link badge & troop membership

Objective: - To prepare the Cub for the Troop

No	Requirement	Passed	Date
	To be completed with your Troop Scouter		
1.	Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law, and explain their meaning and how to carry them out		

Scout Promise

On my honour, I promise that I will do my best –
To do my duty to God, and my Country;
To help other people at all times;
To obey the Scout Law.

Scout Law

1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted
2. A Scout is loyal
3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
4. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother/sister to every other Scout
5. A Scout is courteous
6. A Scout is a friend to animals
7. A Scout obeys orders
8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties
9. A Scout is thrifty
10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed

2.	Demonstrate correctly the Scout salute, Scout sign and the left handshake, and explain when each is used		

Scout Sign, Salute, and Handshake:



To the left you will see a picture of the Scout sign / salute hand orientation in a close up. The hand orientation is used for the sign, and salute. It stands for the three parts of the Scout oath:

- Duty to god
- Duty to others
- Duty to Yourself

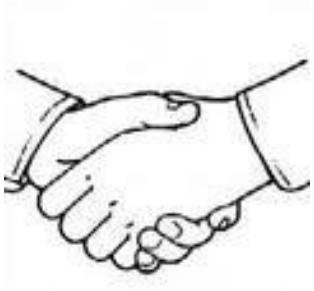
To the Right You will see the Scout sign you make the Scout sign by putting your three middle fingers up and covering the nail of your pinkie of you right hand. Put it at a right angle holding the 3 fingers straight up.





You use the Scout sign when making the Scout Promise and when it is repeated in any ceremony.

To the Left you will see the Scout salute you put the Scout sign on the brim of your hat or tip of your right eyebrow. You use the salute to greet fellow Scouts and Scouters, when reporting to your PL or the Troop Scouter and at flag break ceremonies.



To the left you will find a picture of a handshake, but this is not an ordinary handshake this is the Scout handshake and what you do is extend **your Left** arm out and shake the other persons hand regularly and firmly. Made with the hand nearest your heart because it symbolizes trust and friendship.

3. Know the Scout Motto

Be Prepared

Which means you are always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do your DUTY.
Be Prepared in Mind by having disciplined yourself to be obedient to every order, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that might occur, so that you know the right thing to do at the right moment, and are willing to do it.

Be Prepared in Body by making yourself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and do it."

You have the duty of learning the skills that will be taught to you in Scouts, so that when your Patrol or Troop needs you do something, be it a lashing, back-bearing or arm sling, you know what to do and how to do it, and are thus prepared.

4. Show a general knowledge of the life of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and the spread of Scouting world-wide

BADEN POWELL - HIS STORY



Robert Baden-Powell (BP) was born as Robert Stephenson Smyth Powell in London on 22 February 1857. BP was the youngest of 7 children. His father died when he was 3 years old and his mother subsequently changed the name of her children to Baden-Powell.

BP was awarded a scholarship to Charterhouse, a prestigious school. He first was acquainted with Scouting skills through stalking and cooking games while avoiding teachers in the nearby woods. He also played the piano and violin, was an ambidextrous artist, and enjoyed acting. Holidays were spent on yachting or canoeing expeditions with his brothers.

In 1876, BP went to India with the rank of lieutenant. He enhanced his Scouting skills in the early 1880s in Natal in South Africa, where his regiment had been posted. During his travels, he came across a large string of wooden beads, worn by the Zulu king Dinizulu, which was later incorporated into the Wood Badge training programme of Scouts.

BP returned to Africa in 1896 to aid the British South Africa Company colonials under siege in Bulawayo during the Second Matabele War. Many of his later Boy Scout ideas took hold during this war. It was during this campaign that he first wore his signature Stetson hat and scarf.

A few years later he wrote a small manual, *Aids to Scouting,* to help train recruits. Using this and other methods he was able to train them to think independently, use their initiative, and survive in the wilderness

BP returned to South Africa prior to the Second Boer War and was engaged in further military actions against the Zulus. By this time, he had been promoted to be the youngest colonel in the British Army. He was trapped in the Siege of Mafeking, and surrounded by a Boer army, at times more than 8,000 men. Although wholly outnumbered, the garrison withstood the siege for 217 days.

Much of this is attributable to cunning military deceptions instituted at BP's behest as commander of the garrison.

