

The Time Machine

(Spring 2022)

History Club Magazine

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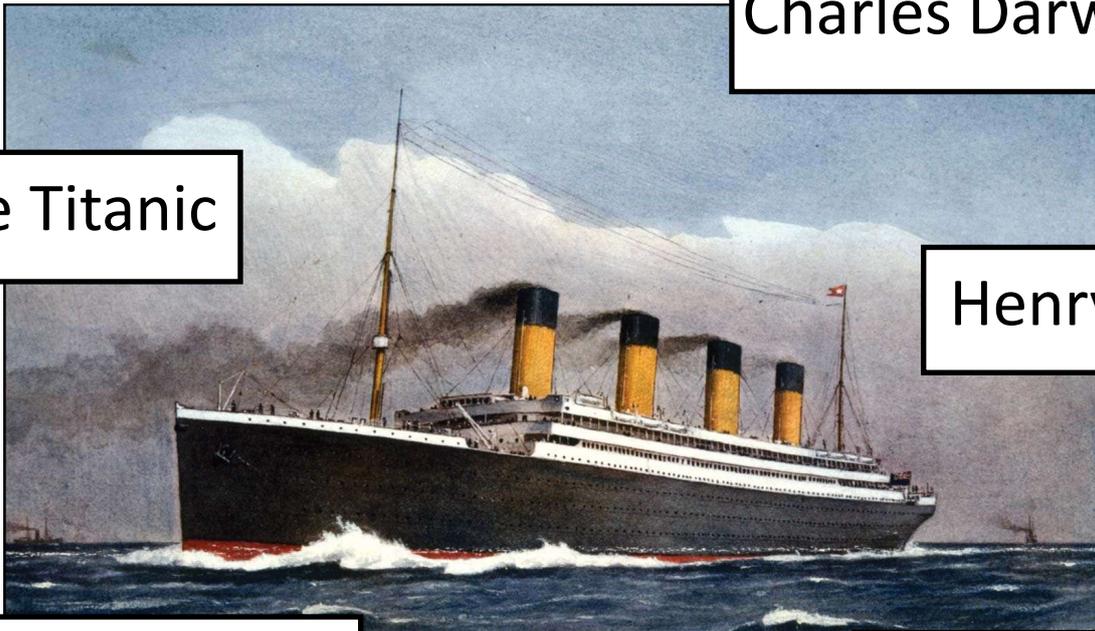
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Puzzles

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Where did the Aztecs live and what did they eat?

The Aztecs were a powerful tribe that existed between 1300 to 1519.



On the picture above, it tells you where the Aztecs lived in central America. The Aztecs were able to settle there because nobody wanted the land, at first the land wasn't great but they were able to grow crops by a nearby river. They also settled here because there was water from the mountains and volcanic soil to grow crops in.

Where did the King of the Aztecs live?

The king of the Aztecs lived in a large palace made of stone and basalt this palace included large rooms and gardens.

What did the Aztecs have for dessert?

Usually for dessert the Aztecs might have Algae made cheesecake! Or cocoa beans to make a chocolaty drink.



Hot Drink Facts:

Did you know that the Aztecs were the first people to use chocolate as a food?

No? Well now you know!

Meanings of Aztec words:

Xocolatl means: chocolate

Molli means: Mole

Ahuacatl means: Avocado

Chilli means: Chili

Ahuacamolli means: Guacamole

Typical Life For An Aztec

Life for the typical Aztec person was hard; the husband generally worked on a job outside of the home as a farmer, warrior or craftsmen. The wife worked at home cooking food for the family and weaving cloth for the family's clothes. Children attended school or worked to help out around the house. Teenagers learned how to cook and weave clothing. When they were young children they were taught by their parents, but when they reached their teens they attended school. Boys and girls went to separate schools. Girls learned about religion including ritual songs and dancing.

School Work

The Aztec empire is one of the few older civilisations that featured mandatory education at home and in schools. Every child was educated no matter his or her social status whether noble or commoner. Most Aztec lessons contained learning about history, religion, agricultural skills, military fighting techniques and craft or trade.

The Gods Gifts

Did you know that the Aztecs thought that cacao beans were a gift from god?
Or that they believed in 200 gods? (No?)

A Farmer's Life In The Aztec Era

While the Aztecs ruled, they owned lots of acres of land for farming. They harvested many things such as acocils, an abundant crayfish-like creature found in lake Texcoco as well as spirulina algae which they made into cakes. Once harvested, they sell the products to people.



