

HISTORY

Everything Else Tomorrow

NOW

Free Online
-
Issue 2
June/ July
2021

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HAVE A SUPER SUMMER!



Greeting Historians,

Welcome to second edition of the new *History Now* magazine!

A huge thank you to all our FANTASTIC contributors and readers – including a special shout-out to Isla Redman (Year 7) who won the naming competition from 54 total entries!

In this DIVERSITY EDITION, we hope to extend our view of the past, through interesting articles on sexuality, national, and gender histories. This is also a creative issue, with more craftwork, but also literary, culinary, and digital entries too.

Happy reading, and have a magnificent Summer! All the best.

Mr J. Brace – (Acting) Editor



WANT TO GET INVOLVED?

Create an: article; artwork; project; poem; story; recipe; review; idea.

E-mail: bracej@ridgewayschool.com

Diversity Edition

COMING SOON (or What do we do in History next year?)

- Year 8 – Empires, Africa & the Transatlantic Trade.
- Year 9 – The Great War.
- Year 10 – Weimar Germany.
- Year 11 – Early Modern medical knowledge & treatment.

ON THIS MONTH IN HISTORY...

- 4 July 1776, United States declares independence from the British Empire.
- 9 July 1877, first Lawn Tennis Championship played at Wimbledon.
- 20 July 1969, mankind first lands on the Moon.
- 28 July 1540, Henry VIII executes advisor Thomas Cromwell, then marries Catherine Howard.

WEBSITE LINKS:

Ridgeway History Hub:

<https://www.ridgewayschool.com/learning-and-education/learning-resource-centre/ridgeway-history-hub>

Wroughton History Group:

<http://www.wroughtonhistorygroup.co.uk/>

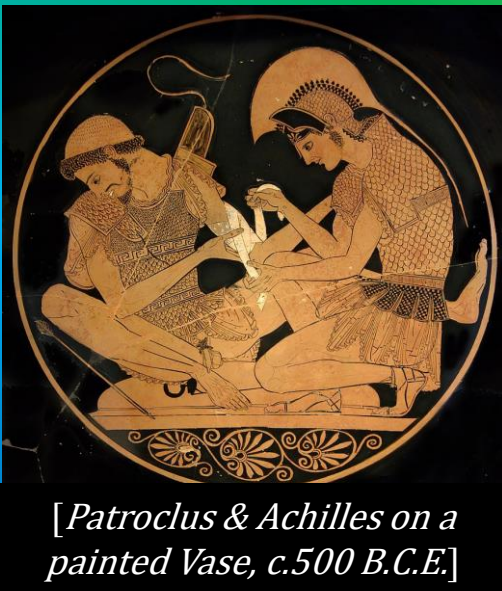
Greek Gods you didn't know were queer

By Gynelle Rosario (Year 8)

A lot of ancient Greek myths and legends included quite a lot of queer (non-hetrosexual) people and gods, so here is a list!

1. Narcissus

Narcissus is widely known for his vanity but he wasn't the first man he fell for. It is mentioned that he had a male lover called Ameinias. But eventually, Narcissus lost interest in him and sent Ameinias a sword as a goodbye. Ameinias was so upset he killed himself.



[*Patroclus & Achilles on a painted Vase, c.500 B.C.E.*]

2. Achilles

Well known for the Trojan War and his weak ankle, his relationship with a male shield bearer named Patroclus is not as well known about. Several scholars interpret their relationship as romantic because he was the only one known to bring out Achilles' compassionate side. When Patroclus died at the hands of the Trojan Prince Hector, Achilles killed Hector and dragged his body around the City of Troy behind his chariot.

