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Here are some ideas for reading and learning about *Around the World in Eighty Days*. There are also quizzes and word searches inside the children's edition of the book.

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Introduction

Welcome to the Great Reading Adventure 2006 and the Brunel 200 year!

The Great Reading Adventure aims to get everyone in the South West reading, talking about and sharing the same book at the same time. The chosen title for 2006 is *Around the World in Eighty Days* by the nineteenth-century author, Jules Verne. It is a story that captures the spirit of the age – exploring new horizons and ideas, a sense of daring and adventure with new inventions to speed up travel across the globe. It is the ideal book to start off the Brunel 200 year celebrating the engineering feats and life of Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

This pack is designed to help you make the most of *Around the World in Eighty Days* as a learning experience.

It is full of activities that we hope will bring the book to life and link in with key areas of the curriculum. No doubt you will have ideas of your own and we would be pleased to hear of any other opportunities you have identified for your pupils.

Photos of activities and examples of work would be warmly received and we aim to showcase these on the website – **www.swreads.com**.

One key activity in the pack is 'Make your own Snakes & Ladders'. You are invited to send us a photo, letter or email of your pupils' own version and prizes will be awarded for the most imaginative and original designs. The game could be hand drawn or electronically produced, played indoors or outdoors!

Send to:

The Great Reading Adventure
BCDP
Leigh Court
Abbots Leigh
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BS8 3RA

Email: sue.sanctuary@businesswest.co.uk





GWR train in a snowstorm – photo of painting by T. Haker, c1900

Look out for Great Reading Adventure events taking place in your area and particularly in your local library. Further information can be found on www.swreads.com and in the press and media. Serialisations of the children's adaptation of *Around the World in Eighty Days* will appear in the pages of the Bristol Evening Post, Swindon Advertiser and Bath Chronicle and on the BBC online website for six nights from Monday 9th January.

The Bristol Old Vic production of *Around the World in Eighty Days* adapted for the stage by Toby Hulse runs from 23rd February - 18th March. Suitable for age 7+. www.bristol-old-vic.co.uk

For background information on *Around the World in Eighty Days* and the author Jules Verne please visit www.swreads.com.

Chapter by Chapter Summary

Chapter 1: The journey begins

One evening, Phileas Fogg, a Victorian gentleman and his friends discuss a bank robbery that has taken place and wonder how far the thief will have got in making his escape. Phileas claims that it is possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He then places a £20,000 bet with his companions to prove that he can complete the journey on time himself.

Phileas and his new butler Passepartout set off immediately, travelling from London to Paris, then on to Italy where they set sail for India. When they stop at Suez, a British detective named Fix thinks he recognises Phileas as the thief who had carried out the robbery in London. He decides to follow him, but has to wait until he receives a warrant from London before he can arrest Phileas.



- What was Phileas' daily routine?
- Why did Phileas want to set off round the world?
- What do you think the description of the thief was like?
- Why was the Suez Canal built?

Chapter 2: The Indian elephant

Fix makes friends with Passepartout on board the ship. When they land at Bombay Passepartout enters a temple without taking off his shoes and is chased out by angry priests. Phileas and Passepartout catch the train for Calcutta with a man named Francis Cromarty. Fix decides to follow on later.

The train track is unfinished and they have to get off in the forest. Phileas buys an elephant for them to ride the rest of the way. A funeral procession approaches and they watch Princess Aouda being dragged along behind. They learn that her dead husband's body will be burnt the next day and that she will be burnt alive with him. Phileas wants to rescue the Princess. However Passepartout surprises everyone by secretly dressing up as the dead prince, taking his place on top of the fire and springing up at the last minute to rescue Aouda.

They take Aouda with them all the way to Calcutta to catch the ship to Hong Kong where she has an uncle. However Phileas and Passepartout are arrested.

- ▶ Why was it a mistake to wear shoes inside the temple?
- ▶ Who is Sir Francis Cromarty?
- ▶ Why wasn't Phileas worried when the train track stopped?
- ▶ When did the British hand back rule of India?



Chapter 3: Trouble in Hong Kong

Phileas and Passepartout are in court. Fix had secretly arranged for the Bombay priests to come to Calcutta to complain about Passepartout wearing shoes in the temple. Fix thinks that this delay will give him time to receive the arrest warrant. Instead of sending Passepartout and Phileas to prison Phileas persuades the judge to accept a large fine instead.