CHALLENGE:

Find the following words (they are in this article!):

Find:

Commoner

Molli

Basalt

Gift

Algae

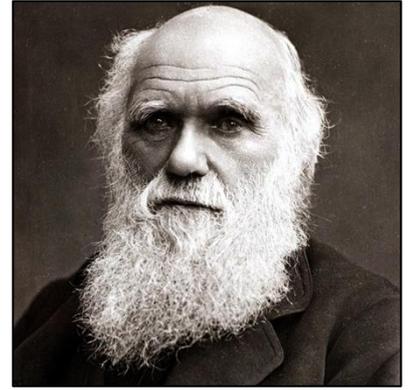
Cheesecake

Crops

Central

Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was best known for being an English Naturalist, Geologist and Biologist. Charles was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, on the 12th of February 1809.



CHILDHOOD

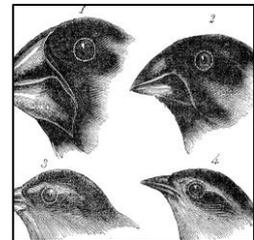
Darwin grew up with 5 siblings in Downe house. As a child he collected: bird eggs, sea shells, beetles and coins.

GROWING UP

In September 1825, Darwin started studying medicine but shortly after, quit as he was disgusted by the practice of grave robbery to supply 'subjects' for anatomy dissections.

ADULTHOOD

1831-



Charles accepted an invitation to join a voyage on HMS Beagle, this went on for 5 years.

VOYAGE

During the voyage, he visited 13 small islands called the Galapagos islands. On these small islands, Charles discovered several different species of finches. He also found 4 different types of Giant Ground Sloth. His discoveries lead him to put forward the theory of evolution through natural selection.

MARRAGE

Later on, Charles married a woman called Emma, whom he had 10 children with: Anne Darwin, Francis Darwin, Henrietta Litchfield, Charles Waring Darwin, George Darwin, Mary Eleanor Darwin, William Erasmus Darwin, Leonard Darwin, Horace Darwin and Elizabeth Darwin.

DEATH

Charles Darwin died of a heart attack at age 73 but he had many illnesses throughout his life.

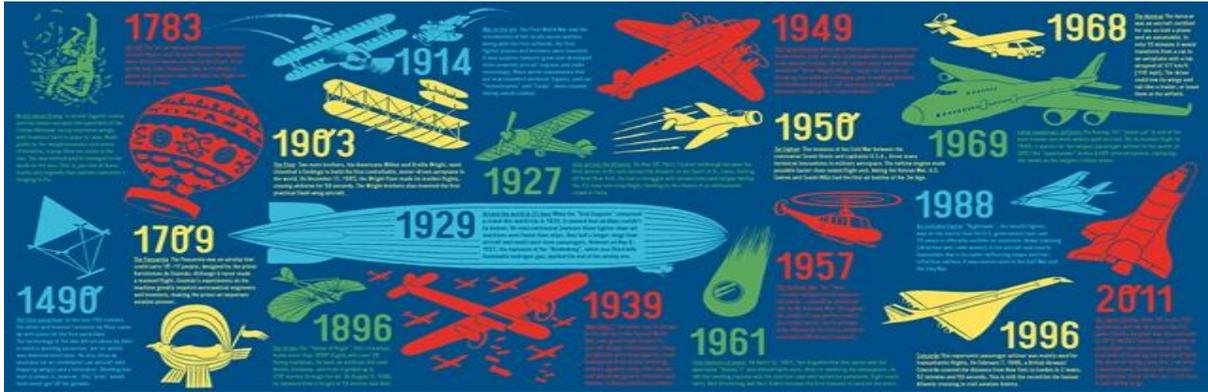
CHARLES DARWIN WORDSEARCH

B	U	O	J	F	O	S	S	I	L	S	Q	D	A
N	I	V	S	P	F	E	M	M	A	L	G	K	D
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N	S	V	V	M	I	R	M	L	T	Q	H	D	O

