

THE CHURCH  
SCHOOLS OF  
CAMBRIDGE

# Footprints *of* FAITH

Walk One:  
HUMAN RIGHTS

Victoria  
Goodman

*Walks for schools through culture, history and belief in Cambridge*

# Walk One: Human Rights

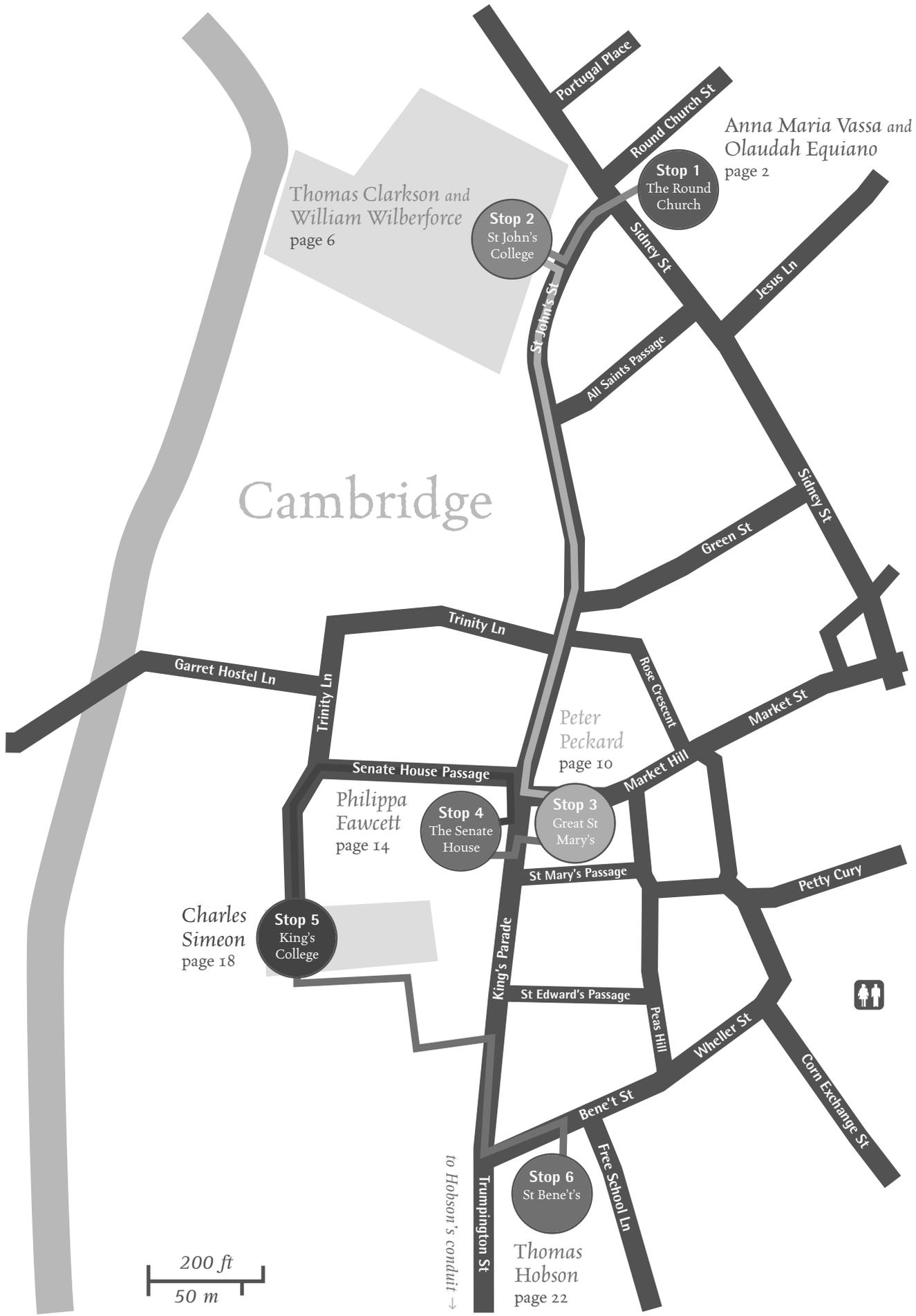
## AIMS:

- To show that Christians in Cambridge have made a huge contribution to human rights issues in local, national and international arenas.
- To show their perseverance in the face of adversity, and the length of time needed for their campaigns to succeed.
- To show the relevance of these past human rights campaigns to the world we live in today.

This **booklet**, which includes an itinerary with maps, photographs and directions, plus a story and activity for each stop.

You will also need the set of activity sheets that you have printed off for each child, as well as pencils, colours and clip boards.

There are six stopping places on the full walk. You will probably not be able to do them all in one day, and are encouraged to choose those which will suit your class best. Each stop is designed to look at the contribution made by an individual, or small group of people, to a particular human rights issue. The children will see something related to the individual, hear their story, and take part in an activity designed to deepen their understanding of the story/issue and/or relate it to our world today, with an emphasis on the importance of speaking out against injustice.



Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce  
page 6

Anna Maria Vassa and Olaudah Equiano  
page 2

Stop 2  
St John's College

Stop 1  
The Round Church

# Cambridge

Peter Peckard  
page 10

Philippa Fawcett  
page 14

Stop 4  
The Senate House

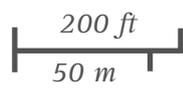
Stop 3  
Great St Mary's

Charles Simeon  
page 18

Stop 5  
King's College

Stop 6  
St Bene't's

Thomas Hobson  
page 22



to Hobson's conduit →

## Story One:

(5 minutes)

### Anna Maria Vassa (1793–1797) and her father Olaudah Equiano – also known as Gustavus Vassa (1745–1797)

- Gather in the 'round' of the Round Church
- Show the picture of Anna Maria's memorial – Resource Card A

*I wonder if any of you know where this is or what it is?*

*(Memorial stone at St Andrew's Church Chesterton)*

- Read the memorial (but not the poem) and look at the date

"Near this place lies interred Anna Maria Vassa, daughter of Gustavus Vassa, the African. She died July 21 1797 aged 4 years."

*I wonder how long ago that was?  
(over 200 years ago)*

This is a very grand memorial for a little girl who died when she was only four. But she wasn't an ordinary little girl – not many children in England at that time had a father who was from Africa. He even had two names. His African name was Olaudah Equiano, but sometimes he was called Gustavus Vassa, because that was his name when he was a slave. Anna Maria's father had an amazing and sometimes terrible life. This is what he looked like when he was grown up:

- Show the picture of Olaudah – Resource Card B

One day, when he was only 11, he was at home with his sister, and his parents were out working in the fields. A gang of kidnappers climbed over the garden wall and grabbed the two children. They tied them up and carried them off. Every day they travelled further and further from home. Every night Olaudah and his sister lay huddled together trying to sleep. One morning, his sister

was dragged out of his arms, and that is the last time Olaudah saw anyone from his family ever again.

*I wonder how Olaudah felt?*

Olaudah was sold as a slave to lots of different masters, and he was sent on a horrific voyage across the Atlantic Ocean on a slave ship.

- Show the map of Middle Passage – Resource Card C

In those days, lots of people in England thought it was all right to buy slaves in Africa, take them off in ships to America and the Caribbean, and force them to work growing things like sugar for people in England to eat and cotton to make clothes out of. Many English people became very wealthy because of the slave trade. They didn't care how the slaves were treated.

