

# The Time Machine

(Spring 2025)

History Club Magazine

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# The Battle of the Somme

By Robert

**The Battle of the Somme, also known as the Somme offensive, was a major battle of the First World War fought by the armies of the British Empire and the French Third Republic against the German Empire. It took place between 1 July and 18 November 1916 on both sides of the upper reaches of the river Somme in France.**

In the week leading up to the battle, over 1.5 million shells were fired. The British believed that the Germans would be so shattered by this massive bombardment that British troops would be able to cross no man's land and occupy the German trenches. Haig instructed General Rawlinson to prepare for 'A rapid advance'.



*British soldiers making their way through trenches to the battlefield.*



The battle waged on for months. In September Britain introduced a new weapon: the tank. The tank eventually became an important part of military combat. However, there were not enough tanks at the First Battle of the Somme to make a difference in the fighting. In October heavy rains made the battlefield into a sea of mud. By mid-November Britain and its allies had only advanced five miles (eight kilometers), for a total of over one million wounded or killed.

# 100 years of music

by Eleanor , Elizabeth and Albie

## Louis Armstrong- 1920

Armstrong was raised by his mother Mayann in a neighbourhood so dangerous it was called “the battlefield”. He only had 5<sup>th</sup> grade education, dropping out of school early to go to work. An early job working for the Jewish Karnofsky family allowed Armstrong to make enough money to purchase his first cornet. He was born on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1901 and died on July 6<sup>th</sup> 1971 .



## The Boswell sisters-1930

The Boswell sisters, were an American close harmony singing trio of the jazz and swing eras consisting of three sisters: Mather Boswell, lived from June 9<sup>th</sup> 1905 to 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1958. Coney Boswell, born December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1907 and died in on October 11<sup>th</sup> 1976. Helvetia Boswell May 20<sup>th</sup> 1911 - 1988. The sisters broke up as an act in 1936.



## Frank Sinatra-1940

Sinatra's father, Martin, was a tavern owner and part-time prize-fighter, and his mother Natalie- known to all as “Dolly”- was a domineering influence both in local politics and in her son’s life and career. Upon hearing the recordings of Bing Crosby, Sinatra was inspired as a teenager to choose popular singing as a vocation. He joined a local singing group which, as the Hoboken Four, won a talent comparison.



## Elvis Presley-1950

Born on the 8<sup>th</sup> of January in 1935, he grew up in a dirt poor Tupelo in Mississippi. He is famous for being a talented singer and actor. Sadly, he died on the 16<sup>th</sup> of Aug 1977 due to a heart attack at the age of 42. His top songs are Suspicious Minds, Jailhouse Rock and Kentucky Rain.



## The Beatles -1960

The fab four were, John, Paul, George and Ringo. The Beatles were four young musicians from the working class seaport city of Liverpool, England who accomplished nothing less than changing the course of rock and roll and transforming youth culture. From 1962, the year that Ringo Starr joined up with John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and George Harrison, until 1970 the year the quartet split up, the Beatles served as the global polestar for the hopes and dreams of the generation that came of age in the 1960s.



# The Rolling Stones-1970

No rock band has sustained consistent activity and global popularity for as long as the Rolling Stones, who, more than 60 years after their formation, are still capable of filling the largest stadiums in the world. Formed in 1962, the group drew on Chicago blues styling to create a unique version of the dark side of post-1960s counterculture.



# Michael Jackson-1980

Michael Jackson (born August 29, 1958, Gary, Indiana, U.S.—died June 25, 2009, Los Angeles, California) was an American singer, songwriter, and dancer who was one of the most popular and influential entertainers in the world in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. Jackson transformed popular music in the 1980s, earning himself the title the “King of Pop.” His influence went beyond songwriting and singing.



# Mariah Carey-1990

While some sources state that Carey was born in 1970, a newspaper from 1969 features her birth announcement. Her mother was a vocal coach and former opera singer, and Carey began performing as a child. After graduating (1987) from high school in Green lawn, New York, she moved to New York City to pursue a singing career. Carey made a demo tape that led Tommy Motel, an executive at Columbia Records, to sign her in 1988; the couple married in 1993.



# Britney Spears-2000

Britney Jean Spears (born December 2, 1981) is an American singer. Often referred to as the "Princess of Pop", she is credited with influencing the revival of teen pop during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Spears has sold over 150 million records worldwide, making her one of the world's best-selling music artists. She has earned numerous awards and accolades, including a Grammy Award, 15 Guinness world records and six MTV Video Music Awards.



# Taylor Swift -2010

Taylor Swift (born December 13, 1989, West Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.) is a multi-talented singer-songwriter and global superstar who has captivated audiences with her heartfelt lyrics and catchy melodies, solidifying herself as one of the most influential artists in contemporary music. In 2024 she made history when she won the Grammy Award for album of the year for *Midnights* (2022), becoming the first artist to win in that category four times.