FOSSILS
BIOLOGIST
CHARLES
EMMA
DARWIN
DOWNE
VOYAGE
FINCHES
NATURALIST
SPECIES
GEOLOGIST

By Indy-Rae

The History of Flight by Harry



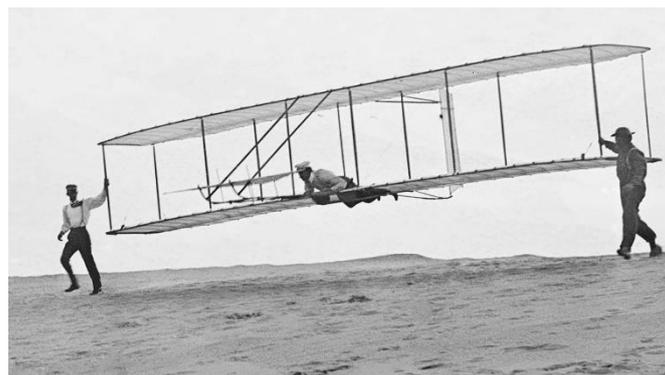
The history of aviation extends for more than two thousand years, from the earliest forms of aviation such as kites and attempts at tower jumping to supersonic and hypersonic flight by powered, heavier-than-air jets. Kite flying in China dates back to several hundred years BC and slowly spread around the world.

The first manned flight was on November 21 in hot air balloon, 1783; the passengers were Jean-Francois Pilatre de Rozier and Francois Laurent.

George Cayley worked to discover a way that man could fly. He designed many different versions of gliders that used the movements of the body to control.

Powered flight

Near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first successful flight in history of a self-propelled, heavier-than-air aircraft On December 17, 1908 Orville piloted the gasoline-powered, propeller-driven biplane, which stayed aloft for 12 seconds and covered 120 feet on its inaugural flight.



King Henry VIII

Intro

King Henry VIII ruled for 38 years. He had six wives and died on 28th of January 1547.



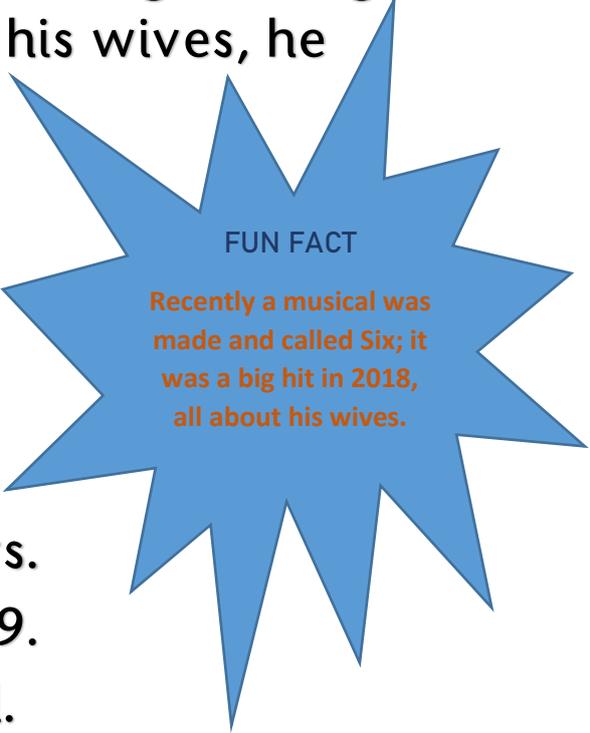
Childhood

King Henry was born in June 1491 and his parents were Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. Many people think he was overweight, even though growing up he was skinny and athletic. When he turned 24 he had a jousting accident that damaged his leg that would affect the rest of his life.



Adulthood

When King Henry's brother Arthur died, he was crowned king at age 18 and great things were expected of him. Most people think King Henry had six wives but in legal terms he was only married three times due to his marriages being annulled by the Church. Besides his wives, he also had many mistresses.



FUN FACT

Recently a musical was made and called Six; it was a big hit in 2018, all about his wives.

Interesting facts

- King Henry ruled for 38 years.
- He was crowned King in 1509.
- He ruled in the Tudor period.
- Hampton Court Palace was one of Henry's homes.
- During his reign over 70,000 people were executed.
- Henry passed away at the age of 55.
- He was king from the age of 18 until he passed away.

MARY SEACOLE

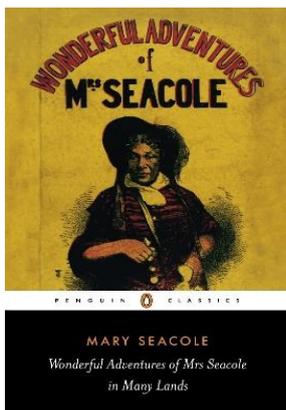
INTRO

Mary Seacole was a half Jamaican and half Scottish nurse who dedicated her life to helping soldiers in the Crimean war.



