



SCOUTS[®]
New Zealand



**ADVENTURE
PLUS!**

The Scout Badge

Welcome To the Scout Troop

Before you are invested as a Scout you will need to complete the requirements for your Scout Badge. This introduces you to Scouting .

You must complete all these to earn your Scout badge:

- Describe the life of Lord Robert Baden-Powell of Gilwell and explain why he is important to Scouting.
- Show a knowledge and understanding of the Scout Law and Promise.
- Be able to make the Scout Sign and salute correctly.
- Be able to demonstrate the Scout Handshake and know the story behind it.
- Be able to describe the composition of the New Zealand Flag (ensign).
- Explain what happens during the Flag Ceremony at the start and end of the evening.
- .Prepare a personal First Aid Kit.
- Take part in a Troop or Patrol activity.

Useful Contacts

My Patrol Leader:

My Patrol Members:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

My Scout Leaders:

1.

2.

3.

4.

Personal First Aid Kit

You should make your own first aid kit and have it ready for an emergency. Your kit should be lightweight and compact. It should be easy to get to when you require it. Suggested items are:

Sterile pads	Take about 3 or 4 pads of various sizes. Hold in place with plaster strips or a bandage.
Adhesive tape	One roll, 25 mm wide to hold sterile pads in place.
Plaster dressings	E.g. Band-aids. Have about a dozen assorted sizes in a small container.
Saline solution	In a small plastic bottle add a few drops to water when washing hands.
Antiseptic cream	For use on cuts or scratches etc.
Triangular bandage	This is mainly to support a broken limb. You can use your scarf in an emergency.
Cotton gauze	Used to clean wounds (not cotton wool).
Safety pins	Three medium size.
Tweezers	A small pair.
Scissors	A small pair
Bandage	Small Crepe type
Bandage	Gauze type 2 sizes
Card	With your name, address, and telephone number. List anything you may be allergic to and any medicines you may take

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The Development of Scouting

The Scout Movement was founded by Robert Stephenson Smythe Baden Powell, or BP as we call him. BP was born in London, England on February 22, 1857. His father died when he was only three years old. As a school pupil he was very good at acting, singing, orchestra, sports, and art. He was particularly good at drawing and could in fact draw equally well with either right or left hand.

During School holidays, BP and his older brothers enjoyed travelling far and wide on camping and boating trips. As the youngest, he learnt much about the outdoors and looking after himself on these trips. At Charterhouse school where he was a boarder he also learned how to trap animals and cook them over open fires in an area of bush nearby. He also learnt how to evade capture by his teachers as this area was out of bounds.



After school BP joined the army as an officer in the 13th Hussars (a cavalry regiment) and was sent to India in 1876. BP proved to be an outstanding soldier and served in India, Afghanistan, South Africa and several other countries.

In 1897 BP was given command of his own regiment, the 5th Dragoon Guards. He introduced new training methods to make life more interesting for the men in the regiment and presented a badge to those that successfully completed the course. The badge was in the form of an arrowhead at the north point of the compass. We use a modern version of it today as a symbol of the Scout Movement.

BP wrote a book about his training methods called, "*Aids to Scouting*". In 1889 BP was posted to South Africa to fight in the Boer War. He was in the town of Mafeking with 1000 men when it was surrounded by 9000 Boers. BP used all sorts of tricks to defend the town for seven months until help came.

Some of his tricks were using candles and biscuit tins as search lights which he moved from place to place to make the Boers think there were many searchlight guarding the town. He also made grenades from old tin cans, put up imaginary barbed wire and buried dummy mines

Flag Break

The Troop members are asked to fall in and form a horseshoe facing the flag and standing at ease (any Leaders present stand on either side of the flag-pole).

- The Troop is brought to the alert and all those not directly facing the flag (the Leaders for example) should do so at this point.
- A Scout (briefed beforehand) walks up to the flag and pulls on the halyard or 'breaking' rope to 'break' or let the flag unfold.
- Once it has unfolded, the Troop salutes in time with the Scout.
- The Scout then returns to his or her Patrol and the Troop is stood 'at ease'.