Some of Olaudah's masters were very cruel, but finally he was sold to the captain of a ship in the British navy, who treated him a bit better. Olaudah worked hard, learnt English, and started be rewarded with a bit of money. He saved up, and when he was 20 he managed to buy his freedom. He came to England because it wasn't safe to go back to Africa, and wrote a book about his time as a slave.

- Show copy of book – Artefact 1

This book was really important because it helped people in England to understand how bad slavery was, and why it should be stopped. Olaudah travelled round the country, talking to people about his book and selling them copies. He got married to a lady called Susannah, from Soham, just outside Ely, and had two daughters called Anna Maria and Joanna. At last he had a family

## essential information

### Directions:

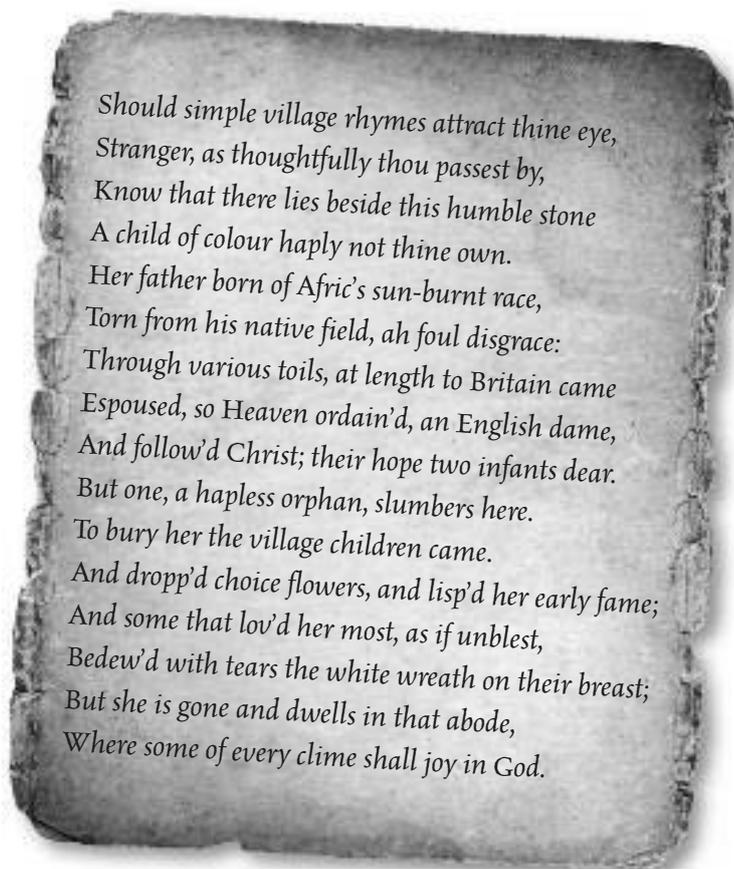
The walk starts at  
The Round Church,  
Bridge Street,  
Cambridge



### Summary:

- Show the picture of Anna Maria Vassa's memorial – *Resource Card A*
- Tell the story of Anna Maria and Gustavus Vassa on pages 2 to 3; *Resource Cards B and C; Artefacts 1 and 2* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 4 – re-enacting the voyage on the slave ship – *Resource Card D and Artefact 3* (10 minutes)
- Response – decorating the flower template with words and images – *activity sheet one* (10 minutes)

▼ The Poem on Anna Maria's memorial is believed to have been written by Martha Peckard.



again! Then some sad things happened. Susannah died, and the girls came to Chesterton to stay with their grandmother, whilst their father continued his important work. Olaudah died in London when Anna Maria was four and she died soon after, probably of the measles, which was a much more serious illness in those days. But even after she died Anna Maria helped to continue her father's work! There is a poem on her memorial stone about the children of Chesterton bringing white flowers to put on her grave. Every year, the children of St Andrew's Church still put a wreath of white flowers beside her memorial on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of her death (21 July).

- **Show the bunch of white flowers and ask for a volunteer to lay them beside the photo of the memorial – Artefact 2**

The people of Chesterton also remember her father, his struggle against slavery, and the people around the world who are slaves even today. Her short life is still having a big impact.



## Activity One:

(10 minutes)

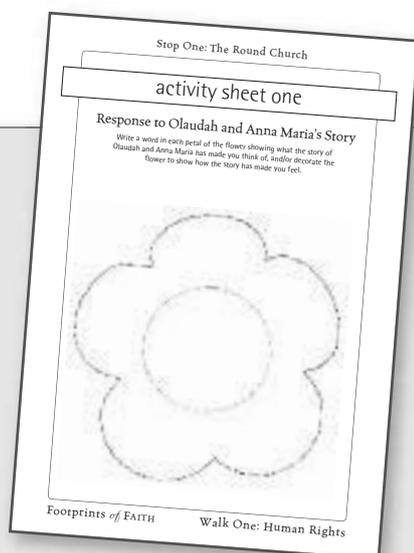
### Slave ship role-play

- Remind the children that Olaudah Equiano was taken on a slave ship across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Show the engraved plan of slave ship 'The Brookes' (Resource Card D), which was widely distributed in the late 1780's, and helped draw public attention to the terrible conditions on board the slave ships.
- Point out how tightly the slaves are crammed in.
- Explain that the slaves would have been chained up throughout the voyage. Show the children a heavy chain and let them feel the weight (Artefact 3).
- Invite the children sit/lie on the floor in rows, squashed together, as they would have been on a slave ship.
- Ask them to close their eyes and imagine what it was like, whilst you read excerpts from Equiano's description of the horrific conditions crossing the Middle Passage (they could pass the chain around as they listen):

*"The sight of the sea and the slave ship ... filled me with astonishment which was soon converted into terror when I was carried on board. ... When I looked around I saw a multitude of black people of every description all chained together; every one of their faces expressing horror and dejection. I no longer doubted my fate; and, quite overpowered with horror and anguish, I fell motionless on the deck and fainted. ... I was soon put down under the decks, and the stench that greeted my nostrils was worse than I had ever experienced in my life. ... I feared I should be put to death, for the white people looked and acted in such a savage manner. I saw one man flogged so unmercifully with a large rope that he died, and they tossed him over the side as they would have done an animal. ... The whole ship's cargo was confined together, and the stench became absolutely pestilential. The closeness of the place, the heat of the climate, added to the number of slaves in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us. This produced copious perspirations so that the air soon became unfit for breathing, from a variety of loathsome smells, and brought on a sickness among the slaves, of which many died. ...*

*The wretched situation was aggravated by the rubbing of the chains, which now became unbearable, and the toilet tubs, into which children fell and were almost suffocated. The shrieks of the women, the groans of the dying, made the whole a scene of horror almost unimaginable."*

- Ask the children to describe how the experience made them feel, and what it would have been like for the slaves.

*activity sheet one***Response to Olaudah and Anna Maria's Story**  
(10 minutes)

Ask the children to find the first activity sheet in their pack – with the flower template.

Invite them to write a word in each petal of the flower showing what the story of Olaudah and Anna Maria has made them think of, and/or decorate the flower to show how the story has made them feel.

## Story Two:

(15 minutes)

### Thomas Clarkson (1760–1846) and William Wilberforce (1759–1833)

- **Stand around the statue of Clarkson outside the chapel**

This is a story about two men who were students at St John's College a few years before Anna Maria Vassa was born. This is the kind of necktie that they wore in those days.