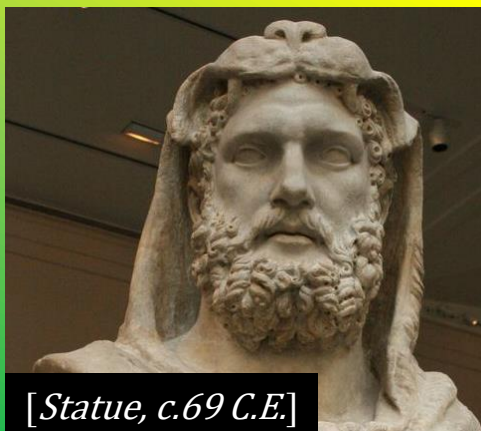
3. Hermes

Hermes had several thoughts of romantic relationships with other men. An example could include a mortal named Crocus who was killed by a discus thrown by a god, which turned into the flower. Others suggest one between Hermes and the hero Perseus.



4. Pan

The God of Music, he was depicted chasing after both women and men.



[Statue, c.69 C.E.]

5. Heracles

Heracles had several lovers on his journey. Examples include: Abderos, who kept horses for Diomedes but was killed by beasts; Hylas, who accompanied him on the sail to Argos but was kidnapped by nymphs; and Lolau, who helped cut off the necks of the Hydra with him.

6. Artemis

There are several accounts on her either being an asexual (no sexual attraction to others), or her having several female lovers. Her worshippers included lesbian and gay devotees.



7. Athena

There are no accounts of Athena being in any relationships, except for with the Attic maiden Myrmex. However, it ended badly when Myrmex pretended to have invented a plough (Athena's creation) so she turned her to an ant.

8. Apollo

Artemis' twin, Apollo was a god known well for his effeminate features. He was beardless and had long hair which gave him a feminine appearance. In one myth he was mocked for wearing women's clothing while his twin sister (Artemis) was mocked for looking masculine and rough.



[Artemis & Apollo on a painted Vase, c.470 B.C.E.]

LGBTQ+ Figures in History

By Katie Ravenscroft (Year 8)

There are many important people who influence our history. Unfortunately, lots of these important people that affected different parts of culture, society and historical events had to try and hide their Queer identities, due to social inaccuracies in their time.

One of these figures is **Sappho**, an Archaic Greek poet from the island of Lesbos, born around 630 BCE. Her poems mainly include literature on her relationships with women and she is mostly known for her lyric poetry, which was written to be sung accompanied by a lyre, but most of her poems still have not been found. There has been much speculation on her sexuality, whether she was homosexual, bisexual, etc., but the specification isn't known. The term lesbian comes from the island of Lesbos and the communities there.



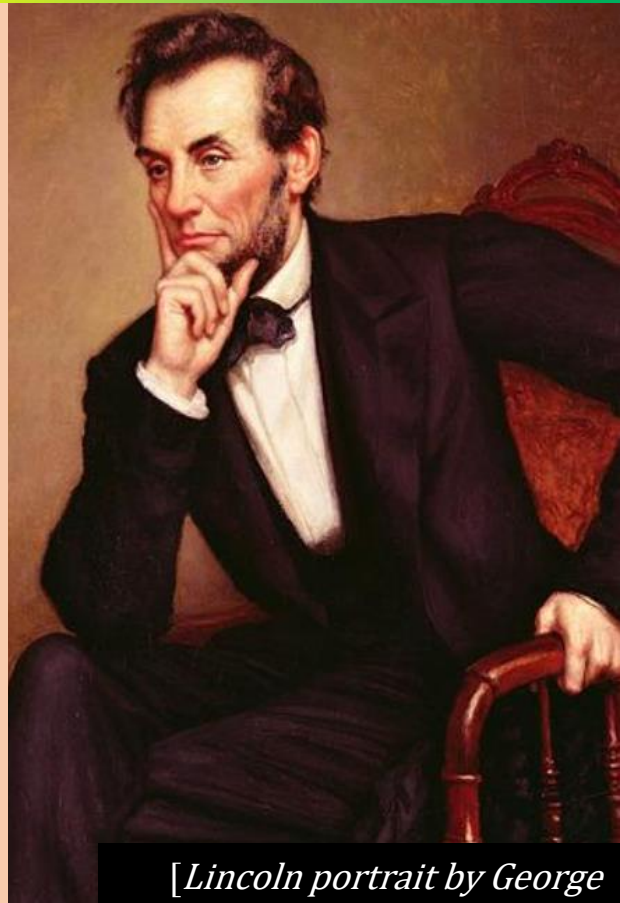
[Archaeological Museum, Istanbul]



[Mural by artist James "Jimmy C" Cochran, at Southwark, 2016]

Another one is **William Shakespeare**, a well-known playwright. He wrote many Sonnets about men, a particularly famous one being Sonnet 18 - 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day...,' - this was written about a young man, the writer trying to compare him to a summer's day, before concluding that he surpassed its amazing qualities. He also had affairs with many men and women during his 34-year marriage with Anne Hathaway, his wife. Many historians believe Shakespeare to be bisexual.

