TEACHER’S RESOURCE GUIDE TO SIR DONALD BRADMAN AC

This resource guide has been compiled by the Bradman Foundation to assist teachers in preparing for a unit of work that traces the life and times of Sir Donald Bradman AC as a key example of the subject area. Rather than a comprehensive listing of resources it is a list of introductory texts that are suitable for use by teachers and students across all stages of the curriculum.

**DVD’s**

**Bodyline: It’s just not cricket**  Sydney : ABC, 2002.
59 mins, rated M15+ (some course language). Analysis of the social and economic context to the 1932-33 Bodyline series as well as the immediate and long-term responses of different communities. DVD includes film of matches and photographs along with commentary by social/cricket historians, former players and children of Bodyline protagonists, suitable for advanced students wanting to examine Bodyline as an example of the changing relationship between England and modern Australia.

**Bodyline: The day England declared war on Australia**  Melbourne : Roadshow, 1984.
3 discs 330 mins, rated PG (low level coarse language).
The bodyline series of 1932-33 in the aftermath of the Great Depression threatened the traditional ties between Australia and the “mother” country, challenged the rules of cricket and gave Australia a new national identity. A great DVD featuring Hugo Weaving and Gary Sweet

110 mins, rated G.  A documentary that is an exceptional and unique view of Bradman’s life and achievements. Features interviews from some of cricket’s greatest players, Arthur Morris, Neil Harvey, Bill Johnston, Sir Alec Bedser, Sachin Tendulkar and Steve Waugh.

120 mins, rated G.  with commentary by Bill Brown, Neil Harvey, Jack Potter and Sir Garfield Sobers. A great deal of this footage has not been viewed before and features statistics, newsreels, private film footage of the Australian team, the famous tied test of 1960 and coverage of tours to India, South Africa and New Zealand. Also features special comments by Sir Donald Bradman.

2 discs with scene selection, rated G.  1. Bradman (90 mins) tells the story of the career of Sir Donald Bradman with interviews with former test players Bert Oldfield, Bill Brown and Neil Harvey. 2. Invincibles (58 mins) documents the 1948 Ashes tour when for the first time in history ‘The Ashes’ were won by an unbeaten Australian side.
Publications

Allen, Peter  The Invincibles – The legend of Bradman’s 1948 Australians  Sydney : ABC, 2001
192p. illus. The Invincibles are recognized as the greatest side Australia has ever created. This book features stories, photographs and recollections of the most famous of all cricket tours.


A two volume compilation of Sir Donald Bradman’s scrapbooks tracing his cricket career from childhood to retirement. Includes 800 pages of newspaper articles, images, personal diary entries.

A comprehensive photographic, 160 page account of the Bodyline series with details of the plan to curb the prolific run scoring of Bradman set against the backdrop of the Depression and the coincidental rise of nationalism in Australia in 1932-3.

A collection of 150 short essays written over a time span of 60 years from the mid 1920’s to the mid 1980's by the great cricket writers. Sourced from newspaper articles, poems, speeches and from Sir Don’s own scrapbooks.

An in depth analysis of the historical, political and cultural context of the 1932-33 Bodyline Ashes Series and its effects on the history of the game. Research considers the views of past and present players, umpires and administrators from Australian, English and the wider world cricket.

216p. Critical analysis of the way in which Sir Donald Bradman’s life has been portrayed in the media, in publications and by the Bradman Foundation throughout his life and after his death.

edited by Peter Allen and James Kemsley

48p. col. Illus. Story which charts the history of Don Bradman from his early years in his Bowral, through the infamous Bodyline series against England in 1932-33, his role as captain of the Australian cricket team and his post-war comeback with the team that became known as The Invincibles.

Picture book featuring photographs and memorabilia collected by Sir Donald Bradman and/or his relations and friends, from the period 1910 to 1980, including many photographs previously unpublished.