- **Hold up necktie – Artefact 4**

*I wonder if anyone would like to try this on?*

These two men didn't know each other when they were students, because one arrived just as the other was leaving. I don't think they would have been friends then, because they were very different, but they became great friends later.

Here is a statue of one of them – Thomas Clarkson.

- **Point out the statue of Clarkson**

*I wonder if anyone can spot what he is holding?*

*Yes, it is some chains – these were really important for what he did in his life.*

We are going to go into his college, and then we will hear more about him.

- **Go into the chapel to finish off the story; sit near the statue of William Wilberforce.**

- **Show the picture of Clarkson – Resource Card E**

Thomas Clarkson was a very serious young man. He worked hard, and was planning to become a priest. He spent a lot of time praying to God in this chapel. But just before he left university, he decided to enter a writing competition, and this changed everything. He had to write about whether it was right for people to be made slaves. Thomas didn't know anything about slavery, but

because he was so hard-working, he started doing some research. He went off to talk to some of the people who sailed on the slave ships. What they told him shocked him so much that he couldn't forget about it. He won the writing competition, then spent the rest of his life collecting evidence to show how terrible slavery was. He got on his horse and in seven years he rode 35,000 miles and spoke to 20,000 sailors. He wrote down a huge amount of facts and figures in his notebooks. Lots of people weren't happy about what he was doing because they knew that if slavery stopped they would lose money. Once when he was in Liverpool Thomas was attacked and nearly killed by a gang of hired assassins, but he didn't give up.

- **Hold up the chain – Artefact 5**

Thomas collected objects as well as information – like leg-shackles, manacles, branding irons and instruments to hold slaves jaws open so their teeth could be inspected. He travelled round the country making speeches, and showed these to the public, and even published anti-slavery booklets with illustrations of torture instruments. This made a huge impact. People all over the country set up anti-slavery societies. They were so angry that they stopped buying sugar that had been grown by slaves.

This might have been the first time people thought about fair trade!

*I wonder if any of you buy fair trade goods? What sorts of things can we buy?*

- **Turn to look at the statue of Wilberforce**

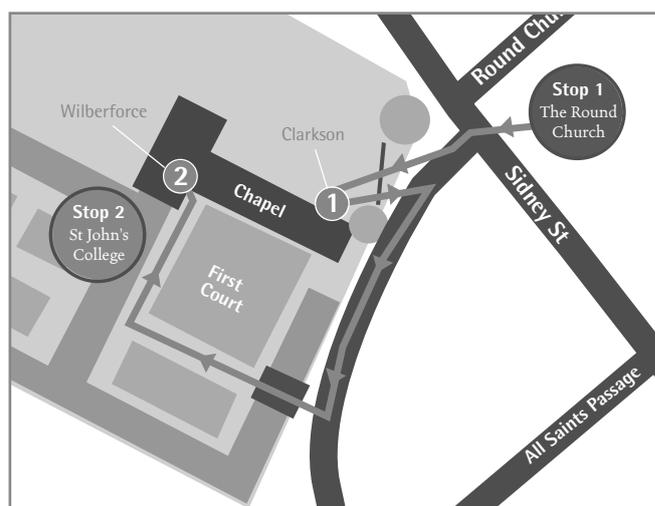
Even though lots of people were against slavery, it was the government who made the laws. This is where William Wilberforce came in.

## essential information

### Directions:

Leave the Round Church; bear left and cross the road at the crossing; turn right and walk along the pavement past the sweet shop; bear round the corner; cross the road to St John's College. Go through the big gates into the forecourt to find the statue of Thomas Clarkson ① on the corner of the outside façade of the chapel, nearest the gates.

(5 minutes)



### Summary:

- Stand by the statue of Thomas Clarkson ① – *holding a chain*
- Tell the first part of the story of Thomas Clarkson on pages 6 to 7 – *Artefact 4, Artefact 5* (2 minutes)
- Go into the College through the main gate; inform the porters of your arranged visit; go across the court to the chapel
- Go into the chapel ② and sit at the side of the ante-chapel, near the statue of William Wilberforce. (5 minutes)
- Tell the second part of the story of Thomas Clarkson – *Resource Card E, Artefact 5* (3 minutes)
- Turn to look at the statue of William Wilberforce
- Tell the story of William Wilberforce on page 8 – *Resource Card F, Artefact 5* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 9 (in ante-chapel) – designing a logo for an anti-slavery campaign – *Resource Card G, activity sheet two* (15 minutes)

- **Point out the statue of Wilberforce; you could also show the picture of Wilberforce – Resource Card F**

*I wonder what sort of person he looks like?*

He had been a student here at St John's, but he wasn't as hard-working as Thomas Clarkson. William's family were very rich, and he wouldn't ever need to get a job, so he had a great time partying. Then he decided to become a Member of Parliament because his friend, William Pitt, became Prime Minister. He still kept on partying, but he gradually got to know God and feel close to him. One day, Wilberforce had such a deep spiritual experience of Jesus that he became an evangelical Christian.

*I wonder if anyone knows what this means?*

*It is someone who feels they can't just believe, but they have to speak out and tell everyone about God's love.*

William wondered what God wanted him to do. Should he stop being an MP and do something more useful? He got to know other evangelical Christians, including Thomas Clarkson. They

persuaded William to carry on as an MP and speak out in Parliament against slavery. He started making speeches, suggesting new laws banning slavery, and getting MP's to vote. In his speeches he used all the information that Thomas Clarkson had gathered, and even took some of the chains and manacles in to show the other MP's in London.

- **Show the chain again – Artefact 5**

It took a long time – more than 20 years – but finally, the slave trade was abolished. This meant that people couldn't be bought and sold as slaves any more. But it didn't help the people who were already slaves. William kept on campaigning until he became so unwell he had to retire. One day, over 40 years after the campaign had started, William was lying very ill in bed. A messenger hurried to his house. They brought the news up to William – Parliament had finally abolished slavery. William died three days later, knowing he had succeeded.

# Activity Two:

(15 minutes)

## Design an Anti-slavery logo

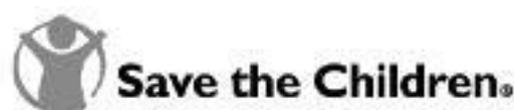
When people like Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce were campaigning against slavery they realised that people needed to see things as well as just hear about them. They showed the chains and torture instruments, and used drawings of them in their pamphlets and posters.

There are still slaves in the world today. People are captured and made to do jobs they don't want to do, and not allowed any freedom or given any pay. Even in our country, some people are forced to work in

the fields picking fruit and vegetables for us to eat. They live in bad conditions and earn very little money.

Your task is to draw a symbol or a logo for an anti-slavery movement to use to get people to take notice of how badly the slaves are being treated, and help stop slavery. You have got a sheet of paper with an oval shape on it for you to draw your logo in.

