

St John Ambulance Australia
Cadet Workbook



Knowledge

of

The Order

This book belongs to:

Member name

ID number

I am a member of (Division)

KOTO

Click on a title in
the Contents, and it
will take you to that
page ... or print out
the entire workbook!

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About the KOTO proficiency

Aims

The Knowledge of the Order (KOTO) proficiency course aims to provide you, the Cadet, with knowledge and insight into the 900-year-old history of St John, and the traditions and achievements of St John in Australia and throughout the world. With this background understanding, it is hoped you too will be inspired and motivated to contribute to the heritage and continuing the amazing work of St John.

The Knights Hospitaller started in Jerusalem, and they belonged to an ancient Order. The current generation of members, however, belong to the modern Order of English origin: the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem. You will learn in this workbook the difference between the ancient and modern Orders.

It is not possible to develop (in a short course) a highly detailed knowledge of all the historical events, dates and personalities involved in a 900-year-old history. So, KOTO aims to give you a snapshot of the very long history of the St John Order' and the ability of the Order to survive many challenges over time.

Outcomes

On successful completion of the KOTO proficiency, you will be able to:

- demonstrate knowledge of how the modern English Order of St John evolved from the ancient Order
- explain the significance and relevance of the traditions, ceremonies, symbols and mottoes within the Order of St John
- demonstrate an understanding of the role and membership of the Order in Australia and around the world
- show how St John has served, and continues to serve, the Australian community through its many activities and how important your role and contribution is to your community.

This proficiency course is a compulsory course if you wish to achieve the Grand Prior's Award (more information on page 39).

The KOTO badge

When you have successfully completed your KOTO proficiency, you will receive the KOTO badge.

Sew the badge onto the left sleeve of your uniform shirt.



Skills and attributes

As you work through the KOTO proficiency, you will be recognised for certain skills and personal attributes. The asterisked (★) items are those particular skills and attributes you will be expected to demonstrate, to achieve the outcomes above.

skills

Collecting, analysing and organising information★

Communicating ideas and information★

Planning and organising activities★

Working with others in teams★

Using mathematical ideas and concepts★

Artistic expression★

Solving problems★

Using technology★

Leadership

Managing risk

Using initiative and initiating change

attributes

Pursuing and promoting health and wellbeing

Determination

Resilience

A sense of service★

A sense of responsibility

An ethical outlook★

Cultural awareness and understanding

How to use the activities

There is a broad range of different activities in this KOTO workbook. Hopefully you will find them interesting, challenging, thought-provoking and most of all, fun.

Some of the activities can be accomplished by yourself, but you will be expected to work on other activities with your fellow Cadets. Your Leader is there to help and guide you through the activities—don't hesitate to ask them for help or a hint or two!

Some of the activities may be completed in this workbook, but you're encouraged to use any medium that you are comfortable and familiar with, to complete an activity. Discuss with your Leader how you think you might want to undertake an activity.

2 types of activities

The activities are divided into two different categories, and you should choose the activity that is best suited to your age group:

1

Activities suitable for all Cadets
in a box that looks like this.

2

Extension activities for older Cadets or those Cadets that love a challenge —
in a box that looks like this.

Reading

There are numerous books and online reading material about the Order of St John. The following have been singled out as recommended reading for the KOTO proficiency or to deepen your knowledge of the Order. Many divisions have copies of these references, and some states and territories have produced their own stories.

Fotheringham B, 2013. *Understanding the Most Venerable Order of St John and the Order's relationship to St John Ambulance Volunteers*, St John Ambulance South Australia. Available from www.stjohnsa.com.au/

Howie-Willis I, 2004. *A Very Short History of the Order of St John: Emphasising its Australian History*. Available from www.stjohn.org.au/

Howie-Willis I, 2002. *The Zambuks*. St John Ambulance Australia, Canberra.

Howie-Willis I, 1983. *A Century for Australia: St John Ambulance in Australia 1883–1983*. St John Ambulance Australia, Canberra.

'Jerusalem Scene'. This is a periodical about the St John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital. This can be downloaded from: www.stjohnseyehospital.org/jerusalemscene

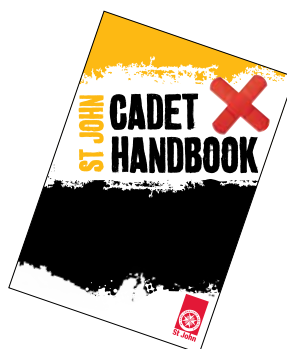
'The Link' is the international Order of St John newsletter from London and can be downloaded from: www.orderofstjohn.org/current-newsletter

Renwick ED, 1966. *A Short History of The Order of St John*. Swindon Press, London.

Riley-Smith J, 1999. *Hospitallers: The history of the Order of St John*. The Hambledon Press, London.

SJAA, 2010. *St John Cadet Handbook*, 5th edition. St John Ambulance Australia, Canberra.

St John History is the journal of the St John Ambulance Historical Society of Australia, Volumes 1–12 may be downloaded from the national website (www.stjohn.org.au), under About Us/History.



Resources online

The national St John website has a Member Resources area which holds lots of information for Cadets.

Here's how you log on:

www.stjohn.org.au

username: **onestjohn**

password: **member**

Click on the Juniors and Cadets section.

really useful websites

www.stjohn.org.au

www.orderofstjohn.org

www.stjohnseyehospital.org

St John timeline

c. means 'circa', which is Latin for 'about' or 'approximately'

- c. 600AD** Abbot Probus established a hostel for Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem
- 1099** Capture of Jerusalem by the forces of the First Crusade. The Blessed Gerard founded the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem soon after this date.
- 1113** The Order was formally recognized by Pope Paschal II.
- 1148** Foundation of the Priory of Clerkenwell in London.
- 1291** The fall of Acre. The Christian forces were expelled from Palestine and the few surviving Hospitallers escaped to Cyprus.
- 1310** The Hospitallers occupy Rhodes.
- 1381** Priory of Clerkenwell burned by peasants in revolt.
- 1480** The Ottoman Empire defeated by the Hospitallers in the first siege of Rhodes.
- 1504** Grand Prior Thomas Docwra rebuilt the Gate House at Clerkenwell which is today the headquarters of the English Priory.
- 1522** Hospitallers forced to surrender in the second siege of Rhodes.
- 1530** Hospitallers granted the island of Malta by the Emperor Charles V.
- 1540** Dissolution (ending) of the Order in England by Henry VIII and confiscation of all its estates.
- 1565** Siege of Malta. Hospitallers held out until relief forces arrived.
- 1798** Expulsion of the Order from Malta by Napoleon.
- c. 1860** Revival of The Order in England.
- 1877** In England, establishing the foundation of St John Ambulance Association (Training).
- 1882** In England, establishing the foundation of St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem.
- 1887** In England, establishing foundation of St John Ambulance Brigade (First Aid Services).
- 1883** The first Australian St John Ambulance Association centre is established in Melbourne.

herewith continues the St John timeline ...

- 1888** In England, the first Royal Charter granted to The Order by Queen Victoria.
- 1901** First (unofficial) Australian St John Ambulance Brigade public duty for the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia. The first Brigade officers were appointed shortly afterward.
- 1903** First Australian Brigade divisions registered in Sydney, Glebe Ambulance (men's) and Glebe Nursing (women's) divisions.
- 1922** Foundation of St John Cadets in England.
- 1925** First Australian Cadet division forms in Sydney— the Glebe Cadet Ambulance Division.
- 1930** First Australian Cadet Nursing division forms in North Sydney.
- 1933** First Australian Grand Prior Badge awarded to Marion Higgins of Marrickville, Sydney. She was one of the first three Grand Prior Badge recipients in the world.
- 1941** The Commandery of Australia of the Order of St John was established, consisting of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria.
- 1946** The Commandery was upgraded to the Priory in Australia of the Order of St John. Western Australia became its own Commandery.
- 1960** First 'national' Cadet camp New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria attended.
- 1963** Signing of Concordat of mutual recognition between the English Order and the (Catholic) Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
- 1968** First national Cadet Competitions held for male Cadets in Melbourne.
- 1969** Publication of the first Australian edition of the St John Ambulance Association first aid manual.
- 1985** Community Care Branch started in Australia.
- 1987** The Brigade is renamed the Operations Branch, and The Association becomes the Training Branch.
- 1997** Australian Youth Council formed.
- 1999** The Grand Council of the Order is formed to replace the 111 year old Grand Chapter of the Order. Australia is one of eight Priories whose Prior and Chancellor make up Grand Council.
- 2008** The Grand Council removes gender distinctions from the Grades of membership of the Order, e.g. Serving Brothers and Sisters are now called Members.

SYMBOLS, MOTTOES, GRADES and REGALIA

The Order's Mottoes

The mottoes, or guiding principles, of the Order of St John throughout the world is:

Pro Fide (pronounced 'pro feeday)

Latin > *Pro Utilitate Hominum* (pronounced: pro ootilitartay ominum)

Translated, from Latin these words mean:

For the Faith

< English

For the Service of Humanity

'Pro fide' originally referred only to the Catholic faith. Nowadays its meaning is much broader and refers to people of all faiths and those with no faith.

