



Scouting Heritage

Merit Badge Workbook

Master Syllabus

Scouts should bring Scout Handbooks

Counselor's Name: _____ Counselor's Ph #: _____

1. **Discuss with your counselor the life and times of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell.**

Baden-Powell or B-P was born Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was on the 22 February 1857, the son of Professor Baden-Powell, of Oxford University. His father died when he was 3 years old and his mother devoted herself to bringing up a rather large family of 10. Baden Powell and his brothers were encouraged by their mother to make their own fun. They learned about the outdoors, built boats and sailed them and went on long journeys learning to look after themselves.

Baden-Powell attended Charterhouse School during which time he took part in a number of activities including acting, singing and cadet corps and art. In the woods near the school known as "The Copse" he studied, stalked and tracked animals, birds and his friends and teachers.

Baden-Powell was encouraged to sit Army Exams, he surprised everyone by gaining 2nd place out of 700 candidates, as a result was commissioned as a sub-lieutenant in the 13th Hussars. He sailed to join his regiment in Lucknow, India, where he took courses in surveying and reconnaissance.

He was quickly promoted and moved up through the ranks and trained his men using competitions and games and taught them how to track and live in wild country. He also wrote a book called "Aids to Scouting" about his methods of Army Training. This book was later to become the bases of Scouting

In 1887 he was sent to South Africa where he took part in a campaign against an African chief called Dinizulu

In 1899 Colonel Baden-Powell returned to South Africa. because there was the possibility of war between the Dutch settlers (Boers) and the British Settlers. War was declared and Baden-Powell and 1000 men were left to defend the town of Mafeking, which was the supply center for the British, He thought up all sorts of schemes to make it look like the town was heavily guarded. When reinforcements arrived the siege had lasted for 7 months.

Baden-Powell took part in a number of other conflicts and in 1903 was appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry.

In July 1907 B-P ran a camp for a group of boys on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbour.

In 1909 B-P was knighted by King Edward VII for his outstanding military career and especially for founding Scouting

Baden-Powell died in Kenya in 1941 when he was almost 84 On his gravestone under the badges of the Scouts and Guides is carved. "Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World"

Explain why he felt a program like Scouting would be good for the young men of his day.

Col. BP at the time of his vision, used young men for great responsibility during the siege of Mafeking in South Africa. He saw that these teens were reliable and eager to learn, no matter what economic status or education they possessed. Upon returning England, young men were not challenged, in the promoted and knighted "Lord" BP's mind. Boys wanted to learn more about scouting, tracking, spying and other tactics. BP founded the scouting movement with this vision in mind.

Include in your discussion how Scouting was introduced in the United States,
There were a few Scouting programs started in the US as early as 1909 based on Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys*. W. D. Boyce was an American newspaper man and entrepreneur. According to legend, he was lost on a foggy street in London when an unknown Scout came to his aid, guiding him back to his destination. The boy then refused Boyce's tip, explaining that he was merely doing his duty as a Boy Scout. Upon Boyce's request, the unknown Scout gave him the address of the Scout headquarters, where Boyce, went on his own and picked up information about the group. Boyce gained permission from Baden-Powell to use *Scouting for Boys* in the development of a US Scouting program. He incorporated the Boy Scouts of America on February 8, 1910.

and the origins of Boy Scouting and Cub Scouting under Baden-Powell.

The national programs for younger children include Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Daisies, Rainbow Guides, Beaver Scouts, Joey Scouts, Keas, and Teddies. Programs for post-adolescents and young adults include the Senior Section, Rover Scouts, Senior Scouts, Venture Scouts, Explorer Scouts, and the Scout Network. Many organizations also have a program for members with special needs. This is usually known as Extension Scouting, but sometimes has other names, such as Scoutlink. The Scout Method has been adapted to specific programs such as Air Scouts, Sea Scouts, Rider Guides and Scoutingbands .

In many countries, Scouting is organized into neighborhood Scout Groups, or Districts, which contain one or more sections. Under the umbrella of the Scout Group, sections are divided according to age, each having their own terminology and leadership structure.

2. Do the following: (Pre-requisite)

- a. Give a short biographical sketch of any TWO of the following, and tell of their role in how Scouting developed and grew in the United States prior to 1940.**

1. Daniel Carter "Uncle Dan" Beard (June 21, 1850 – June 11, 1941) was an American illustrator, author, youth leader, and social reformer who founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905, which Beard later merged with the Boy Scouts of America (BSA).

