



Inside a bubble

PARTICIPATORY STORY - ENRICHING



The STORIAS project is co-financed by the ERASMUS+ programme of the EU. Its content reflects the views of the authors, and the European Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information therein. (Project code: 2021-1-FR01-KA220-SCH-000029483).

Story Base

George Remi grew up with a love of drawing. Armed with his pencils, he would draw on everything he could find. Drawing was like breathing to him – it just came naturally. His teachers, however, were not supportive of his work and would often try to discourage him.

His parents were the same, and they sent him to a military school so that he could learn discipline instead of always daydreaming. Yet, no matter where he ended up, George kept drawing. Even in military school, he would draw what he observed around him. This is when he started adding a signature to his drawings: by combining the first letter of his surname and then that of his first name, he became Hergé (R G).

After finishing school, Hergé got a job at a newspaper where he was asked to make drawings of a reporter and his dog, who he called Tintin and Milou. Taking inspiration from American comic strips, Hergé began to write dialogues for his characters in "bubbles", which were spaces pointing to the characters' mouths and filled with their words.

For the first time in his life, Hergé felt free to follow his passions. Yet, many people around the world were not as lucky as him as a dangerous war was approaching. Hergé was not aware of what war was like – in fact, he

often made fun of the lives of people from countries besides his own in his drawings. He also did not mind drawing for those who supported aggression towards people.

Hergé couldn't have imagined what war was like until he met someone who opened his eyes and changed his mind, taking him out of his own bubble. One day, while looking for information about China for a story, he was introduced to a Chinese artist named Tchang. It was friendship at first sight. Tchang and Hergé were the same age, both 27 years old, and they shared many similarities. Tchang taught him the art of calligraphy for improving drawings. When they weren't creating together, they spent hours talking. Tchang told him about his country which he had to leave because of a war. Hergé listened to the effects of war and learned about the world that existed outside of his drawings.

Their friendship changed not only Hergé's way of drawing, but also his beliefs. He regretted ever drawing for those that supported hurting others. His regrets were now seen in Tintin's adventures. No longer did he participate in spreading stereotypes about other countries. Instead, Tintin became a character that traveled the world to learn about differences and not make fun of them.

Through Tintin, and thanks to his friend Tchang, Hergé never lost his curiosity but also gained understanding towards others.

What are they like?

Re-write the story and describe what the characters and things in the story are like.



What are they like?

What are they like?

What are they like?

How are they doing it?

Re-write the story and describe how the characters are acting in the story. Don't forget to include what the characters/things in the story are like that you wrote before.



How are they doing it?

How are they doing it?

How are they doing it?

What are they saying?

Re-write the story and describe what the characters in the story are saying. Don't forget to include what the characters/things in the story are like and the adverbs that you wrote before.



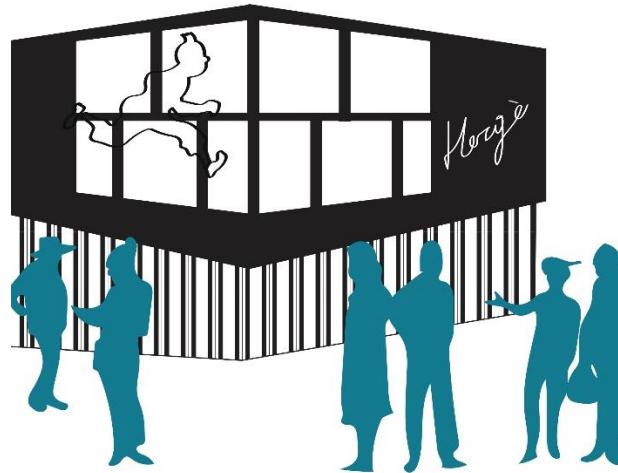
What are they saying?

What are they saying?

What are they saying?

How does it end?

Re-write the story and add your own ending. Don't forget to include what the characters/things in the story are like, the adverbs and what the characters are saying that you wrote before.



How does it end?

How does it end?

How does it end?

How does it end?

How does it end?