Passepartout is amazed to see Fix on the ship to Hong Kong and suspects that he is a spy sent by Phileas' London friends to check that he is keeping his side of the bargain.

After a stop in Singapore, the ship finally arrives in Hong Kong 24 hours late. Luckily the ship for Japan, the Carnatic, has not left and will leave instead the next morning. Phileas discovers that Aouda's uncle no longer lives in Hong Kong but she is happy to stay with her new friends.

Passepartout finds out that the Carnatic will in fact be leaving that evening.

Fix stops Passepartout from giving this news to Phileas by taking him to a bar. He tells him the real reason he is following them. Passepartout is angry and becomes very drunk. Fix then tricks Passepartout into smoking an opium pipe that knocks him out.



- ▶ How did Passepartout feel when he had listened to what the judge had to say?
- ▶ When Passepartout saw Fix on the ship to Hong Kong what did he think was Fix's real reason for following them?
- ▶ Why had the Carnatic not left Hong Kong?
- ▶ Which country did Hong Kong belong to before it joined the British Empire?

Chapter 4: The stormy sea

Phileas and Aouda go to board the Carnatic the next day and are very disappointed to find that it has already left and that Passepartout is nowhere to be seen. Fix pretends to be just as upset. Phileas persuades a man named John Bunsby to take them all by sailing ship to Shanghai. They sail through a violent storm but they see the ship for Yokohama leaving Shanghai before they can reach it. Phileas asks Bunsby to put out a distress signal to the ship.

Passepartout is on the Carnatic all this time. Despite being very drunk in Hong Kong he had woken up, and staggered to the ship. To his horror he realises that Phileas and Aouda are not on board because Fix had stopped him from telling them about the ship's early departure. He arrives in Yokohama feeling very sad, without any money and joins a group of acrobats. During a performance Passepartout recognises Phileas and Aouda in the audience and the acrobats collapse in a heap. The friends are overjoyed to see one another. When they board the ship for San Francisco Passepartout spots Fix and punches him. Fix then tells Passepartout that he is now on his side and that he wants them all to get back to England – but he must not let Phileas know he is a detective.



- How far was it from Hong Kong to Shanghai?
- Why weren't Phileas and Aouda on the Carnatic?
- Which group of Japanese people were the first to be allowed abroad by the Japanese government?

Chapter 5: Across the snowy plains

In San Francisco Phileas and Fix are caught up in a riot. Phileas agrees to fight a duel with an American named Colonel Stamp Proctor but tells him that it will need to take place at another time because he has to catch a train. Phileas, Passepartout, Aouda and Fix travel across America. During this time they are delayed by buffalo on the track and have a hair-raising ride over a bridge that collapses behind them.

Aouda spots that Colonel Proctor is on the train. Just as Phileas is about to fight a duel with him they hear the sound of Sioux Indians attacking the train. Aouda helps shoot at the Sioux. The passengers cannot slow the train down as the engine driver has been shot. Passepartout bravely crawls underneath the moving train, unbolting the engine. When they come to a stop it becomes clear that the Sioux have taken Passepartout and two of the passengers hostage. Phileas and some soldiers rescue them. This means they are very delayed on their journey to New York. Phileas pays a man with a land-yacht to take them over the snow. They finally arrive in New York only to discover that the ship for Liverpool has left 45 minutes before them.

- ▶ Which railway travelled east from San Francisco?
- ▶ What slowed the train on its journey?
- ▶ How long did it take to cross America by railway?
- ▶ How long had it taken before the railway was built?



© James de la Rue

Chapter 6: Journey's end

Phileas persuades the captain of a cargo ship leaving for Bordeaux to take them aboard by paying him £500. He then pays the crew to lock up the captain and change direction. They rip up the deck to use as fuel to speed them up on their voyage across the Atlantic. Eventually they arrive in Ireland and catch a steamer from Dublin to Liverpool.



© James de la Rue

Here Fix arrests Phileas for the bank robbery and he is thrown into a cell.

Fix finds out that the real thief has already been arrested and Phileas hits him on the nose. The friends have missed the fast train to London. Phileas hires a train but when they arrive they are five minutes too late to claim the bet.

He has almost no cash left and only enough money in the bank to pay off the bet. Phileas sadly asks Aouda's forgiveness and she tells him she has fallen in love with him. She then asks Phileas to marry her and he happily says yes.

Passepartout rushes to the church to book the wedding for the next day, Monday. He makes an amazing discovery that the next day is in fact Sunday and that they had actually returned to London on a Saturday! By travelling around the world east to west they had in fact gained an extra day.