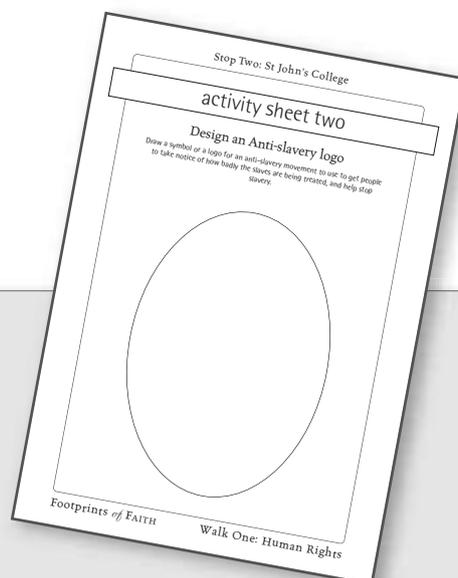
Here are some examples of logos:



Amnesty International

### activity sheet two

Draw a symbol or a logo for an anti-slavery movement to use to get people to take notice of how badly the slaves are being treated, and help stop slavery. See Resource Card G for examples.



## Story Three:

(5 minutes)

### Peter Peckard (1718–1797)

- **Stand around the pulpit in Great St Mary's**

This is the story of a man called Peter Peckard – this is what he looked like.

- **Show the picture of Peckard – Resource Card H**

He was born nearly 300 years ago. He was a priest and a preacher, and would have worn a clerical stole like this (Artefact 6).

*Would anyone like to model it for us?*

He was a very important man, because he was master of Magdalene College and Vice-chancellor of Cambridge University. One of his jobs as Vice-chancellor was to preach sermons here in this church. Imagine that there was a huge three-decker pulpit right in the middle here. He would stand, towering over everyone, with university students, lecturers and important visitors below him in the congregation. He could talk to them about anything he liked!

*I wonder what important issues he might have chosen to talk about?*

*I wonder what you would talk about if you could come up here?*

Well, Peter Peckard heard a story that shocked him so much that he preached sermons about it. It was the story about what happened on a slave ship called The Zong when it was crossing the Atlantic Ocean. There was a lot of disease, and many slaves were dying. The captain of the ship knew that dead slaves were worth nothing. So, he took 133 sick slaves, still in chains, and threw them into the sea.

*I wonder what would happen to the slaves?  
Yes, they would drown.*

The Captain said he had to do that because the ship was running out of water, but that was a lie. He just wanted to claim some money from the insurance company.

*Do you think he should have been able to get money from the insurance company for killing slaves?*

Olaudah Equiano was one of the first people to hear this terrible story, and he spread the news. Peter Peckard was so upset that slaves could be treated this way that he started preaching about it right here in this church. He said people should not be treated as a piece of property. He was one of the earliest campaigners against slavery, and he also started writing pamphlets and books about it. But he didn't just talk and write – he actually did things. He helped Olaudah Equiano to travel around England and sell his book. Peter was the person who set the title in the writing competition that Thomas Clarkson entered, and helped to change Clarkson's life. Thomas Clarkson came here to this church to listen to Peter Peckard preaching. Peter helped to inspire many people. One of the works he published was called "Am I not a man and a brother?" He said that we are all brothers in Christ, so how can we make our fellow human beings our slaves? Another of the anti-slave campaigners was Josiah Wedgewood, who owned a pottery business.

*I wonder if any of you have any Wedgewood china at home?*

Josiah was very rich, and he paid one of his workers to design a logo against slavery, using Peckard's title.

- **Here is a picture of the logo designed for Josiah Wedgewood. It has a picture of an**

## essential information

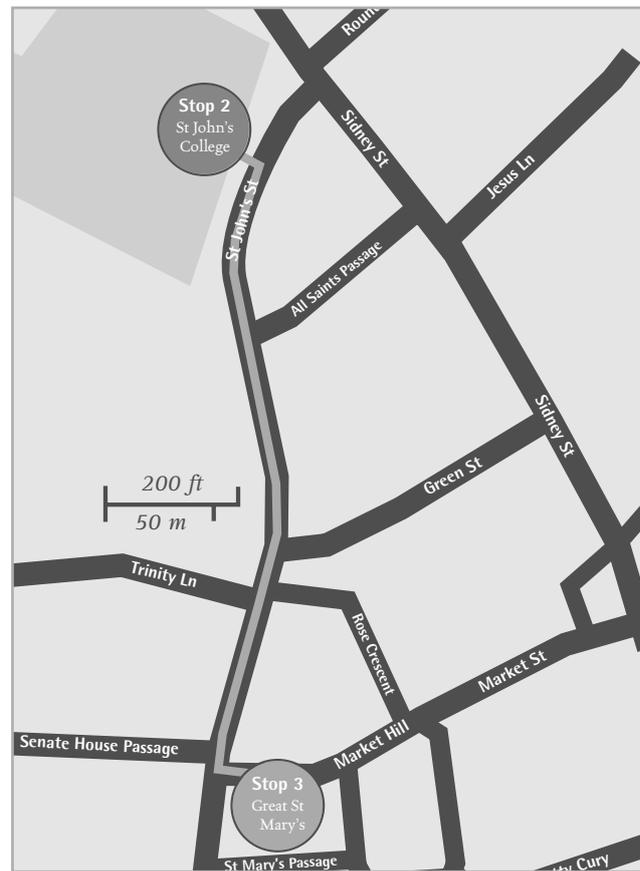
### Directions:

Leave St John's College through the main gate; turn right and proceed down Trinity Street to Great St Mary's Church; enter the church through the main west door if it is open, or the side door on south side. Go to the visitors' desk at the rear of the church and let them know that you have arrived.

(8 minutes)

### Summary:

- Go down the nave to the pulpit
- Tell the story of Peter Peckard on pages 10 to 11 – *Resource Cards H and I, Artefacts 6, 7a, 7b, and 8* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 12 (in nave/pews) – prepare a sermon to preach against slavery – *activity sheet three, set of sermon cards* (20 minutes)



### African slave kneeling in chains. The words are round the edge. (Resource Card I)

This logo was stamped on letters and leaflets, but also used on badges, brooches, and even on plates and teapots. Lots of people couldn't vote, especially women, so they didn't have any say in how the country was run. But they could still show they were against slavery and spread the word by using and wearing these things.

- **I am going to pass round two replicas of a Wedgewood brooch for you to look at.**  
(Artefacts 7a and 7b)

Peter Peckard had a wife called Martha. Martha supported the campaign against slavery, and she would have worn a brooch like this. She was also the person who paid for Anna Maria Vassa's memorial, and probably wrote a poem about her. Peter made speeches in the pulpit, and Martha must have talked about slavery to her guests whilst pouring tea from an anti-slavery tea set – anyone for tea?

- **Show Artefact 8 – teapot with an anti-slavery logo**

# Activity Three:

(20 minutes)

## Anti-slavery Sermon

Slavery isn't just something that happened in the past. It happens in the world today, and children are often the victims. Child slaves are forced to make some of the clothes we can buy in our country, and even the footballs for children to play with in the playground.

*I wonder what ideas you would use to argue against slavery?*

Get into your groups of five. I am going to give you a card with part of one of Peter Peckard's sermons on it. (Cards for Activity 3) You are going to have a couple of minutes to work out a few words that you could say to speak out against slavery. Choose one of your group to come up into the pulpit and preach. You can use your worksheet to write down what you are going to say.



