



# The Time Machine

(Summer 2024)

History Club Magazine

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# JANE SEYMOUR BY INDIA



Jane Seymour was born on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1508 at Wolf Hall (also known as Wulfhall), Wiltshire. She is most famous for being one of the wives of King Henry VIII and giving birth to a boy.

Jane Seymour was born to John Seymour and Margery Westworth. She was home schooled by her father's chaplain. Her first appearance was at Court in 1529 and served as a lady in waiting to Catherine of Aragon and later Anne Boleyn. Very little was recorded about her early life.

In 1532, Jane became a maid of honour to Queen Catherine. On May 30<sup>th</sup> 1536, at the age of 28, Jane married Henry VIII as his third wife but she didn't have much choice. At the age of 36, she gave birth to Prince Edward at Hampton Court Palace on the 12<sup>th</sup> October 1537.

Shortly after Edward's birth, Jane sadly died on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1537 in Hampton Court Palace, Molesey. Jane was buried after her funeral in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle.

Prince Edward was christened and was home schooled by tutors. He enjoyed all the attention that went with being heir to the throne. He grew up and proved to be very intelligent and enjoyed learning languages.

Jane is a memorable figure because she produced an heir for Henry VIII, which preserved the Tudor line.

# History of Newcastle United F.C.

By Ben Bailey

Newcastle took on the name of Newcastle United owing to the joining of forces between Newcastle East End and West End FC. The two clubs were the powerhouse duo of the city in the last 1800s. But West End FC endured financial issues, leading to the merger as most of their players joined East End.



It was not before 1969 that Newcastle adopted an official club badge by embracing the city's Coat of Arms. Yet the Magpies had used the city's crest sparingly since 1911 to represent the area. The Toon also continues to embrace the city's crest for their badge still today, with it last altered back in 1988.

Newcastle used their first club badge depicting the city's crest from 1969 to 1976 with it embracing a Roman-era castle and two seahorses. But the Toon would switch to their first club-specific badge in 1976. It featured a magpie to reflect their nickname in front of Castle Keep, along with the River Tyne.

The badge remained in use until 1983 before Newcastle embraced a new crest which only featured 'NUFC' and a magpie. This design would only last five years before the Magpies embraced the badge in use now. Newcastle also used a grey and gold version to mark their 125th anniversary in 2017/18.



1969 - 1976



1976 - 1983



1983 - 1988



1988 - now

## Club honours:

<b>League Champions</b>	<b>1905, 1907, 1909, 1927</b>
<b>Barclays First Division Champions</b>	<b>1993</b>
<b>Division Two Champions</b>	<b>1965</b>
<b>Division Two Promotion</b>	<b>1898, 1948, 1984</b>
<b>FA Cup Winners</b>	<b>1910, 1924, 1932, 1951, 1952, 1955</b>
<b>FA Cup Runners Up</b>	<b>1905, 1906, 1908, 1911, 1974, 1998, 1999</b>
<b>League Cup Runners Up</b>	<b>1976</b>
<b>Fairs Inter Cities Cup Winners</b>	<b>1969</b>
<b>FA Charity Shield Winners</b>	<b>1909</b>

## Famous matches:

Newcastle 4-1 PSG, Oct 4<sup>th</sup> 2023

Newcastle 3-2 Barcelona, Sep 17<sup>th</sup> 1997

Sheffield United 0-8 Newcastle, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep 2023

Newcastle 8-0 Sheffield Wednesday, Sep 19<sup>th</sup> 1999

Newcastle 9-2 Liverpool, Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 1934

Newcastle 6-1 Tottenham, Apr 23<sup>rd</sup> 2023

Newcastle 5-1 Sunderland, Oct 31<sup>st</sup> 2010







# The history of Mario Balotelli

By Alfie

Balotelli was born in August 1990 in Palermo, the capital city of Sicily, which is an Italian island south-west of the Italian mainland. He is the son of Ghanaian immigrants. When he was 2 years old, he moved to Brescia in the north of Italy. In Brescia, Balotelli was put into foster care and was brought up by foster parents, Silvia and Francesco Balotelli. He had to wait until his 18th birthday before he could ask for Italian citizenship and officially become Italian.