HER BOOK

Mary Seacole wrote her autobiography (a book you write about yourself) about her thrilling life in 1857. What also happened in 1857 was a fund raising gala by the river Thames bank in London which lasted for four nights and over 80,000 people attended. Mrs Seacole put all her money into the hospital and after the war ended she became bankrupt, hence the reason she wrote her book. Mary Seacole's book (*The Wonderful Adventures of Mrs Seacole*) became a best seller.



HOW IT STARTED

Mary Seacole worked as a nurse in her mother's hospital. In 1854 Mary Seacole was in London when reports of the lack of necessities and nursing care in the Crimean War began to be made public. Although Mary Seacole had the experience, her offers to serve as a nurse were refused; she believed it was to racial prejudice. Despite her rejection Mary went to the Crimean War (which was in Russia) and built her own hotel and called it the **British Hotel**.

How she helped

Her hotel (The British Hotel) served soldiers from both sides of the war no matter what an injured man is an injured man. People thought this was a remarkable thing. The injuries weren't the only thing killing the soldiers and it did not take long for Mrs Seacole to figure it out. After she figured it out (the problem being they hadn't been eating enough food and they were not warm enough) she provided: hot food (soup was very popular), fresh fruit, vegetables and warm clothes. The soldiers made a nickname for her which was mother Seacole because she cared for them as if they were her own children even though some of them were the same age or even older. When the war was over she didn't have much money because she put it all into her hotel at the time not many people knew what she did but people always made sure she had food and never went cold.

Mary's family

Mary Seacole was married to a man named Edwin Horatio Hamilton Seacole - who was English - in 1836, however it was a very short marriage as Edwin passed away in 1844 ; after this Mary did have many offers of marriage but declined them. They ended up having three children, William Seacole and two other children.

Mary Seacole's achievements

- She has her own statue outside St Thomas' hospital
- Mary was awarded the Jamaican Order of Merit in 1991
- In 2004 Mary was voted the greatest black Briton
- Mary's book that she wrote in 1857 was a best seller



History and Ginger hair by Elliott

Red hair is the rarest hair colour and the term 'red head' has been used ever since 1510 and many famous people such as Queen Elizabeth I, George Washington and Boudicca all had ginger hair. Red hair is usually found with freckles and is most commonly found in Ireland and Scotland. Less than 2 percent of the world's population have red hair... so relatively few people have red hair and I'm a part of that!

On November 5th a national red hair day is held giving people with red hair their chance to shine. In 2011 Stephanie and Adrienne Vendetti wanted people to be proud of their red hair after negative posts a on a ginger day website.

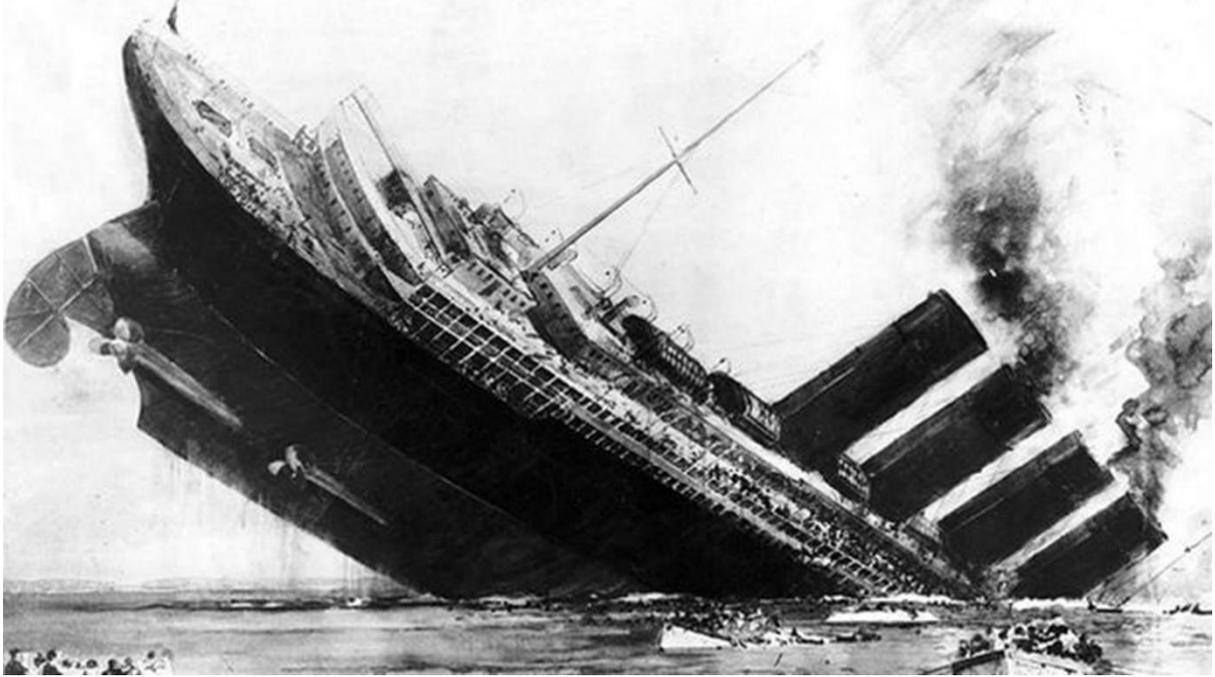
Overall, ginger hair is the rarest hair colour but it is amazing and everyone should be proud; many children are bullied for this trait but always be proud of who you are 😊