*Card 1:*

*Slavery is a vile traffick. It is radically, absolutely and essentially evil; loaded with all possible malignity and totally destitute of any real good.*

*Card 2:*

*I firmly believe that so far our kind Creator has, by the very frame and constitution of our nature, shown to men what is Good.*

*Card 3:*

*Slaves are torn from their country and their friends by the violence of hard-hearted ruffians, then doomed to chains and excruciating misery.*

*Card 4:*

*Let us look with an eye of pity on those who are fast bound in misery and iron ... let us break their bonds assunder and cast away their cords from us.*

*Card 5:*

*To those who join the great work of Justice and Mercy, may heaven prosper and reward their labours.*

*Card 6:*

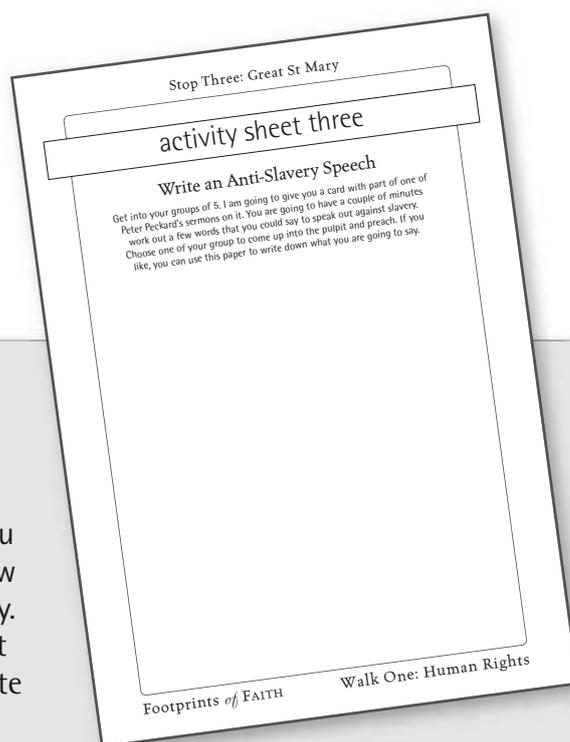
*Is allowing slavery our Gospel of Peace and Liberty? I pray that all the world agree with me in receiving with horror the very idea of slavery and inhumanity.*

*Card 7:*

*"It is God who hath made us, and not we ourselves: we are his people and the sheep of his pasture". Nor can we, without guilt, alienate this property from God, or transfer it from him to man.*

*activity sheet three*

Get into your groups. I am going to give you a card with part of one of Peter Peckard's sermons on it. You are going to have a couple of minutes work out a few words that you could say to speak out against slavery. Choose one of your group to come up into the pulpit and preach. If you like, you can use this paper to write down what you are going to say.



## Story Four:

(5 minutes)

### Philippa Fawcett (1868–1948)

- **Stand on the pavement beside the railings in front of the Senate House. Choose a place where you can see the notice boards for posting exam results, if they are out on display.**

This is Philippa Fawcett. She was born over 140 years ago, when Queen Victoria was on the throne.

- **Show the picture of Philippa Fawcett – Resource Card J**

Philippa really liked maths.

*I wonder how many of you like maths?*

Nowadays, when girls are good at maths they often go to university to study for a degree in maths. That was not an easy thing to do when Philippa was a teenager. When she was 19, Philippa came to Newnham College in Cambridge. Men had been students at Cambridge for nearly 700 years, but there had only been colleges for women for 17 years. Women were allowed to go to lectures, and had been allowed to sit exams for the last six years, but they weren't allowed to be awarded a degree and graduate.

When she was a student Philippa worked at her maths for six hours a day, and even went to extra physics lectures because they were interesting. In her spare time she played hockey and did debating. She seemed quite normal, even quiet and shy. But everyone knew she was brilliant at maths.

This is where the university exam results are put up.

- **Point out the notice boards or explain that they would be beside the steps**

Students come here to read the lists and find out how well they have done.

*I wonder what it feels like to come and read your results?*

When Philippa was in Cambridge there was a special tradition for maths students. The final year maths students all came to hear the maths results being read out loud inside the Senate House.

- **Point out the Senate House**

Not only were they read out loud in front of everyone, but they were read in order, and the person who got the top result had a special title called the Senior Wrangler. Lots of very famous people have been Senior Wrangler, and it was a great honour. It wasn't such an honour for the person who came bottom – as a joke, they were given a wooden spoon by their friends – it was dangled on strings off the balcony and presented to them during the graduation ceremony.

*Have you ever heard of anyone being given the wooden spoon because they came last?*

- **Ask for a candidate to be awarded the wooden spoon – Artefact 9**

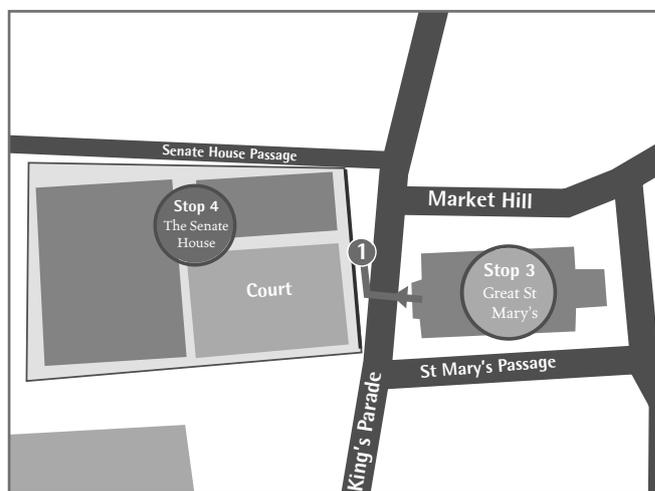
What about Philippa? She was really good at maths, but she had no chance of being Senior Wrangler, because she was a woman and women couldn't get a degree. HOWEVER, the women's results were read out in order after the men, and they said what position women would have come if they were allowed to be included in the list. So far, the highest maths result had been between the seventh and eighth men. The university officials didn't know what to do about Philippa, because she scored 13% more than the highest

## essential information

### Directions:

Leave Great St Mary's and cross the road to the Senate House ❶.

(2 minutes)



### Summary:

- Stand on the pavement and look through the railings at the Senate House ❶
- Tell the story of Philippa Fawcett on pages 14 to 15 – *Resource Card J, Artefacts 9 and 10* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 16 (return to Great St Mary's for this) – designing banner with slogan to campaign for education for all, followed by optional 'demo' in Senate House Passage (between the Senate House and Gonville and Caius College) on page 17 – *activity sheet four, A4 card, sellotape, plant sticks* (15–20 minutes)

man that year.

- **Unroll the scroll and pretend to read it – Artefact 10**

When they came to her name, they couldn't say she was the Senior Wrangler so they announced that she came "placed above the Senior Wrangler".

It was amazing! Philippa walked out of the Senate House with the Principal of Newnham College, and the cheers were deafening! When they got back to Newnham, the other students picked her up and carried her inside. They decorated the whole college with flags. They had a big dinner in the evening, with lots of speeches, and lit a bonfire on the hockey pitch afterwards and carried her round it – three times.

*I wonder how Philippa felt about all this?*

Philippa's interest in education didn't stop. She was a lecturer at Cambridge for 10 years, and she really inspired women to continue their education and campaign for the right to vote in elections. After that she went to South Africa to set up schools in war-torn areas, and when she came back to England she organised schools and

education in London. She felt it was really important that all children should be educated – boys or girls, rich or poor, black or white.

She died in 1948 when she was 80, a month after hearing that women were allowed to get degrees at Cambridge.

## Activity Four:

(15 minutes)

# Education Slogans

You are really lucky to be able to go to school!

There are still places in the world where children can't go to school and learn.

Many children would like to go to school so they can be educated, and get a better job, and not be so poor.