Written with the assistance of Sir Donald Bradman this complete biography describes Bradman's cricket career within its historical context, the influence of his family and the values that informed his actions through his life.


200p. col: illus. Biography of Sir Donald Bradman featuring forewords by Richie Benaud, Neil Harvey, Brian Booth and Sachin Tendulkar. Each chapter tells a major story in the life of Bradman and his continuing significance. The image features photographs, cigarette cards, cartoons, posters, statistics, song sheets, images of memorabilia and is a true reflection of Bradman's phenomenal popularity in life and death.


416 p. (34 plates) Biography of Sir Donald Bradman's life, suitable for Stage 5 students undertaking research projects or advanced readers.

Websites


Designed for students, this page provides a summary of the social and economic factors that enabled the Great Depression and the social, cultural and political ramifications of the period within Australia.


Transcription of speeches given by members of the NSW Parliament in condolence with the Bradman Family and People of Australia following death of Sir Donald Bradman on 25 February 2001. Speakers Mr CARR (Premier), Mrs CHIKAROVSKI (Leader of the Opposition), Dr REFSHAUGE (Deputy Premier) and Mr SOURIS (Leader of the National Party).


A level, self-guided tour of Bowral that includes Sir Donald Bradman's childhood home, where he went to school, where he worked and other significant sites. View the walk online using Google Earth, download the pdf or contact The International Cricket Hall of Fame for a printed brochure. The walk is 1.7km and takes about 45min.


Biographical information documenting the life and cricket career of Sir Donald Bradman, including essays, timeline, career statistics, fact file, and awards and achievements.


The site traces Bradman's life by highlighting the historic sites within the three main places he lived - Cootamundra, Bowral and Adelaide – and includes links to the websites of the exhibitions featuring him.
Features exhibition content, Sir Donald Bradman, interview footage of past and present players, and information on the game of cricket, spectators, the science of cricket, media and communications and cricket around the world.


8 p. Essay with subtitles and reference list suitable to Stage 5 and Stage 6 students studying the role of Don Bradman as an identity in the 1930s and his contribution to Australian identity.

www.twitter.com/crickethof/

www.facebook.com/CricketHallOfFame.

www.youtube.com/crickethalloffame.

www.flickr.com/groups/world-cricket/pool/.

GLOSSARY

Archive  A body of stored documents.

Ashes, The  The trophy played for by England (the MCC) and Australia. It is a small wooden urn thought to hold the ashes of a stump burned when England was beaten for the first time by Australia in 1882. It was referred to in a mock funeral notice in an English newspaper mourning the death of English cricket – “the body has been cremated and the ashes sent to Australia”.

Ball  Usually made of layers of twine wound around a cork core inside a red leather shell. A raised seam of six rows of stitching gives the ball a number of unique aerodynamic qualities, and helps determine its swing and spin.

Bat  Implement used by batsmen to hit the ball. The bat is governed by the Laws of Cricket. Superior bats are made from white English willow with the best quality being grown in Essex or Suffolk

- Blade  The wide section of the batting surface, gives weight and strength to bat overall.

- Handle  Made from strips of cane interspersed with strip of rubber to give strength and cushion impact for the pattern.

- Shoulder  A ‘dead’ area of the bat blade not favoured by batters to strike the ball.