He started an early career as an engineer and surveyor. He attended art school in New York City. He wrote a series of articles for St. Nicholas Magazine that later formed the basis for the *The American Boy's Handy Book*. He was a member of the Student Art League, where he met and befriended Ernest Thompson Seton in 1883. He illustrated a number of books for Mark Twain, and for other authors such as Ernest Crosby.

He founded the Sons of Daniel Boone in 1905, basing it on American frontier traditions. He later moved his column to *Woman's Home Companion*. After conflicts with a new editor, he moved to the *Pictorial Review*. Since Women's Home Companion retained the rights to the name, he simply renamed the organization to Boy Pioneers of America.

2. William D. Boyce William Dickson "W. D." Boyce (June 16, 1858 – June 11, 1929) was an American newspaper man, entrepreneur, magazine publisher, and explorer. He was the founder of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) and the short-lived Lone Scouts of America (LSA). Born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, he acquired a love for the outdoors early in his life. After working as a schoolteacher and a coal miner, Boyce attended Wooster Academy in Ohio before moving to the Midwest and Canada. An astute businessman, Boyce successfully established several newspapers, such as *The Commercial* in Winnipeg, Manitoba and the *Lisbon Clipper* in Lisbon, North Dakota. With his first wife, Mary Jane Beacom, he moved to Chicago to pursue his entrepreneurial ambitions. There he established the Mutual Newspaper Publishing Company and the weekly *Saturday Blade*, which catered to a rural audience and was distributed by thousands of newspaper boys. With his novel employment of newsboys to boost newspaper sales, Boyce's

namesake publishing company maintained a circulation of 500,000 copies per week by 1894. Boyce strongly supported worker rights, as demonstrated by his businesses' support of labor unions and his maintenance of his newsboys' well-being. By the early years of the 20th century, Boyce had become a multi-millionaire and had taken a step back from his businesses to pursue his interests in civic affairs, devoting more time to traveling and participating in expeditions. In 1909, he embarked on a two-month trip to Europe and a large photographic expedition to Africa with photographer George R. Lawrence and cartoonist John T. McCutcheon. Over the next two decades, Boyce led expeditions to South America, Europe, and North Africa, where he visited the newly discovered tomb of King Tutankhamun.

Boyce learned about Scouting while passing through London during his first expedition to Africa in 1909. According to somewhat fictionalized legend, Boyce had become lost in the dense London fog, but was guided back to his destination by a young boy, who told him that he was merely doing his duty as a Boy Scout. Boyce then read printed material on Scouting, and on his return to the United States, he formed the BSA. From its start, Boyce focused the Scouting program on teaching self-reliance, citizenship, resourcefulness, patriotism, obedience, cheerfulness, courage, and courtesy in order "to make men".^[2] After clashing over the Scouting program with Chief Scout Executive James E. West, he left the BSA and founded the LSA in January 1915, which catered to rural boys who had limited opportunities to form a troop or a patrol. In June 1924, a merger was completed between the BSA and the struggling LSA. Boyce received many awards and memorials for his efforts in the U.S. Scouting movement, including the Silver Buffalo Award.

3. Waite Phillips (January 19, 1883 – January 27, 1964) was an American oil pioneer and businessman, who created a fully integrated oil operation combining producing, refining and marketing. With headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he also developed several office complexes and engaged in banking as well as ranching. He was also a major philanthropist, both for local Tulsa institutions as well as national causes. In Tulsa he had a 72-room mansion built as a residence, which he later donated to the city. It became the Philbrook Museum of Art. In other philanthropy, he donated 127,000 acres (510 km²) of his favorite ranch in New Mexico to the Boy Scouts of America, together with an office building as part of its endowment. He made a major bequest to the University of Southern California which built a major building that is named for him.

4. Ernest Thompson Seton: (August 14, 1860 – October 23, 1946) was a Scots-Canadian (and naturalized U.S. citizen) who became a noted author, wildlife artist, founder of the Woodcraft Indians, and one of the founding pioneers of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). Seton also influenced Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting. His notable books related to Scouting include *The Birch Bark Roll* and *The Boy Scout Handbook*. He is responsible for the strong influence of American Indian culture in the BSA.

5. James E. West: Dr. James E. West (May 16, 1876 – May 15, 1948) was a lawyer and an advocate of children's rights, who became the first professional Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), serving from 1911– 1943. Upon his retirement from the BSA, West was given the title of *Chief Scout*.

b. Discuss the significance to Scouting of any TWO of the following:

1. Brownsea Island: Brownsea Island covers 560 acres (2.3 km²) of woodland and open areas with two lakes. Baden-Powell had visited the site as a boy with his brothers. It perfectly suited his needs for the camp as it was isolated from the mainland and hence the press, but only a short ferry trip from the town of Poole, making the logistics easier.^[5] The owner, Charles van Raalte, was happy to offer him use of the site.

