



**Girlguiding**  
Anglia



# **Beasts, Banners and Badges**

Girlguiding Anglia Heraldry challenge

## **Support pack**

# Contents



The Union Jack



Your Family Tree



Notes: Genealogy (including Family Tree Templates)



Extract from More Ideas for Packs, Rosalie Brown



Game: Heraldry Pelmanism



Game: Achievement

This support pack was developed by Girlguiding Anglia in association with the Heraldry Society. It is suitable for children aged 10 years+.



# The Union Jack

The Beasts, Badges and Banners challenge refers to our national flag as the Union Jack, but many people believe that it should properly be called the Union Flag since a Jack is only used at sea.

However, this sign appears in the Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth:

## **UNION FLAG – OR JACK?**

The formal official name for the national flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag, but through common usage the name Union Jack has become popular and acceptable alternative, formally approved by the Admiralty and sanctioned by Parliament.

When the first Union Flag was introduced for use at sea in 1606 it was flown at the ship's main masthead. About 30 years later it had become the custom to fly a smaller version from a short mast on the bowsprit as well. In those days 'jack' meant small, and the smaller flag became known as the Union Jack.

Over the years the name Union Jack became the common name for the flag, whatever its use, officially as well as unofficially. In 1902, the Admiralty declared that both names were equally acceptable. Use of the name Union Jack for the national flag was also sanctioned by Parliament in 1908. More recently there has been a tendency towards greater use of the formal name but the flag remains popularly known as Union Jack.

*Taken from a display sign at the Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth*

Until the early 17th century England and Scotland were two entirely independent kingdoms. When Queen Elizabeth I of England died having had no children the English crown passed to her cousin, King James VI of Scotland. England and Scotland now shared the same monarch under what was known as a union of the crowns.

In October 1604 James decreed that he would in future be known by the style and title of King of Great Britain and not by the divided names of England and Scotland.

Two years later he gave orders for a British flag to be created which bore the combined crosses of St George and of St Andrew. The result was the first Union Jack. It has been suggested that 'Jack' came from a shortening of Jacobus, the Latin version of James.

The Flag Institute's website has this information:

*It is often stated that the Union Flag should only be described as the Union Jack when flown in the bows of a warship, but this is a relatively recent idea. From early in its life the Admiralty itself frequently referred to the flag as the Union Jack, whatever its use, and in 1902 an Admiralty Circular announced that Their Lordships had decided that either name could be used officially. Such use was given Parliamentary approval in 1908 when it was stated that "the Union Jack should be regarded as the National flag".*

**Cdr Bruce Nicolls OBE RN (Retd)**

# Your family tree

## What is your family tree?

It is a chart showing the relationship between a person and their ancestors.

For this challenge we are going to be thinking about our families, where they came from and what they did.

### A basic family tree consists of...

- ♥ Names
- ♥ Dates
- ♥ Places

### Family members consist of...

- ♥ Grandparents – how many sets do you have?
  - second marriages, partners
- ♥ Mother, stepmother
- ♥ Father, stepfather
- ♥ Children
  - brother, sister
  - half brother, half sister
  - step brother, step sister
- ♥ Aunts, uncles, cousins



Here are some questions you may like to ask about yourself and your relatives:

### Yourself

- ♥ Name
- ♥ Date and place of birth
- ♥ Date and place of baptism\*
- ♥ Parents' names
- ♥ Have you got any brothers and sisters?
- ♥ Where do you live?
- ♥ Have you always lived there?

### Parents

- ♥ Names
- ♥ Date and place of birth
- ♥ Date and place of baptism\*
- ♥ Parents' names
- ♥ Do they have any brothers and sisters?
- ♥ Are they married? If so, when and where?

### Grandparents

- ♥ Names
- ♥ Date and place of birth
- ♥ Parents' names
- ♥ Date and place of marriage\*
- ♥ Do they have any brothers and sisters?
- ♥ Date and place of death\*
- ♥ Where are they buried?\*

*\*If applicable*

There are many sources you can use to find out information about your family. Here are some ideas which could be starting point in your quest:

- ♥ Anecdotes from your relations
- ♥ Birth, Marriage and Death certificates
- ♥ Photographs
- ♥ Medals
- ♥ Family papers
- ♥ Family treasures



# Notes: Genealogy

## All activities need one or more of the five essentials:

1. Working together in small groups
2. Encouraging self-government and decision making
3. A balanced and varied programme
4. Caring for the individual
5. Sharing a commitment to a common standard

## Discover your Family Tree

Use the information on the page 'Discover your FamilyTree' to encourage discussion within the session and enable girls and young women to make a start on their own family tree.