When Balotelli scored two goals for Italy in the semi-final of the 2012 European Championships he dedicated his goals to Silvia, his foster mother. Balotelli's first major club was Inter Milan and before his 18th birthday he scored in the Italian Cup Final to help Inter beat Roma to win his first major trophy. Balotelli also became the youngest player in Inter's history to score a goal in the Champions League (18 years and 85 days). His first appearance in England also came in an Inter shirt. He scored twice in a friendly against Sheffield FC, the oldest club in world football, as part of their 150th anniversary celebrations in November 2007.

In total, Balotelli made 86 appearances for Inter over three seasons, scoring 28 goals. During his time with Inter he won three league titles, an Italian Cup and the Champions League in 2009/10, although he was an unused substitute in the final against Bayern Munich. In August 2010, Balotelli moved to the Premier League for the first time when Manchester City paid Inter Milan around £20 million for him. Roberto Mancini was Manchester City manager at the time and he was also Balotelli's manager at Inter. He made 80 appearances and scored 30 goals for City and won the Premier League and FA Cup double in 2011/12. In the final game of the 2011/12 season, Balotelli provided the assist for Sergio Aguero to score the 94th minute winner that gave City their first league win in over 40 years.



# The History of McDonald's by Jolie

McDonald's is a popular fast-food restaurant that many people around the world have visited. The restaurant contains classic dishes such as hamburgers, chips, milkshakes and many more. The iconic restaurant was founded by the McDonald's brothers (Maurice and Richard) in 1940, after they were interested in creating a fast-food outlet.

The fast-food restaurant started as a movie theatre called 'The Beacon'. As time passed, the McDonald brothers found out that food sold more



than movie tickets. So they started a barbeque restaurant in 1941 near a race track in San Bernardino California. After some time, the brothers realized they were only selling food in the spring and summer as that was when the race track season started. Richard McDonald

came up with an idea to move somewhere new and rename their business to McDonald's. He found a new plan and added yellow arches to attract customers.

Later on, Ray Kroc made McDonald's in to an international success story, worth hundreds of billions of dollars today. But there was more to the man than just being brilliant in business, for all that business defined his place in history. In the 1950s, he was working as a salesman selling Multimixer milkshake machines. Ray's attention went to the McDonald Brothers after they bought eight machines, at a time when sales were on a downward trend. Meeting with the brothers in 1954, the three of them saw potential in each other, with Ray Kroc and the McDonald Brothers forming a business partnership. They only sold two food items on their menu: fries and hamburgers. They also sold soft drinks as well as milkshakes and root beer but they sold them at much lower prices. At the time, it only cost 15 cents to buy a hamburger, 10 cents for fries and 20 cents for a milkshake.



# KING GEORGE III by Jolie



King George III was born on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1738 in London (Norfolk House in St James's Square). He is widely remembered as a long serving monarch who lost the American colonies and developed mental health issues.

George was the eldest son of eight. He was born to the Prince of Wales (Fredrick) and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. He became heir to the throne on the death of his father in 1751, succeeding his grandfather, George II in 1760. George and his wife, Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, had about fifteen children in his lifetime.

King George is most famously known for losing the ability to rule, due to his mental health problems. The probable cause was because of porphyria, an abnormality of the blood that can lead to toxic effects on nerves and the brain. 'Doctors' did many terrible things to try and cure this disorder, such as giving daily doses of emetic tartar (a type of poison), dunking him in freezing cold water and layering him with poisonous chemicals.