Passepartout is amazed and overjoyed. Phileas races to the Club to claim his bet. On Monday he is married and extremely happy.

- What happened to the captain of the Henrietta?
- How did they speed up the ship?
- How did Passepartout feel when Phileas was arrested?
- What was the amazing discovery that Passepartout made?
- When Phileas travelled around the world eastwards what happened to the length of the day and why?

Chapter Activities

Suggestions for activities – Chapter 1

Phileas Fogg's life was very organised. What is your daily routine? What time do you get up and what else do you do each day? **Make this into a pie chart.**

Only rich Victorian families could afford to have butlers and servants. Nowadays machines have replaced many of the jobs that servants did using their hands.

As his butler, Passepartout helped Phileas Fogg keep to his daily timetable. **Can you invent a machine that would help you save time every day?** What will it do for you and how will it work? Draw a picture or diagram.



Suggestions for activities – Chapter 2

Describe the temple Passepartout entered. What do you think it was like inside and can you find out what goes on in a Hindu temple today?

Write a passage about sleeping in the abandoned cabin at night in the forest using as many adjectives as you can.

Passepartout's story: Imagine you are Passepartout and write a short story about how you decided to rescue the princess.

Flashback – What was Aouda's life like before she was rescued? Write the scene when she realises her husband is dying and is thinking about what her family will make her do. How does she feel and behave?



Procession at the 1903 Delhi Durbar.
With thanks to British Empire and Commonwealth Museum.
(www.imagesofempire.com)

Suggestions for activities – Chapter 3

Imagine you are a reporter writing for a newspaper. You are in court when Passepartout is up before the judge with Phileas beside him. Write an article claiming that you have found the run away thief and explain why. Does anyone talk to you?



Role play the scene between Passepartout and Fix in the bar. How easy do you think it was for Fix to persuade Passepartout to stay?



FACT SHEET: The Opium Wars

The opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, has long grown in India. In 1773 the East India Company declared a monopoly on trade in opium.

The British were addicted to tea, and opium was the only thing that the East India Company could find to trade with the Chinese in return for it. The Chinese government had banned opium smoking in 1729, but many Chinese merchants still dealt in the drug. The Company grew the opium in India and sold it to other private traders to ship to China. Profits from sales to China helped pay for Britain's government in India until 1917.

At the time, Britons did not see opium as dangerous. Many used it as a painkiller and to soothe babies. Some smoked it for pleasure. The rich who could afford the drug often led outwardly normal lives.

British merchants smuggled huge amounts of opium into China in the 19th century. When the Chinese government protested, Britain went to war.

War broke out in 1839 after a Chinese official destroyed 20,000 chests of British opium at Canton. Britain won, thanks to a spectacular new weapon – the armed steamer. Steamers carried troops up narrow rivers where traditional warships could not sail, and pounded coastal defences with their guns.

The Treaty of Nanking (1842) forced the Chinese to open up five ports to western merchants and give Hong Kong to the British. The rocky island grew into a thriving port city – a thorn in China's side until Britain returned it in 1997.

Opium devastated Chinese society. By 1900 there were over 13 million addicts. Because of poverty many workers abandoned their families and jobs, and often turned to crime to pay for the drug.

But westerners still felt that the Chinese government were restricting their right to trade freely. In 1856-60 Britain (with France) fought a second savage war. It forced China to legalise the opium trade and admit merchants and missionaries everywhere. Western influence in China, especially Shanghai, grew enormously and marked the beginning of the end of the Qing empire.

Courtesy of British Empire and Commonwealth Museum

Suggestions for activities – Chapter 4

Describe the journey in the sailing ship. How did the different passengers feel on the journey?

Imagine you are John Bunsby, captain of the ship, **write a poem about sailing** the ship through the violent storm.

Draw/paint a picture or make a model of the long nosed acrobats.

Suggestions for activities – Chapter 5

Imagine you are driving the train: how do you cope with different hazards in your way? **Write about your experience as the driver** – what are you thinking about as you speed along?

Imagine you are Aouda. Write a scene in which you describe what it is like to be on the train when it is attacked by the Sioux Indians.

Imagine you are Passepartout – Why do you decide to be so brave? In his words describe the experience of crawling underneath the train.

Write a new section of the story about Passepartout being captured by the Indians. What happens to him and how does he cope?