Australia is a multicultural community and Cadet divisions include members with many different experiences and beliefs. St John understands that people have a wide range of beliefs.

Mottoes, mottoes everywhere

Find out what your school's motto is and write it in the space here.

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What do you think your school's motto means?

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.....

If you had a personal motto, what would it be?

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The Order's Code of Chivalry

The Code of Chivalry includes a promise 'to serve *my* God'. The use of the word 'my' means that people from all faith backgrounds can be comfortable in reciting this part of the Code of Chivalry.

You'll find the Code of Chivalry on page 7 of your Cadet Handbook.

When you joined St John Cadets, you made a promise to observe the Code of Chivalry. The Code of Chivalry includes the great mottoes 'for the faith' and 'for the service of mankind'.

Discuss with your fellow Cadets:

- ▶ How the Mottoes meanings might have changed over time.
- ▶ What do the Mottoes mean to you as a Cadet member of St John Ambulance Australia today?
- ▶ Do you think mottoes have a useful purpose today for organisations such as St John and your school?

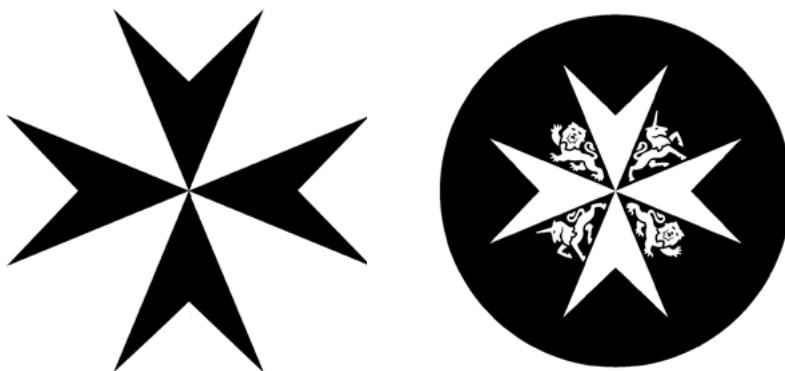
The St John Cross

Crosses imply *caritas*, meaning 'compassionate care'.

In medicine and health, one of the most common types of cross is the Maltese Cross. This is an emblem of The Order, which identifies with the charitable work of the Crusader Knights of St John.

The Maltese Cross has four-arms with eight-points. The whiteness of the St John Cross is a symbol of the purity of life.

When The Order was made a Royal Order of Chivalry by Queen Victoria in 1888, the Royal Beasts, a lion and a unicorn, were added to the Cross.



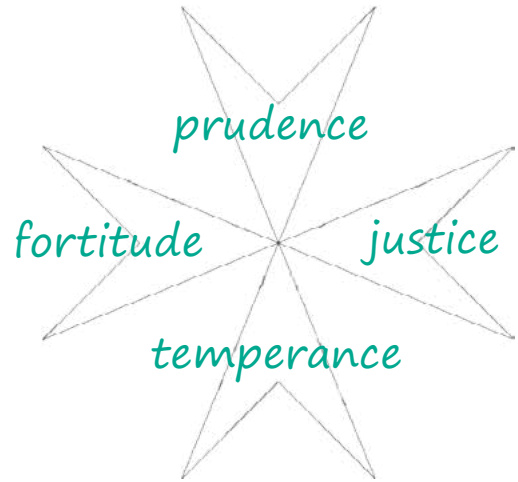
The St John Cross is also referred to as the Maltese Cross and the Cross of Amalfi (Amalfi is a coastal region of Italy). It is called the Maltese Cross because of the Catholic Order's long presence on Malta. It is called the Cross of the Republic of Amalfi because it had been adopted by the Benedictine Monks in the Amalfi Hospital. The people of Amalfi supported Christians on their pilgrimages from Europe to Jerusalem during the Crusades.

The four virtues / the four arms

A *virtue* means a good or admirable quality. Generosity and patience are examples of virtues.

The four arrows (or arms) of the St John Cross, pointing inward, represent the four virtues which all St John members try to live up to:

- * prudence
- * fortitude
- * justice
- * temperance



Here is a group of words with the same meaning as the four St John virtues.

With your fellow Cadets, write the four virtues (prudence, fortitude, justice and temperance) on a white board or paper. Then, take turns to write down which word fits under which virtue. Your Cadet Leader may be able to help you with some of the words.

safe controlled honest
fair sharing respectful
cooperative wise
brave obedient
thoughtful patient
kind

With your fellow Cadets discuss whether you think there are some practical ways that you, the modern St John member, can work toward each of the four virtues. Use this space to write down your thoughts and/or notes of your discussion.

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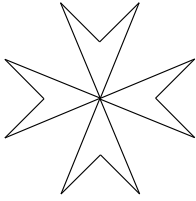
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The eight beatitudes

The eight beatitudes were of great importance to the St John Knights, as each point of the St John Cross represents one of the eight beatitudes.

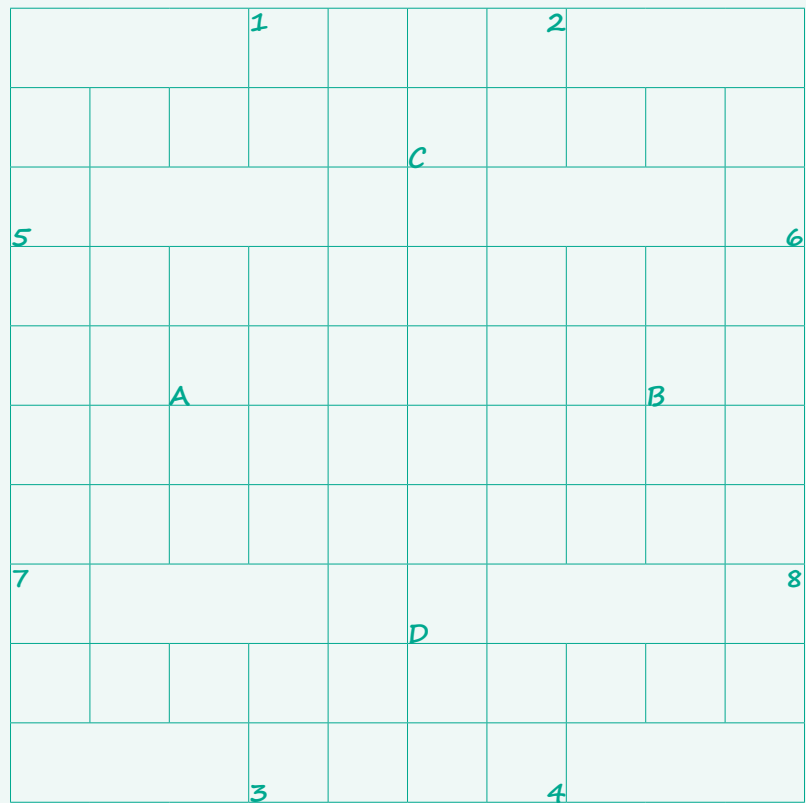


The word 'beatitude' means 'blessing'. The beatitudes come from a section of The Bible in which Jesus Christ is described as identifying those people who are especially blessed—not so much the rich and powerful, but people who are strong in spirit, doing good and suffering injustice.

Draw a straight line from:

- point 1 and point 4.
- point 2 and point 3.
- point 5 and point 8.
- point 7 and point 6.
- points 1 and C.
- points C and 2.
- points 5 and A.
- points A and 7.
- points 3 and D.
- points D and 4.
- points 8 and B.
- points B and 6.

Draw the Cross



Find the beatitudes

The eight beatitude groups can be found in the following list. Which are they are? When you are sure, write them into the coloured boxes around the St John Cross you have drawn above.

poor in spirit	those who mourn	dishonest
the cheaters	angry	humble
the meek	the merciful	pure in heart
sick	persecuted for right	unkind
happy	hungry and thirsty for right	sick
peacemakers	those who lie	intolerant

Try drawing the St John Cross in a computer program such as Word or Pages, Excel, Photoshop or any other program that you think will work.

Who is St John?

What is the date of John the Baptist's feast day?

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What does St John Ambulance Australia do to celebrate the Saint's Day?

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Any St John member should be able to answer these two trivial pursuit questions:

1. Which famous Biblical character lost his head when the dancer Salome asked for it on a platter?
2. Which national first aid provider is named after him?

The answer, of course, is John the Baptist, the saint that the St John organisation is named after.

The hospice monks in Jerusalem chose St John the Baptist as their Patron Saint. St John the Baptist and Jesus were cousins. John went around baptising people and telling them about Jesus. It is believed he was beheaded by order of King Herod.

John the Baptist is the Bible's superhero, but he was a real historical figure whose fame came because he stood on principle, morals and political issues of his day.

Find an artwork that shows St John the Baptist. Using any medium, show how you think he would be portrayed in this modern day.

The flower of St John

Since prehistoric times men and women have used plants to heal wounds and treat diseases. Knights with herbalist or medical skills were highly thought of during the Crusades.

St John's Wort is a yellow flower that has been used for a thousand years. It is said to have some medicinal properties and can be used to relieve sleep disorders, depression and anxiety. In the Northern Hemisphere this plant is in bloom during the feast of St John the Baptist, 24 June.



What does 'wort' mean?