Baden-Powell invited boys from different social backgrounds to the camp, a revolutionary idea in class-conscious Edwardian England.^[6] Eleven came from the well-to-do public schools of Eton and Harrow, mostly sons of friends of Baden-Powell. Seven came from the Boys' Brigade at and three came from the one at Poole. Baden-Powell's nine year old nephew Donald Baden-Powell also attended.^[7] The camp fee was dependent on means: £1 for the public school boys, and three shillings and sixpence for the others. The boys were arranged into four patrols: Wolves, Ravens, Bulls and Curlews.^[8]

The question of how many boys attended the camp has been one that has been disputed. Baden-Powell, in an article in *The Scout* (1908), Sir Percy Everett in *The First Ten Years* (1948) and *Rover Word* (1936) and E. E. Reynolds in *The Scout Movement* (1950) all gave a list of 20 boys in 5 patrols with Baden-Powell young nephew, Donald Baden-Powell, as camp orderly. However, William Hillcourt in *Two Lives of a Hero* (1964) added the fourth Rodney brother, Simon Rodney and later supported this by evidence from the oldest Rodney brother, then the 8th Baron Rodney. The reasons why Simon Rodney was not listed by the other authors is not clear,

but the whole story giving evidence that he was present, as the 6th member of the Curlews Patrol, is given by Colin Walker.^[9]

As this was the first Boy Scouting event, the boys did not have uniform shirts, but they did wear khaki scarves and were presented with brass fleur-de-lis badges, the first use of the Scout emblem. They also wore a coloured knot on their shoulder indicating their patrol: green for Bulls, blue for Wolves, yellow for Curlews, and red for Ravens. The patrol leader carried a staff with a flag depicting the patrol animal. After passing tests on knots, tracking, and the national flag, they were given another brass badge, a scroll with the words Be Prepared, to wear below the fleur-de-lis.

Program

The camp began with a blast from a kudu horn Baden-Powell had captured in the Matabele campaign. He used the same kudu horn to open the Coming of Age Jamboree 22 years later in 1929. Baden-Powell made full use of his personal fame as the hero of the Siege of Mafeking. For many of the participants, the highlights of the camp were his campfire yarns of his African experiences, and the Zulu "Ingonyama" chant, meaning "he is a lion".

Each patrol camped in an army bell tent. The day began at 6:00 a.m., with cocoa, exercises, flag break and prayers, followed by breakfast at 8:00 a.m. Then followed the morning exercise of the subject of the day, as well as bathing, if deemed necessary. After lunch there was a strict siesta (no talking allowed), followed by the afternoon activity based on the subject of the day. At 5:00 p.m. the day ended with games, supper, campfire yarns and prayers. Turning in for the night was compulsory for every patrol at 9:00 p.m., regardless of age.

Each day was based on a different theme: Day 1 was preliminary, day 2 was campaigning, day 3 was observation, day 4 for woodcraft, day 5 was chivalry, day 6 was saving a life, day 7 was patriotism, and day 8 was the conclusion.

The participants left by ferry on the 9th day, 9 August 1907. Baden-Powell considered the camp successful. The camp ended with a financial deficit of just over £24, with total expenditure of the camp at £55, two shillings, and eight pence. The deficit was cleared by Saxon Noble, whose two sons Marc and Humphrey had attended.

LEGACY & COMMERATION

Following the successful camp, Baden-Powell went on an extensive speaking tour arranged by his publisher, Pearsons, to promote the forthcoming *Scouting for Boys*, which began the Scout movement.^[13] It initially appeared as six fortnightly installments, beginning in January 1908, and later appeared in book form. Scouting began to spread throughout Great Britain and Ireland, then through the countries of the British Empire, and soon to the rest of the world.^{[10][11]}

A reunion of the original campers was held in 1928 at the Chief Scout's home at Pax Hill in Hampshire. A commemorative stone by sculptor Don Potter was unveiled in 1967. It is located near the encampment area.

In May 2000, twenty trees were planted, one for each boys who attended. During the planting ceremony, the Scout Chief Commissioner for England, along with representatives of the Scouts and the Guides, planted the trees on the seaward side of the original site. The trees were designed to act as a permanent memorial to the camp, as well as providing a series of future wind breaks against coastal winds.

To give homage to the foundation of scouting many councils have named their NYLT programs "Brownsea".