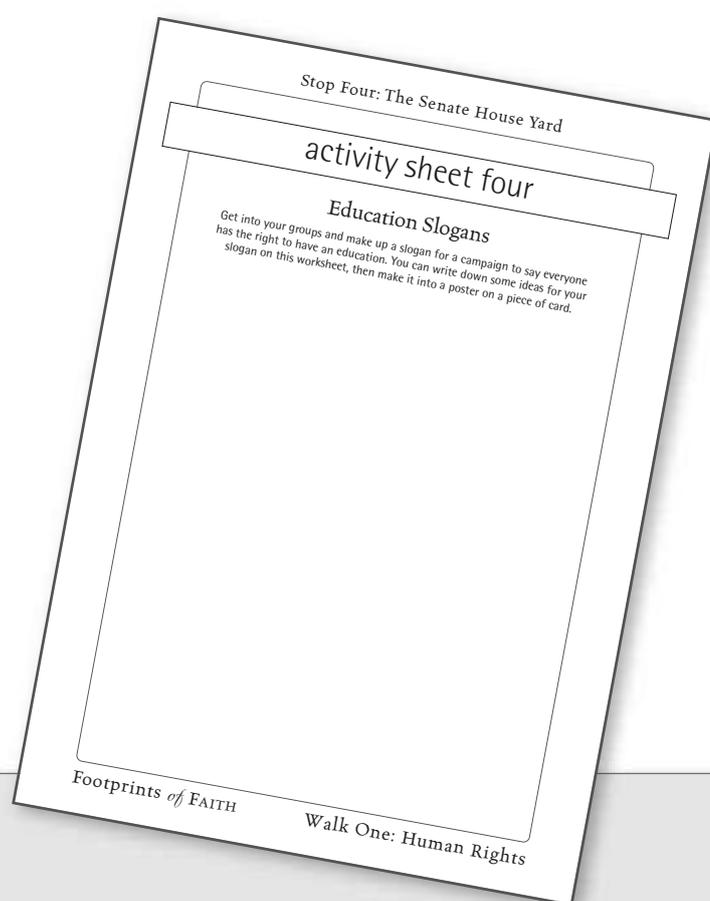
Your task is to get into your groups and make up a slogan for a campaign to say everyone has the right to have an education.

*What sort of things might you say?*

You can write down some ideas for your slogan on the worksheet, then make it into a poster on a piece of card.

### Equipment

- worksheet to brainstorm slogans;
- pens and pencils;
- A4 card



## activity sheet four

### Make a placard

**Optional response activity to Philippa Fawcett's story**  
(5 minutes)

Now you are going to make your poster into a placard, and we are going to go on a short demonstration march, shouting one of the slogans.

Stage a 'demo' along Senate House Passage.

### To make a placard

- plant sticks
- sellotape

Stop chanting the slogan and take the placards down as you round the corner towards King's College – they like the children to arrive quietly and calmly as it is a place of worship.

## Story Five:

(5 minutes)

### Charles Simeon (1759–1836)

- **Sit on the floor at the West End of King's Chapel –turn right as you come in; look at Simeon's initials in the floor marking his grave as you walk past them**

This is the story of a man called Charles Simeon.

- **Show the picture of Charles Simeon – Resource Card K**

When he came to King's College as a student, he had never really thought about his faith and being a Christian. But he came so close to God when he was here in this chapel that it changed his life. He got a job at Holy Trinity church, just up the street, opposite WH Smith. He still lived in college, and his rooms were in the building next to the chapel. You will see his window when we go back outside. Just above there is a staircase to the roof. Charles used to go up onto the roof at four o'clock every morning to pray. And he had a lot to pray about!

The congregation at Holy Trinity church didn't want him to be their vicar. They wanted the assistant to their old vicar to be the next vicar. They wanted a vicar who would tell them funny stories and entertain them. They didn't want someone who would tell them to change their lives and live like Jesus. Charles didn't mind being different. He was the first person in Cambridge to use an umbrella, and was very recognisable as he walked to church.

- **Tuck the umbrella under your arm – Artefact 11**

The people who went to Holy Trinity did everything to stop Charles from doing his job. They shouted abuse at him in the street. When he walked past the market, people used to throw

rotten fruit and vegetables at him.

- **Invite some of the children to throw play fruit and veg at the story-teller – Artefact 12**

Once they even locked him out of the church! But he just went and got a locksmith to let him in. He carried on with his services, even when students started throwing bricks through the window.

*I wonder how Charles felt when everything seemed to be going wrong?*

Charles just kept going up to the roof every morning to pray. Gradually people realised that he had something important to say. More and more people started coming to Holy Trinity, and he changed their lives. Students started coming to hear him preach. He became famous for his preaching, and wrote a book of ideas for talking about all 66 books of the Bible. Charles held tea parties in his room in college, and he taught the students about preaching and answered their questions about God whilst he served them tea and cakes. Many of the students became priests and missionaries. His teapot is still at Holy Trinity church.

- **Show the picture of Simeon's teapot – Resource Card L**

There is also a set of pictures showing how him in different poses whilst he preached.

- **Show the silhouettes of Simeon preaching – Resource Card M**

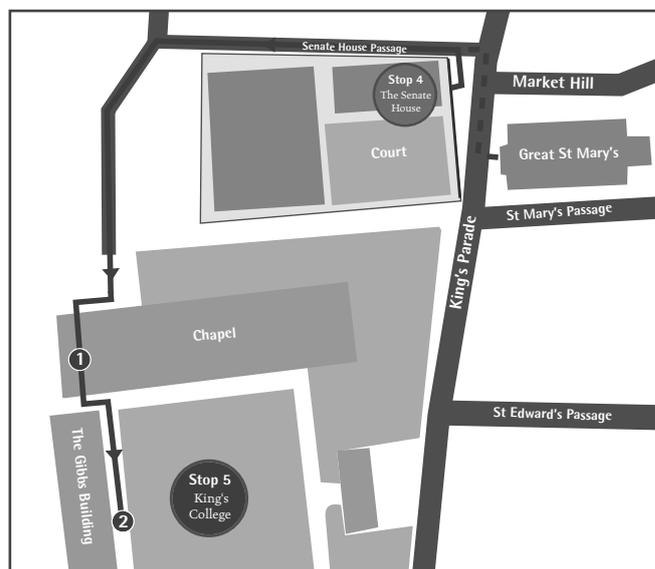
Charles preached so much that he wore his voice out. For 13 years he could only talk in a quiet voice, but that didn't stop him! People just had to listen hard! But when he was 60, amazingly, his

## essential information

### Directions:

Leave Great St Mary's, or continue along Senate House Passage if you have been doing the 'demo' activity; bear left at the end and go to the chapel entrance of King's College ①. Show your permission letter/e-mail to the custodians.

(2 minutes)



### Summary:

- Go into the chapel and sit on the floor at the west end ①. Point out Simeon's initials in the floor marking his grave as you walk past.
- Tell the story of Charles Simeon on pages 18 to 20 – *Resource Cards K, L and M, Artefacts 11 and 12* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 21 (chapel) – memory verses – *activity sheet five, 7 memory verse cards* (15 minutes)
- Go into the court and point out the windows in the Gibbs building ② – the semi-circular window was Simeon's room; the round window is the staircase to the roof.

voice came back, and he preached loudly for the next 17 years.

