

The game of Heroes

This activity was developed by Lisa Coore, Anne Ruscoe and Ann Tillman in the London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in 1996.

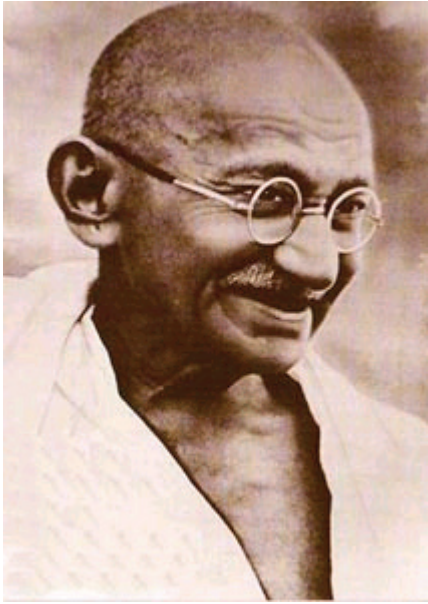
The webaddress for this activity is:
<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/heroes.pdf>

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Rules for the game of Heroes

For three players

1. Read the biography of one, two or all three people.
2. Spread out the statement cards.
3. Place the statement cards around the picture of the appropriate hero.



Mary Seacole

Mary Jane Grant was born in Kingston, Jamaica in 1805. Her father was Scottish and was an officer in the British Army. Her mother was a free black woman who was a notable doctress. She would diagnose and treat many tropical diseases often using herbal medicines. Mary's mother taught Mary all she knew about Caribbean traditional medicines. Mary was to use this knowledge in her career.

Mary loved to travel, and often did so on her own. This shocked many people, because women did not often travel on their own in those days.

She married Edwin Horatio Seacole, but sadly it was only a short time because he died.

Mary travelled to a town called Cruces. Many gold prospectors passed through the town. While she was there cholera broke out and Mary was the only person who knew how to treat the sufferers. She used to be called: 'the yellow woman from Jamaica with the cholera medicine.' She was also a skilful surgeon.

When Mary returned to Jamaica in 1853, yellow fever broke out. She was asked by the medical authorities to take charge of the nursing arrangements. In 1854 she came to England, and offered her help to the army in the Crimea. However, woman doctors were not accepted. She decided to go there by herself. When she arrived she was shocked by the dirty conditions. She set up the British Hotel where clean and wholesome food was sold.

Mary soon became well known for her kindness and her bravery. A Dr Reid said, "Mrs Seacole, who out of the goodness of her heart and at her own expense, supplied hot tea to the wounded while they waited for help. She did not spare herself if she could do any good for suffering soldiers. In rain and snow, storm and tempest.....she was at her self chosen post with stove and kettle."

Every morning her hut was surrounded by men who had faith in her medical skills. Often Mary wandered onto the battle field before the cease fire was given, looking for the wounded or dying men whether they were enemy or ally.

Mary returned to England in 1856, where she discovered that her

reputation had gone before her. However, she had lost all her money in the Crimea and she was faced with bankruptcy. She wrote her autobiography, and the book became a best seller. This helped her money problems.

Mary wanted to take her medical skills and knowledge to India. She said, "Give me my needle and thread, my medicine chest, my bandages, my probe and scissors and I'm off. Queen Victoria would not let her go, and because her health was not good, people would not lend her money to go.

She then divided her life between Jamaica and London. She had many friends, many of whom owed their life to her care. Amongst her friends was the Princess of Wales.

Mary finally suffered her last illness and died on 14th May 1881. The cause of her death was registered as: apoplexy 16 days, coma 3 days.

Heroes cards MS

Born in Kingston, Jamaica	Born in 1805	Her father was a Scottish officer in the British Army
Her mother was a 'doctress' and she treated tropical diseases	Her mother taught her Caribbean traditional medicines.	She loved to travel and often did so by herself. This was rare at this time.
She married Edwin Horatio Seacole. He died very soon after.	The only person who could treat cholera in the town of Cruces.	Known as 'yellow woman' from Jamaica with cholera medicine.
Asked by the Jamaican medical authority to take charge of nursing arrangements.	Volunteered her help in the Crimean War.	Set up the British hotel where drink and gambling were forbidden.