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What other plants are used as 'wound worts'?

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On what pieces of St John regalia or memorabilia can you find the St John Wort?

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The Ashford Litter

This removable stretcher on cart wheels was invented around 1875 by Sir John Furley. Increasingly popular in many countries, the litters were introduced into Australia where they were deployed on a large scale.

The stretcher could be removed from the frame. The legs could fold up and the axle had a deep 'U' shape. This made it easier for attendants to lift the stretcher and carry it clear of the litter (attendants only needed to step over the low axle). Later models included a fold-down canopy or hood to shelter the head and shoulders of the patient.

Ashford is the name of the home town of Sir John Furley (one of the founders of the new Order!).



The word 'ambulance' stems from the Latin 'ambulare' meaning 'to walk'. The first ambulance officers had to walk alongside the stretchered patient. This is how the term 'St John Ambulance' evolved.

Wheely good idea

Discuss whether the Ashford Litter or something similar might have a useful purpose in modern ambulance work, e.g. at outdoor music festivals or concerts etc. Write your thoughts here:

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The Ashford Litter replaced horse-drawn carriages which could only promise the patient a very rough ride to medical care.

Discuss why gentle transportation is so important in the case of many injuries.

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The Standard of the Order

When The Order became a Royal Order, they had the right to have an image that identified them as a Royal Order, and to show what The Order stood for. The Arms comprise a red shield with a silver cross and the Queen's Crest in the first quarter.

The Standard of the Order is the international emblem of the Order: it features a white Cross on a red field reflecting that of the Knights Hospitaller, but with the Royal Crest in the upper left quadrant.

The Australian Priory Standard

The standard (or flag) of the Australian Priory is similar but features five white stars in silver on a blue disc at the centre of the Cross. It is these stars which make the Australian Priory flag different from all other Priory flags in the world.



What do the five stars represent?

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Where else can you find these five stars?

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The stars also appear on St John medals and badges. Do you know what ones they are?

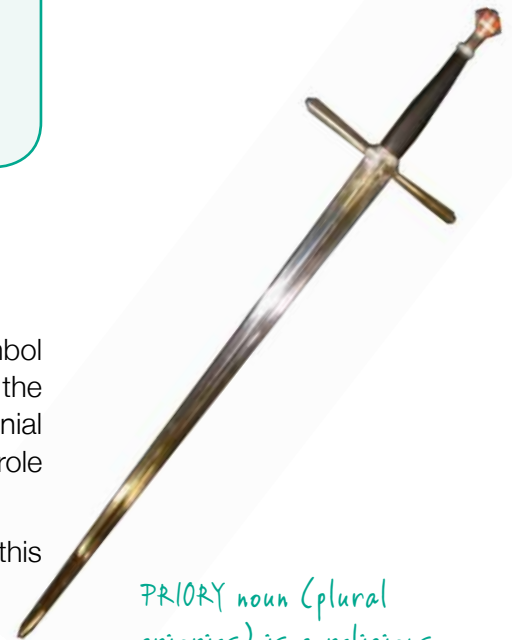
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The Australian Priory Sword and Rests

The Sword is a replica of a medieval knight's sword, a symbol of the times when members of the ancient Order fought for the Christian faith. The sword is never drawn in St John ceremonial occasions, but remains in its sheath, indicating the Order's role is now a peaceful one, *Pro Utilitate Hominum*.

The sword rests are in the form of a lion and a unicorn and this reflects the connection of the Order to British Royalty.



PRIORY noun (plural priories) is a religious house governed by a prior or prioress.

The Prior of Australia is the Governor General.



The structure of the Order

The Order is a huge, worldwide organisation that has establishments in 42 countries that manage the business of the Order. Some are called **Priories** (there are currently eight) and some are called **Associations**. Within some Priories, there are **Commanderies**.

The people who head the Order are, at a glance:

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, who is the **Sovereign Head of the Order**. This is the highest position within the Order. It will be passed onto her heirs and successors when she relinquishes the throne.

Next is the **Grand Prior** who is appointed by the Sovereign Head. That person is responsible for the direction, administration and executive control of the Order. The Grand Prior is the Duke of Gloucester. He will hold this position until he resigns or a new Grand Prior is appointed by Her Majesty.

After the Grand Prior is the **Commandant-in-Chief for Cadets**, and this position is currently held by Her Royal Highness The Princess Royal, Princess Anne.

The Priories, Commanderies and Associations all come under the guidance and management of the **Grand Council** which meets with the Grand Prior to set the direction of the Order.

Every year, Priors hold a **Chapter** meeting — which is a kind of Board meeting; more about this later!

Grades of the Order

St John members who provide particularly valuable service to The Order may have their service recognised with an award of a Grade of the Order.

The highest grade in the Order is Grade I; the lowest is Grade V. The Grades are recognised with a medal and a title. These are the Grades:

- I. Bailiff / Dame Grand Cross of St John (GCStJ)
- II. Knight / Dame of Justice / Grace of St John (KStJ or DStJ)
- III. Commander of St John (CStJ)
- IV. Officers of St John (OStJ)
- V. Member of St John (MStJ)



GCStJ



KStJ or DStJ



CStJ



OStJ



MStJ

Ceremonial robes

The robes, or mantles, are black and bear the St John badge on the left breast. The diameter of the badge is 30 cms for Grades I and II, and 23 cms for Grade III.

Robes are worn during Church services, investitures and Priory Chapter meetings. The badge on the robe is different depending on the Grade of the member or their role in St John.



Investiture

An Investiture is the ceremony which is held annually to admit new members into the Order or promote existing members to higher Grades within the Order. An Investiture usually takes place in Government House in the individual Australian states and territories. Sometimes, Investitures are also held during Grand Councils and annual conventions.



What do you think of the Priory Sword, the Beasts, Priory Standard and robes worn by members? All these items are used during ceremonial occasions such as an Investiture.

Do you think that the use of these symbols and acts of tradition will last into the future? Discuss why or why not? Make notes here of your discussion.

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Get happy snappy

If you get the chance to attend either a St John Investiture or Church service, take some photographs of Members of the Order; e.g. individual members, the procession with the flags, Grade medals been worn.

Interview a St John Member

Invite a Member of the Order to your Division for a chat. Ask that person to bring along their Grade medal and robe, if they have one. Here are the interview questions to ask.

When were you invested with this Grade?

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Who invested you into this Grade?

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Where did the investiture take place?

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Why do you think you were recognised in this way?

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When do you wear your Order Medal?

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What did you promise when you became a Member of the Order?

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After chatting with the Member of the Order, as hosts it is your responsibility to provide appropriate hospitality, such as:

- making a thank you speech, and
- inviting everybody to participate in morning/ afternoon tea or supper.

Think about what you will serve and how you will present the table of refreshments.

You might like to organise a tour of your Division for the Member, or even a table of divisional history material, or a first aid demonstration.

ST JOHN IN AUSTRALIA

c. 600AD	↓	1877	1882	1887	1883	1888	1901	1903	1922	1925	1930	1933	1941	1946	1960	1963	1968	1969	1985	1987	1997	1999	2008	2013
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Significant dates in the history of St John Ambulance Australia.

Two very important dates are ...

1883 the first Australian St John Ambulance Association centre was opened in Australia, in Melbourne.

1925 the first Australian Cadet division was formed in Glebe, NSW, only three years after England established their Cadet divisions.

The Australian Priory

There are some long-established St John countries which have been given the status of 'Priory'. Australia's St John organisation used to be a Commandery (a smaller unit dependent on their Priory, i.e. the English Priory) but became a Priory of the Order in 1946. Although part of the Australian Priory, St John Western Australia is a Commandery.

Organisational structure in Australia

The Head of the Order in Australia is the known as the **Prior** who is the current Governor General of Australia.

The Governors of the Australian States and the Administrator of the Northern Territory are known as the **Deputy Priors**.

The Prior or Deputy Priors may officiate at the annual Order Investiture ceremonies.

The management of the Priory is the responsibility of:

- the Chancellor, who is the Chair of the Board and who is appointed by the Grand Prior, the Duke of Gloucester;
- non-Executive Directors; and the
- State and Territory Board Chairpersons.

The youngest person on the Board is the Chairperson of the Australian Youth Council; they are always under the age of 26 years.

The St John Ambulance Australia Chief Executive Officer, based at the Australia Office in Canberra, is also the Priory Secretary and provides business advice, administrative services and program management to the Board.

Before 2008, male members of St John used to be called Serving Brothers and female members were called Serving Sisters.

The Australian Chapter

Chapter is the term used for the annual meeting of the Priory officers. These are members of the Order, Grade III and above, and representative members from each State and Territory.

The Board reports to Chapter each year. Chapter members have the right to question the Board on any issues relevant to the objects or goals of St John and the mottoes of the Order. Other members of The Order (that is, those not formally 'admitted' to the the Order) may be invited to Chapter meetings but do not have a vote.

Chapter opens proceedings with a **Capitular Procession** which is a ceremonial procession of all Members in their robes and badges.



WHO'S WHO?