Where do your family come from? When, why and how did your family come to live where you do now?

## Who are you?

Find your own birth certificate – this is usually at home. What information can you find from the certificate? Who are your parents? When and where were you born?

Talk to your family You can talk to your parents or grandparents. The older the relative the further back they can remember. What facts about your family have you found out?

Questions to ask your family:

- Who were your parents? When and where were you born?
- What is the origin of your surname?
- Where does your family come from?

As a Unit, mark up a map of the world with countries of origin.

Look at the traditions, religions, traditional costume and food of your ancestral lands.

## Photographs

Take photographs of your parents, grandparents and other family members.

Do you have old photographs in your family? Do you know who the photograph is of?

Scan any old photographs to your computer

## Draw up a Family Tree

Fill in the 3 generation pedigree chart, provided, with help from your relatives.

Draw up a family tree that includes your grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles and cousins. Don't forget to include yourself and your brothers, sisters, step and half siblings as well.

Practical activity – you just need paper pencil and ruler

Activity – Make a poster of your family tree. Can you add copies of your scanned photographs to the tree? Can you add facts about birth, marriage and death to your tree?

## Individual Activity

Do you have any relations who served in the First or Second World War?

Does your family have any medals that belonged to these relatives? Look at medals that were awarded for these conflicts, and also gallantry awards.

## Group Activity

Look at the War Memorial in your village, town or city How many names are on the memorial? How are the names arranged? How could you find out about the people named on the memorial?

Make a list of all the facts you can find out about the men and women on the war memorial by using the Commonwealth War Graves website and other internet sources.

## Research the Baden-Powell family tree

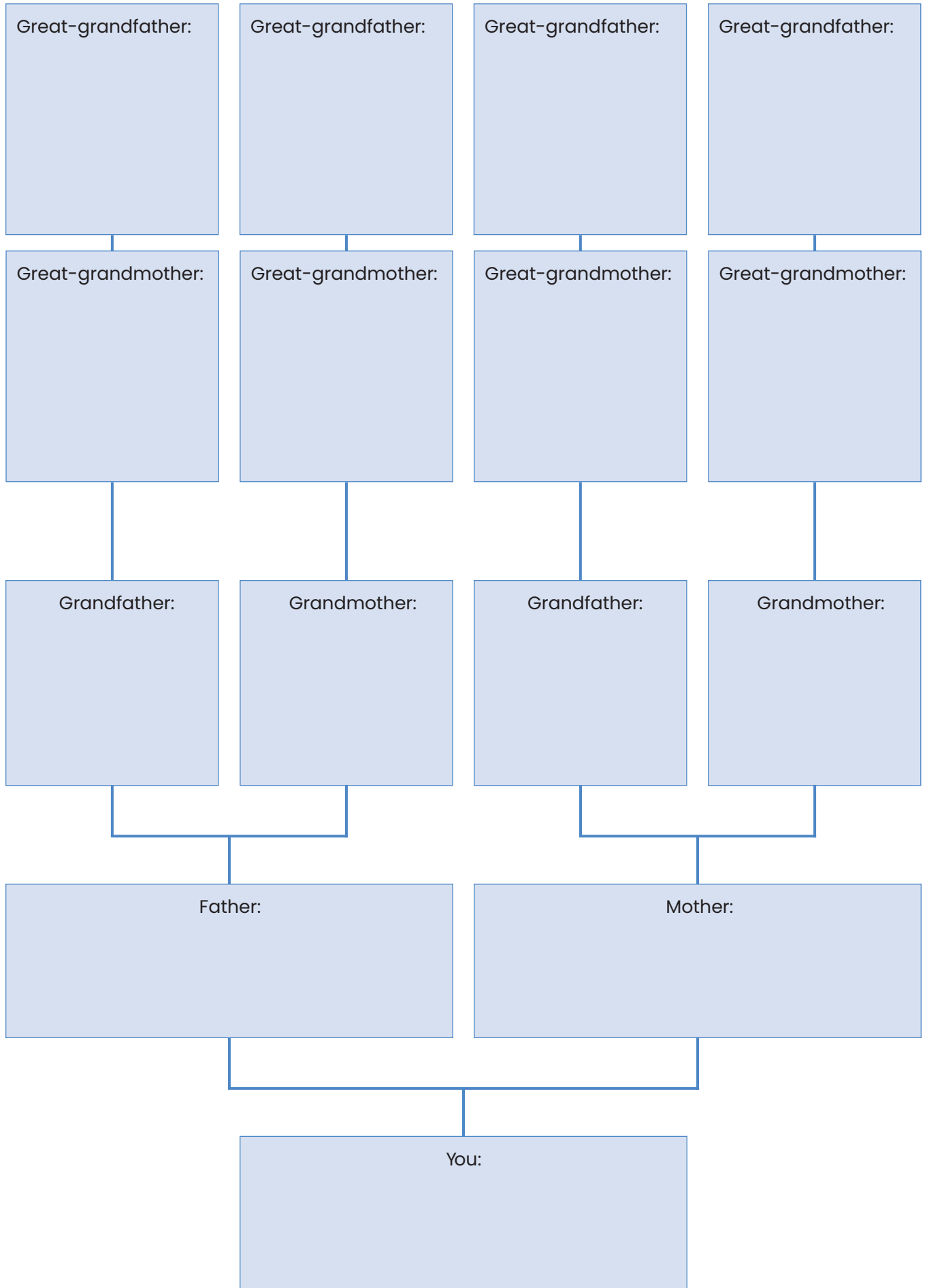
Who was Robert Baden-Powell? Use the internet to find out about him and his family you may need support from a family member to complete this.