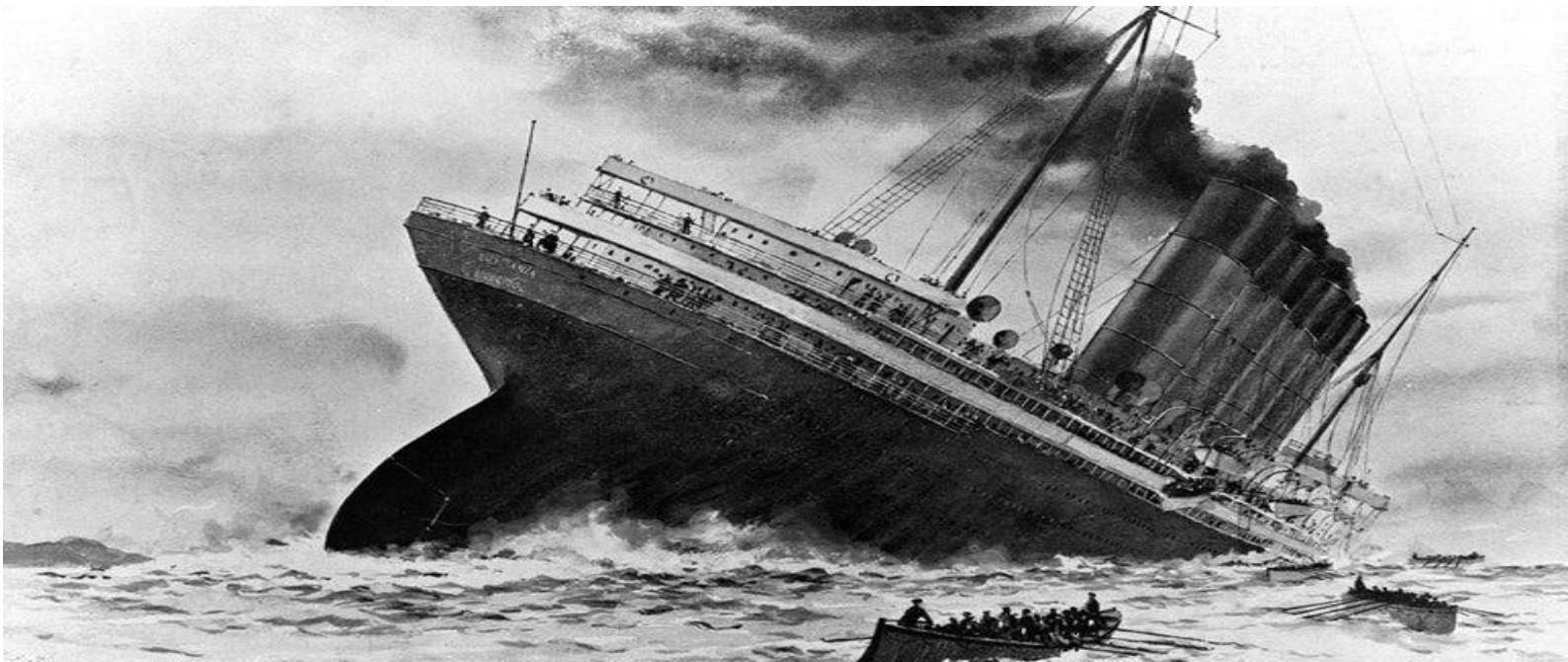
During his reign, America became an independent country, Napoleon was defeated and he made Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace his principle royal homes.

King George III passed away in his sleep in 1820 at the age of 81. He died because of coronary thrombosis, which blocks blood flow through to the heart.

# RMS Lusitania by Isaac V

The RMS Lusitania was a great ocean liner. That was sunk in 1915 and killed over 1100 people.

In the middle of WW1, the Lusitania was on its way to Liverpool, England from New York. The captain of the ocean liner refused to believe that the ship would be targeted. The Germans suspected there to be trade goods hidden within the ship and targeted it using torpedoes launched from a U-Boat. However, there was nothing of the sort. This created rage across not only England but also in the United States.



The Lusitania sank in only in eighteen minutes, around twenty kilometres off the Old Head of Kinsal. Despite being relatively close to shore, it took many hours for help to arrive from the Irish coast. By the time help arrived, many had perished in the freezing water.



There were many that died on the Lusitania, but there were some famous people too, including Elbert Hubbard, a popular author at the time. There was also the very rich Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and theatrical impresario Charles Frohman.



Now, the Lusitania is nothing but a wreck and a massively attractive scuba diving site.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know the RMS Lusitania was the first ship to travel across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.



On the Lusitania's 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, a team of engineers took a propeller from the ship and presented it to a museum.



by Colby

## **The word ice cream: a wonderful word to be said on a warm, sunny day.**

Did you know ice cream was invented in China? It was made for the emperors of the Tang Dynasty [618 to 907]. They are believed to have been the first to eat a frozen milk-like confection. This version was made with cow, goat or buffalo milk that was heated with flour.