# Ariana Grande-2020

Ariana Grande (born June 26, 1993, Boca Raton, Florida, U.S.) is an American singer and actress who burst onto the pop music scene in the early 2010s and became known for her four-octave range. She soon emerged as one of her generation’s biggest hit makers, with chart-toppers such as “The Way,” “thank u, next,” and “7 Rings.”



## DID YOU KNOW?

Crude electric carriages were first invented in the late 1820s and 1830s, before the combustion engine!

# THE AUTOMOBILE BY BEN PARKER

Several people have made different models of cars. The first car was made by Karl Benz for his gasoline-powered, internal-combustion engine. Mercedes-Benz (founded by Karl Benz) made the first prototype of the car, with a three-wheeled Benz Patent Motor car and it has been regarded as the birth of the automobile. The oldest ever car was created by Peugeot in 1803. As well as creating the oldest car, they are also the oldest car company in the world. Peugeot started out making saws, steel strips and springs before they went on to make bicycles in 1830 and eventually cars in 1882. Electric cars were invented in 1890 by American inventor William Morrison and Ferdinand Porsche invented the first hybrid car in 1900.

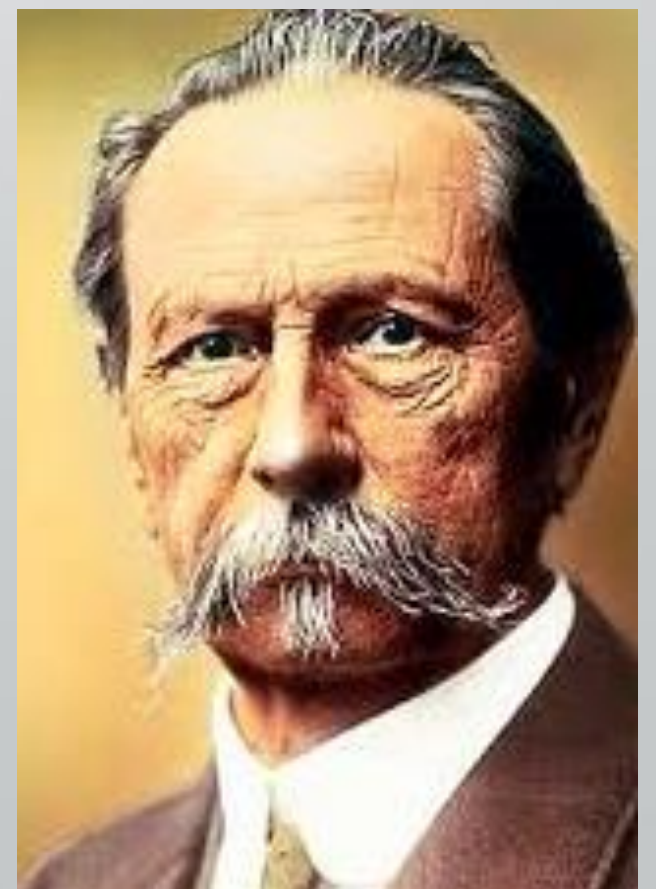
## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAR

The development of the automobile started in 1672 with the invention of the first steam-powered vehicle, which led to the creation of the first steam-powered vehicle capable of human transportation, built by Nicolas Joseph-Cugnot in 1769. Inventors started branching out at the beginning of the 19th century, creating the de Rivas engine, one of the first internal combustion engines. Samuel Brown later tested the first industrially applied internal combustion engine in 1826. Only two of these were made. Development was then hindered mid-19th century by a backlash against large vehicles, yet progress continued on some combustion engines. The engine evolved as engineers created two and four-cycle combustion engines using gasoline.

## ABOUT ONE OF THE INVENTORS, KARL BENZ



Karl Friedrich Benz (November 25 1844 – April 4 1929) was a German engine designer and car engineer, generally regarded as the inventor of the petrol-powered automobile, and together with his wife Bertha Benz became the founder of the automobile manufacturer Mercedes-Benz.



Karl Benz, 25 years old 1869

# The History of Crisps



The history of who first invented crisps is a little complicated as there is more than one origin story. The first recorded recipe was British, written in a cookbook called *The Cook's Oracle*, by William Kitchiner, published in 1817. Kitchiner describes them as 'Potatoes fried in slices or shavings.'



Another credited inventor was George Crum who in 1853 was a chef at the Moon's Lake House in New York when an annoying customer asked for lightly salted crispy fried potatoes.



The first ever flavour of crisps was 'salted' and was enjoyed by often restaurant goers instead of just ordinary people eating them straight from a bag.

The first ever flavoured crisps (apart from salted) were introduced in Britain in the 1960s: they were Cheese & Onion.

The first ever commercial brand of crisps was the Mikesells potato chips company in Ohio.