As a group make a display about him and other members of his family

## Challenge Assessment

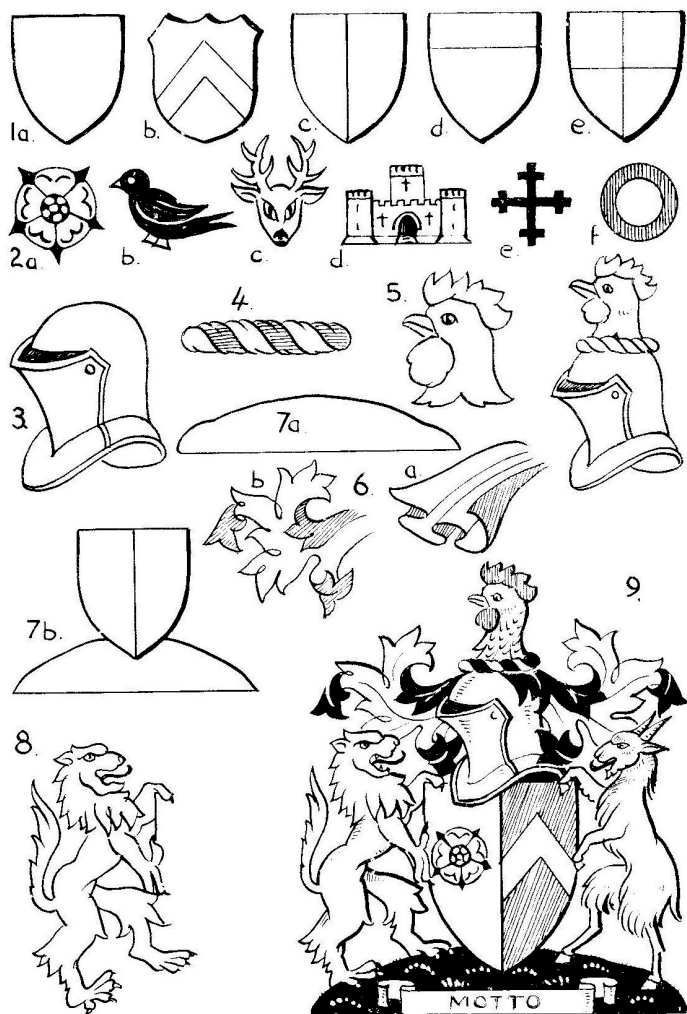
As a group:

- Who in the Unit can trace their family the furthest back in time?
- Who has spoken to the oldest relative? How do they fit into your family tree?



# A Coat of Arms

“Know your town’s Coat of Arms.” Do you know what this means? You can see it somewhere in most towns and cities if you keep your eyes open. Some towns have it on a flag – flown on special occasions; some on lamp posts or stained glass windows in the town and city chambers, on notepaper, buses, and council vehicles. See how many you can spot! There is usually a story to tell about how the Coat of Arms was presented to the town, and what the different things on it mean, and it’s not so easy to understand or explain to others if you don’t know what each is called. This will help you.



