

The Time Machine

(Spring 2020)

History Club Magazine

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What was D-Day?

The Invasion of Normandy

On June 6, 1944 the Allied Forces of Britain, America, Canada, and France attacked German forces on the coast of Normandy, France. With a huge force of over 150,000 soldiers, the Allies attacked and gained a victory that became the turning point for World War II in Europe. This famous event is called D-Day or the Invasion of Normandy.

D-DAY TRAINING; DEADLIER THAN THE ACTUAL THING



D-Day training was surprisingly deadlier than the actual thing. They tried to make the training as realistic as possible using real guns and shells. As a result, many people died; to be exact 10,000 in one night. They made it so hard so then when it comes to the day they would not be shocked at the sight of war.

To defeat Hitler and his army England thought of ways to trick the Germans, including inflatable tanks and dummy soldiers. England placed inflatable tanks on the coast of Kent to try and persuade the Germans that they were invading further east. On the day of D-Day, Germans thought that the allies were invading Calais but they actually invaded Normandy beaches.

English, American and Canadian troops travelled in small boats armed with machine guns and rifles. Fighting was tough when troops arrived on the beaches as the Germans were well dug in to their defences. However, due to their bravery, the allied soldiers managed to gain a foothold that day, leading to the liberation of France some months later.

by Lily

The Declaration of Independence

by Megan

Why was it created?

The declaration of independence was created to declare independence from the British. When the revolutionary war first broke out in Massachusetts in April 1775, not many colonies wanted to separate from Britain entirely. But, as war continued, massive armed forces went to America to enforce British will. Colonists then came to accept the fact that independence was the only way to survive. The declaration unified the colonies and eventually led to the formation of the United States.

Who signed the declaration?

Some of the famous names who signed the declaration included: Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

Quiz time!

1. Who attacked the Americans? **Ribatisn**
2. Who agreed to create the declaration? **Olcnasti**
3. What did the declaration do to the colonies ? **Nufiide**



Greek Gods - by Max

Zeus was the first of the Gods and a very imposing figure. Often referred to as the “Father of Gods and men”, he is a sky god who controls lightning (often using it as a weapon) and thunder. Zeus was king of Mount Olympus the home of Greek gods, where he ruled the world and imposed his will onto gods and mortals.

Poseidon was god of the sea, earthquakes, storms, and horses and is considered one of the most bad-tempered, moody and greedy Olympian gods. He was known to be vengeful when insulted. He is the son of Cronus and Rhea and was swallowed by his father along with Hades, Demeter, Hestia and Hera.



Hades was the god of the underworld and the name eventually came to also describe the home of the dead as well. He was the oldest male child of Cronus and Rhea. Hades with his brothers Zeus and Poseidon defeated their father and the Titans to end their reign, claiming rulership over the cosmos.



Aphrodite was the Goddess of Love and Beauty and according to legend, she was born from the foam in the waters of Paphos, on the island of Cyprus. She supposedly arose from the foam when the Titan Cronus slew his father Uranus and threw parts of his body into the sea.

Top 5 inventions that changed the world!



1. Steam Train

Inventor: James Watt

Although the first version of a steam engine dates back to 3rd century AD, it was not until the turn of the 19th century and the advent of the Industrial Age that a modern form of the steam engine came into existence.

2. Wheel

Inventor: Unknown

The idea of a symmetrical component moving in circular motion on an axis has existed in ancient Mesopotamia, Egypt and Europe separately in different time periods.

3. Printing Press

Inventor: Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in 1450 AD borrowing heavily from Chinese assets and applying them to a sophisticated machine.

4. Computer

Inventor: Charles Babbage and Alan Turing

The principal of the modern computer was first mentioned by Alan Turing and later the first mechanical computer was invented in early 19th century. Alan Turing developed code breaking machine in the 2nd world war. Charles Babbage made the automatic digital machine.

5. Internet

Inventor: A large group of scientists.

The origins of the Internet date back to research commissioned by the federal government of the United States in the 1960s to build robust, fault-tolerant communication with computer networks.

By Darcie

ALBERT EINSTEIN



Albert Einstein was born on March 14th 1879. He died on April 18th 1955 from an abdominal aortic aneurysm. His parents were Hermann Einstein and Pauline Einstein. He was the oldest child and he had one younger sister called Maja Einstein. Albert first became interested in science when his father gave him a compass.

Here are some of his quotes:

No problem can be solved from the same level of consciousness that created it.

If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough.

Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance you must keep moving.

By Darcie

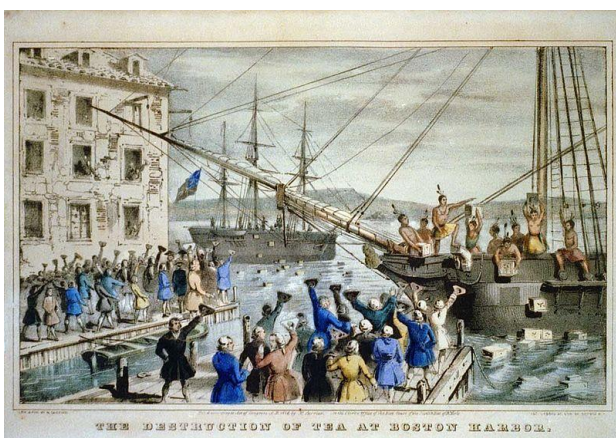
What was The Boston Tea Party?