The biggest bag of potato crisps was made in 2013 and weighed 1141 kg.

The first flavoured crisps in the United States were barbecue flavour were also produced and manufactured in the 1950s. No other flavour apart from original emerged from the US market until the 1970s.



By Alfie & Narayan

# The Six Wives

By Aria

King Henry VIII had six wives: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr.

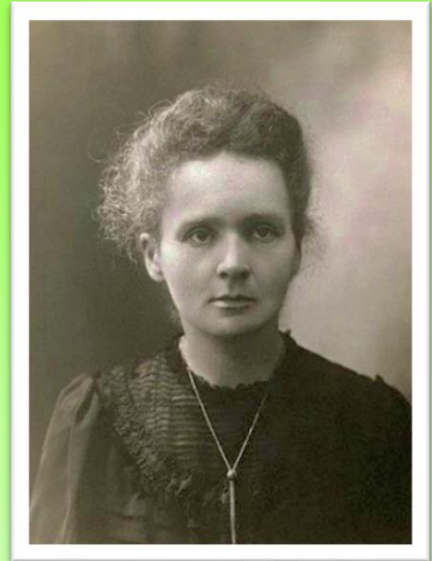
- Catherine of Aragon was 23 when she married Henry and was 47 when they divorced. They were together for 24 years. Catherine received an education typical of women in the fifteenth century. She was a well read child and was fluent in Latin, French, Greece and Spanish.
- Anne Boleyn was born in the early 1500s in Norfolk, England. She was executed on May 19th 1536 when she was in her early thirties. Henry is said to have deeply regretted Anne's death. Anne was pregnant 4 times yet only one infant survived: Princess Elizabeth.
- Jane Seymour was born in Wolfhall Bungalow. She died on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1537 Hampton Court Palace, Moseley. Her only child became Edward VI. Jane had one brother Thomas Seymour, 1st Baron Seymour of Sudeley.
- Anne of Cleves was 24 when she married Henry and had no children. Anne died at Chelsea Old Manor 16 July 1557. She was born on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1515 in Dusseldorf, Germany.
- Catherine Howard was between 15 and 17 when she married Henry, who was 49 at the time. She was 18 -19 when she died and had no children. Catherine was a first cousin of Anne Boleyn.
- Catherine Parr was 31 when she married Henry. She was born in August 1512 and had two younger siblings named William and Anne. She died on September 5<sup>th</sup> 1548 (aged 36) in Sudeley Castle. Catherine Parr married Henry in July 1540 when Henry was 49 years old.



**By Alice**

# **Maria Salomea Sklodowska-Curie**

**One of the greatest female scientists in the history of science, she was inspired by Henry Becquerel to investigate the new phenomenon in physics known as radiation.**



**Maria grew up in Poland, which is near Germany. As a girl she was fascinated in the sciences. During this time period, women were highly doubted upon as they were thought to be less capable than men so were not encouraged to pursue the sciences.**

**In university she was the only woman on the campus. She had to do all her research in a shed at the back of the university just because she was a woman! However, she managed to succeed: she came top of her class.**

**Maria could never stop her thirst for knowledge and in 1894 she met her husband, Pierre Curie. When she was officially a Curie-Sklodowska, she officially adopted the French spelling of her name. Later, Marie and her husband bought a house and started their amazing scientific discoveries and experiments in their shed.**

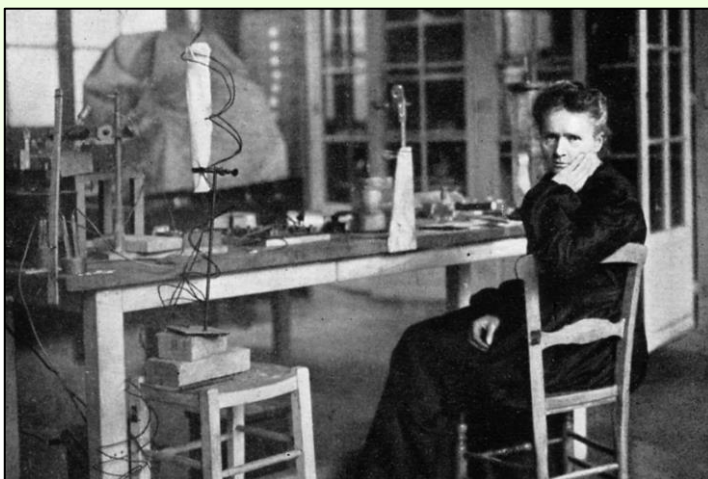
The Curies became research workers in the Paris school of chemistry and physics. Once they had started, the pair of scientists couldn't stop.

