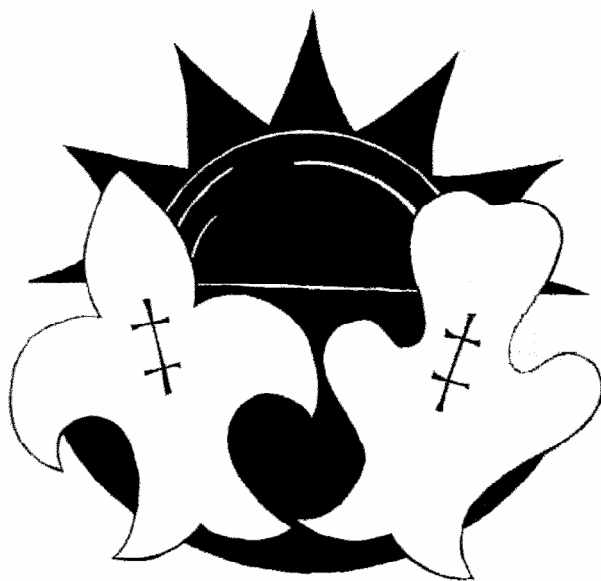


JAUNESNIUJŲ
SKAUTŲ IR SKAUČIŲ

II PATYRIMO LAIPSNIS



PROGRAMA NOTES

Version 1
March 2007

CONTENTS

1. THE PROGRAMA	3
2. LITHUANIAN HISTORY	4
3. GEOGRAPHY.....	8
4. SPIRITUALITY OF SCOUTING.....	9
5. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT.....	10
6. SCOUTING THEORY	10
7. PRACTICAL SCOUTING.....	13

1. THE PROGRAMA

II Patyrimo Laipsnis **2nd Level: 2nd stripe**

- 1. Must have completed III patyrimo laipsni**
- 2. Lithuanian History**
 - d. Knows about Mindaugo Karunavimas, V16 and March 11 1990.
 - e. Knows who Vytautas Didysis was.
 - f. Knows about Trakų Pilis.
- 3. Geography**
 - d. On a map be able to find:
 - i. The capital of Lithuania and two other cities in Lithuania
 - ii. The second largest city in Lithuania
 - iii. Largest river in Lithuania
 - iv. Baltic Ocean
 - e. Knows the towns where parents or grandparents were born.
- 4. Spirituality of Scouting**
 - a. Complete the Susimastymas (Reflection Schedule). This is done with their drauginikas/ė.
- 5. Individual Project**
 - d. Has presented a simple individual research project on something “Lithuanian” to include a paragraph of writing and picture.
 - e. Has collected 5 pictures of native animals and plants of Lithuania and Australia
- 6. Scouting Theory**
 - d. Knows the name of their draugininkė/as.
 - e. Knows the first two verses of the Lithuanian anthem and what they mean.
 - f. Knows how to wash and dry their own dishes.
 - g. Knows how to make a bed at home and at stovykla.
 - h. Knows the travel signs (kėlionės ženklai) for:
 - i. Go this way
 - ii. Don't go this way
 - iii. Stop
 - i. Can tie a piemenų mazgą (clove hitch) and slankiojančią kilpą (slip knot).
 - j. Knows 2 laužas songs.
 - k. Knows how to answer to Budėk.
 - l. Knows commands: kairėn, dešinėn, sustok and ženktie marš.
- 7. Practical Scouting**
 - d. Has spent at least 3 nights at a stovyklą.
 - e. Able to dress with minimal supervision.
 - f. Able to wash and maintain personal hygiene with minimal supervision.

2. LITHUANIAN HISTORY

a. Knows about Mindaugo Karunavimas, V16 and March 11 1990.

Mindaugo Karunavimas

Mindaugo Karunavimas is celebrated by all Lietuviai on July 6 each year. It celebrates the official coronation of Mindaugas as karalius (king) of Lietuva in 1253. This marked the recognition of Lietuva by Christendom, and the official recognition of Lietuva as a country/state (the Kingdom of Lithuania).