Famous red heads from history

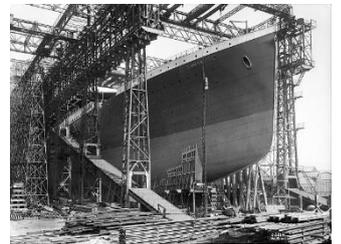
		
Galileo Galilei Galileo was an Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer, described as a polymath by from the city of Pisa.	Florence Nightingale, Nicknamed the lady with the lamp, Florence changed the way hospitals were handled and forever changed nursing.	Erik the Red Erik was Viking who got his name by his hot temper and red hair.
Date of birth: 15th of February 1564	Date of birth: 12th of May 1820	Date of birth: 950
Date of death: 8th of January 1542	Date of death: 13th of August 1910	Date of death: 1003

The Titanic



By Summer W

The Titanic was built in Belfast on the 31st of March 1909 by a company called 'White Star Line'. It was 269 metres long and weighed 828 tons. The ship was designed by Thomas Andrews and could hold 3,547 passengers on board. However, it only held 2,223 people including crew members and consisted of 10 decks.



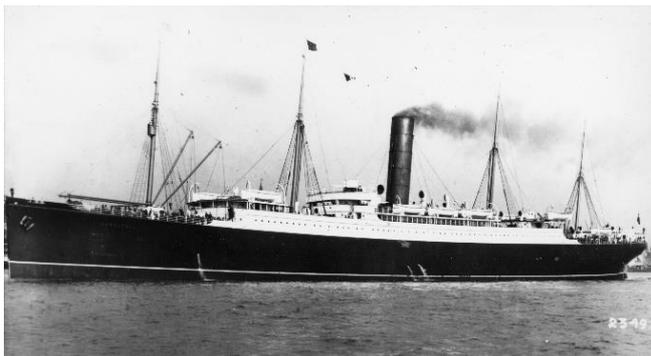
The captain, Edward John Smith, was meant to sail the Titanic from Southampton where it was meant to arrive in New York City. The journey would take approximately a week, 168 hours.



The Titanic had been traveling for around 4 days before it tragically hit an iceberg. The iceberg was 50 – 100 feet above the water and was 200 – 400 feet long. It would take up to 2 hours and 40 minute to sink.