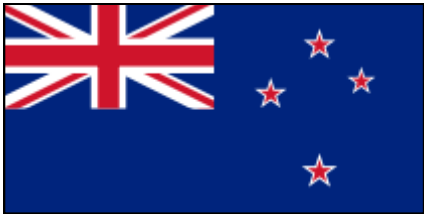
Flag Down

Flag down ceremony is undertaken in a similar way: The Troop is assembled again in the horseshoe shape and brought to the 'alert'.

- A Scout walks to the flag, unties the rope holding it in position and lowers the flag slowly, ensuring that it does not touch the ground, which is considered disrespectful.
- The Scout then stands back, still facing the flag, and at the alert for a few seconds. No salute is given at this time.
- He or she then returns to their Patrol before the Troop is dismissed.

The New Zealand Flag

The New Zealand Flag is a blue flag with the Union Jack in the top inner corner. It has four stars in red outlined in white which represents the stars of the Southern Cross.



The New Zealand Ensign was adopted by the New Zealand

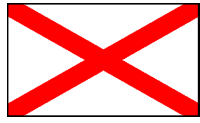
Parliament in 1901 and the Royal Assent to its adoption was given in 1902.



ENGLAND



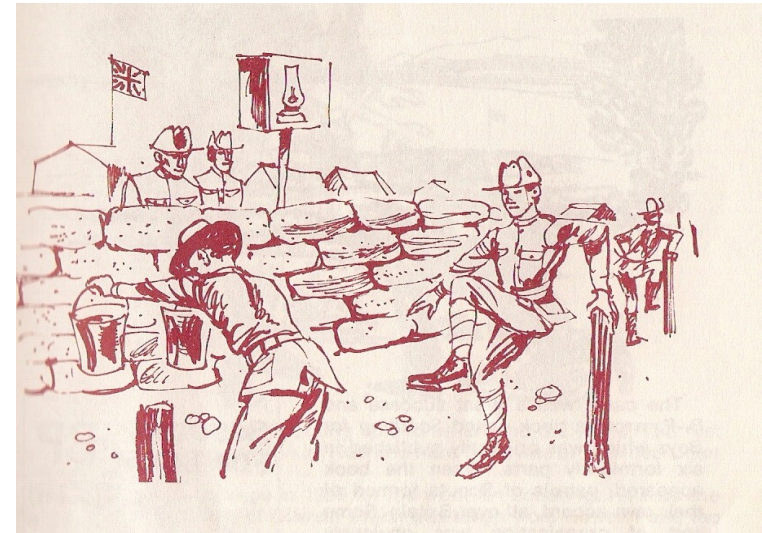
SCOTLAND



IRELAND

The Union Flag is the National flag of the United Kingdom. It is made up of the old national flags of the three former kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland.

In 1606 King James VI of Scotland became King James I of England and the flags of England and Scotland were combined. In 1801 the flag of Ireland was added to the other two, which then became the Union Flag.



He also used the young boys of the town to carry messages to the fighting men. When Mafeking was rescued BP found himself a national hero and at 43 was promoted to Major-General, the youngest Major General in the British Army.

BP was surprised on returning to England to find his book '*Aids to Scouting*' was being read by many people and was being used in schools. He thought that his ideas might be useful to youth organisations and began rewriting it for boys. To test his ideas he held a camp on Brownsea Island for 20 boys from different backgrounds. The boys were placed in groups or Patrols and learnt about camping, hiking, stalking, boating and many other things.

The camp was a great success and BP went on to write his book, "*Scouting for Boys*". When the book appeared, patrols of Scouts formed of their own accord all over Britain and soon around the world.