- Toe  Curved base of bat, that prevents the blade edge ‘catching’ the pitch during a stroke.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Batting average</strong></th>
<th>A batsman’s total runs scored divided by the number of completed innings. There can be Test averages, first class averages and so on.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Batting economy</strong></td>
<td>The ratio between runs scored and balls faced expressed as a percentage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bodyline</strong></td>
<td>The practice of bowling fast, short rising deliveries at the batsman’s body or head so that he/she are forced to fend off the ball to avoid injury. The intention is to draw a catch on the leg side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boundary</strong></td>
<td>The edge of the field of play.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bowling average</strong></td>
<td>Total number of runs scored off a bowler divided by the number of wickets taken. Averages can be classified by the class of cricket played to amass the total.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bowling economy</strong></td>
<td>The average number of balls bowled to claim a wicket.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bowral</strong></td>
<td>Town in the Southern Highlands of NSW, home of the young Don Bradman and site of the Bradman International Cricket Hall of Fame.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bradman</strong></td>
<td>Sir Donald Bradman AC, generally considered the greatest batsman ever to play the game. Grew up in Bowral, played for Bowral, St George, New South Wales, South Australia and Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bye</strong></td>
<td>A run not scored off the bat or person. Batters must run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crease</strong></td>
<td>A line, originally etched and later painted in the wicket to define playing areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cricket</strong></td>
<td>Cricket is a game of strategy between two teams. Each team bats and fields in turn. The batters try to score runs; the fielders try to stop them. The team with the most runs wins. Cricket is a game that owes much of its unique appeal to the fact that it should be played not only within its laws but also within the spirit of the game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dead ball</strong></td>
<td>A ball no longer considered in play.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Duck</strong></td>
<td>When a batter is out with no runs scored. So called as the numeral is shaped like a duck’s egg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Field</strong></td>
<td>The designated field of play, often referred to as an oval because of the common shape of fenced in grassed areas of play.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finger spinners</strong></td>
<td>Give a spinning action to the ball using their fingers.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First Class Cricket</strong></td>
<td>Cricket played at one level below Test level. Usually state or county based.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Four</strong></td>
<td>Scored by hitting the ball across the boundary (not actually running them).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Golden duck</strong></td>
<td>Out on first ball faced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Googly  A ball bowled by a wrist spinner in which the wrist is turned more than normal so that a disguised, opposite spin is imparted to the ball. A goodgoogly will deceive the batsman by ‘breaking’ the opposite way to normal.

Grade Cricket  Cricket played by teams from cricket clubs, graded by standards achieved.

Great Depression, The  (1929-1932) A period between the two world wars when the world’s financial systems collapsed. Unemployment was widespread and great hardship and poverty was suffered by most people. The Great Depression was fostered by a range of economic occurrences across Europe and North America (A fall in export prices and sales; a fall in overseas loans leading to a reduction in government capital spending; and a fall in residential construction), but is generally marked by the crash of the New York Stock Exchange in October 1929. In Australia unemployment was high prior to 1929 but had doubled to 21% by 1930 was at a high of 32% by mid 1932.

Hat trick  When three wickets fall in three consecutive balls. A bowler who performed this feat in the 18th century was given a new hat.

Infield  The area immediately adjacent to the pitch.

Infielders  Usually smaller in stature with quick reactions and the ability to concentrate for long periods of time.

Innings  The accumulated runs of the batting side. It is finished when 10 batters are ‘out’ or when the captain elects to ‘declare’ an innings closed.

Laws of Cricket  A series of written rules that govern the game. They were formalised at Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) at Lord’s ground in London in the late 1700s.

LBW  (leg before wicket)  When a batter is out with his leg before the wicket.

Leg bye  Scored when the batter has made an attempt to strike the ball, misses and the ball hits the person. Batters must complete a run to score.

Lower order batsmen  The least technically correct players who can sometimes make quick runs.

Maiden  Occurs when an over is bowled where no runs are scored.

Middle order batsmen  Mostly all rounds who can both bowl and bat with skill or batters who specialise against slow bowlers.

No ball  A ball that is illegally bowled e.g. it is dangerous; has been thrown; the bowler’s feet are incorrectly positioned at the point of delivery. One run is added to the batting team’s total and the ball is re-bowled.