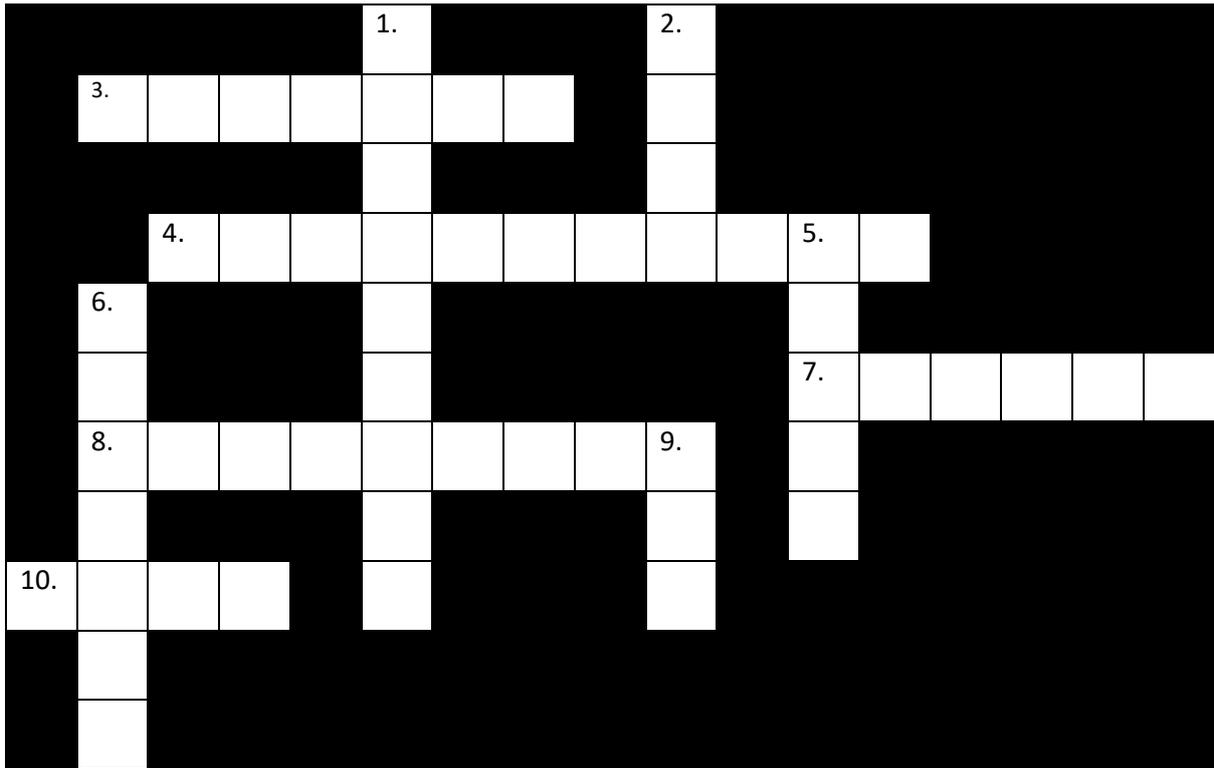
The Titanic immediately sent out distress calls and four hours later a help ship called 'Carpathia' arrived at the scene. Carpathia held only 20 lifeboats onboard and the Titanic held another 20, only enough for 1178 people!



1517 lives were lost whilst 705 survived. Many treasures have been found including a menu of the ships last meal, a pair of gloves, a violin played when the ship sank, sheet music played by ill -fated musicians, a pocket watch stuck on the time the ship sank and a necklace worth 20 million pounds!



The Titanic Crossword



1. The month in which the Titanic wreck was first discovered under the Atlantic Ocean.
2. Another word for ship.
3. What the Titanic hit when it famously sank.
4. Where the Titanic set off. (the country)
5. What the Titanic sailed on (another word for a wide area of water)
6. The country where the Titanic was built.
7. The first name of the captain.
8. What the crew and passengers escaped on.
9. The number of decks the Titanic consisted of.
10. What the Titanic tragically did when it was hit.

VICTORIAN CHILDREN

Victorian children had a very different lifestyle to children nowadays. For instance, the children worked for their parents to make money if they were poor and did jobs such as factory work, chimney sweeping, coal mining and so on - instead of school. I am sure most young people in school right now would love to do that but it wasn't glamorous at all. It was extremely dangerous and tiring; they worked for long hours with noise, dust, chemicals, fire and repetitive motion (all dangers the normal adult would face in factories).

Food

Even though children back then were considered a lower grade, they still ate regular food such as beef, mutton, pork, bacon, cheese, eggs, bread, potatoes, rice, oatmeal, vegetables in season, flour, sugar, treacle and jam. The drinks they had were unusual compared to today's society; they had lemonade, tea, milk (not too bad) but also root beer; Yes root beer, an alcohol! Children were allowed to drink alcohol, in fact it was normalise! Now it does sound weird but they were only aloud to drink because water supplies could be dangerous back then.

Clothing

Boys and girls both use to wore white gowns as babies and toddlers. As boys got older they advanced into clothing like suits, sailor clothes or sporty knickers outfits. For the girls though, they wore long or short dress with aprons. Both genders wore button-up boots. Young girls wore bonnets whilst boy wore caps and straw hats.

School uniforms were very strict with appearance. Cleanliness was promoted to be equivalent to godliness. Boys wore blazers, shorts and long shorts while girls were expected to keep their hair short, and girls were required to tie their hair neatly and wore dresses and pinafores.



Toys

Toys that Victorian children played with depended on their wealth. If they were 'rich' they played with store-bought toys such as clockwork train sets, toy soldiers, tea sets, rocking-horses, dolls and dollhouses. Whilst the 'poor' played with home-made toys such as peg dolls and wooden boats. There were many popular toys but the most popular were marbles because of the many different games to play such as: Ring Taw, Mancala and Ringers.