During the siege, a cadet corps, consisting of boys below fighting age, was used to stand guard, carry messages, assist in hospitals and so on, freeing the men for military service. BP was sufficiently impressed with both their courage and the equanimity with which they performed their tasks to use them later as an object lesson in the first chapter of *Scouting for Boys*. The siege was lifted in the Relief of Mafeking on 16 May 1900. Promoted to major general, BP became a national hero.

On his return from Africa in 1903, BP found that his military training manual, *Aids to Scouting*, had become a best-seller, and was being used by teachers and youth organisations. BP decided to re-write *Aids to Scouting* to suit a youth readership. In August 1907 he held a camp on Brownsea Island to test his ideas. The first book on the Scout Movement, BP's

Scouting for Boys was published in six instalments in 1908, and has sold approximately 150 million copies as the fourth bestselling book of the 20th century.



Boys and girls spontaneously formed Scout troops and the Scouting Movement started inadvertently, first in the UK and soon internationally.

In January 1912, BP met Olave Soames. She was 23, while he was 55 and they shared the same birthday, 22 February. They became engaged in September of the same year, causing a media sensation due to BP's fame. They married in secret on 31 October 1912. The Baden-Powell's had three children, one son and two daughters.

In 1920, the 1st World Scout Jamboree took place and BP was acclaimed Chief Scout of the World. Baden-Powell was created a Baron in 1929 and is often referred to as Baden-Powell of Gilwell. By 1922 there were more than a million Scouts in 32 countries; by 1939 the number of Scouts was more than 3.3 million.

At the 5th World Scout Jamboree in 1937, BP retired from public Scouting life. 22 February, the joint birthday of Robert and Olave Baden-Powell, continues to be marked as Founder's Day by Scouts. In 1939, BP moved to a cottage he had commissioned in Nyeri, Kenya, near Mount Kenya. He died on 8 January 1941 and was buried in Nyeri, Kenya. His gravestone bears a circle with a dot in the centre which is the trail sign for "I have gone home". Kenya has declared BP's grave a national monument.

5. Sing or recite the national anthem and briefly describe its history, draw the South African Flag and recognise national animal, flower and the Coat of Arms

The National Anthem

Language	Lyrics
Xhosa	*Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika* *Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,*
Zulu	*Yizwa imithandazo yethu,* *Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.*
Sesotho	*Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,* *O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,* *O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso,* *Setjhaba sa, South Afrika, South Afrika.*
Afrikaans	*Uit die blou van onse hemel,* *Uit die diepte van ons see,* *Oor ons ewige gebergtes,* *Waar die kranse antwoord gee,*
English	Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand,

Let us live and strive for freedom
In South Africa our land!

Flag



Coat of Arms



The present **coat of arms of South Africa** was introduced on Freedom Day 27 April 2000. It replaced the earlier national arms, which had been in use since 1910. The motto *!ke e: |xarra ǁke* is written in the Khoisan language of the |Xam people and translates literally to "diverse people unite"

King Protea



Yellowwood



Springbok



Galjoen



Blue Crane



6. Make a personal Be Prepared kit with emergency numbers to be kept in your pocket

This kit includes the following items:

- 3 x Plasters
- 2 x Safety pins
- 1 x Pencil
- 1 x Piece Paper
- 1 x Bandage
- 1 x Emergency Card
- 2 x Rubber Gloves

7. Attend at least three formal Troop meetings

8. Show an understanding of your rights and responsibilities as a child and when to say "no".

MY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Before you have this discussion you should find out which organisations in your community work with youth and children, and what services they provide. You should also list the help-line numbers. You should discuss your rights and responsibilities as a child, some of which are listed below.

1. You have the right to be protected from physical, sexual and emotional harm.
2. You have the right to speak and to be taken seriously, and have the responsibility to tell the truth.
3. You have the right to be treated equally, whatever your race, gender, language or religion, and you have the responsibility to treat others equally.

4. You have the right to privacy, and the responsibility to respect the privacy of others.
5. You have the right to be protected from alcohol and drugs, and the responsibility not to use or promote substances that will cause harm to the body.
6. You have the right to proper care and guidance, and the responsibility to be the best person that you can be.
7. You must understand what constitutes an act of physical, emotional, verbal or sexual abuse, how to report such an incident and the grave consequences of falsifying an incident.
8. You must understand your right to say "no" if you are placed in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable.



Note:
These requirements must be completed with the Troop Scouter as soon as possible and preferably within three weeks of your joining the Scout Troop.