CAMPSITE HISTORY

1927-2000

After the death of Charles van Raalte in 1907 his wife Florence stayed on Brownsea until 1925, Mrs. Mary Bonham-Christie bought the island at auction in 1927. In 1932, Bonham-Christie allowed 500 Scouts to camp there to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Scouting, but shortly afterwards she closed the island to the public and it became very overgrown. In 1934, some Sea Scouts were camping on the island when a fire broke out. Mrs. Bonham-Christie blamed the Sea Scouts, although the fire did not start where the Sea Scouts were camping. The fire engulfed most of the island, burning west to east. The eastern buildings were only saved by a subsequent change in wind direction. No one really knows who started the fire, but Scouts were not allowed to camp on the island again until after her death in 1961. Bonham-Christie left the island a significant tax debt to her grandson, who could not pay the taxes. Fearing the island would be bought by developers, interested citizens raised an endowment and the government allowed the National Trust to take control of the island using this endowment in 1962.

The island was reopened to the public in 1963 by Lady Baden-Powell when it came under the control of the National Trust, which has since then continuously maintained the island as a conservation area which is popular site with visitors: including Scouts, Guides, and the general public. Soon after the National Trust took over the island in 1964, 50 acres (200,000 m²) near this original campsite were set aside for Scout and Guide camping. In 1973, a Jamboree was held on the island for 600 Scouts from seven nations, along with one of the original campers, aged 81.

AFTER 2000

The campsite is compartmentalized, with the memorial stone, shop, flags, destination signs, all in one area on the south-west corner of the island. Radiating off from this are many small camp zones, perhaps a dozen acres each, surrounded by trees and fences. The area set aside for camping now covers 50 acres (200,000 m²) and there is room for between 300 and 400 campers on the site. The Scout campsite and parts of the island have been cleared, and Scouts have been able to camp there since 1964.

The National Trust maintains the Scout and Guide campsite, South Shore Lodge and the Baden-Powell Outdoor Centre where members of Brownsea Island Scout Fellowship and Friends of Guiding, Brownsea Island operate a small trading post. The Baden-Powell Outdoor Centre was opened on 14 September 2007. It contains a new camp reception, new washrooms and toilet facilities. The center also hosts a small Scouting museum. The altar of St. Mary's Church (about 0.2 miles (0.3 km) from the camp) is lined with a Scout and a Guide flag. In 2007, to coincide with the Scouting centenary, about 40 new kneelers or hassocks were given to the church, decorated with the 21 World Scout Jamboree badges and other Scouting, Guiding and island badges. It is often used for services during large camps. Baden-Powell and his wife are buried in Kenya, there is no memorial to them in the Church.

Brownsea Island is generally open to the public from March to October, via ferry from Poole. By exception, the island was reserved for Scouts and Scouters on 1 August 2007 during the Sunrise Camp. The National Trust is operating a number of events throughout the summer months including guided tours, trails and activities in the visitor center.

Scouts and Guides often do an "act of duty" whilst on the island; often this involves cutting back the rhododendron added by a previous owner of the island, maintaining the Baden-Powell

Outdoor center by stacking rhododendron in the wood-piles or raking the dead leaves, twigs and pine-needles from underneath pine trees so more plants that red squirrels eat can grow.

Centenary of Scouting

Since March 2006, travel packages have been available for Scouts to camp on the island, while Scout and Guide groups can also book day activities. To celebrate one hundred years of Scouting, four camps are organized on the island by The Scout Association during July/August.

GILLWELL

Gilwell is the name given to a place where Scouting's Wood Badge training takes place. Gilwell is like Brigadoon or Camelot...a temporary place in time...and then it's gone, back to being Camp Runamuck or any one of a hundred places where Scouting happens each day, every day. Wood Badgers, having climbed the mountain, return to their councils, districts and units to share the dream.

2. The First World Jamboree: The **1st World Scout Jamboree** was held from July 30, 1920 to August 8, 1920 and was hosted by the United Kingdom at Kensington Olympia in London. 8,000 Scouts from 34 nations attended the event, which was hosted in a glass-roofed building covering an area of 6 acres (24,000 m²).

It was at this event that Baden-Powell, the founder of Scouting, was acclaimed the Chief Scout of the World.

3. Boy Scout Handbook: The **Boy Scout Handbook** is the official handbook of the Boy Scouts of America. It is a descendant of Baden-Powell's original handbook, *Scouting for Boys*, which has been the basis for Scout handbooks in many countries, with some variations to the text of the book depending on each country's codes and customs.

The original edition of the handbook was based on Baden-Powell's work. Ernest Thompson Seton combined his Woodcraft manual, the *Birch Bark Rolls*, with Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys*. Subsequent works were done by other authors. William "Green Bar Bill" Hillcourt wrote the 6th, 7th, and 9th editions. Frederick L. Hines wrote the 8th, and Robert Birkby the 10th, 11th and 12th editions.