The Hospitaller

One very important position in St John Ambulance, is that of the Hospitaller. The Hospitaller is the Chairperson of the Ophthalmic Services, which supervises the Australian Priory's efforts to support the St John of Jerusalem Eye Hospital and other eye health assignments such as in Oecussi, East Timor, and Pius X St John Eye Clinic in Moree, outback Australia.

The Chief Commissioner

The head of First Aid Services is called the Chief Commissioner, and that person is responsible for recommending policy to the Board relevant to first aid members.

Receiver-General

The Receiver-General is the Treasurer, and that person looks after the finances of St John.

Identity parade

Find the name of each of the following office bearers currently serving on the National Board.

Chancellor

Chief Commissioner

Chair of the Australian Youth Council

Prior of Australia

Deputy Prior in your State/Territory

Receiver-General

State/Territory Chairperson from your state or territory

Australian Cadets

1930	1936	1936	1936	1953	1960	early 1960s
Richmond, Victoria	Fremantle, Western Australia	Prospect, South Australia	Hobart, Tasmania	Milton, Queensland	Canberra-Reid, Australian Capital Territory	Darwin, Northern Territory

Cadets in Australia have long been a very important part of St John Ambulance—many leaders in our organisation started out as a young Cadet, such as Professor Mark Compton, our Chancellor and sponsor of the KOTO Prize; Ms Sally Hasler, Chairperson of Community Care and Mr Alan Eade, Chief Commissioner.



The first Cadet division in Australia was formed at Glebe in Sydney, New South Wales in 1925—just three years after Cadets began in Britain in 1922. The first divisions in other states/territories then followed over the years—as you can see in the timeline above.

Cadet evolution

You will know from your *St John Cadet Handbook* what it means to be a Cadet today. Let's explore the Cadets of the past.

Cadet divisions first began in England in 1922, and tripled in number during World War II. In 1971 HRH Princess Anne was appointed Commander-in-Chief of St John Cadets.



Discuss with other Cadets why you think young people in Australia joined St John as a Cadet during the 1930s, for example, and why they might join today. Write notes from your discussion here.

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The stats! Check your State/Territory Annual Report

- How many Cadets are in your State or Territory?
- How many Cadets are in your Division?
- When was your Division started?
- How many Cadets started with your Division?
- When will be your Division's anniversary for a 50th birthday celebration?

Your local story

There are nearly 4000 Cadets around Australia today ... and almost 1000 Juniors who hopefully might go on to be Cadets too.

Happy anniversary! Organise a party for past and present members to celebrate your Division's milestones.

Uniforms

Over the years, the St John uniform has changed, but it has always helped identify our members—this gives the public a sense of comfort and reassurance knowing they can seek first aid assistance from St John.



Here's an old uniform ...

With your fellow Cadets, discuss the differences between the uniform (in the photo), and the one members wear today. What do you think are the pros (the good) and the cons (the bad) of the old and the new uniforms?

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Not every State or Territory St John wears the same uniform. Western Australia St John members wear a green uniform, while other areas wear the traditional black and white uniform.

IN MY CADET UNIFORM—PRESENT DAY!



photo here

First Aid Services

First Aid Services (or **FAS**, as it is better known) is the part of St John Ambulance Australia that the Cadets belong to along with other members. FAS members provide first aid and health services to the community for all kinds of events, such as music festivals and sporting activities, and importantly St John is there in times of need, such as in environmental disasters or extreme weather events.

First Aid Services used to be called the Operations Branch.



We were there!



Sydney Olympics 2000 in which most countries of the world sent their best athletes to compete in a very wide range of sports. The Olympics attracted big crowds at each event.

Interesting events

Find a photo of a recent big event in Australia which was attended by St John (it doesn't have to be in your state/territory). You might look in newspapers, explore Google or even find a video on YouTube. Paste the photo or article in the space below and enter the event details below.

photo

Write your caption for the photo, here:

.

Estimated crowd size:

Number of participants e.g. competitors:

Number of St John first aid posts (estimate):

Most probable types of injury:

.

.



World Youth Day Sydney 2008 in which Catholic Youth from all over the world joined the Pope in Sydney for prayer and celebration.

My duty

What events have you attended as a Cadet? Find a photo ...

photo

Write your caption for the photo, here:

What was your role in the First Aid Post?

Estimated crowd size:

Number of participants e.g. competitors:

Number of St John first aid posts (estimate):

What kind of injuries did you see in the First Aid Post:

A good website for images is the National Library of Australia's 'Trove' <http://trove.nla.gov.au/> picture as well as Google images.

Yesterday is history too!

You can help record history by making sure your Division keeps documents and photographs of all the year's events. These can be compiled into annual folders (hard copy and electronic). Badges, souvenirs, etc. can have real value in later years—especially on anniversary occasions!

The Division's Time Capsule

Something every division should have—a time capsule! A time capsule is a container that holds items that show people in the future what it was like to live in the year that the capsule was made.

A time capsule can be as simple as a large jar with messages and interesting items, buried in a shallow hole near the divisional hall or other meeting space.

All Cadets should work together on this important activity.

The capsule

You will need:

- a resealable container (airtight is best)
- a plastic bag
- a shovel
- a good place in which to bury the capsule.

The contents

Together, decide what should be included in your Division's time capsule. The items should relate to your Division, and may include:

- some carefully preserved photographs
- uniform items such as badges or epaulettes
- a list of all the members during the year
- a list of events attended during the year
- a list of the kind of first aid services delivered
- a booklet of stories about the Division
- the year's Divisional newsletters
- items created during Junior and Cadet badge work throughout the year
- letters to future members.



The letter

Make sure that your capsule includes a letter for those who open it on the big day. The letter should describe your Division, explain why you developed the time capsule and maybe suggest that those opening your capsule develop one of their own.

The 'reveal' date

Your Division can choose the 'reveal date'. That's the date you've decided the time capsule should be opened. It might be in ten, twenty or fifty years' time. The reveal date will be a great occasion and a happy reunion for many members and their families.

Check before you dig for underground utilities. Use the Dial Before You Dig Service: phone 1100 or go online at www.1100.com.au.

For extra security, parents might be able to help build a secure, sealed-up receptacle (e.g. concrete box or brickwork) to place your capsule items in. Inside the divisional hall or other space, a brass plate on the wall might indicate the exact location and intended reveal date. You will also need to mark the location of the time capsule with an object, i.e. a plaque.

A 900-year-old time capsule?

Discuss with your fellow Cadets, what the St John medieval knights might have placed in a time capsule. Jot your notes down here:

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St John historical collections

Throughout Australia there are several St John museums, display collections and archives of books and photographs. If you live in a capital city, organise your Cadet division to visit your State or Territory's St John office, museum or display collection—or create one at your own divisional meeting space, if it doesn't already have one.



THE ST JOHN INTERNATIONAL FAMILY

1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050
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The Order of Hospitallers of St John was first established in Jerusalem 900 years ago! Knights and members from all over Europe joined the Order which was known as the Catholic Hospitaller Order.

But trouble was on the horizon. In the sixteenth century the Catholic Hospitaller Order was shut down in England by the order of King Henry VIII (more about Henry later!).

As a result, St John did not exist in England for 300 years, but in the nineteenth century, a new English Order—known to us as the **Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem**—sprung up in England. It quickly spread throughout the countries belonging to the British Empire: Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Hong Kong, India, South Africa, Bermuda, Singapore ... and the list goes on.

What led to the return of St John to England in 1831? An attempt had been made to establish a new English **Langu** in the mid-nineteenth century. It included both Catholic and Anglican members. Unfortunately, at the time, the Catholic Sovereign Military Order in Rome didn't like the idea of people of Anglican faith joining, so the English formed their own Order!

Four good men

So, four Englishmen sowed the seeds to create the new English Order—the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

The four men were: Sir William Drogo Montagu, the Duke of Manchester; Sir Edmund Lechmere, Sir John Furley and Colonel Francis Duncan. Sir William Drogo Montagu became the Grand Prior of the new English Order. Montagu, Lechmere and Furley were also involved in what was to become the British Red Cross Society!

Your St John geography!

1. Make a label for each St John nation and place in a hat or box.
2. Gather around a map of the world in your training room.
3. Using a stop watch, time taking it in turns to pull out a label and place in its correct location it on the map. Who has the fastest time?

Langu is the French word for 'the tongue'. When living together in their fortresses, the knights organised themselves according to their Langues, that is, their places of origin.



Members of St John belong to a world-wide family all sharing the great mottoes of 'Pro Fide' and 'Pro Utilitate Hominum'.

St John countries

Take a look at the map. Which three St John countries are closest to Australia?

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Which countries make up the Commonwealth group of St John nations today?

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Try to identify which of the St John countries are wealthy and which are less wealthy. List them here.

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The rise of ambulance services

In 1870 there was a war between France and what was then known as the Kingdom of Prussia (a German kingdom) that resulted in many casualties. This forced people like John Furley to think more carefully about the treatment and transport of the injured. It was the dawning of a new era—ambulance services in fields of war and at home!

Then, in 1877 the new English Order formed the training foundation of St John (known as the St John Ambulance Association) set up to train members of the public in first aid skills.

40 COUNTRIES!

From 1880 to 1900, St John spread so quickly that most parts of the British Empire enjoyed a St John presence, delivering training, ambulance or first aid services—and there were no planes, mobile phones or the Internet back then. Today, our Order works in over 40 countries around the world!