Marie noticed that a substance known as pitchblende, which contains uranium ore, was acting strangely. Uranium by itself is radioactive but pitchblende was quite a lot more radioactive than pure uranium. Marie was convinced that she had discovered a new element but sadly other male scientists doubted her and her work as they thought that surely a woman couldn't make this kind of discovery. As a result, Marie and Pierre started to purchase more of the pitchblende and then dissolved it in acid. They looked at the elements and results of this experiment. Eventually, they discovered a black powder three hundred and thirty times more powerful than uranium and after Marie's home country they call this new something 'polonium'.

After this brilliant discovery, the Curies received their first Nobel prize. Even though they have achieved one of the most prestigious awards in science, they had a thirst for more knowledge. Marie and Pierre realised that pitchblende still had one more secret element in it and that substance was called radium.

Radium is a radioactive substance that is used in many things such as: X-rays, treating cancer, assisting the manufacture of medical equipment and much more.

Thanks to this amazing scientist and her equally amazing discoveries, we wouldn't have so many things so although radium is deadly it can also be used for a lot of good.



# The life of Mary Queen of Scots

By Aimee

Mary was born at Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian on the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1542 and she became Queen when she was six days old.

Her claims to the English throne were as strong as her Scottish claims. Having Henry VII as her great grandfather, she was next in line for the English throne after his children.



Did You Know?  
Queen Elizabeth I was Mary's first cousin once removed.

Due to her youth and gender, the Scottish nobility decided to make peace with England. They also agreed that she should marry Henry VII's son: the future Edward VI. No sooner had the treaty been made, the Catholics went against the plan and took Mary to Stirling Castle. To Henry's fury, they preferred to return to Scotland's traditional ally, France. Henry thereupon ordered a savage series of raids into Scotland also known as "The Rough Wooding". His Army set fire to the Abbey of Holyrood House where James V was buried. They burned the crops in the Tweed valley and set ablaze to the Border of Melrose, Jedburgh and Dryburgh.

Undeterred, the Scots in 1548 betrothed Mary to the King of France Henri II's heir to the throne, Dauphin Francis, and sent her to grow up in the French court. It is said that the family name was changed from Stewart to Stuart to suit the French conventional spelling.



Tall, wise and quick witted. Mary married Dauphin in Paris on the 24 April 1558. He succeeded to his father's throne in 1559, making Mary queen of France as well as Scotland. But Dauphin's reign was short lived as he died of an ear infection in 1560.

In 1567, Mary was tried for plotted treason then held for 18 and a half ~ 19 years at Lochleven. The next year Queen Elizabeth I ordered for her to be beheaded for treason. She then regretted it on her death bed.

# BEN PARKER

# PHOTOGRAPHS

## No. 1 – The first photograph



The world's first photograph made in a camera was taken in 1826 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce using the first proper camera. The photograph was taken from the upstairs windows of Niépce's estate in the Burgundy region of France. This image was captured via a process known as heliography, which used Bitumen of Judea (the naturally occurring Syrian asphalt) coated onto a piece of glass or metal; the Bitumen then hardened in proportion to the amount of light that hit it.

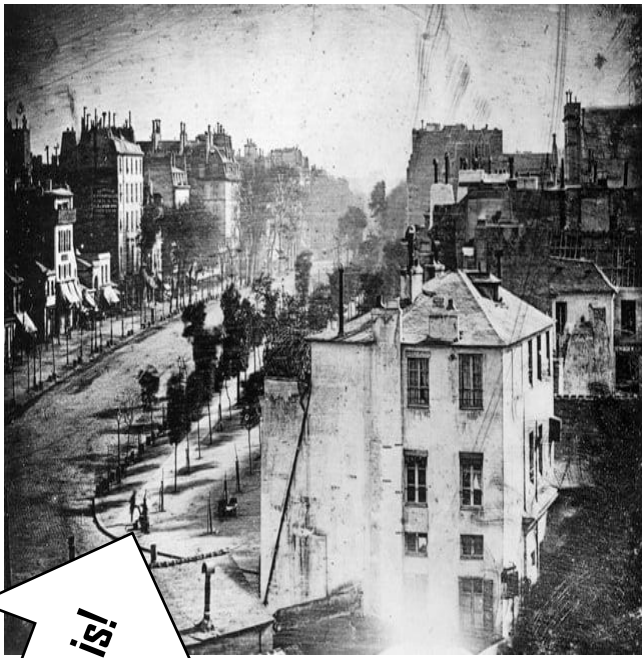
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## No. 2 – The first colour photograph