### **Fun facts:**

In the 5<sup>TH</sup> century BC the Ancient Greeks enjoyed a dessert similar to ice-cream.

In the 1300s, explorer and trader Marco Polo brought an early form of ice-cream to Europe.

The 17th century saw ice drinks being made into frozen dessert. With the addition of sugar, sorbetto was created or more commonly known as we know it, 'sorbet'.



In this country ice-cream was served at a banquet for the Feast of St. George at Windsor Castle in 1671. It was such a rare and exotic dish that only guests on King Charles II's table had 'one plate of white strawberries and one plate of ice-cream'.

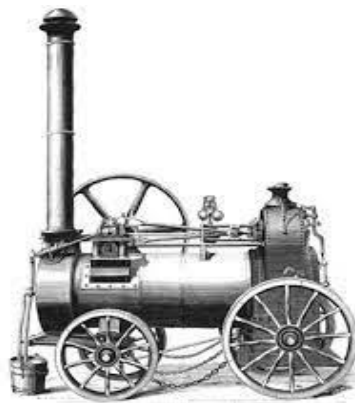
In the 1840s there was a demand for the mass production of ice-cream: the ice cream churn is invented meaning it could be made by the bucket.

Born in Canton Ticino, the Italian speaking region of Switzerland, Carlo Gatti came to Britain in 1847 and was credited with being the first ice-cream manufacturer in Britain.

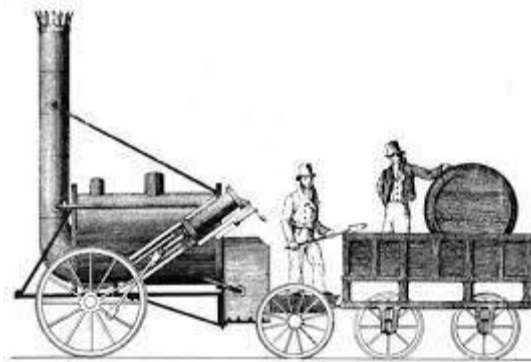
The birth of the original Wall's Ice Cream: it all started from a butcher's shop where T. Wall & Sons Ltd had made sausages since 1786. Having previously produced sausages, his idea of producing ice cream to increase summer sales was first imagined in 1913 to help cool down consumers.

# THE HISTORY OF LOCOMOTIVES by William

On February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1804, Richard Trevithick invented the first steam locomotive in the town of Merthyr Tydfil. It was a revolutionary new way of getting around. It was powered by steam and ran along tracks. It was also unnamed.



After that came Stevenson's 'Rocket', created by Robert Stevenson who was the son of George Stevenson, known as the 'father of railways'.



It was the only locomotive to complete the Rainhill Trials (a competition to find the best locomotive), averaging at a speed of 12 mph and with a top speed of 30 mph.



In September 1830, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened and William Huskisson MP was run over and killed by 'Rocket'.

Trains rapidly replaced canal barges as the most economic method of transporting cotton from the port of Liverpool to the mills of Lancashire. Tracks could be built in places it was impossible to build canals.

On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1863 the first underground railway was created. It ran from stations Paddington to Farrington, having 6 intermediate stations and it was known as the Metropolitan Railway.



On December 31<sup>st</sup> 1872, the first airbrake was invented by American inventor George Westinghouse. It made trains faster and safer to ride.

In August 31<sup>st</sup> 1913 the first diesel locomotives were created in Sweden.

In December 1960, first diesel-electric powered locomotive ran in the United States. It was the big leap from steam power.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1964, the first 'Bullet' train went into service and travelled at a maximum speed of 210 KPH. It was constructed in Japan and ran from stations in Tokyo and Osaka.



In 1979, the first *Train à Grande Vitesse* (or high-speed train). It was nicknamed Zebulon and was a first electric prototype.



In December 2010, the Shanghai metro becomes the world's largest metro system with 420 kilometers of line and 278 stations.