V16 – Vasario 16d.

In 1795, Lietuva became part of the Russian empire and for the next 120 years. During this time, the Russians tried to stamp out all things Lithuanian – our language, culture and customs. During World War I, Lietuva was able to break free of the tyrannical rule and declared their independence on Vasario 16 (February 16), 1918. Lietuviai celebrate this day of independence each year.

March 11, 1990

During the second world war, Lietuva once again fell under Russian control and was absorbed into the USSR. Lietuviai, never accepted this occupation and in 1990 on March 11 Lietuva declared its independence from the Soviet Union (USSR). Lietuviai also celebrate this day of independence each year.

b. Knows who Vytautas Didysis was



Vytautas Didysis (Vytautas the Great) was born in 1350 in Trakai and died in 1430. He was buried in the cathedral in Vilnius. Vytautas is considered to be the greatest ruler of Lithuania. His official title was "Grand Duke" (Didysis Kunigaikštis).

Vytautas' father was Kęstutis. Kęstutis was the brother of Grand Duke Algirdas. Kęstutis' main responsibility was defending Lietuva from the kryžiuočiai (Teutonic knights). When Algirdas died his son, Jogaila, became the Grand Duke. In 1380, Jogaila signed the secret Treaty of Dovydiškės with the Teutonic Knights against Kęstutis. When Kęstutis discovered this in the following year, he seized Vilnius, imprisoned Jogaila, and made himself Grand Duke. However, Jogaila managed to escape and raised an army against Kęstutis, and his son Vytautas. The two opposing sides confronted each other but never engaged in battle. Kęstutis was ready to negotiate, but he and Vytautas were arrested and transported to Kreva castle. One week later, Kęstutis was found dead. Whether he died of natural causes or was murdered is still a matter of debate amongst historians.

In 1382, Vytautas was able to escape from Kreva. The story of his escape is well-known. Vytautas' wife Anna was allowed to visit him in the castle. During one of these visits, Vytautas dressed in the clothes of one of Anna's female servants. After the escape, he sought help from the Teutonic Knights. At the time Jogaila was negotiating with the Teutonic Order. They formulated the Treaty of Dubysa, by which Jogaila promised to accept Christianity, become an ally of the Order, and give the Order some territory of Samogita to the Dubysa River. However, the treaty was never ratified. In summer 1383, the war between Jogaila and the Order started up again. Vytautas was baptized in the Catholic rite, receiving the name of Wigand (Lithuanian: *Vygandas*). Later, however, he drifted away from Christianity and back towards paganism. Vytautas participated in several raids against Jogaila. In January 1384, Vytautas again promised to cede part of Samogitia, to the Teutonic Order, up to the Nevėžis River in return for the title of Grand Duke of Lithuania. However, in July of the same year, Vytautas decided to abandon the Teutonic Knights and reconciled with Jogaila. He then proceeded to burn three important Teutonic castles, and he redeemed all Kęstutis' lands, except for Trakai.

Jogaila married Jadwiga of Poland, and became the King of Poland. He left his brother Skirgaila as the regent of Lietuva. However, he was unpopular with the people and Vytautas saw an opportunity to become the Grand Duke again. In 1389 he started a war and attacked Vilnius but failed. Vytautas was forced to ask the Teutonic Knights for help for the second time in the beginning of 1390. Vytautas had to promise to keep the original agreement of 1384, and turn over Samogita to the Order. His army now attacked Lithuanian lands.

To further advance his influence, Vytautas married his only daughter Sophia to Vasili I of Russia in 1391. The Polish nobility was unhappy that Jogaila, their new king spent too much time on the affairs of Lietuva. It was clear that the war could continue for years and would not bring any benefit to Poland. In 1392, Jogaila offered Vytautas to become his regent instead of Skirgaila. Vytautas accepted and once again burned three Teutonic castles and returned to Vilnius. Jogaila and Vytautas signed the Astrava treaty in which Vytautas redeemed all Kęstutis' lands, including Trakai, and was given more. He could rule Lietuva in the name of Jogaila. After Vytautas death all lands and powers were to be returned to the King of Poland (Jogaila).