**1a.b.** In the centre is the most important part, the shield. This can be any shape, but nowadays (a) is the most used. The Knights of old always had a shield for battle.

**1c.d.** The shield can be divided up in various ways, or left plain like (a). The surface of the shield is called ‘The Field’.

**2 a.b.c.d.e.f.** On the Field you will see what is called a ‘charge’. There may be one, two, three or even more. This charge can be a picture of anything; flower; bird, animal, castle, cross, roundel, or even parts of the body, like a heart, hand or foot. The charge usually has a story about why it was put on the shield which explains why it is used to represent that town. This is usually the Coat of Arms.

**3.** Above the shield is a helmet.

**4.** Round the top of the helmet is a wreath. This was made of twisted silk in two colours, and it hides the join where the crest was fixed to the helmet, and keeps the ‘mantling’ in place.

**5.** Here is the crest. It was made of wood or leather and fastened to the top of the helmet. It could be of anything – figure, bird, beast and so on.

**6a.b.** This is the ‘mantling’. It was worn by knights to keep the sun off the armour, and was kept in place over the crest and helmet by the silk wreath. When the knight went off to battle this mantle was new (Fig. a), but when he returned it was often very torn, which is why you often see them drawn something like (b).

**7a.b.** The shield nowadays usually stands on a ‘mound’, but some very old Coats of Arms show it on the scroll which bears the motto. Quite often this mound may have flowers, rocks or sand on it.

This may be all there is on the Coat of Arms you have or your town, but some may have what are called ‘Supporters’.

**8.** Supporters are the animals, birds or figures you see standing on either side of the shield holding or ‘supporting’ it. They are usually awarded for some special reason. They might both be the same, or different.

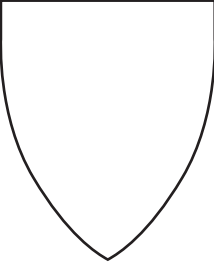

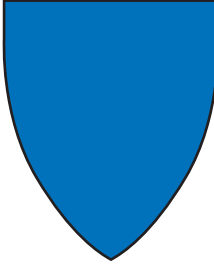
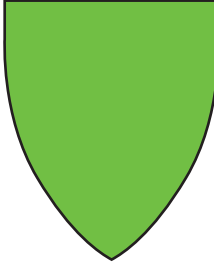

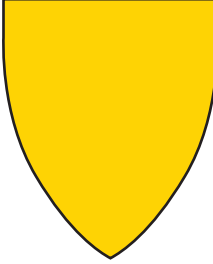
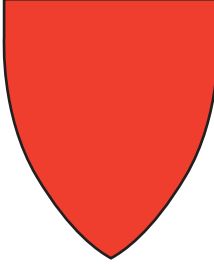

**9.** The motto is on a scroll at the foot or below the mound, and here you can see everything in place.

The ‘Coat of Arms’ itself is the shield and what is on it; that is all. When the whole lot is put together, as in Fig. 9, this is called the ‘Achievement’. The colours used for Coats of Arms are red, blue, green, purple, and black. Gold and silver are metals, and yellow and white are used for them.