Famous locomotives:

*The Flying Scotsman*

It was built at Doncaster works in 1923 costing £7,944. It ran for the rail company LNER and in 1934 it travelled at 100mph. It also helped during the Second World War.



*Mallard*

It was first run on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1938 and designed by the great Sir Nigel Gresley. On the same day it was debuted, it raced at 116 MPH, the fastest ever for a steam locomotive! It now has a nice life in the National Railway Museum in York.





# THE DISCOVERY OF TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB

by Freya

The discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb is something of an iconic find and has helped scientists discover more about the process that Ancient Egyptians used to bury rulers, kings and queens.





# HOWARD CARTER

Howard Carter was the archaeologist who set about trying to discover the tomb of the boy king, Tutankhamun. He was born on the 9 May 1874 in Norfolk, England. He grew up with his mother and father, Samuel John Carter and Martha Joyce Carter and four siblings. Growing up Howard was a sickly child and went to live with his aunt's in Norfolk.

George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, Howard Carter's patron was born on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1866. He grew up in the family home, Highclere Castle near Newbury, England. In 1890 he took on the name Lord Carnarvon and married Almina Victoria Maria Alexandra Wombell. At the time Lord Carnarvon was most interested in racehorses and the sport of motoring. Unfortunately, in 1901 Lord Carnarvon suffered a tragic automobile incident whilst in Germany. Although he was saved, Lord Carnarvon was left with a condition leaving him weak and would make him increasingly vulnerable to the climates of England. Because of this, Lord Carnarvon began to travel to Egypt in 1903. Then on November 4<sup>th</sup> 1922 the expedition began and a team of skilled archaeologists set out to Egypt including Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon himself.

Unfortunately, at the age of 64 Howard passed away. Howard died from Hodgkins disease and was buried in Putney Vale Cemetery. Only nine people attended his funeral.

## DID YOU KNOW?

You can try on Howard's hat at Luxor, Egypt!



# VALLEY OF THE KINGS



The Valley of the Kings is the place where the tomb of Tutankhamun was located. 1.5 million tourists visit The Valley of the Kings each year and unfortunately it has been seriously vandalised due to them. It was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century BC. Thumosis was said to be the first person who began the tradition of burying rulers in the Valley of the Kings.

## DID YOU KNOW?

The Valley of the Kings is home to more than 60 tombs!





# THE DISCOVERY



The discovery of the tomb took place on November 26<sup>th</sup> 1923. It was actually found not by Howard Carter himself but by one of the team's water boys. 12 year old Hussein was at the sight of the tomb collecting water for the team when he came across a stone step. This was the beginning of the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb. Howard then proceeded to light a candle and carve a tiny hole in the door of the tomb and peered through. Howard Carter stated when he looked through the hole in which he had created in the tomb "Yes wonderful things!"



## The History Of Rugby by Colby

Rugby was created by William Webb Ellis in the town of Rugby, Warwickshire, England. In November of 1823' at Rugby school' a boy named William Webb Ellis picked a football up and ran with it. Little did he know he would begin the history of rugby; as a result of his fame, there is a statute of him outside Rugby school in the town centre.



The history of Rugby Union follows from various football games long before the 19<sup>TH</sup> Century, but it was not until the middle of that century the rules were formulated and codified.

The rules for rugby were drawn up in August 1845 stating that you could tackle, ruck, scrum, run with the ball in hand, hand off, kick the ball and pass the ball backwards.

The code of rugby later known as Rugby Union can be traced to three events: the first set of written rules in 1845, the Blackheath Club's decision to leave the Football Association in 1863 and the formation of the



Rugby Football Union in 1871. The code was originally known simply as "rugby football".

Some of the first rugby teams were not created in England, instead they were created in Ireland and Scotland.

The Rugby World Cup is where 20 of the world's best rugby teams compete for the cup. The first world cup was in 1987 being held in New Zealand and Australia. South Africa has won 5 world cups; as of today, this is a world record.

Five facts about the history of rugby:

1. The world cup trophy is named after William Webb Ellis.
2. Rugby has been going for 200 years now.
3. Rugby ball were first made with a pig's bladder.
4. There are over 6,600,000 registered rugby players.
5. Rugby is an Olympic sport.