4. Boys' Life magazine: **Boys' Life** is the monthly magazine of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). Its targeted readership is young American males between the ages of 6 and 18.

Boys' Life is published in two demographic editions. Both editions often have the same cover, but are tuned to the target audience through the inclusion of 16-20 pages of unique content per edition.

The first edition is suitable for the youngest members of Cub Scouting, the 6-10 year-old Tiger Cubs, Cub Scouts and 1st-year Webelos Scouts. The second edition is appropriate for 11-18 year old boys, which includes 2nd-year Webelos through 18-year old Boy Scouts, Varsity Scouts and Venturers. If the subscription is obtained through registration in the Boy Scouts of America program, the publisher will select the appropriate edition based on the boy's age.

In June 2007, *Boys' Life* garnered four Distinguished Achievement Awards conferred by the Association of Educational Publishers (AEP), including Periodical of the Year

The magazine's mascot is Pedro the Mailburro, who signs his letters with the signature "UU", meant to represent the hoofprints of a burro.

- 3. Discuss with your counselor how Scouting's programs have developed over time and been adapted to fit different age groups and interests (Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Exploring, Venturing)

Be prepared to discuss the all program levels of BSA.

- 4. Do ONE of the following

- a. Attend either a BSA national jamboree, OR world Scout jamboree, OR a national BSA high-adventure base. While there, keep a journal documenting your day-to-day experiences. Upon your return, report to your counselor what you did, saw, and learned. You may include photos, brochures, and other documents in your report.
- PRE REQUISITE THIS MUST BE SHOWN.**

- b. Write or visit the National Scouting Museum in Irving, Texas. Obtain information about this facility. Give a short report on what you think the role of this museum is in the Scouting program.

THERE WILL BE LITERATURE ON HAND TO GIVE OUT

- 5. Learn about the history of your unit or Scouting in your area. Interview at least two people (one from the past and one from the present) associated with your troop. These individuals could be adult unit leaders, Scouts, troop committee members, or representatives of your troop's chartered organization. Find out when your unit was originally chartered. Create a report of your findings on the history of your troop, and present it to your patrol or troop or at a court of honor, and then add it to the troop's library. This presentation could be in the form of an oral/written report, an exhibit, a scrapbook, or a computer presentation such as a slide show.

REQUIRED PREREQUISITE

- 6. Make a collection of some of your personal patches and other Scouting memorabilia. With their permission, you may include items borrowed from family members or friends who have been in Scouting in the past, or you may include photographs of these items. Show this collection to your counselor, and share what you have learned about items in the collection. (There is no requirement regarding how large or small this collection must be.)

PREREQUISITE & MUST BE SHOWN!

- 7. Reproduce the equipment for an old-time Scouting game such as those played at Brownsea Island. You may find one on your own (with your counselor's approval), or pick one from the Scouting Heritage merit badge pamphlet. Teach and play the game with other Scouts. **TO BE DONE IN CLASS WITH A BUDDY**
- 8. Interview at least three people (different from those you interviewed for requirement 5) over the age of 50 who were Scouts. Find out about their Scouting experiences. Ask about the impact that Scouting has had on their lives. Share what you learned with your counselor. **THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE LUNCH ROOM DURING THE 2 HOUR CLASS TIME.**

Online Resources (Use any Internet resource with caution and only with your parent's or guardian's permission.)

Boy Scouts of America: ► scouting.org ► [Guide to Safe Scouting](#) ► [Age-Appropriate Guidelines](#) ► [Safe Swim Defense](#)
 ► [Scout](#) ► [Tenderfoot](#) ► [Second Class](#) ► [First Class](#) ► [Rank Videos](#) ► [Safety Afloat](#)

Merit Badge Books: www.scoutstuff.org **Please don't post workbooks on your site. Please instead post links to these:**
 MeritBadge.org: <http://meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/MBW> -or- usscouts.org: <http://www.usscouts.org/mb/worksheets/list.asp>

GAMES PLAYED AT BROWNSEA 1ST CAMP

All games are Brownsea games of skill, including Basket Ball, Flinging the Squailer, Kim's Game, Sharpshooter, Tug O' War, and Whale Hunt.

Basket Ball consists of throwing a ball underhand into a burlap net.

Flinging the Squailer is rescuing a drowning man.

Kim's Game is a memory game,

Whale Hunt involves harpooning a whale.

Baden-Powell thought the Scouts could play these games of skill while learning many lessons and having fun.