Write a poem about riding on a land yacht across the snow.

Suggestions for activities – Chapter 6

Imagine you are Phileas Fogg realising that you have lost the bet. Write a page in your diary for the day they arrive back in London.

Draw/paint the wedding scene.

General Activities

Characters

Find words in the text to describe the way the characters look and behave and add some of your own words:

Phileas

Passepartout

Fix

Aouda



Institution of Civil Engineers



Draw a picture of each as if they were posing for a Victorian portrait.

Or

Draw the group as if it was a Victorian photograph.

Illustrations

How do the illustrations in the book help tell the story? Make your own illustration of a scene that is not pictured in the book.

Snakes & Ladders

- ▶ Make pictures of all the disasters that happen to Phileas and Passepartout on their journey.
- ▶ Make pictures of all the different forms of travel they use.
- ▶ Put these together into a sequence and use it as a snakes & ladders board game.
- ▶ You could use 80 squares to mark out 80 days if you like.

Transport

- ▶ In Bristol we have a famous steam ship – what is it called? Can you find out who built it and when it was launched? Do you know where it went in the world?
- ▶ Make your own miniature Phileas Fogg! If you go on a trip to visit the ss Great Britain or another visitor attraction take him with you and photograph your visit. Email us your picture for our website: sue.sanctuary@businesswest.co.uk.

- ▶ Phileas Fogg and Passepartout travel hundreds of miles by railway.

Can you find out when the railway came to Bristol and who built it?
What difference do you think it made to people's lives?

- ▶ Phileas and Passepartout used many different forms of transport. Are they all still used today?
What other forms of transport have been invented since Victorian times?
- ▶ Use your imagination to invent a new form of transport that would be a better way of travelling today.

What transport problems might it solve?

Think about:

- ▶ Who will use it?
- ▶ How is it powered?
- ▶ What effect will it have on the environment?

How can you make sure it will last for hundreds of years?



Bristol Terminus, GWR station c1840

Travel

- ▶ Choose a place that Phileas and Passepartout visited. Use a website or another source to find out what that place is like today. Write down six interesting facts.
- ▶ OR make a travel poster:
Here is a travel poster from the Victorian age – can you make one for today's travellers?
- ▶ Do you know what a passport looks like? Make your own passport with your own picture of yourself and your name, date of birth and address.

Find out six facts about a country you would like to visit.

When you have all the information collect a 'stamp' for your passport from your teacher.

- ▶ How would you plan a journey to a foreign country today?

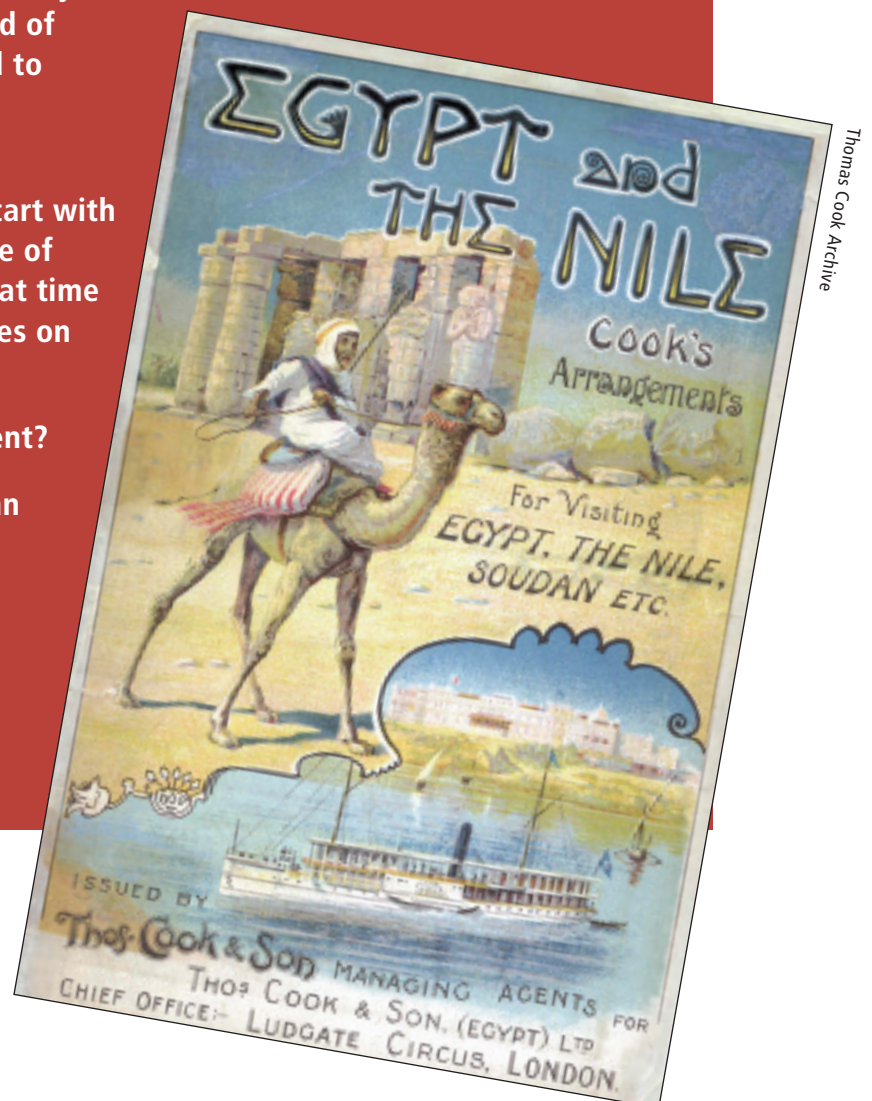
Write an action plan of what you will need to do. What kind of problems might you need to overcome?