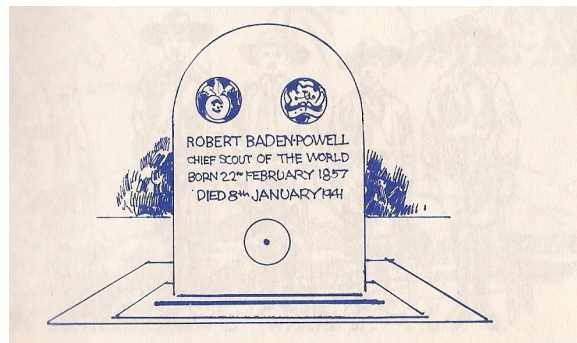
King Edward VII influenced BP into leaving the army and working full time to organise the Scout Movement in 1909. At that time he was knighted and became Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

The first Scout Jamboree was held in London in 1920. Scouts from around the world proclaimed BP "Chief Scout of the World."

In 1929 BP received a peerage for his work for Scouting. He took the title Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, which was taken from Gilwell Park, the international Scout training centre near London.

B P died on January 8, 1941, and is buried in Kenya.

Today his life is celebrated by Scouts around the world on Founders Day, the 22nd February.



World Scouting

1857	Robert Stevenson Smythe Baden Powell was born on February 22 in Paddington, London, England.
1907	Baden Powell's experimental camp at Brownsea Island, England August 1st-9th.
1908	"Scouting for Boys" written. Boy Scout Office opened. First Scout Camp in New Zealand held at Woodend.
1909	Sea Scouting started
1916	Cub Section started
1920	First World Jamboree, Olympia, London. Baden-Powell acclaimed "Chief Scout of the World"
1926	First NZ Jamboree held in Dunedin
1929	Baden-Powell given peerage; takes title Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell
1941	Lord Baden-Powell died on January 8th. He was buried in Nyeri, Kenya. Air Scouts started.
1963	Venturer Section started in NZ
1979	Kea Section started Girls admitted to Venturers in NZ
1987	Girls admitted to Scout Section in NZ
1989	Girls admitted to Kea & Cub Sections in NZ
2007	World Centenary of Scouting
2008	NZ Centenary of Scouting

The Scout Group

The Scout Family is made up of:

- Kea
- Cub
- Scouts
- Venturer
- Rover
- Adult Leaders and Parent Supporters

The Group Leader is the head of the Group to which all these “Scouts” belong. Each “Scout Group” is part of **SCOUTS New Zealand** (our National Body), which in turn is part of “World Scouting”

Can you fill in the blanks?

I belong to the _____ Troop
which is part of the _____ Group.

Our National Body is called _____

Our meeting time is _____

from _____ to _____.

How much do you really know about our Founder?

- 1 BP is the Founder of Scouting. What is his full name?
a) Bathing Towel
b) Baden Powell
c) Robert Stephenson Smythe Baden-Powell, Lord of Gilwell
- 2 BP was born in (where and when)?
a) London, February 23, 1957
b) Mafeking, February 22, 1897
c) London, England, February 22, 1857
- 3 BP joined the army and had a very distinguished career. BP wrote a book about his army training methods, called?
a) Scouting for Army cadets
b) Aids to Scouting
c) How to make grenades from old tin cans
- 4 BP became a national hero for his services to the army during the Boer War in South Africa. He is famous for holding out for seven months against the Boers during the siege of Mafeking.
a) BP used cadet corps of boys as messengers using donkeys and bicycles to get round
b) BP used tricks to fool the Boers into thinking they had a large army in the town
c) BP used grenades made from old tin cans, imaginary barbed wire and dummy mines
d) BP used all of the above methods to fool the Boers
- 5 BP’s book was being used in schools to train boys in observation and deduction. He thought the book could be useful for youth organisations if rewritten as a book for boys. To test his ideas, he held a camp with 20 boys in August 1907 on which island?
a) Brownsea Island
b) Rangitoto Island
c) Madagascar Island