A Royal Charter

In 1888, Queen Victoria granted the Order a Royal Charter in recognition of its excellent work around the world. It established the ruling Monarch as the Sovereign Head of The Order which applies to the present day. The new English Order had become a noble Order of Chivalry, with the Queen's beasts added to the emblem of the St John Cross.



A Royal Charter is a document drawn up by a King or Queen which formalises the establishment or recognition of significant (or important) organisations.

The Eye Hospital

The Eye Hospital which is officially known as the **St John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem**, is an excellent example of the co-operation from the St John international family.

When the Grand Priory of England was refounded in 1831, the Order was conscious of its foundation as the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, and its establishment of a hospital in the old city in the 11th Century (more about that later).

In the British Records of the Order in 1879, first mention is made of re-establishing the Order in Jerusalem. Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere was a figure of great importance in the Order, and particularly in the foundation of a hospital in Jerusalem. It wasn't until December 1882, that the first surgeon, Dr JC Waddell started his ophthalmic works for the Order at a temporary hospice in Jerusalem—a dream come true for Sir Edmund Lechmere.

Today the work of the Order in Jerusalem still goes on. The Grand Council oversees the ongoing services provided by the current St John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem and its outreach services in Palestine.

Supporting the Eye Hospital

The Australian Priory has long been a supporter of the ophthalmic program—it even has ophthalmic services in Ocussei, East Timor, and country New South Wales. Each State and Territory organises fundraising events to raise awareness of the work done at the Eye Hospital and funds to support the Eye Hospital.



The Eye Hospital in Jerusalem.

Assistance from St John Ambulance Australia

St John in Australia assists St John Associations by helping them with first aid training and first aid resources. Name the countries that Australia helps.

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The Most Venerable Order

The Grand Council was introduced in 1999 as the Sovereign Head's (Queen Elizabeth II) supreme governing body of the **Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem** throughout the world.

All Priory Priors or Chancellors (the heads of St John from different countries) and other Great Officers meet with the Grand Prior. They ensure that the mottoes and goals of the Order are upheld throughout the international St John family .

The Grand Council provides medical services to St John associations whose services are less developed. For example, Priors, Commandaries and Associations across the world support the St John Eye Hospital in Jerusalem and Palestine. The Grand Council also supports Associations in several third world nations including Uganda and Zimbabwe in Africa, and Sri Lanka.



The Grand Council of 2012, in Sydney, Australia.

A 900-YEAR-OLD HISTORY

The English Order

1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050
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< a period of nothingness >

Even from early times, the English section of the Order (known as the English *Langua*) sent their own Knights and members to assist in the hospices of Jerusalem, the Holy Land, Rhodes and Malta. They formed part of an international effort by members of St John throughout Europe and the Mediterranean to protect pilgrims visiting the Holy Land (where The Bible says Jesus lived) and to preserve the holy places there: Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth.

As you know, St John in England was banned for around 300 years. This is because in 1540 King Henry VIII was in dispute with the Pope in Rome who would not allow King Henry to divorce his wife. So Henry banned the Catholic Church in England altogether and took over all of its property, including St John property! This enabled King Henry to establish the Church of England, now known as the Anglican Church.

The strong and successful St John Catholic Hospitaller Order in England was no longer allowed to continue.

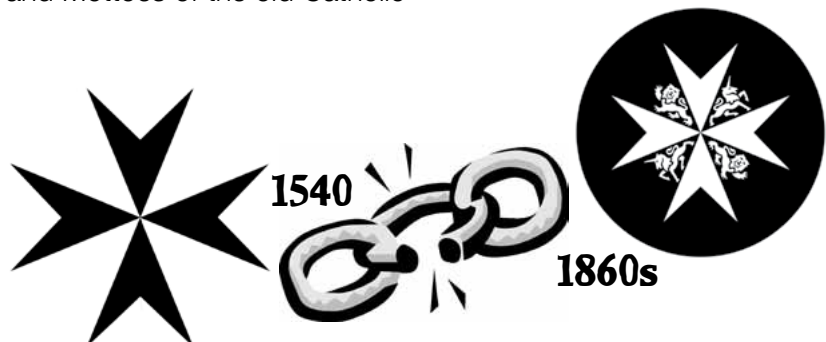
Henry actually admired the Catholic Hospitaller Order which would most likely have continued in England to the present day if he didn't 'fall out' with the Pope. Just think! That means we would belong to the Catholic Hospitaller Order of St John.

It was good news when the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem started up again in the 1860s. This is referred to as the 'revival' of St John in England. The new Order adopted the Cross and Mottoes of the old Catholic Hospitaller Order.

The Catholic Hospitaller Order including the English *Langua*, ceases, and later becomes The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

A pilgrim is a person who journeys to a sacred place.

Queen Mary (who was of Catholic faith) allowed the Hospitaller Order to return to England but that was only for a few years. Queen Elizabeth I (who was not of Catholic faith) enforced suppression once more. As far as St John was concerned, practically nothing was happening in England in the long period up to AD1860s—a period of nothingness!



Clerkenwell in London—A chequered history

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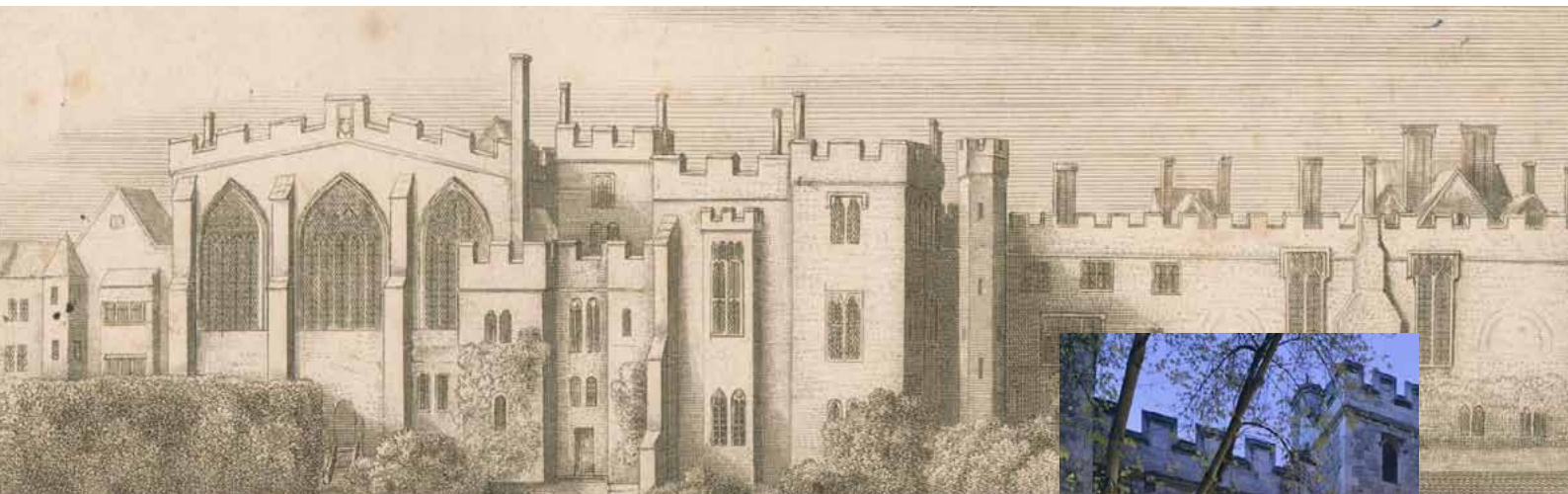
< The Clerkenwell story >

and here too!

Way back in the mid-twelfth century, the Catholic Hospitaller Order was given two and a half hectares of land. The English Priory was established here, including a church, hospital, library and an arched gate—Clerkenwell.

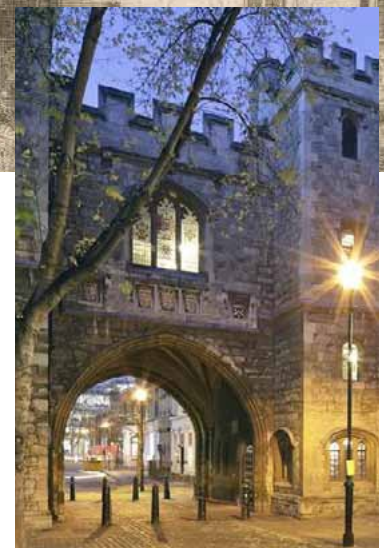
Some 130 years later, the Prior was a man named Sir Robert Hales. He was also England's Treasurer and oversaw the collection of the new, and very unpopular, 'poll tax'. The lower class people were fed up with low wages and their lifestyle of serfdom (or slavery). This class struggle led to the 'Peasants' Revolt' of 1381 when peasants stormed Clerkenwell and burned down the church, hospital and library which had been built there. The arched St John's Gate survived and still stands there today. Over the next century, the Catholic Hospitaller Order rebuilt the Clerkenwell headquarters on the same site.

Clerkenwell continued as the Priory Headquarters for the Catholic Hospitaller Order in England up to 1540 when all Catholic properties were taken over by the English Crown—the period of nothingness!