The Boston Tea Party was a political and mercantile protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, Massachusetts on December 16, 1773. Their anger was directed against the Tea Act of May 10, 1773, which allowed the British East India Company to sell tea from China in American colonies without paying taxes, but meant that colonists would have to pay money to trade. American Patriots strongly opposed the taxes as a violation of their rights.

Demonstrators, some disguised as Native Americans, destroyed an entire shipment of tea sent by the East India Company. They boarded ships and threw the chests of tea in the Boston harbour.

The British government responded harshly and the episode escalated into the American Revolution. This eventually resulted in American independence and the formation of the United States.

by Max



THE HISTORY OF ROCK MUSIC

By Lily

Rock music is a heavy genre of music; it was founded in the 1940s and was most popular in the 1970s. Some of the most famous rock bands include: Guns and Roses, Metallica, The Rolling Stones and Queen.



Rock music was invented in the United States and then spread around the globe and became even more popular in the United Kingdom. The inspirations for this specific type of music were, folk, country music and blues.

Teenagers listened to rock music on radios and later on when it started to get a bit more popular they bought records. Surprisingly, females started to create rock music in the 1960s. The first female rock band was called Goldie and the Gingerbreads and they inspired many female and male artists to start making this incredible genre of music.

Jimi Hendrix is one of the most famous rock and roll artists in the world. On one concert alone he was paid £18,000; and was one of the highest paid artists in his time. In the 1960s, the Beatles were regarded as the most successful and influential band in history. In one concert, over 55,000 people attended and all the ticket prices added up to an incredible 304,000 dollars!

Who was Qin Shi Huang?

By Megan

Qin Shi Huang was the first Chinese emperor. He was born on the 18 February 259 BC and died on 10 September 210 BC. He was the founder of Qin dynasty and was the emperor of a unified china. He was born in Ying Zheng or Zhao Zheng. Originally, he was the prince of the state of Qin. While Qin Shi Huang was emperor, the Terracotta army was formed and millions were enslaved over the 38 years it took to build the monument. After it was finally finished, the terracotta army was buried and hidden from view.

What was the Terracotta army?

The terracotta army is a collection of sculptures made from terracotta and they represent the armies of Qin Shi Huang They are a form of funerary art buried with the emperor in 210-209 BC and they had the purpose of protecting the emperor in the afterlife.

The figures date back to approximately the late third century BC. They were discovered in 1974 by local farmers in Lingtong county outside Xi'an Shonxi, China.

The terracotta army is made up of 8,200 warriors, 130 chariots, 670 horses and 150 cavalry horses. It was built and buried over 2,000 years ago. Over the past 45 years, over 600 underground vaults have been discovered, over a 22 square mile area. In one, pit long columns of warriors were reassembled from the broken pieces of terracotta.



After Qin Shi Huang died, forces raided the pits where clay soldiers stood guard and raging fire (possibly set deliberately) weakened the roof supports and the wooden roof crashed down on the soldiers. The pits are a representation of when Qin Shi Huang was alive.

Anagrams

By Megan

Can you work out these words from the magazine by rearranging the letters?

1. nqi ish hnagu
2. tmohsa eidasn
3. cinsa
4. ceeshe
5. labret iesnetni
6. trica irccle
7. mraosn
8. vkcignis
9. ady D
10. rkco umisc

GREEK QUIZ – by Max

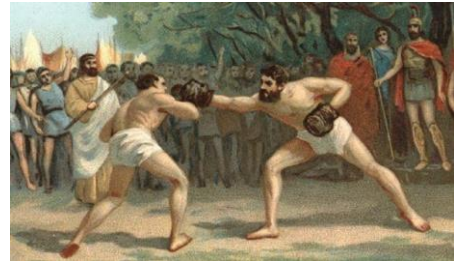
1. Who was Zeus's wife?

- a. Demeter
- b. Hera
- c. Aphrodite



2. What did athletes wear in races?

- a. Nothing
- b. Clothes
- c. Olive oil



3. Which two cities were always fighting each other?

- a. Athens & Sparta
- b. Kavala & Rhodes
- c. Thessaloniki & Patras



4. Where is the Parthenon?

- a. Athens
- b. Sparta
- c. Santorini



Word Search

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

INDEPENDENCE

CHEESE

SUFFRAGETTES

INCAS

BOSTON TEA PARTY

GREEK GODS

NORMANS

VIKINGS

ARCTIC CIRCLE

ROMANS

INVENTIONS

ROCK MUSIC

QIN SHI HUANG

ANAGRAMS

EINSTEIN

By Darcie