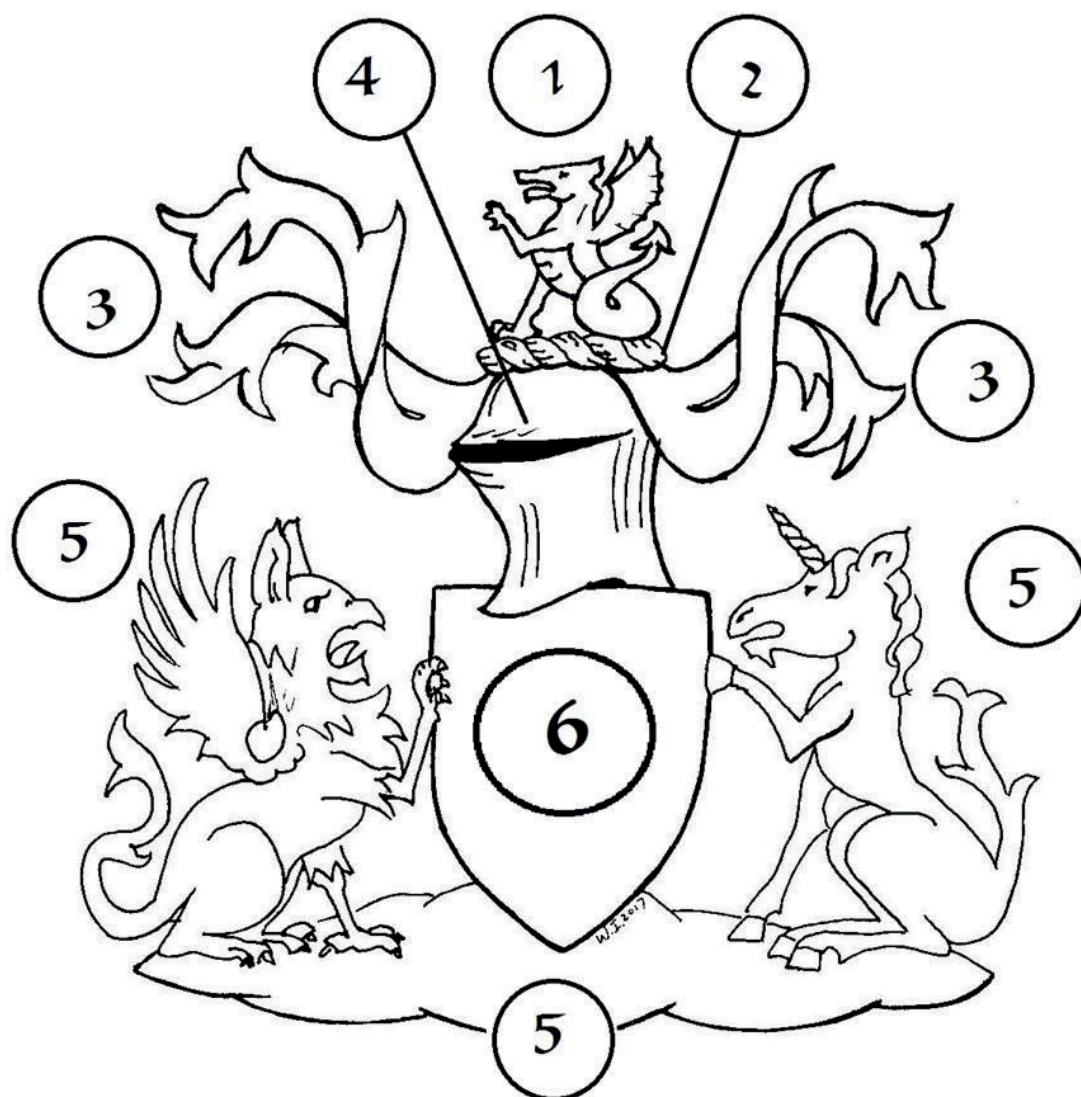
# Game: Heraldry Pelmanism

## Heraldry Pelmanism ('Pairs')

- Print the squares below on a good quality card, and cut them out.
- Place them face down at random on a table.
- Players take turns to turn over two cards. If they turn up a picture and a word that match they keep that pair and have another turn. If not the next player has a turn.
- Continue until all the pairs have been collected.
- The winner is the player with the most pairs.

			
			
<b>ARGENT</b>	<b>SABLE</b>	<b>AZURE</b>	<b>VERT</b>
<b>VAIR</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>GULES</b>	<b>ERMINE</b>

# Game: Achievement



<b>CREST</b>	1	<b>SUPPORTER</b>	5 each
<b>WREATH</b>	2	<b>COMPARTMENT</b>	5
<b>MANTLING</b>	3 each	<b>SHIELD</b>	6
<b>HELMET</b>	4		

- ♣ Throw a 6 to start, for a shield.
- ♣ Thereafter you can add any piece, as long as it has something to attach to. You cannot have a wreath before the helmet.
- ♣ You cannot have a supporter before the compartment.
- ♣ Mantling can be added before or after the wreath



**@gguidinganglia**



**@GirlguidingAnglia**



**girlguiding\_anglia**

**Girlguiding Anglia Office:**

7 Great Hautbois Road, Coltishall, Norwich, NR12 7JN

**Tel:** 01603 737357

**Email:** [angliahq@girlguiding-anglia.org.uk](mailto:angliahq@girlguiding-anglia.org.uk)