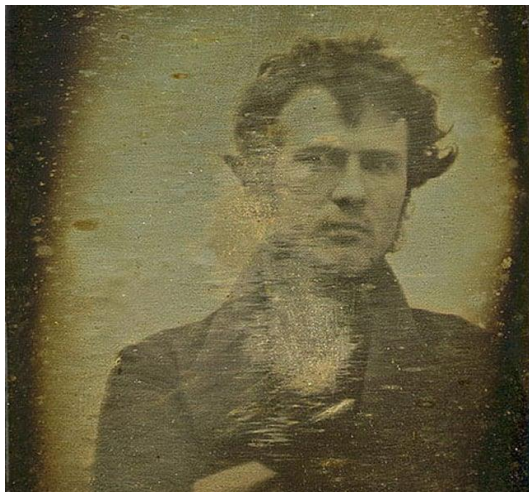
The first colour photograph was taken by the mathematical physicist, James Clerk Maxwell. The piece to the left, which shows a coloured ribbon, is considered the first durable colour photograph and was unveiled by Maxwell at a lecture in 1861. The inventor of the SLR, Thomas Sutton, was the man who pressed the shutter button, but Maxwell is credited with the scientific process that made it possible. For those having trouble identifying the image, it is a three-colour bow.

## No. 3 – The first photograph of a person



The first photograph of a person appeared above in a snapshot captured by Louis Daguerre. The exposure lasted around seven minutes and was aimed at capturing the Boulevard du Temple, a thoroughfare in Paris, France. Due to the long exposure time, many individuals who walked the street were not in place long enough to make an impression. However, in the lower left of the photograph, you can see a man standing and getting his shoes polished. Further analysis of the picture later found a few other figures – can you find them?

## No. 4 – The first portrait photograph



Before selfies were all the rage, Robert Cornelius set up a camera and took the world's first portrait (and self-portrait) in the back of a business on Chestnut Street in Center City, Philadelphia, America. Cornelius sat in front of the lens for a little over a minute, before leaving the seat and covering the lens. The now-iconic photograph was captured over 150 years ago in 1839.

## No. 5 – The first aerial photograph



The first aerial photograph was not taken by drone, but by hot air balloon in 1860. This aerial photograph depicts the town of Boston, America from 2,000 feet in the air. The photographer, James Wallace Black, titled his work "Boston, as the Eagle and the Wild Goose See It".

# Egypt and the Nile

by Robert

## Ancient Egypt

They lived across the River Nile it gave them food, water and papyrus paper.

Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile River in large part because the river's annual flooding ensured reliable, rich soil for growing crops.

Repeated struggles for political control of Egypt showed the importance of the region's agricultural production and economic resources.

The ancient Egyptians called the river Ar or Aur (Coptic: Iaro), "Black," in allusion to the colour of the sediments carried by the river when it is in flood. Nile mud is black enough to have given the land itself its oldest name, Kem or Kemi, which also means 'black' and signifies darkness.



## Modern Egypt

The Nile River flows from south to north through eastern Africa. It begins in the rivers that flow into Lake Victoria (located in modern-day Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya), and empties into the Mediterranean Sea more than 6,600 kilometres (4,100 miles) to the north, making it one of the longest rivers in the world.

It holds back about 4.9 billion cubic metres (174.2 billion cubic feet) of water from the tail of the Nile flood in late autumn.

The Aswan High Dam is 3,830 metres long, 980 metres wide at the base, 40 metres wide at the crest (the top) and 111 metres tall.

In December 1955, the US and the UK pledged \$56 and \$14 million, respectively, toward construction of the dam. The Aswan High Dam, (AHD) plays an important role in the main system of Egyptian irrigation system, hydropower, flood control, drinking water.



# ROMAN FASHION

What did Roman clothes look like?

By Eleanor and Elizabeth

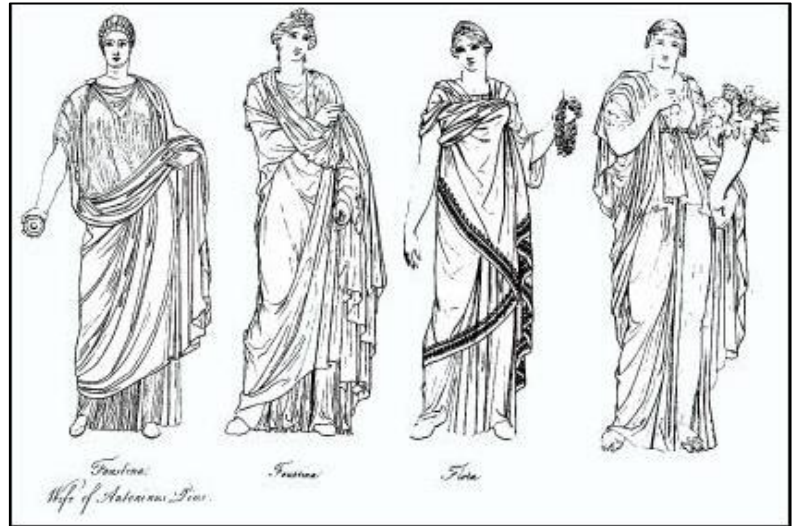
**toga** - a large piece of cloth draped around their body (typically worn by men).