Charles didn't just talk to people about God, he showed them God's love through his actions. When he started at Holy Trinity, he went to visit every member of his congregation. Most of them shut the door in his face.

*I wonder what he did?*

He kept on visiting! He got to know the children, and taught them about Jesus. Next time he came to visit, he tested the children on what he had taught them last time. Charles found out who was in need, and gave money to help them. He realised that there were so many people who needed visiting that he couldn't go often enough, so he set up a team of visitors to care help him care for his congregation – this is something no one had ever done before.

Once, there was a shortage of bread, and it became too expensive for many people to buy. Charles paid for bread so it could be sold it at half price to the poor. It was the middle of a really cold winter, and every Monday Charles rode on his horse to 24 villages around Cambridge,

making sure the bakers were selling the bread at half price. He helped to stop 7,000 people from starving to death!

*I wonder how he felt when he got back home each Monday evening?*

Charles Simeon refused to give up. He stayed at Holy Trinity for 54 years – to the end of his life. When he died, his congregation really appreciated him, and people who had been inspired by him were working all over the country, and even across the world. His idea of having teams of people visiting and caring and finding out who is in need continues in churches today.

*I wonder if you can think of any things that happen in Cambridge today that continue his work?*

*Eg. foodbanks, Wintercomfort, Jimmy's Night Shelter*

- **On the way out of the College, point out Simeon's rooms in the Gibbs Building (see the photo on page 19)**

# Activity Five:

(15 minutes)

## Memory Verses

When Charles Simeon preached, he always used the Bible as his starting point. When he visited the children in their homes, he taught them verses from the Bible and tested them.

Here are some memory verses from the Bible. There is a verse for each group. You need to help each other learn the verse; then we will test you!

You have a sheet you can use to copy out your verse to help you learn it, or draw some symbols to help you remember.

1. Jesus said: "I tell you the truth, unless you change and become like children, you will never enter the kingdom of heaven."

*Matthew chapter 18, verse 3*

2. Jesus said: "Whoever humbles himself like this child is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven."

*Matthew chapter 18, verses 4-5*

3. Jesus said: "Let the little children come to me, and do not forbid them, for the kingdom of heaven belongs to such as these."

*Matthew chapter 19, verse 14,*

4. Train up a child in the way he should go; and even when he is old he will not turn from it.

*Proverbs chapter 22, verse 6*

5. It is sung by children and babies; you are safe and secure from your enemies.

*Psalm 8, verse 2*

6. The wolf will live with the lamb, the leopard will lie down with the goat ... and a little child will lead them.

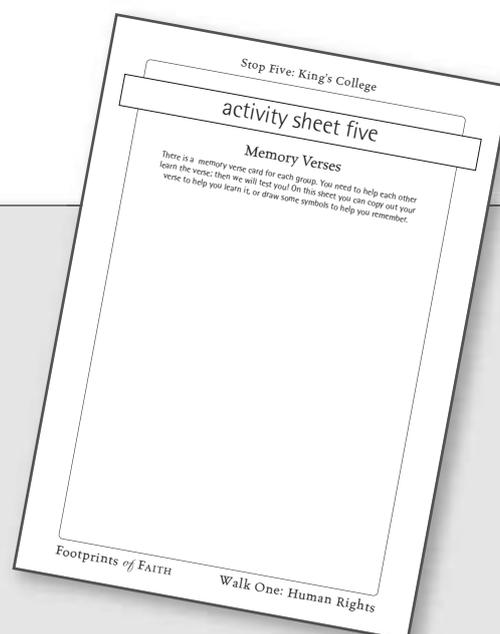
*Isaiah chapter 11, verse 6*

7. Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing to the Lord.

*Colossians chapter 3, verse 20*

### activity sheet five

There is a memory verse card for each group. You need to help each other learn the verse; then we will test you! On this sheet you can copy out your verse to help you learn it, or draw some symbols to help you remember.



## Story Six:

(5 minutes)

### Thomas Hobson (1544–1630)

- **Point out site of 'The George' on the way to St Bene't's Church (by the entrance to St Catherine's College); assemble near the bell tower inside St Bene't's**

This is a story about Thomas Hobson. He was buried here at St Bene't's nearly 400 years ago, but nobody knows exactly where any more. Thomas was born in the time of Queen Elizabeth I. Whilst he was alive, the bells were put in the bell tower (**point out the bell ropes**), and he might even have helped to pay for them. Here is a money belt. (Artefact 13)

*I wonder if anyone would like to wear it?*

Two portraits of Thomas Hobson show him wearing a big purse.

- **Show the picture of Hobson – Resource Card N**

Thomas Hobson paid for quite a lot of things to help people worship and live in comfort. But he didn't start out in life with a lot of money to spare. His father owned a cart and four horses, and Thomas inherited them. He built up a business transporting things and people, and after a while Thomas made enough money to buy an inn called 'The George', just outside St Catherine's College. It had room in the stables for 40 horses!

During Thomas' life-time there were big changes in the way people worshipped. The Bible was translated into English, so everyone could understand it.

*I wonder what language it was in before?*

*Latin!*

Thomas gave a big English Bible to St Benet's, so that the people who came to church could hear

and read God's Holy Word in their own language. He had made lots of money with his business, and he wanted to give some of it back to God. He gave a really grand version of the Bible, printed to look like a mediaeval manuscript. It is called a Black Letter Bible, which means it is in a special gothic script. This is what it might have looked like.

- **Show the picture of a page of a Black Letter Bible – Resource Card O**

Being right in the middle of town, Thomas could see some of the problems of town life. One big problem in Cambridge was water. The local water was so dirty that people drank small ale, which was a kind of weak beer. They hoped the alcohol would kill off the diseases. Students at St John's College were given eight pints of small ale a day to drink, and they had their first pint at breakfast! There was a lot of plague and fever in Cambridge, especially in the summer, because of the King's Ditch, which people used to empty their rubbish bins into.

*I wonder what sort of things might have been in the Ditch?*

*Yes, they even emptied their toilets into it!*

*I wonder what it smelt like?*

When they were building the new John Lewis, they found part of the King's Ditch, so it was close to here. Thomas Hobson got together with some other people and they paid for Hobson's Conduit to be built.

- **Show the picture of Hobson's Conduit – Resource Card P**

It was a series of channels which brought clean running water into Cambridge from the Ninewells spring near Great Shelford. It was used to flush

## essential information

### Directions:

Exit King's College by the main gate; turn right and go down King's Parade; cross the road by the grasshopper clock on the corner of Corpus Christi College ①; stop and point out the area between St Catherine's College and Sam Smiley's sandwich shop ② – the site of Thomas Hobson's stables.

Go back up King's Parade and turn right into Bene't Street; enter St Bene't's Church, on the right-hand side of the street.