- 6 After that camp, BP wrote another book, which was originally published in 6 fortnightly parts. That book was called?
a) The Jungle Book
b) The Useful Knots book
c) Scouting for Boys
- 7 That book gave lots of boys the incentive to form patrols of 'Scouts' and BP retired from the army to organise the Scout Movement. From that, Scouting spread all round the world and BP was proclaimed Chief Scout of the World at the first Jamboree held (where and when).
a) London, 1920
b) Mystery Creek 1921
c) Edinburgh, 1925
- 8 BP was married to Olave Baden-Powell. Her birthday is the same day as BP's and is traditionally celebrated by the Girl Guides as "Thinking Day". The Scouts traditionally celebrate BP's birthday as?
a) Chief Scout Day
b) BP Day
c) Founders Day
- 9 BP died on January 8, 1941 and is buried (where)?
a) London, England
b) Gilwell Park
c) Nyere, Kenya

The Handshake

When your parents or other adults shake hands to greet someone, they normally use their right hands. But members of the Scout movement have a special left-handed handshake. In Africa, warriors once fought with spears, and carried shields in their left hands. If a warrior met a friend, however, he would not need his shield for protection, and would have his left hand free. So if a man held out his left hand, it showed that he trusted you and wanted to be friendly.

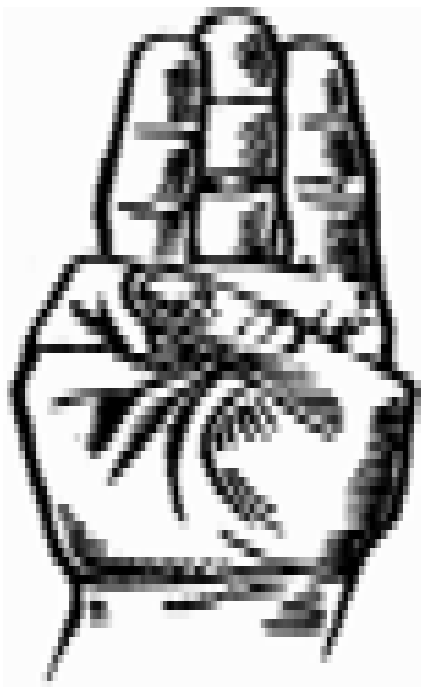
Lord Baden-Powell once met an African chief who held out his left hand in greeting, showing that he wanted to be friendly. This impressed Baden-Powell and he chose this special handshake for all Scouts. It shows trust, courage and friendship, and is a symbol of our membership of the Scouting family.



The Scout Sign

When you make your Scout Promise, you make the Scout Sign. This is like the salute, except that your hand is only about shoulder height.

The Scout Sign reminds you that it is the Promise which holds you to Scouts. It is important to keep the Promise so that it grows with you and becomes part of your life. You also make the Scout Sign when you hear someone else making their Promise.



THE SCOUT PROMISE

On my honour, I promise
To do my best
To do my duty to my God
To the Queen and my country
To help other people
And live by the Scout Law

Find all the words in the Scout Promise

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

THE SCOUT LAW

A Scout is loyal and trustworthy.
(to Leaders, other Scouts, Parents, everyone)

A Scout is considerate and tolerant.
(to all and everything)

A Scout is a friend to all.
(no matter the colour, religion or culture)

A Scout accepts challenges with courage.
(always does his/her utmost best)

A Scout uses resources wisely.
(a careful Scout will go a long way)

A Scout respects the environment.
(he/she is proud of his/her country and cares for it)

A Scout has self respect and is sincere.
(and will receive respect in return)

THE SCOUT MOTTO

**BE
PREPARED**

The Salute

A salute is a special way of greeting a person. Scouts and other members of the Scout family have their own salute.

On your right hand, bend your little finger over your palm and hold it down with your thumb. Hold your other three fingers straight up and close together.



To salute, bring your fingertips up to the side of your eyebrow, with your palm facing forward. Remember—"Up the long way, down the short way."



For Scouts, the three fingers remind you of the three parts of the Scout Law:

- doing your best
- thinking of others
- doing things for others (good turns)