School

School was not free and only richer families could send their children to school. Some rich children would be taught at home by a governess. With no school to go to, many children hung around the streets. These schools offered them free lessons and a meal every day. The school regime was extremely strict and the school days were very long, sometimes lasting until 5 p.m. Any windows in the classroom tended to be high up, making it impossible for pupils to see out. Teaching was dull and boring with little variation of lessons.



By Faya

😊 VIDEO GAMES 😊

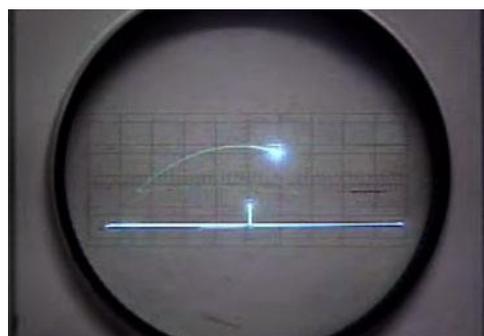
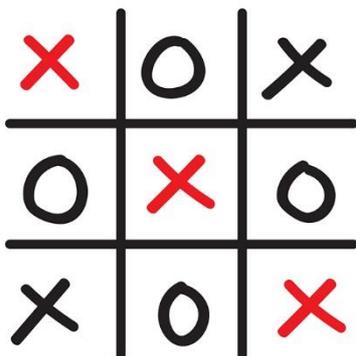
VIDEO GAMES OVER HISTORY HAVE BECOME MORE COMPLEX

THE RISE OF 3D GAMES

In 1995, Sega released in North America its Saturn system, the first 32-bit console that played games on CDs rather than cartridges, five months ahead of schedule. This move was to beat Sony's first foray into video games, the Playstation, which sold for 100 pounds less than the Saturn when it launched later that year.

WHAT WERE THE VERY FIRST VIDEO GAMES?

In 1952, British professor A.S. Douglas created *OXO*, also known as *noughts and crosses* or a *tic-tac-toe*, as part of his doctoral dissertation at the University of Cambridge. In 1958, William Higinbotham created *Tennis for Two* on a large 'Analog' computer and connected an oscilloscope screen.



Though video games are found today in homes worldwide, they actually got their start in the research labs of scientists:



In October 1958, Physicist William Higinbotham created what is thought to be the first video game. It was a very simple tennis game called *Pong*.

PAC-MAN ☺

The classic and enormously popular Pac-Man video game came out in Japan on **May 21, 1980**, and by October of that year it was released in the United States. The yellow, pie-shaped Pac-Man character, who travels around a maze trying to eat dots and avoid four hunting ghosts, quickly became an icon of the 1980s.

DOES SPACE INVADERS EVER END?

The original Space Invaders is designed as an endless loop, which means there is no maximum number of levels, just non-stop waves of aliens. **It is designed to be impossible to finish it**; no matter how many waves you destroy, at some point you will die.



By Harry

ALEXANDER HAMILTON



Who was Alexander Hamilton?

Alexander Hamilton was born in Charlestown, Saint Kitts and Nevis on the 11th of January 1755. Alexander's father abandoned the family in 1765. The following year Alexander went to work, becoming a clerk. When his mother died in 1768, Alexander became a ward of her relatives. Alexander Hamilton was a founding father of the United States, who fought in the American Revolutionary War; he helped draft the Constitution; he served as the first secretary of the treasury and was the founder and chief architect of the American financial system. Arron Burr, his once friend, turned into an enemy when Alexander chose Jefferson over him to be the president in 1804. Finally, in 1804 he died in a duel.

Five Fascinating Facts:

1

He was an immigrant of the United States.

2

He was a hero of the Revolutionary war.

3

He captained the US Army's oldest serving unit.

4

His son died in the exact same place Alexander died.

5

He received George Washington's last written letter.

True or False?

Questions

1. Alexander had two children both boys.
2. Alexander died in the same spot his son died.
3. Alexander was accused of breaking the law twice.
4. Eliza, Alexander's wife, established the first private orphanage in New York City.
5. Alexander's face was placed on a ten dollar bill.

Answers

1. False - he had one son and one daughter.
2. True - they both died in a duel in the same spot.
3. False - he was accused once.
4. True - she set it up after his death.
5. True

A Broadway musical show based on Hamilton explaining his life and what he did lead me to writing this article. The show has some great songs and I recommend you go to see it.