(6 minutes)

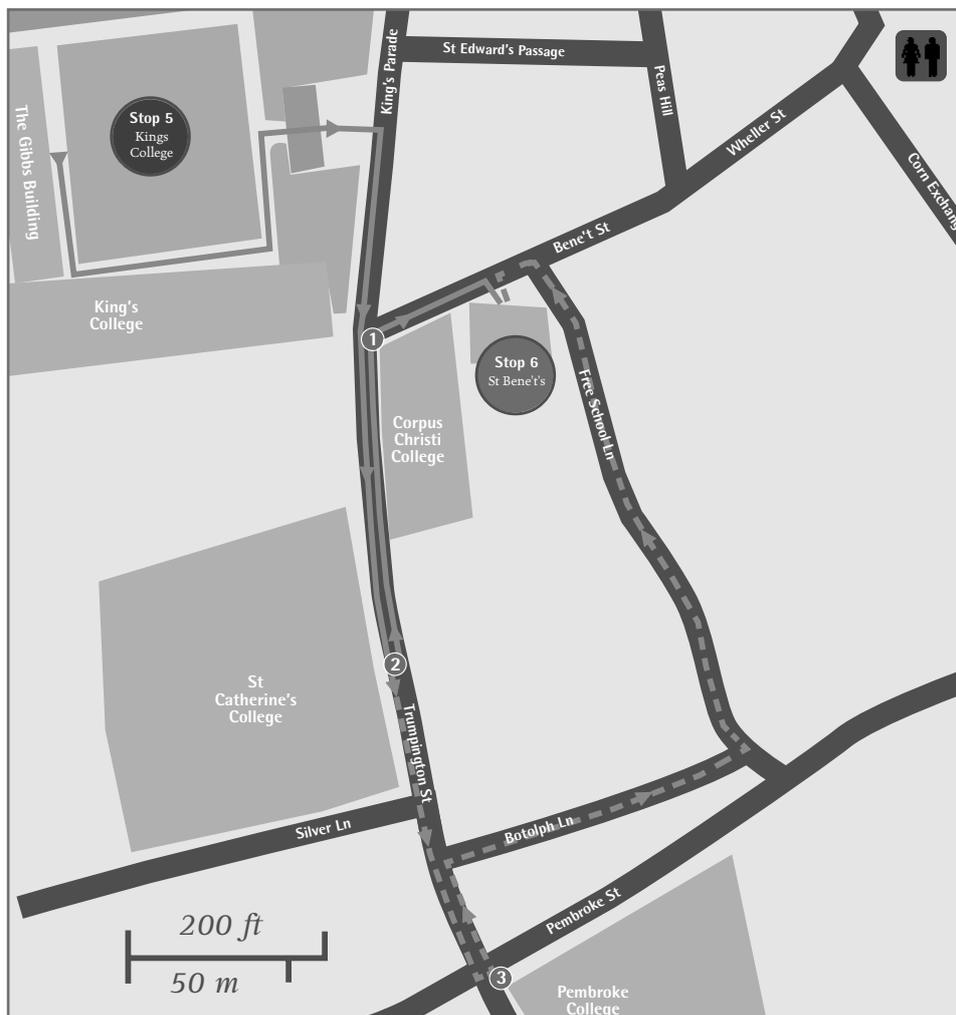
Optional – continue walking past Corpus Christi and St Catherine's Colleges to Pembroke College ③. Look at the channels of Hobson's Conduit.

Go back towards Corpus Christi College, OR turn up Botolph Lane, just before St Botolph's Church (on the Silver Street corner) and then at the end turn left, to go along Free School Lane. Turn left at the junction with Bene't Street, and then left into St Bene't's Church.

(10 minutes)

### Summary:

- Sit near the bell tower inside St Bene't's Church
- Tell the story of Thomas Hobson on pages 22 to 24 – *Resource Cards N, O, and P, Artefact 13* (5 minutes)
- Activity on page 25 (in church) – uses of water – *activity sheet six* (15 minutes)



out the King's Ditch, and there was a pump in the market square, where people could fill up bottles and jugs. You can still see the channels along Trumpington Street, and the old pump has been moved to the corner of Lensfield Road. It made life a lot easier for the people living in the middle of town.

Thomas gave the people of Cambridge clean water to drink, and when he gave the Bible to St Bene't's Church he gave them the Word of God, which Christians believe is also the water of life - the living water that will never run dry.

We have clean water in our country, but there are still lots of places in the world where people don't have clean water, or even much water at all.

*I wonder if you know any countries that don't have enough water?*

*I wonder what people could do to help them?*

# Activity Six:

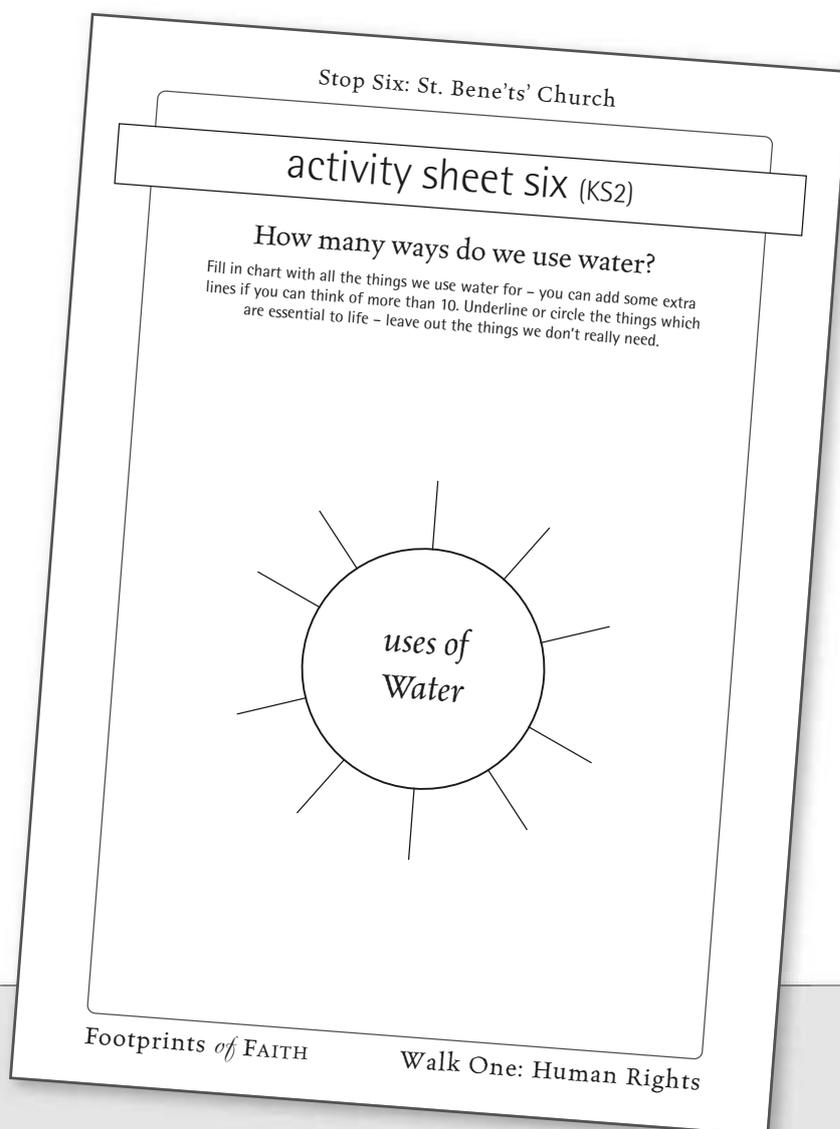
(15 minutes)

## Uses of Water

*I wonder where we get our water from?*

*I wonder what sort of things we use water for?*

- Discuss in groups
- Fill in chart with all the things we use water for – you can add some extra lines if you can think of more than 10
- Underline or circle the things that are essential to life – leave out the things we don't really need



### activity sheet six

Fill in chart with all the things we use water for – you can add some extra lines if you can think of more than 10. Underline or circle the things which are essential to life – leave out the things we don't really need.