- ▶ Make a chart of different countries in the book – start with London and choose a time of day. Can you find out what time it will be in other countries on your list?

Why are the times different?

- ▶ Would you like to go on an exciting journey somewhere else in the world?

Choose a destination and write a story about your adventures.



Thomas Cook Archive

FACT SHEET: Steam Power



Steam power revolutionised travel and commerce in the 19th century. Steam was faster than sail and more powerful. It made bigger ships possible.

At first, steam was expensive. In the 1840s steamships were only used for high-paying passengers and the imperial mail.

This changed in the 1860s. The invention of iron hulls and screw propellers made steamships lighter and more stable. New engines slashed coal consumption. Steam became cheap enough to use for shipping freight.

Britain led the world in steamship technology, and the country had huge coal deposits for fuel. The rich coal seams in South Wales gave Britain a head start over its European neighbours in fuelling steamers. Welsh steam coal was the fuel of choice for steam boilers everywhere.

The first ocean steamers still had rigging for sails. When the wind blew they moved under sail. When it died down they fired up the steam engines. Between 1890 and 1914 Britain built two-thirds of the world's ships.

P&O's mail and passenger liners to the East were famously fast and comfortable. Out of sight, an army of African and Asian seamen stoked the boilers in the fiery bowels of the ship.

Courtesy of British Empire and Commonwealth Museum



Private Collection

FACT SHEET: Commercial Shipping

Britain's vast commercial fleet imported raw materials from the colonies and carried manufactured goods back to them. Australians bought woollen blankets made in Yorkshire with Australian wool. Indians bought cotton saris woven in Lancashire with Indian cotton.

The colonies earned some money from their exports, but British factory owners got the main share of the profit.

Early engines burned a lot of fuel. On a long voyage coaling ships had to be sent out to re-fuel a steamship along the way.

In the 1860s the compound engine cut the cost of steam power. It recycled the steam from a ship's boilers and so reduced the amount of coal a ship needed for a long voyage. When the Suez Canal opened in 1869 it cut the voyage time from London to Calcutta by a third.

Among the many goods imported to Britain from its colonies during the Victorian period were palm oil from West Africa (for making candles and soap), rubber from Malaysia (for making tyres) and jute from India (for making sacks).

Courtesy of British Empire and Commonwealth Museum



Bombay
72° 48E

FACT SHEET: Railways



Railway construction during the 19th century in Asia and Africa.

Between 1853 and 1913 almost 60 000 kilometres of track were laid in India.

Colonial railway construction was magnificent. The bridges and tunnels were engineering wonders; tracks and trains were built to last.

The British built railways in most of their Asian and African colonies. Politics and economics determined where the lines went:

Railways made tea growing in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) profitable. Planters sent their tea down from the highlands to Colombo to export overseas.

The famous railway line from Mombasa to Lake Victoria (1901) was built by the British to lay claim to the territory and to keep the French out of Uganda.

But this quality came at a cost. Local taxpayers had to compensate the railway companies when a line did not make a profit. Indians alone paid £50 billion to British investors before 1900.

Also most of the rolling stock and skilled workers were brought in from Britain. Local workers usually got the dirtiest, lowest paid jobs.

