.

2J. Demonstrate how to clean a rifle properly and safely.

2L. Using a .22 caliber rimfire rifle and shooting from a bench rest or supported prone position at 50 feet, fire five groups (three shots per group) that can be covered by a quarter. Using these targets, explain how to adjust sights to zero a rifle.

2M. Adjust sights to center the group on the target* and fire five groups (five shots per group). According to the target used, each shot in the group must meet the following minimum score: (1) A-32 targets - 9; (2) A-17 or TQ-1 targets - 7; (3) A-36 targets - 5.

Day 4

Cover any missed requirements and have them finish up their shooting requirements if not yet finished