Abraham Lincoln, the 16th US president from 1861-1865. There is some controversy to Abraham Lincoln's sexuality, some believing he was gay, others that he was bisexual, some that he was heterosexual. Despite this, there is little solid evidence of him having relationships with men, or wishing to, but there has been word of him having affairs with men, Joshua Fry Speed being one of the possible suitors, who Lincoln lived with for 4 years and apparently 'shared a bed with', but it isn't known if it was out of necessity or choice. He wrote an almost comical poem about two men marrying, but this again, does not count as solid evidence of his sexuality.

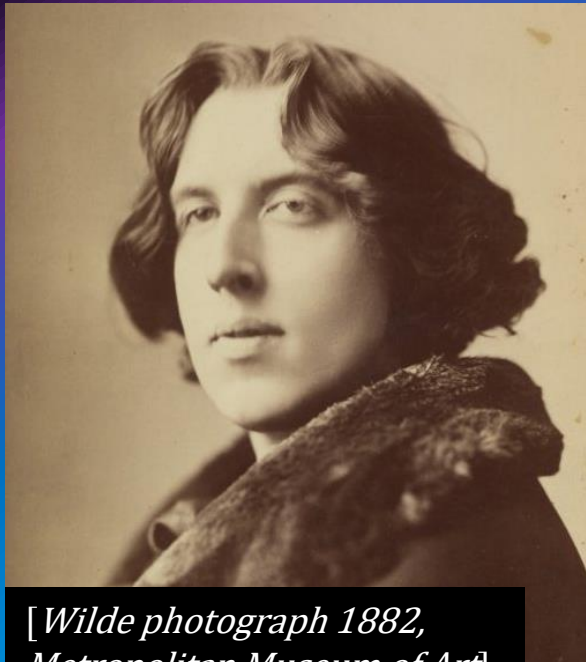


[Lincoln portrait by George Healy in 1869, White House]

Alan Turing, a remarkable mathematician and cryptographer in World War 2, who worked at Bletchley Park to try and crack the ENIGMA code, a code created and used by the Germans that changed every 24 hours. Brilliantly, he shaved off about 2 years of WW2 and saved roughly 21 million lives with his machine to decrypt the code. Unfortunately, he had to accept chemical castration treatment with DES (a pill containing female hormones as an attempt to make him asexual) as an alternative to going to prison for his homosexuality. After being convicted in 1952, he sadly killed himself in 1954, only 42 years old.



[Turing photograph c.1928-9, The Turing Digital Archive]



[Wilde photograph 1882, Metropolitan Museum of Art]

Oscar Wilde, a famous Irish poet in the late 1800's. He wrote numerous plays and poems and one novel - *The Picture Of Dorian Gray*. This novel was a homoerotic story of a man, Dorian Gray, who had sold his soul to the devil. The book was used as evidence against Wilde in his trials in 1990 1895s, which in turn led to his conviction and prison sentence, for 'gross indecency with men'. He died 3 years after leaving prison, at age 46, and is still remembered as an important author to the gay community.

Overall, ranging from beloved historical characters to prominent writers, the LGBTQ+ community is evidently present throughout our history books. Whether being accepted or shunned, these figures have remained an influential part of our past, and will continue to shape our future.

Women's Homosexuality

By Rosie Lockyer (Year 9)

While LGBTQ+ people have been treated differently through History, in Britain gender also influenced attitudes to LGBTQ+

The first time female homosexuality is mentioned was in Ancient Greece. Between c.612-630 BCE a woman called Sappho was born. She was later known for her poetry. Some, people believe her poetry was intentionally destroyed as she wrote about

woman's beauty and was it believed she was homosexual even though she was likely married to a man.