Railways transformed colonial life. People flocked to use the cheap and speedy transport. Colonial governments moved soldiers by rail to put down uprisings, but they also sent food relief by rail to famine areas.

The railways spread rumour and news quickly.

Courtesy of British Empire and Commonwealth Museum



Print of The Railway Station by WP Frith, 1865

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Diary Extract

Extract from the diary of Louise Buchan, aged 14.

Voyage on the ss Great Britain from Adelaide to Liverpool in 1872.

"On the 13th March 1872, a wet, hot and dreary day, we left Adelaide in the small steamer, Penola for Melbourne. Everything looked dirty and wet, and smelt of tar, and the deck was crowded with gentlemen. All the members of our family were sick, except Nellie and myself, as soon as the wheel began to move, so we two were left on deck to watch the muddy water of Spencer's Gulf, and talk over past events. About dark Nellie got sick and went down to the cabin, and in a little while I followed her, but was not sick. It seems impossible to describe that cabin, a long passage like space with shelves to sleep on, and people as pale as ghosts piled up on them. Following the example of the rest, I climbed up to the highest perch I could find and lay down, but not to sleep. The steamer pitched, tossed and rolled all night long, and the noise was dreadful, what with the waves dashing against the sides of the ship, the voices of the captain and sailors, the rattling of chains overhead and the smashing of crystal downstairs.

The 21st March we left Melbourne in the 'Great Britain' for Liverpool. She was so loaded with people and luggage, we could not see her decks, but the length looked something immense. By the time the luggage was safely stored away, it was night. Nellie and I stayed on deck till nearly midnight watching the passengers arriving. The next morning the anchor was taken up, and quietly and silently we left the Bay. The land gradually looked smaller, till we lost sight of it altogether, but only to come in sight of Tasmania and other islands. The saloon was full of passengers, but they only stared at each other for the first few days. Then they began to bow and grin, and at last became intimate friends; some of the young ladies and gentlemen were very intimate friends indeed. For the first three weeks every day was passed alike, except that it became colder and colder each day, and the ship tossed and rolled so much, few of the passengers ventured on deck, but the Captain always assured us that it would be all well after we had passed the 'Horn'. On Saturday, the 13th April, there was great talk about "passing it tomorrow", but the morrow came and no Cape Horn but instead a fearful head wind, which drove us back, and what was worse, south, which did not make it any warmer. The storm raged fearfully all day, the mizzen mast was split in four, and it was with difficulty that the sailors could bind it together again. Good Captain Gray came several times into the ladies' saloon to assure them nothing was wrong, but the carpenter was too busy and the sailors too silent to let them think so. The head wind continued, and the storm increased. Contrary to the usual custom, Church was held in the saloon that night. Many of the passengers did not retire, but remained in the saloon till 4am when the storm abated. We went to bed, but were nearly tossed out, and the falling of huge cases made a deafening noise. The next day was much calmer and on Tuesday we passed Cape Horn, 60 miles from land; and a ship, the first we had seen, was visible on the horizon."

Imagine you are Louise's sister Nellie and write her diary – are her feelings different to those of her sister?

Diary courtesy of ss Great Britain

Other ideas for curriculum links

Geography/Maths

Map work
Distances between countries

Science

Forces and motion
Friction, speed and energy

PHSE

Cultures
Drugs awareness

Drama

Make a radio play of the story using different sound effects.

ICT

Animation – Use animation software to create characters from *Around the World in Eighty Days* and animate a scene.