The buildings of the Grand Priory of England of the Order of St John in Clerkenwell: the rear view as seen by the artist Wenceslaus Hollar in the mid-1600s, a century after Henry VIII had suppressed the Order in England.

When the new Order was established in England some three hundred years later Sir Edmund Lechmere (a visionary foundation member) purchased St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and transferred ownership to the new Order. We are all attached to this new Order and know it as the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem!



St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, where the Order of St John Museum is housed.

Today, the Clekenwell property includes the Gate, the Chapter Room, the Museum, adjoining administrative buildings and courtyards. The Abbey Cloister and Priory Church below which is the original (underground) Crypt Chapel which is around 1000 years old!



The Abbey Cloister.



Inside the Priory Church, Clerkenwell.



The Crypt Chapel which is underground.

Today, the St John's Gate at Clerkenwell has a steady stream of visitors including members of the world-wide St John family. There is a great museum within St John's Gate which features priceless St John memorabilia from across the centuries.

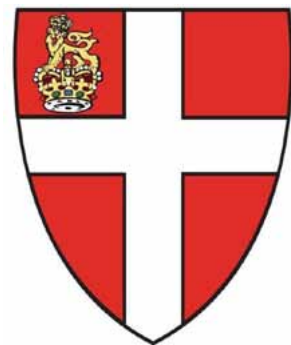


St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, Headquarters of The Order.

Our links to the Royals

Following the establishment of the new Order in England and impressed by its charitable work, Queen Victoria took a special interest in St John and decided to grant a special Royal Charter of Incorporation in 1877. This established the Monarch (the Queen) as the Sovereign Head of the Order.

The international logo of St John includes the Royal Beasts—the lions and the unicorns—which were added to the Cross of Malta indicating royal patronage (or royal support) for the new British Order, The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem!



The Old Catholic Hospitaller Order

1050	1100	1150	1200	1250	1300	1350	1400	1450	1500	1550	1600	1650	1700	1750	1800	1850	1900	1950	2000	2050
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< In the Holy Land, Rhodes and Malta >

Now we turn to the Old Catholic Hospitaller Order which has a colourful and dramatic history over the period AD 1099 through to AD 1798. The Catholic Order had many ups and downs during this time, too many to cover in this workbook.

AD means Anno Domini and is a medieval Latin phrase which roughly refers to those dates that fall within the Christian era, or after the birth of Christ (Jesus) in the Christian faith.

Let's start at the very beginning in Jerusalem.

Monks from what was known as the Benedictine Order had started a hospital in Jerusalem in c. 1080. There they cared for the sick and injured no matter their country of origin, their class, whether they were rich or poor, or their religious beliefs. A monk named Gerard became the Warden (or person in charge) and prepared the monks to be ready for the influx of sick and injured pilgrims by the time of the First Crusade (AD 1095–1099).

The Crusader Pilgrims had travelled from many parts of Europe to participate in the Holy War to regain Jerusalem and the Holy Places of Palestine from its Islamic rulers. Jerusalem was reclaimed by the Christian forces in AD 1099. The good works of serving the sick and injured, for which the Knights became famous, date back to these times.

Gerard founded the Order of St John or Knights Hospitallers which was formally recognised by Rome in AD 1113. The Pope appointed him in charge of all of the Order's hospices including those in Europe. Gerard died soon after and was given the title of 'Blessed Gerard' for his saintly life and untiring care of the sick and injured.

After Gerard died, Raymond du Puy was elected by the Hospitallers as their Grand Master. Because the Order was under constant threat of enemy invasion, he allowed the knights to develop a military role as well as their hospitaller role. Now the Order could protect itself while getting on with its life-saving humanitarian work!



The Blessed Gerard. Legend has it that during the First Crusade (1095–1099) Gerard, who had been taken prisoner, deceived his captors by throwing bread buns (rather than stones) at his fellow Christians.

The 'Crusades' refers to the religious or 'holy wars' fought between Christian and Islamic forces over the ownership of Jerusalem and the holy places. There was a series of nine crusades from 1095–1291.

The Knights

In the Hospitallers' Monastery, the Knights and Chaplains wore a black robe with the eight-pointed white cross on the left breast. When admitting new members into the Order (both brothers and nuns), the Grand Master would remind the Knights of the three key symbols of the Cross of their Order:

1. four arms of the Cross represented the virtues of Prudence, Justice, Temperance and Fortitude
2. the points represent the eight beatitudes which spring from those virtues, and
3. the Cross's whiteness is the symbol of purity of living.

The military Knights carried a banner bearing a plain white cross on a red background. Over their armour they wore a red vest with a plain white cross on the front—a welcome sight to pilgrims and a threatening scene for the enemy.

A separate Catholic Order of fighting knights, The Knights Templar, was introduced in AD 1120. Quite separate from the Hospitaller Order, they worked as soldiers in the Mediterranean for almost two hundred years. The Pope shut down their Order in 1312, giving all of its properties to the Hospitaller Order.

What the Knights looked like

In the space provided, sketch what you think the Chaplains and Knights from the Monastery and the Knights from the Military wore.

*A Monastic Chaplain
✓ and Knight*

*A Military Knight
✓*

The Knights expanded throughout the Kingdom of Jerusalem. Well-supported with money and new members from all over Europe, they were able to establish fortresses in many parts of the kingdom all containing a monastery and hospital. However, threats from the enemy continued. Jerusalem was attacked in some large battles and eventually the Islamic forces won a large battle in 1187.

Forced out of Jerusalem, the Knights moved to Acre (a coastal town about 120 kilometres north of Jerusalem) where they built a very large hospital. But Acre too was lost to the Islamic forces in AD 1291 despite the courageous resistance from the outnumbered Knights. That marked the end of the Kingdom of Jerusalem which had been held by the Christian forces for almost two centuries.

As well as using their own physicians, the knights also employed Muslim and Jewish physicians. They wanted the very best practitioners in the world!



Crusaders' Courtyard in Acre.