Vytautas continued Algirdas' vision to control as much land as possible. In 1398, Vytautas' army attacked a part of the Crimea and built a castle there. Now Lietuva spanned from the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea.

During Vytauto reign, the Teutonic knights (kryžiuočiai) were a constant threat. In 1410, Vytautas himself commanded the forces of Lietuva in the famous battle - Žalgirio mūšis Battle of Grunwald (also called the Battle of Tannenberg or Battle of Grunwald). With the help of the Poles and other allies the battle ended in a decisive Polish-Lithuanian victory. The Teutonic Knights never regained their strength and from then on posed a reduced threat to Poland-Lithuania.

Vytautas backed the economic development of Lietuva and introduced many reforms. Under his rule the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (Lietuva) gradually became more centralized, as local princes with dynastic ties to the throne were replaced by the governors loyal to Vytautas. The governors were rich landowners who formed the basis for the Lithuanian nobility.

Vytautas tried to receive the title of king with the backing of Sigismund, Holy Roman Emperor, but the envoys that were transporting the crown were stopped by Polish magnates in 1429. Another crown was sent, but Vytautas died several weeks before it reached Lithuania.

Knows about Trakų Pilis



Trakų Pilis is located in Trakai, Lietuva on an island in Lake Galvė. The castle is sometimes referred to as "Little Marienburg". The construction of the stone castle was begun in the 14th century by Kęstutis, and around 1409 major works were completed by his son Vytautas the Great, who died in this castle in 1430. Trakai was one of the main centers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the castle held great strategic importance. It became the stronghold and residence of a number of Grand Dukes of Lithuania, including Kęstutis and Vytautas. It was there that Vytautas died in 1430. Ruined during the wars in the 18th century, the castle is nearing its restoration and houses an impressive History Museum at the present time.

3. GEOGRAPHY

- a. On a map be able to find:
- i. The capital of Lithuania and two other cities in Lithuania
 - ii. The second largest city in Lithuania
 - iii. Largest river in Lithuania
 - iv. Baltic Ocean



- b. Knows the towns where parents or grandparents were born in Lietuva.

4. SPIRITUALITY OF SCOUTING

Complete the following Susimastymas (Reflection Schedule). This is done with their drauginikas/ė during a sueiga in a group session. The prupose is to reflect upon "geras darbelis" (good deed).

1. Make a list of things **you** like. _____

2. Make a list of people who are **good to you**. _____

3. How do **you feel** when people are good to you _____

4. List words that explain how you feel when **you do** something good. _____

5. Make a list of good deeds (geri darbeliai) you think **you can do** _____

Note to the vadovas/e: Children will find it easier to talk about how they feel when they are naughty. Adults are always 'setting them right'. Try to steer them away from the negatives and accent the positives, and encourage them to take responsibility for their own actions and feelings.

5. INDIVIDUAL PROJECT

- a. **Has presented a simple individual research project on something “Lithuanian” to include a paragraph of writing and picture.**
- b. **Has collected 5 pictures of native animals and plants of Lithuania and Australia.**

6. SCOUTING THEORY

- a. **Knows the name of their draugininkė/as.**
- b. **Knows the first two verses of the Lithuanian anthem and what they mean.**

Lietuva, tėvyne mūsų,
Tu didvyrių žeme,
Iš praeities Tavo sūnūs
Te stiprybę semia.

Tegul Tavo vaikai eina
Vien takais dorybės
Tegul dirba Tavo naudai
Ir žmonių gėrybei.

Translation:

Lithuania, my homeland, land of heroes.
Let your sons draw strength from the past.

Let your children follow only the paths of virtue,
working for the good of their native land
and for all mankind.