Top ten characters in this show:

- 1 Eliza Schuyler
- 2 Angelica Schuyler
- 3 Thomas Jefferson
- 4 Alexander Hamilton
- 5 John Laurens
- 6 Marquis de Lafayette
- 7 Aaron Burr
- 8 King George
- 9 Hercules Mulligan
- 10 George Washington

By Georgia

THE HISTORY OF BREAD

When was it discovered?

Between 14,600 to 11,600 the first evidence of bread was found in the black desert in Jordan. Flatbread was the oldest found type of bread, it was produced by cultivated wheat, wild barley, water and plant roots. Egypt was the first discovered creators of bread.

Sourdough Bread

The earliest sourdough bread dated back to 3700BC in Switzerland. They call it sourdough bread because after biting into the newly baked bread they turned sour. Hence, why they called it sour-dough. Yet somehow iron age people liked the sour, tangy taste of the bread.

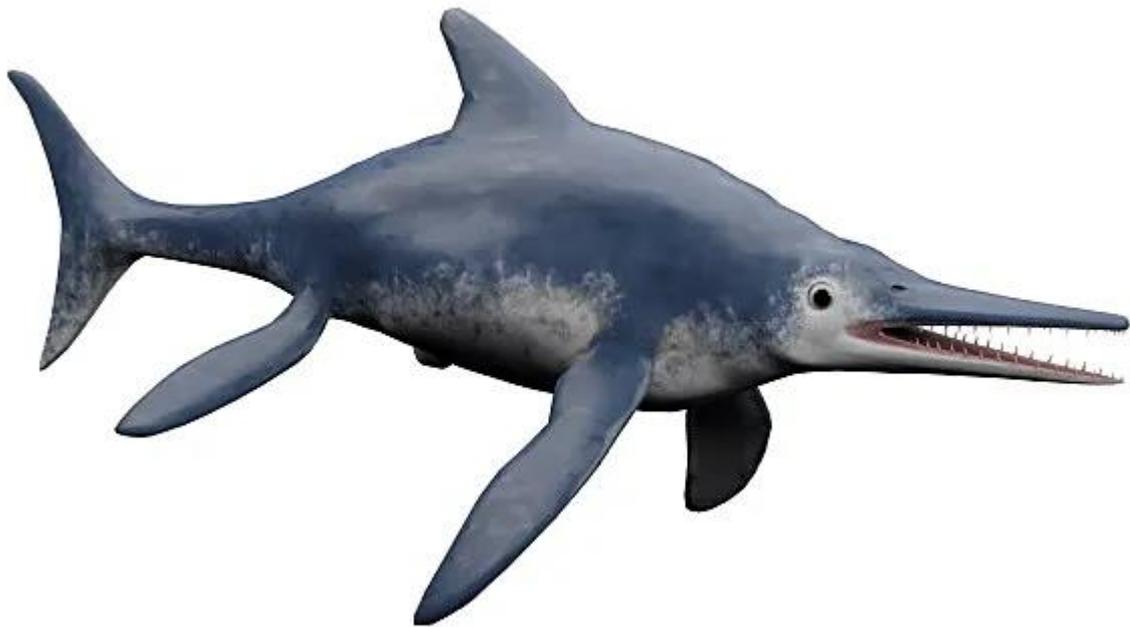
Why is Bread so important in history?

Bread has been an important staple food source that is crucial for your diet and everyday food. Many cultures eat and depend on bread for their hunger needs. Successful bread making was considered a crucial life skill for Ancient Egyptians. Paintings in pyramids represent that the dead were buried with loaves of bread so they had sustenance in the afterlife.



By Heidi

Rutland Water's Amazing Discovery!



In February 2021, a lagoon island was drained out at Rutland Water, a reservoir in the east of Rutland's country town. During maintenance work at the beginning of February, a prehistoric fossil of an Ichthyosaurs was unearthed and discovered when the island was drained. The spectacular find measured more than a whopping 10 meters long (double the height of a giraffe). Joe Davis, who chanced upon the fossil, claimed, " I saw something that looked organic, sticking out of the mud!"



The Ichthyosaurs emerged in the Triassic Period, around 250 million years ago and back then, they measured about 25 metres long. They were thought to be one of the top predators of the Jurassic oceans and studies suggest they probably descended from land-dwelling animals.



The creatures are thought to have eaten mainly a large quantity of fish and squid and became extinct around 90 million years ago.

The team dug deeper and followed what indisputably looked like a spine and further along what could have been a jaw bone. The fossil was almost complete and is significantly larger than two previous Ichthyosaurus fossils that were also found at Rutland water in the 1970s.



By Summer