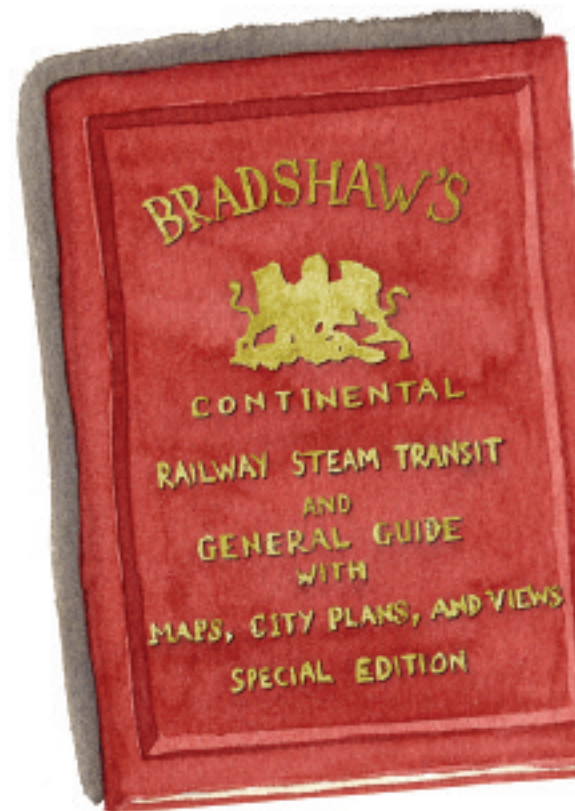
DT

Design your own land yacht! Can you make a land yacht using scrap materials and how far can you make it travel using 'wind' power?

English

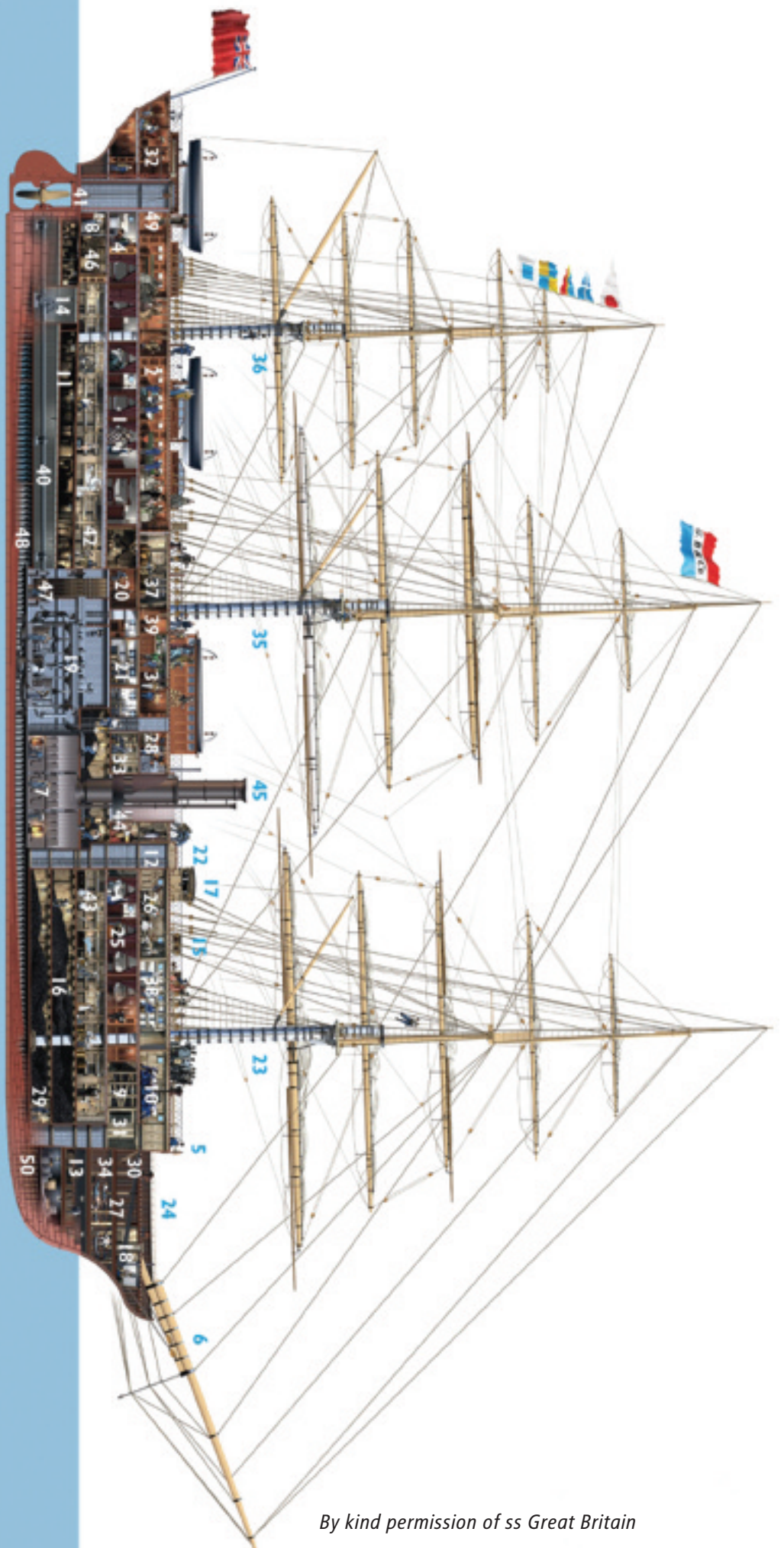
Films – There have been several films of the book including Mike Todd's *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1956) and the 2004 version starring Jackie Chan and Steve Coogan. Write your own review. How is the film different to the book?