**tunic** - A simple garment made of linen or wool (worn by men or women).

**stola** - A long dress-like garment (worn by women)

**colour** - Romans wore many colours: purple, indigo and red

**materials** - wool and linen were commonly used fabrics silk was used by wealthier people



Slaves in ancient Rome wore the simplest form of clothing. They wore a simple white tunic.

How they looked was really important to Romans. This meant they wore smart clothes. They decorated their homes and kept their gardens nice and tidy and used them as a place to relax.

Feminine dress was similar to Greek attire, with the Roman woman's version of the chiton called a *stola*. As time passed, women took to wearing several garments, one on top of the other, while the garments themselves were made of finer fabrics and were more lavishly decorated. The feminine cloak, resembled the Greek *himation*.

Underwear for both genders consisted of a loincloth—like briefs. Footwear was based upon Greek sandals but was more varied. Apart from sandals, several styles of shoe and boot existed.



# HISTORY OF DINOSAURS

BY SKYE AND GRACIE

'Dinosaur' is the common name given to a group of reptiles, often very large, that first appeared roughly 245 million years ago (near the beginning of the Middle Triassic\_Epoch) and thrived worldwide for nearly 180 million years. Most died out by the end of the Cretaceous Period, about 66 million years ago, but many lines of evidence now show that one lineage evolved into birds about 155 million years ago.

Dinosaurs have been extinct for 65 million years and were extinct by a vast asteroid (space rock). The first type of dinosaurs were Herrerasaurus and Eoraptor. Dinosaurs were the biggest animals to walk the earth. Dinosaurs are a group of reptiles that have lived on Earth for about 245 million years.



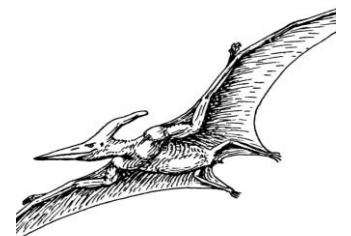
Dinosaur fossils have been found on all seven continents. All non-avian dinosaurs went extinct about 66 million years ago. There are roughly 700 known species of extinct dinosaurs. Series of fossilized footprints, called trackways, reveal some intriguing evidence about dinosaur behavior and locomotion.

Sixty-six million years ago, the dinosaur's became extinct due to the consequences of a devastating asteroid. The impact blocked sunlight which also changed climate and caused huge global wildfires. Did you know that the asteroid hit what we now call Mexico? The asteroid's name was the Chicxulub impactor, pronounced cheech-you-lub. The Chicxulub impact was an 100 million megaton blast which devastated the Gulf of Mexico region.

## FUN FACTS ABOUT DINOSAURS



Did you know, Dinosaur means terrible lizard in Greek? Dinosaurs could live for about 100 years. Some dinosaurs were herbivores.



# THE HISTORY OF UFOS

A UFO is an Unidentified Flying Object that people can't identify or explain. Some believe that they are alien spaceships, but ultimately, they are just things in the sky and we don't know what they are. There have been various UFO sightings in the past and here, you'll find out all about UFOs, alien spaceships and more! So read on (if you dare...).

## DID YOU KNOW

The first UFO sighting was on the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1947. It was spotted by a private pilot named Kenneth Arnold (right).



## PROJECT BLUE BOOK

Project Blue Book began in 1952 and it was run by the USA air force. The goals were to find out if UFOs were a threat to humanity, and to analyse UFO data. Project Sign (1947 - 1949) and Project Grudge (1949 - 1951) came before Project Blue Book (PBB). PBB investigated 1000s of UFO reports and they looked at photos, interviewed witnesses and analysed physical evidence of UFOs. They investigated many UFO sightings, including the 1946 Socorro, the New Mexico Sighting and the 1966 Michigan "swamp gas" case. PBB ended in 1969 and its final report concluded that there was no evidence of extra-terrestrial visitations and no advanced technology behind scientific knowledge. PBB remains the most well-known government UFO study, and their files are now available to public, and interest UFO researchers.

## THE ROSWELL INCIDENT

In 1947, something strange happened near a town called Roswell, in New Mexico, USA. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, a farmer found weird bits and pieces scattered on his land. He told the nearby army base, and they got super excited. They even told the newspapers they had found a “flying saucer”! Then, the army suddenly changed their story, and said that it was just a weather balloon.

Many years later, in 1994, the Air Force came out with a proper explanation. They said that all the debris that the farmer found was probably from a secret project called Mogul. This project used spy balloons to try and spot if the Soviet Union was testing nuclear bombs. Over the years, lots of people have told stories about seeing alien bodies or weird materials from the crash. However, many of these stories came out decades after the incident happened, which makes some people wonder if it's really true.

On the other hand, there are many people who think it's all made up. They say that there is no real proof of aliens, and that people's memories might have been mixed up with things that they had seen in movies or TV programmes. Even though lots of people have looked into it, written books about it and made TV shows about it, and we still don't know for sure if the Roswell incident is real or not.