Heroes cards MS

<p>Took food and medicines into the battle for the soldiers.</p>	<p>Dr Reid said, "...out of the kindness of her heart she took hot tea to poor sufferers"</p>	<p>In rain, storm or tempest, she was at her post with stove and kettle.</p>
<p>Didn't wait for ceasefire call, but picked her way looking for the wounded soldiers and the dying.</p>	<p>In 1856 a guest at a special Guards dinner and mentioned in the Times newspaper.</p>	<p>Lost all her money in the Crimea.</p>
<p>Her autobiography became a best seller.</p>	<p>Used to say, "Give me my needle and thread, my medicine chest, my bandages, probe and scissors, and I'm off."</p>	<p>A close friend of the Princess of Wales.</p>
<p>Died on 14th May 1881.</p>	<p>Cause of death: Apoplexy 16 days Coma 3 days.</p>	

Mahatma Ghandi

Mahatma Ghandi was born in 1869 in Porbandar in India. His parents were Hindus and belonged to the Vaisya or merchant caste. His family married him when he was 13, but he continued to study. After his father died, a friend of the family suggested he studied to become a barrister in England. He went to London in 1888 even though he had to leave his caste to cross the sea.

In London he became a vegetarian by choice and also studied and appreciated all the religions. As soon as he passed his examination in 1891 he returned to India. He tried to practise law in Bombay, but was not successful. He was offered a job in South Africa and went there in 1893.

His treatment in South Africa shocked him. He was thrown off the train because he refused to give his seat to a white man. He became concerned about justice for the Indian community in South Africa and fought for their cause as a lawyer. He was sent to prison many times, but always remained calm and forgiving to others. He also began to live a very simple life. He washed his own clothes and worked as a volunteer with the sick. He studied nursing and midwifery.

On his return to India, in 1915, he began the non-violent movement against British rule and became the leading person in the Indian National Congress.

He encouraged the Indians to practise self reliance in order to prepare for Independence. They were encouraged to become skilled in hand spinning and weaving. They made their own clothes and refused to buy British imports. He taught them how to make salt from sea water so they did not have to pay the salt tax.

Once again his political activity led to his imprisonment. During this time he fasted. He believed it was honourable to go to prison for a good cause.

Gandhi was also deeply concerned about the impact of the caste system. He fasted for better treatment for the Untouchables and for peace between the Hindus and Muslims.

On January 30th, 1948 he was assassinated on his way to evening prayers by a Hindu fanatic.

Heroes cards MG

<p>Sent to prison many times.</p>	<p>Began non-violent movement against British rule.</p>	<p>Called Mahatma which means 'Great Soul'.</p>
<p>Fasted to bring about change.</p>	<p>Leading figure in Indian National Congress.</p>	<p>Made salt from sea water.</p>
<p>Returned home in 1915 and began a non-violent movement.</p>	<p>Encouraged self reliance to prepare for independence.</p>	<p>Fasted to improve the life of Untouchables and made peace between Hindus and Muslims.</p>
<p>Assassinated in 1948 by a Hindu fanatic.</p>	<p>Killed while walking to evening prayers.</p>	<p>Believed it was honourable to go to prison for a good cause.</p>

Heroes cards MG

Born in the 19th century and died in the 20th century.	Born in Porbandar in India.	Returned to India in 1891.
Parents were Hindus.	Belonged to the Vaisya caste or merchant caste.	Lived in South Africa 1893 - 1904.
Got married at thirteen.	Had four children.	Practised law in South Africa.
Went to London at eighteen.	Studied law in London.	Worked towards social change in South Africa.

Mary Wollstonecraft

Mary Wollstonecraft was a British author who was best known for her book "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" written in 1792. This book was one of the first to claim that women should have equality with men.

She wrote that men considered women to be morally and mentally inferior to themselves. She argued that women could lead happy and creative lives if they had better educational opportunities. She based her book on the democratic principles that came out of the French Revolution and she also drew from her own experiences.

She was born in London in 1759 and educated herself by studying the books in her house. For a brief period she and her sisters ran a school, and from this experience she wrote "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters" in 1787. This was a pamphlet in which she criticised the cruel treatment of young girls. This was common at this time. She was a busy writer and wrote essays and stories. She translated books too.

In 1797 she married William Godwin. He was a political reformer and philosopher. Their daughter, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley wrote the famous novel "Frankenstein" in 1818.

Heroes cards MW

<p>A women's author born in 18th century.</p>	<p>Born in London in 1759.</p>	<p>Married a British political reformer in 1797.</p>
<p>Ran a school with her sisters.</p>	<p>Self educated by studying books at home.</p>	<p>Best known book: Vindication of the Rights of Women.</p>
<p>Wrote that women should have a better education.</p>	<p>Wrote 'Thoughts on the Education of Daughters'.</p>	<p>Criticised the cruel treatment of young girls which was common at the time.</p>
<p>Daughter was Mary Shelley who wrote the novel 'Frankenstein'</p>	<p>Argued that women with education could lead happy, creative lives.</p>	<p>Her books were based on her own experiences.</p>

Heroes cards MW

<p>Wrote that women should have equality with men.</p>	<p>Wrote some translations.</p>	<p>Wrote a lot of essays and stories.</p>
<p>Wrote that men considered women to be inferior.</p>	<p>Husband called William Godwin.</p>	<p>Her books were based on the democratic principles behind the French Revolution.</p>