The Mano Programa website, has the words, translations and even a sound clip so you can listen and sing along to the himnas:

<http://www.manoprograma.com/LietuvosHimnas.htm>

- c. Knows how to wash and dry their own dishes.
- d. Knows how to make a bed at home and at stovykla.
- e. Knows the travel signs (kėlionės ženklai) for:

i. Go this way



ii. Don't go this way

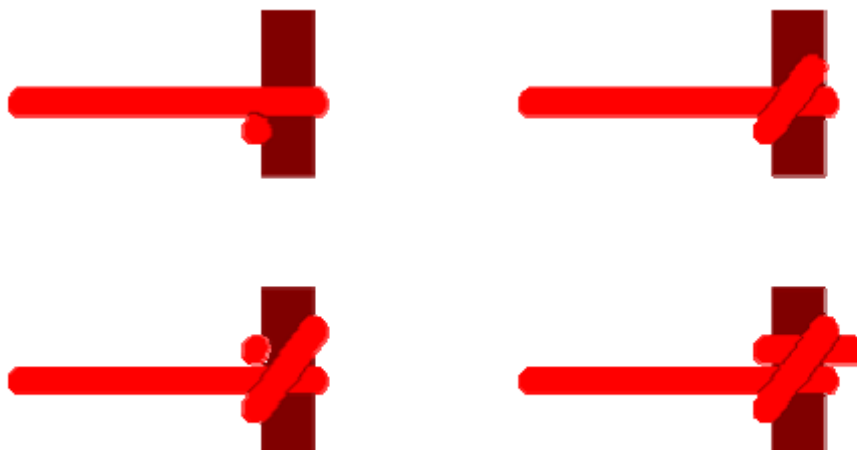


iii. Stop



- f. Can tie a piemenų mazgą (clove hitch) and slankiojančią kilpą (slip knot).

Piemenų Mazgas (Clove Hitch)



The following will link you to a video that shows how to tie this knot:

http://www.videos.sailingcourse.com/clove_hitch.htm

Slankiojančią kilpą (slip knot)



How to tie a Slipped Overhand Knot


A **B** A Slipper Overhand Knot is a useful stopper knot that can be untied very quickly.

(A) Form a crossing turn as before. **(B)** Form a bight with the working end (double it up and pinch it together to almost form a 'loop').

(C) Take the bight into the crossing turn.

(E) Pull on the bight and the standing end to tighten the knot. You can untie the knot by pulling on the short working end.

Scouting Resources
<http://www.scoutingresources.org.uk/>
© Darren Dowling – webmaster@scoutingresources.org.uk



The following will link you to a video that shows how to tie this knot:

http://www.iwillknot.com/slip_knot/

g. Knows 2 laužas songs.

Check out our online dainorelis:

<http://www.manoprograma.com/Dainorelis.htm>

h. Knows how to answer to Budėk.

When someone says "Budėk!" You give a mažuojas salutas (small scout salute) using two fingers and answer: "Vis budėziu!".

This also known as the scouts greeting.

Budėk means: be prepared.

Vis budėziu means: I am always prepared.



i. Knows commands: kairėn, dešinėn, sustok and ženktie marė.

DEŠINEN

Turn right.

You should pivot on heel of right foot and ball of left foot and pivot 90 degrees. Then bring left foot alongside the right foot to resume the position of Attention. Arms should not swing out from sides.

KAIRĖN

Turn left.

You should pivot on heel of left foot and ball of right foot and pivot 90 degrees. Then bring right foot alongside the left foot to resume the position of Attention. Arms should not swing out from sides.

SUSTOK

Halt.

To execute the halt take one more step after the command *HALT* then bring the heels together at the position of attention.

ŽENKTIE MARŠ

Forward march.

On the command, begin marching by stepping off with the left foot.

7. PRACTICAL SCOUTING

- a. **Has spent at least 3 nights at a stovyklą.**
- b. **Able to dress with minimal supervision.**
- c. **Able to wash and maintain personal hygiene with minimal supervision.**