Now you know a bit more about UFOs and aliens. Nowadays, UFOs are called UAPs, which stands for Unidentified Ariel Phenomena. I love researching and aliens and learning about them too, and if you enjoy learning about it too, then I hope you have enjoyed reading this. By Eden.

# World War 1 Animals

By Kayla B

All animals in World War 1 had an important job: to help the soldiers survive. The animals experienced terrible hardships and many died from wounds, exposure, exhaustion and disease.

## CAMELS

Camels could carry loads in hot countries and were useful for exploration. They were important in the Middle Eastern conflicts, as some camels were used as ambulances, ferrying wounded troops. Camels can survive the harsh desert conditions.



## DOGS

Dogs worked as guards and messengers; they saved soldiers lives and were also companion animals. Sometimes dogs carried messages when telephone links failed. They could run quickly in the trenches and around shell holes. Teams of large dogs could carry equipment.



## PIGEONS

Pigeons were called carrier pigeons because they carried messages to people in the war. There was a pigeon called Cher Ami; he carried 12 messages though out the war, he was shot in the leg. He saved about 200 men in the war before he died.



## HORSES

Horses carried artillery and other materials. Horses saved men's lives they were the key for saving men's lives. In just two weeks at the beginning of the war, 140,000 horses were drafted to the army, to add to the 25,000 horses they already had.

## ELEPHANTS

Additionally, elephants were used as non-combat roles in the first world war although usage of elephants during the first world war is not heavily documented.



# Mary Anning by Ella

Mary Anning was born on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1799 and passed away on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1847. She was an English fossil collector and paleontologist.

When Mary was young, her family was very poor and struggled for food. She used to help her dad, looking for fossils, interesting stones or even skeletal creatures. They would look up mountains, hills and climb dangerous cliffs. After receiving a book as a gift, Mary learned about the interesting fossils.

Mary made many great discoveries, such as the ichthyosaur and lots more fine ichthyosaur skeletons. Her most important find, from a scientific point of view, was her discovery of the first plesiosaur.



Mary carried on to discover more and more fossils. Over time, Mary started selling them. She soon became known around Lyme Regis, where Mary lived, and obtained pocket money for it.



At just 15 months old, Mary was watching a horse show with her neighbours, when a tree above them was struck by lightning and the three women with her died, but Mary lived.

# The history of Disney!



By Safora and Nevaeh

In 1901 Walter Elias Disney was born in Chicago. The Disney family moved to Marceline, Missouri, where Walt had an idyllic childhood on a farm and developed a strong interest in drawing.

In 1917 the Disney's moved back to Chicago, and Walt entered McKinley High School, where he took photographs, made drawings for the school paper, and studied cartooning on the side, for he was hopeful of eventually achieving a job as a newspaper cartoonist . His progress was interrupted by World War I, in which he participated as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross in France and Germany.

In 1919, Disney moved to Kansas City to pursue a career as a newspaper artist. His brother Roy got him a job at the Pesmen-Rubin Art Studio, where he met cartoonist, Ubbe Eert Iwwerks. From there, Disney worked at the Kansas City Film Ad Company, where he made commercials based on cutout animation.

While on the train back to Hollywood, Disney was inspired by a pet mouse he'd had as a child and asked Iwerks to create a design. Walt Disney liked the name "Mortimer Mouse" but Lillian, his wife, suggested "Mickey" sounded better. Mickey's official full name is "Michael Theodore Mouse".



Only by constantly innovating and pushing the boundaries of both animation and business, was the company able to go from a moderately successful animation studio to a complete entertainment experience – with theme parks, merchandising, cruise ships, and more.



Disney was a heavy smoker throughout his life and died of lung cancer in 1966 before either the park or the EPCOT project were completed. Disney was a shy, self-deprecating and insecure man in private but adopted a warm and outgoing public person.

# THE HISTORY OF STAR WARS

By Erik Balogh



Star Wars (created by George Lucas) is a science-fiction series based on the galaxy. People wonder about the secrets behind the scenes.

In 1971 George was living in a one-bedroom house when he directed multiple low budget films including: Rollerball, Logan's Run and THX 1138, but he was determined to create something fun and like no other. It was a space opera aimed at teenagers.

In the first draft of the trilogy, Luke Skywalker is a grizzled, old general, Han Solo is a frog-like alien; there's another main character called Kane Starkiller and the dark side is also named "The Bogan."

Acknowledging that he had trouble writing dialogue, Lucas brought in help from writers Willard Huyck and Gloria Katz (although the director rewrote most of their changes).



Even Lucas' partner Kurtz described his work as "gobbledegook!"

But with each draft, the story became better. It is closer to what we now know today with the black, suited Vader, Luke is a farm boy etc.

It took Lucas and his team four years to finish filming. Episode IV came out on 25<sup>th</sup> May 1977.