St John Fortresses

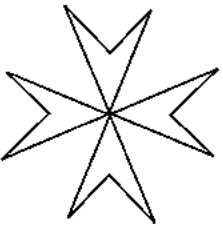
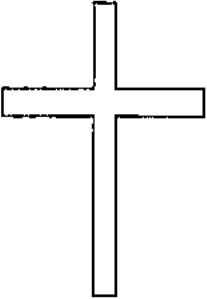
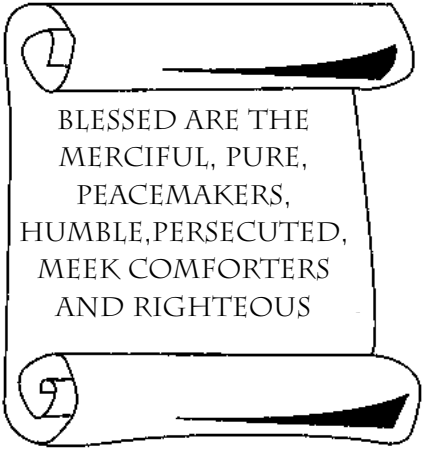
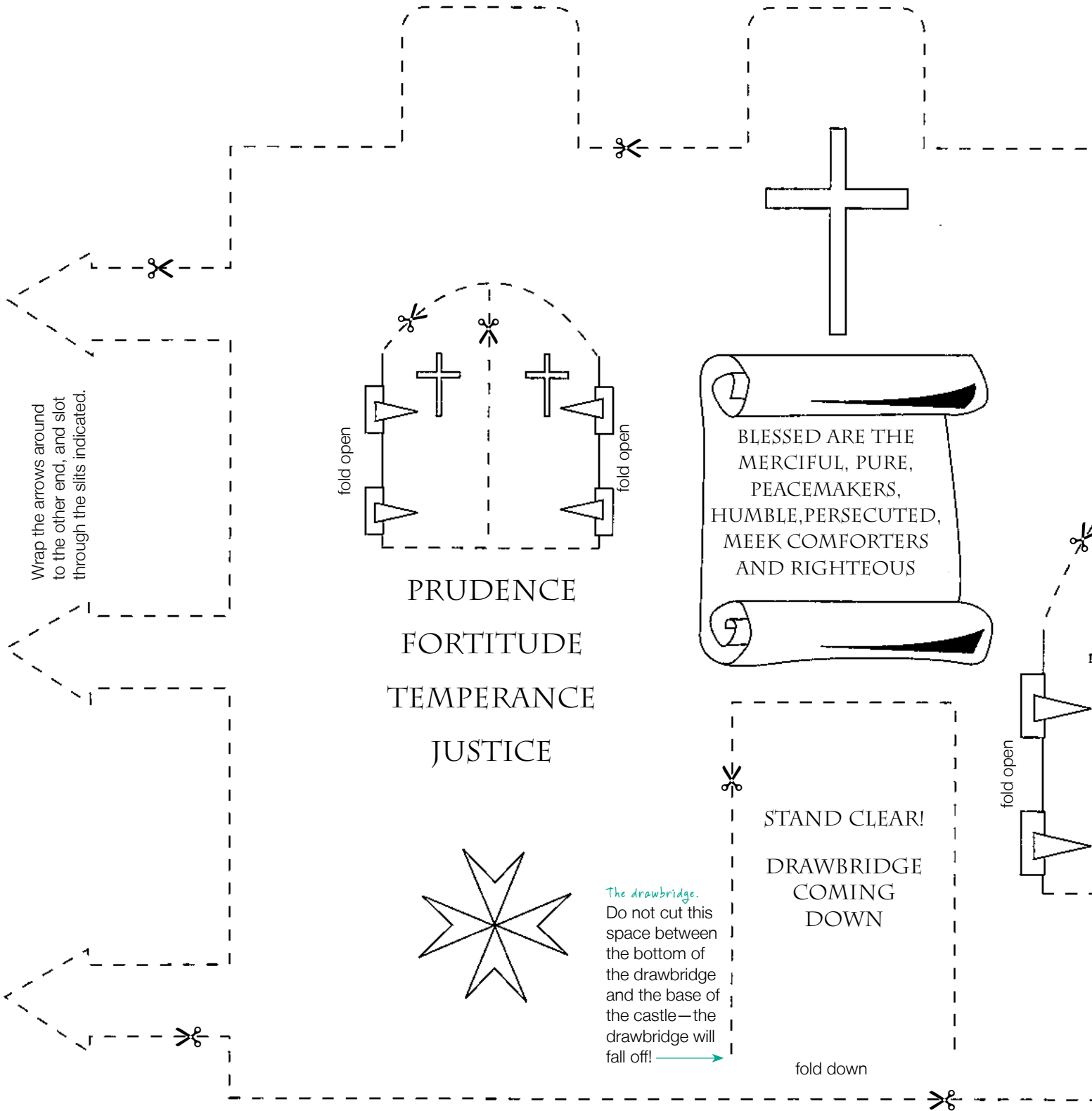
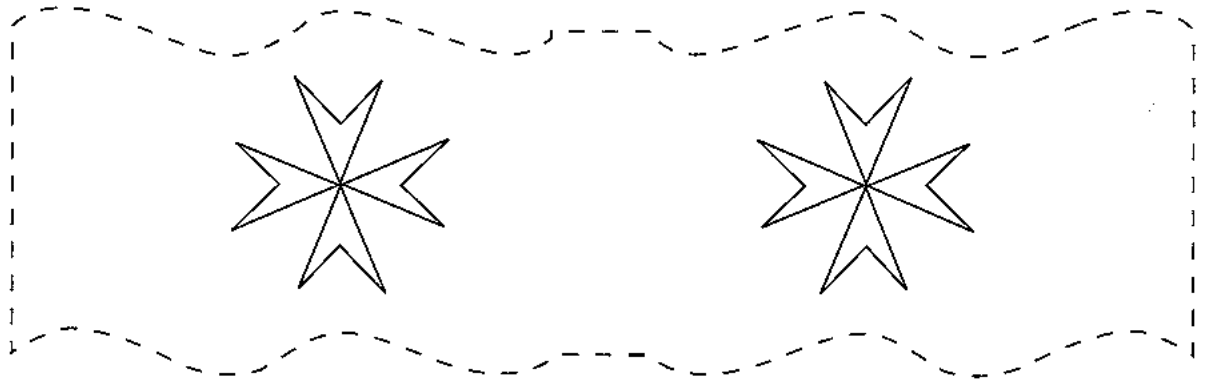
A famous fortress castle was the Hospitaller's Krak Des Chevaliers situated in Syria in the Middle East. It probably housed 2000 soldiers and around 60 Knights. It is one of the grandest castles of them all.



After 130 years the Hospitallers lost their castle which was taken over by the Egyptian Mamluk Sultan ... but that wasn't the end of the Hospitaller Knights of St John!

Having lost Krak Des Chevaliers in Syria, the Knights settled on Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea about 400 kilometres north west of Acre; they remained there for only 19 years.

The flag. Trace the flag, colour it in, and cut it out. Weave the pole (a drinking straw, for example) through the five slots (marked for the flag), and stick your flag to the pole.



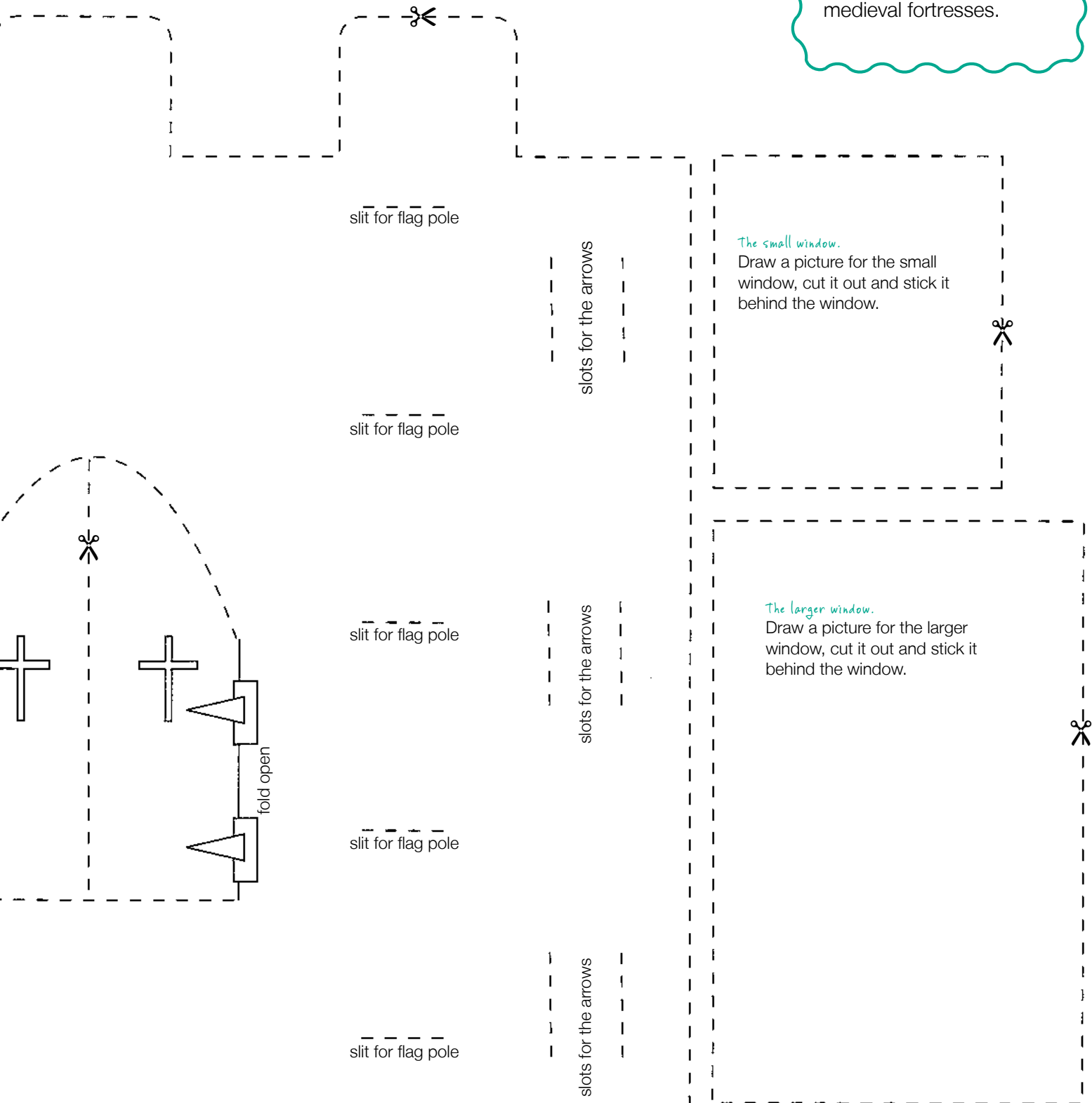
Fortress construction

Make your own fort by:

1. photocopying or tracing the outline of this castle template.
2. Then, cut around the dotted lines, make slits as indicated, and fold up or down as indicated.
3. Decorate as you like: colour in, use different materials (fabric, matches, etc) to stick on your template.
4. Fold, wrap and insert to complete your castle.

Fortress construction

Don't need a template?! Build your own fortress using any materials you wish: icecream sticks, cardboard, wood, etc. You might like to use the Krak Des Chevaliers as inspiration, or get online and research other medieval fortresses.



The remains of great St John establishments can be visited today, on the three islands of Rhodes, Malta and Cyprus. Fortresses, hospitals and monasteries were strongly built to resist enemy attack and to last many centuries.



The Grand Master's Palace on the island of Rhodes.

The Knights then moved to Rhodes, an island about 500 kilometres further west in the Mediterranean Sea, where they were for 217 years.

Following Rhodes, the Knights settled on Malta, another island, a further 1400 kilometres west in the Mediterranean Sea. They were on Malta for almost 268 years.

On Rhodes, the Hospitaller Knights were under heavy attack on two occasions and finally surrendered in 1523. Their victor, Suleiman I, the Ottoman Sultan (or King), admiring the fighting skills of the Knights, allowed them to leave the island with honour.

St John had a number of Langues based in various parts of Europe: the Langues of Aragon, Auvergne, Castile, England, France, Provence, Germany and Italy. Each Langue had its own Auberge (accommodation hostel). The Auberges accommodated the Knights and were also centres for training the Langue's novices (recruits).