Object/artifact  An object associated with cricket, worthy of collecting.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Day</td>
<td>Played within one day, each team plays a single innings limited by an agreed number of overs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>On-field umpire</td>
<td>Formal cricket matches require two on-field umpires.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opening batsmen</td>
<td>Technically correct players who possess patience and solid defence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opening bowlers</td>
<td>Bowl quickly with the new ball using the shine and prominent seam to extract swing, bounce and movement off the pitch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outfield</td>
<td>The area between the infield and the boundary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outfielders</td>
<td>Usually quick runners with a strong throwing arm. They are also skilled at catching high lofted shots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owzat/Howzat</td>
<td>Slang for ‘How’s that?’ when claiming a wicket via an appeal to the umpire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitch</td>
<td>The central strip of the cricket field between the two wickets. This is where the ball is pitched or bowled and the batters (or batsmen) take strike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popping crease</td>
<td>The line defining where a batsman makes safe ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quick(ie)</td>
<td>A fast bowler.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand shoe crusher</td>
<td>A full pitched ball aimed at the batsman’s feet. Also a yorker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seamer</td>
<td>A ball bowled so that it moves off the seam, changing direction slightly. Also a bowler who can habitually bowl such a ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamers</td>
<td>Can vary in pace, line, length, swing and seam to challenge the batter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooter</td>
<td>A ball that keeps low, also a grubber, mully-grubber.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short run</td>
<td>Occurs when a batter turns to complete a second or subsequent run without grounding his or her body or bat behind the popping crease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitter</td>
<td>The easiest of catches, so called because one could be seated to take the catch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Scored by hitting the ball over the boundary on the full.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skipper</td>
<td>The team captain, a derivative of the Dutch word for a ship’s captain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sledge</td>
<td>An uncomplimentary comment made during a passage of play. Said to have been originated by Ian Chappell commenting on one of his bowler’s comments to a batsman “that was as subtle as a sledgehammer”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slips</td>
<td>The area on a batsman’s off side near the wicket keeper occupied by fielders hoping for a “snicked” catch. There can be as many as four slips fielders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit of cricket</td>
<td>The spirit of respect for the game, its values and traditions.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Statistics
The various measures of cricketer’s performance.

Sticky wicket
A wicket that is dry on top and damp underneath, and is invariably very difficult for batsmen to hit the ball.

Stumps
The end of a day’s play when the stumps are ‘drawn’ from the ground.

Test
The highest level of cricket played over five days for men and four days for women. Each team has the opportunity to bat twice if time permits.

Third umpire
Where television cameras are located at the ground there is a Third umpire.

Tickle
The finest of edges by a batsman, often resulting in a catch by the wicketkeeper.

Ton
Occurs when a batter scores 100 runs or a century.

Top order batsmen
The most adept stroke players and most dependable scorers on the team.

Twelfth man
Supports batters and fielders by running out drinks and equipment as needed.

Twenty20 (T20)
A modified one day game with a maximum of 20 overs per innings and completed within three hours.

Umpire
The individuals who preside over the game, interpreting and implementing the laws of the game and ensuring it is played in the right spirit.

Wicketkeeper
Positioned behind the batter. Their main role is to catch the ball from both bowlers and fielders. He/she is the only member of the fielding team allowed to wear gloves.

Wickets
Two bails balanced atop three stumps, standing at either end of the pitch. The bowler aims for the wicket to try and ‘bowl’ the batter ‘out’.

Wide
A ball judged by the umpired to be too far from the batter to be hit with a normal stroke.

Wrist spinners
Puts a spinning action on the ball using their wrist. Wrist spinners generally turn the ball more dramatically than a finger spinner but can be less accurate.

WSC
World Series Cricket, a breakaway cricket competition organised by Kerry Packer and between major cricketing nations played during a period of separation from the international cricketing bodies in 1977-78 and 1978-79.

WW1
The first world war, 1914 – 1918. Warlike operations occurred on every continent except Antarctica and Australia. Casualties were enormous and Australians fought in almost every theatre.

WW2
The second world war, generally accepted as 1939-1945, although hostilities had broken out in China in 1934. No part of the world was spared although the level of warfare varied very considerably. The war finished with the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.