In the 6<sup>th</sup> film multiple people operated Jabba the Hut.



Lucas took ideas from the WW2 Nazis and formed the Empire (stormtroopers were the Nazi Party and Palpatine is Adolf Hitler).

Lucas and Kurtz originally budgeted \$18 million for the film. Fox offered them \$7.5 million. Eager to begin shooting, they took the offer and the rest was history.

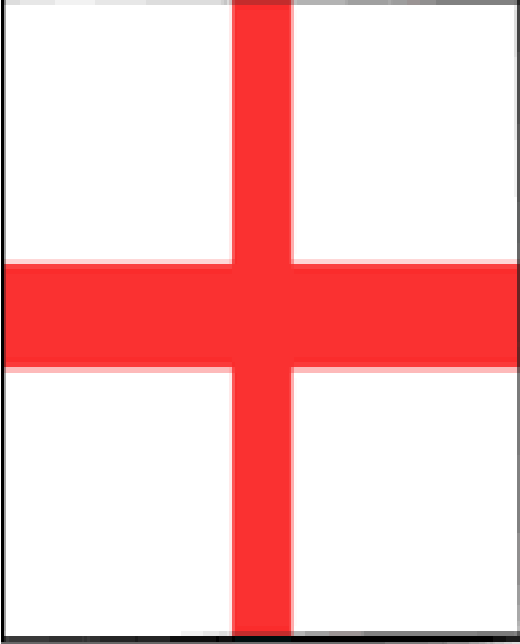
Hopefully Star Wars will thrive on for future generations; coming up with extraordinary adventures all across the galaxy far far away...

First drawing of Darth Maul!

# THE HISTORY OF FLAGS

**BEN PARKER**

The earliest known use of flags dates back to Ancient Egypt around 3000 BCE. The Egyptians utilized flags as military standards and markers representing gods and deities. Similarly, ancient Chinese armies employed flags as early as 2000 BCE, using them to identify military units with animal symbols.



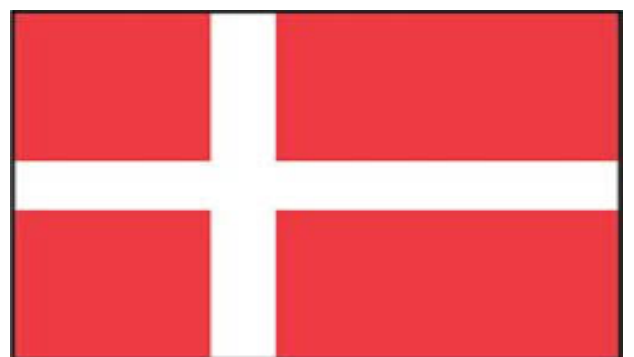
## THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH FLAG

The first use of the flag of England as a maritime flag was in 1545, during the reign of Henry VIII. When England and Scotland united with the Union of the Crowns in 1603, the red cross was combined with the blue and white St Andrew's Cross of Scotland to create the first version of the Union Jack.

## THE HISTORY OF THE DANISH FLAG

Denmark's national flag is the world's oldest and longest-running flag. In 1625, the current design of a white Scandinavian cross on a red background was established, and the square shape was adopted in 1748. The 'Dannebrog' or 'Danish cloth' is how it's known in Denmark.

Legend has it that the Dannebrog fell from the sky in Estonia on 15 June 1219. The Danes were the first to adopt the flag.



## THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN FLAG

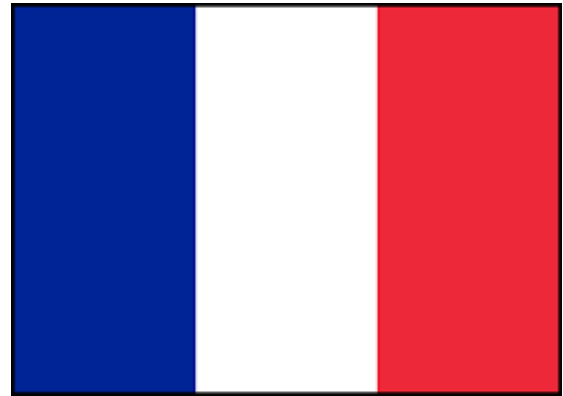
Its military origins have encouraged some to think that its design is based on the colours of Milan (red and white) and the Milanese civic guard (green).

There's also a religious interpretation whereby green represents hope, white, faith and red, charity.



## THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH FLAG

The national emblem of the Fifth Republic, the tricolour flag, came about during the French Revolution, by combining the colour of the king (white) with those of Paris (blue and red). Today, the French tricolour can be seen on all public buildings. It is used for most official ceremonies, both civilian and military.



## THE SWISS AND NEPALIAN FLAG

These flags are the only flags in the whole world that are not rectangular.