Ship living

There was a gap between the Knights' time on Rhodes and Malta, when the Hospitallers had no land base. So they lived on ships! Those ships needed to be strong and mighty to survive on the Mediterranean Sea.

The Knights' naval fleet was led by the ship the *Santa Anna* under the command of the English Grand Prior. She was the world's first armour-plated vessel. Her hull was entirely encased in lead. She had six decks with light artillery and cannons pointing out to sea. The *Santa Anna* flew the plain white cross on a red background, the military flag of the Order of St John Knights.

The Grand Masters approved piracy activities against enemy vessels on the Mediterranean. This lasted many years. It was a risky venture: winners won the possessions (booty) of the losers; losers were often forced to become slaves. The Knights' galleys were powered by the oars of slaves.



Pirates and slaves

Organise an open discussion or debate on the Knights' connection with piracy and slavery. Pirates and slavery were evils of the time but the Knights saw them as 'necessary evils'.

Talk about what pirates and slavers did?

Were their activities okay for the times or not?

By benefiting by piracy and slavery (thought to be necessary means of survival), were the Knights being true to their Mottoes?

Write your conclusions here.

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The Spanish Emperor, Charles V, granted the Knights the island of Malta in 1530. On Malta the Knights survived a long siege in 1565 facing an enemy of 30,000 troops and 180 ships. The then Grand Master, La Valette, was aged 71 years. He led a brave defence, even encouraging the wounded and ill to stand post on the fortress walls. Help eventually came from Spain and Sicily. It was not until 1798 that the Knights, under weak leadership, lost Malta to Napoleon Bonaparte, the French conqueror, during the period known as the Napoleonic Wars.

The Catholic Hospitaller Order (The Sovereign Military Order of St John of Jerusalem) was drastically weakened as members scattered into many parts of Europe. By 1834 they had regrouped, establishing their headquarters in Rome. The Sovereign Military Order of St John of Jerusalem is still in existence in a large number of countries throughout the world today. Its main activities are religious and charitable (hospital and medical/emergency assistance). They run a maternity hospital in Bethlehem, hospitals in France, Italy and Latin America, ambulances in several European countries, and clinics and orphanages around the world.

When Napoleon captured Malta from the Knights Hospitaller he took with him the silver dishes, used to serve meals to the patients, from the Grand Infirmary. He melted the silver dishes down to 3449 pounds of silver (that's 1,564 kilos, nearly the weight of the average car!). However he missed the silver gates in the Cathedral of St John. A Brother Knight had the foresight to paint them black!

Occupation

Produce a timeline to show the approximate number of years in which the following places were dominated by the presence of the Knights Hospitallers of St John:

Jerusalem 1099–1187

Acre 1187–1291

Cyprus 1291–1310

Rhodes 1310–1522

Malta 1530–1798

Soon after the siege of 1565 the Knights established a new city on the other side of the Grand Harbour, calling it Valetta (now the capital of Malta) in honour of their fearless and victorious leader, John de la Valette.

St John in the Mediterranean

Make some St John flags using sticky notes and tooth picks. Then, find an atlas or print an appropriate map from the Internet, and mark on that map the five places that the Knights occupied between 1099 and 1798.

Glimpses of Knights on Malta

The knights generally had one of four specific roles in the Order: they had military, medical, ceremonial or religious functions.

Label each of the following pictures with one of the four roles which best describes the function of the image.



Fort St Elmo at the entrance of the Grand Harbour was the first to be attacked during the Great Siege of 1565. The enemy took the fort and proceeded further into the Harbour where the Knights held on under the leadership of La Valette.

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The Knights were one of the first in Europe to establish an isolated hospital for infectious diseases. This is the Lazaretto Hospital on Manoel Island just outside the capital Valetta.

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At Fort St Michael on the Grand Harbour the three symbols of alertness can be seen: the ear and the eye, and in the middle an eagle holding a pebble. If the eagle fell asleep the pebble dropping to the ground would give the alert.

.....



The Grand Master was a powerful ruler and had the same princely status of a Cardinal. All Grand Masters had their own distinctive coat of arms. The Arms on the left belonged to Pietro Del Monte who was Grand Master from 1568–1572.

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The entrance and inner courtyard of the Grand Master's Palace in the capital Valetta was where the Grand Master would receive VIPs from all over Europe. The palace was heavily fortified and under constant guard.

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The Auberge of Bavaria (Germany) is a very large building in Valetta. Here the Knights were accommodated in their 'home language' group—each Langue had its own Auberge or convent. Novices were also trained here and meeting places were provided.

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Church ceilings featured beautiful paintings depicting biblical stories. This is how the Knights taught the brothers, novices and general parishioners about the bible. Even illiterate peasants could learn the stories in this way.

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The great ward of the Sacred Infirmary (Hospital) in Valetta. At the time of its construction the ward was considered to be the biggest room in the whole of Europe. Even the Grand Master fed and tended to the sick in the Sacred Infirmary.

A memorabilia-fest

Organise a divisional meeting when everyone brings along an item of St John memorabilia. Items could be badges, flags, books, ties, postage stamps, coins, scarves, souvenir pens, jewellery, etc. Write a label to go with your item.

Have a large table ready to display them all. Don't worry if the items are not all strictly authentic—that can become a topic of discussion.

Ask each person to speak about the piece of memorabilia they chose to display.

Let's celebrate!

Our brief visit of the history of St John is coming to an end. St John is very fortunate to have a long and rich history with heritage ties going right back to AD 1099. The great Mottoes of the Order and the four Virtues of its Cross remain an inspiration and motivation to St John members today. St John has a rich history on which we can base our service into the future.

What fascinated me!

With your fellow Cadets share what you found to be a particularly interesting story or feature within the long history of St John Ambulance Australia.

Try to develop a short discussion on each of the issues raised.

Valuable lessons?

Discuss whether or not we can learn from mistakes of the past.

Discuss whether or not history can valuably inform an organisation about its future.

As members of St John we have much to be proud of and thankful for, as well as much to celebrate. Your final challenge is to organise a celebration of St John history and heritage—our history passed down from member to member over many generations.

Time to show off!

Organise a showcase event within your Division. You might decide to:

- display the work completed during the course and invite parents and friends along
- organise a supper and perhaps a brief address by a member of the Order (you could make a cake in the shape of the St John Cross)
- have an Adult member versus Cadet member Trivia Challenge seeking answers to questions on the history St John
- stage a play to provide a dramatic presentation of aspects of the history of St John
- have a costume dress-up party to represent the various eras of the history of St John Ambulance.

The event might include the presentation of Knowledge of the Order proficiency certificates to all those successfully completing the course.

But wait! There's more ...

Now that you have completed your KOTO proficiency, you will have gathered that the history of St John is long, extensive and fascinating. In a short course, only a small amount of information can be given. There is so much more to learn about the history of St John!

Why not maintain a keen interest in the history of St John well after the course has finished? Remember, yesterday is history, so you may decide to keep a record of your time with St John.

You might even wish to join the St John Ambulance Historical Society of Australia. The Society runs a most interesting program of presentations at annual St John conferences. Subscribed members receive *St John History*, the annual journal, and regular editions of the Society's newsletter, *Pro Utilitate*.

The St John national website (www.stjohn.org.au) has a History section, which gives details about becoming a member, including all the editions of St John History.



The Mark Compton KOTO Prize

Each year, Cadets throughout Australia may submit a project to an assessment panel. The Cadet or group of Cadets with the best entry earns the annual Mark Compton Knowledge of the Order Prize for their state or territory. The Prize includes a framed certificate and book voucher.

When you have finished this KOTO proficiency workbook, discuss your work with your Leader. Your leader may recommend that you enter one of your projects, or you may have time to plan and complete a small project which may be suitable for the Mark Compton KOTO Prize.

Eligibility: You're eligible if you completed the Cadet proficiency Knowledge of the Order in the 24 months before submission.

Your idea can come from any event or period in the history of St John. Your work may be submitted in any form and/or medium.

Here are some ideas you can think about for the KOTO Prize as you travel through this exciting history of St John.

Discuss possible projects with your Leader—higher quality work is expected of older cadets.

- Chose any event or period in the history of St John and present it in a written form, such as a comic, short story, play script, essay, drawings, photographs, etc.
- Make period costume(s) e.g. for a military or medical Knight of St John.
- Interview an older and/or previous member of your local division. How would you present this to your fellow Cadets?
- Create a diorama or model of any event or period in the history of St John.
- Create a display, movie, book poster illustrating any event or period in the history of St John.
- Produce trivia cards which could be used in a game played with other Cadets.
- Create a 'picture diary' and collect pictures from over the years featuring your local Cadet Division.
- Prepare a presentation on any event or period in the history of St John.
- Make a short film of any event or period in St John history.



Professor Mark Compton AM KStJ enrolled as a Cadet in Sydney in 1974 aged 13. He went on to become a Divisional Superintendent, State Officer and State Superintendent, NSW Board Chairperson and National Receiver-General. On 24 June 2013 he became the Chancellor. He is a Knight of the Order of St John and sponsors the annual Cadet KOTO Prize.

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