

LESSON PLAN

LEARNING TARGET: WALT or L.O. To find out about important figures in Victorian times and what they achieved. To find out about the life of Wellesley Bailey and the history of The Leprosy Mission.

LEARNING OUTCOMES: Answer questions about important figures in Victorian times. Produce a newspaper article about Wellesley Bailey.



GLOBAL DIMENSION CONCEPT/S INCLUDED: CONFLICT RESOLUTION / **SOCIAL JUSTICE** / VALUES & PERCEPTIONS / SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT / INTERDEPENDENCE / **HUMAN RIGHTS** / DIVERSITY / **GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP**

CURRICULUM

Victorian Britain

11 a) A study of the impact of significant individuals, events and changes in work and transport on the lives of men, women and children from different sections of society

RESOURCES

The supporting PowerPoint for this lesson can be downloaded from our website at www.worldleprosyweek.org under Free lessons Key Stage Two

KEY WORDS

Victorians
Outcasts
Monarch
Adjectives
Time connectives

LESSON ACTIVITIES

Teacher's Notes

Depending on the length of your lesson, there may not be time to complete both activities. To speed up Activity One you could use the timeline sheet (on HistoryKS2.ppt) and cut out the events and place them in chronological order.

Introduction

Share with the children that it is World Leprosy Week (26 – 30 January). This year The Leprosy Mission is focusing on a project in Chanchaga, a rural village in Nigeria. During this lesson we will be looking at the Victorians and in particular at Wellesley Bailey who founded The Leprosy Mission.

Overview of Victorian Britain

- Victorians lived during the reign of Queen Victoria.
- She was born in 1819 and became Queen in 1837 at the age of 18.
- She is the longest reigning monarch and reigned for 64 years from 1837 to 1901.
- She inherited an expanding empire and during her reign it continued to expand.
- The size of the empire during her reign led to the phrase 'sun never set on the British Empire'. Why? (At any time during 24 hours the sun was shining on at least one part of the empire.)

Wellesley Bailey

- One part of this empire was India and this is where The Leprosy Mission started.
- Wellesley Bailey was the founder of The Leprosy Mission.
- He was born in Ireland in 1846.
- In 1869 he first encountered people with leprosy (a background to leprosy is covered in the Assembly PowerPoint) living as outcasts in Ambala.
- Moved by pity, he was determined to do what he could for them. As a Christian he felt he had found his life's calling. *'I almost shuddered... yet at the same time (I was) fascinated, and I felt, if ever there was a Christ-like work in the world it was to go amongst these poor sufferers.'*
- In 1873 Wellesley spoke to a group of friends about leprosy with such passion that a public meeting was arranged.
- They hoped to raise £30 (roughly £1,350 today) a year for the work. In the end they managed to raise £600 (roughly £27,000 today).
- As the Mission grew, Wellesley travelled, recruiting new supporters



- and founding new leprosy programmes.
- The work grew so much that by 1886 he gave up his other work and worked for The Leprosy Mission full time.
 - He retired in 1917 and died 20 years later at the age of 71.
 - Today The Leprosy Mission works in 30 countries and raises millions of pounds to help people who suffer from leprosy.

Activity One

Write an account of how The Leprosy Mission started. Remind the children about key facts like time connectives (then, after that, finally) and ensuring it is in chronological order.



Activity Two

Imagine you are living in 1873 and you work for the Sunday Times newspaper. You attend the first meeting Wellesley Bailey held in 1873 and your editor has asked you to write a report on who he is and what he is talking about. Remember to use key chronological facts. What was the atmosphere like in the room? (Remember to use exciting adjectives.) How did Wellesley describe the people suffering from leprosy?

Plenary

Choose a child to 'hot seat' as Wellesley Bailey. Children question the volunteer to help gain a deeper understanding of him and his life during Victorian times. Below are some possible questions if the children run out:

- Did it take you long to travel to India?
- Why did you want to help people with leprosy?
- What was it like having leprosy in Victorian times?



EXTENSION WORK:

Look at transport during Victorian times. Why could Wellesley not fly to India? If you have been looking at famous people in Victorian times do you think his work was as important as Thomas Edison (invented the modern-day light bulb), Alexander Graham Bell (invented the telephone) and others like Lewis Carroll (author of *Alice in Wonderland*)? Research how the medicine used to treat people with leprosy has developed over the years. Compare this treatment with that available in Victorian times.