Visit www.swreads.com to find out about different versions of the film.



James de la Rue





- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 Aft saloon (1st Class) cabins | 11 Cargo | 21 Firemen's cabins | 31 Ice house | 41 Screw lifting mechanism |
| 2 Aft saloon (1st Class) dining room | 12 Cargo and ventilation hatch | 22 Fore hold cargo hatch | 32 Ladies room | 42 Second cabin aft (3rd class cabins) |
| 3 Bar | 13 Carpenter's store | 23 Fore mast | 33 Lath-room | 43 Second cabin forward (steerage or 4th class cabins) |
| 4 Bathroom | 14 Chamber for disconnecting screw | 24 Fore peak storage deck | 34 Lower forecastle | 44 Smith's room |
| 5 Bell | 15 Chicken coop | 25 Fore saloon (2nd class) cabins | 35 Main mast | 45 Steam funnel |
| 6 Bowsprit | 16 Coal bunker | 26 Fore saloon (2nd class) dining | 36 Mizzen mast | 46 Store room |
| 7 Boiler room | 17 Cow house | 27 Forecastle | 37 Pantry | 47 Tallow and oil tanks |
| 8 Bullion room and mail room | 18 Crew water closets | 28 Galley | 38 Petty officers' cabins | 48 Tank |
| 9 Cable room | 19 Engine room | 29 Gaol | 39 Purser's room | 49 Tiller mechanism |
| 10 Capstan square | 20 Engineers' cabins | 30 Hawse pipes | 40 Screw alley | 50 Water tanks |

By kind permission of ss Great Britain

Brunel Attractions

Brunel attractions include:

ss Great Britain, Bristol Harbourside, Bristol
www.ssgreatbritain.org

British Empire and Commonwealth Museum, Temple Meads, Bristol
www.empiremuseum.co.uk

Bristol's City Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol

Bristol Industrial Museum, Prince's Wharf, Bristol Harbourside
www.bristol-city.gov.uk/museums

Clifton Suspension Bridge, Clifton, Bristol
www.clifton-suspension-bridge.org.uk

Explore At-Bristol (from April), Bristol Harbourside
www.at-bristol.org.uk

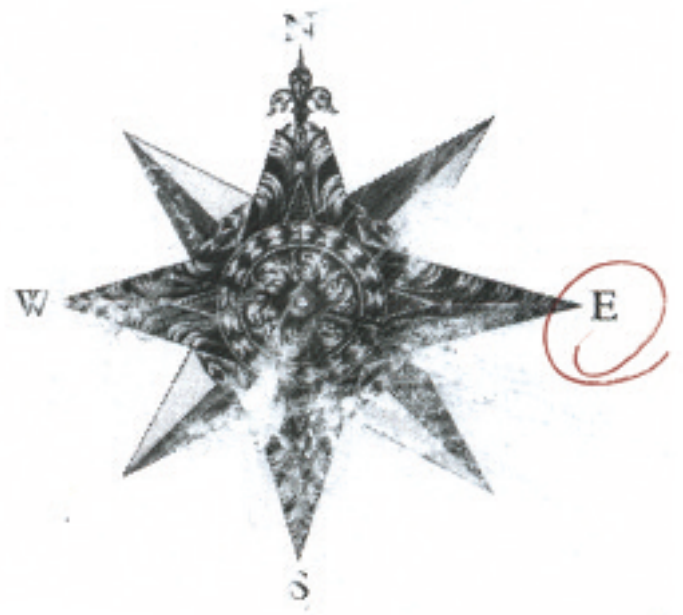
Across the South West:

Visit www.brunel200.com for further information.

Places of interest include:

Steam – Museum of the Great Western Railway, Swindon
www.steam-museum.org.uk

Porthcurno Telegraph Museum, Porthcurno, Cornwall
www.porthcurno.org.uk



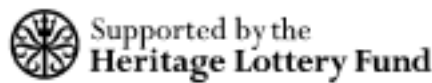
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Kate Rambridge, ss Great Britain

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