It was then mentioned when Queen Victoria was ruling. Either no one dared to tell her that lesbians existed, or she just believed that women innocent of this type of thing so her governments never made it illegal, only men's homosexuality.

The first time in Parliament it was mentioned was in 1921, where there was a view to introduce discriminatory legislation (the Criminal Law Amendment Bill 1921). This failed when both the House of Commons and House of Lords rejected it due to the fear that such a law would draw attention and encourage women to explore homosexuality.

In 1937 a man called Frederick Macquisten proposed that

women's homosexuality should be banned as men were. It was passed through the House of Commons but was defeated in the House of Lords. The Conservative Lord Chancellor, Frederick Smith, believed it best not to advertise lesbian relations because: 'of every thousand women, taken as a whole, 999 have never even heard a whisper of these practices.' Legislation would merely spread awareness of a vice that was, in his judgement, exceedingly rare.

The Order of LGBTQ+

By Katie Ravenscroft (Year 8)

LGBTQ+ (sometimes known as LGBTQIA+ or just LGBT) is the acronym for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning +. Though it is used regularly now, it was not always called this, or in that order. Many older terms include GLBT, Gay And Lesbian, Gay, Homosexual, Homophile, etc., and have evolved over time to the form it is in the modern day.

But how did it get to be?

Initially, the term for LGB (Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual) was just homosexuality, until the 1940s/50s where the term Homophile was

also used, though it isn't often still used. And although the term Gay was present in the late 19th century, it was only popularised and used as an official term 1955 onwards, and despite Lesbian being a used term, they were often called Gay as an umbrella term in the 1960s.

In retaliation to sexism, women's rights became more popular in the 1900s, this pushed Lesbian feminists to push for their rights to be acknowledged as a separate category to gay men, to help represent the lesbian

community. Another motive for this was Homosexual men being better represented and popularised in the media compared to the Lesbian and Transgender community. This caused the term Gay And Lesbian to come into spotlight, especially in the late 1960s/ early 1970s.

GLBT was used in the late 1980s - 1990s, and the reordering of the letters came as a way of thanking Lesbian women. This was because of the medical, financial and community support given by the Lesbian community when the threat of HIV and AIDS was at its worst for Gay men. GLBT was then changed to LGBT in solidarity.

Only in the 1980s bisexuality became more normalised in society, which further led to the B in LGBT being added. Additionally, the 1980-90s opened new options with transgender healthcare, this led to the trans community becoming

a more official and respected identity, despite large amount of prejudice, resulting in the T getting added around the same time. Both Bisexuals and Transgender people suffered from a lot of prejudice during this transition, and sometimes from within the community itself. The term Queer was initially used as a derogatory term, but was reclaimed by the LGBT community and used as an umbrella term with the Q being added to the list in later years.

Despite the consistent changing and evolving of Queer identities, they were only legalised and began to be accepted in the 20th century (for example, being a Gay man in Britain was only made legal in the UK 53 years ago, in 1967). It is also important to remember the journey that people had to go on to be accepted as themselves, and the issues that the community still faces.

Inspired by Gynelle, Katie & Rosie's articles to find out more?

- ❖ 'Wanda Sykes Takes Us Through the History of LGBTQ+' (The Ellen Show, U.S.): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkzwDOCEDCo&t=111s>
- ❖ 'A short history of LGBT rights in the UK' (British Library): <https://www.bl.uk/lgbtq-histories/articles/a-short-history-of-lgbt-rights-in-the-uk>
- ❖ 'History of LGBT rights in the UK' (King's College London): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kDV4S5K_kMU



History of the Aussie

By Fraser Jannaway (Year 7)

I, Fraser Jannaway of Year 7 am 1/8 Australian so I decided to research the history of my Great Grandad's home.

Three men believed that there was way too much land in the northern hemisphere, and that there must be some 'down under'.

A few hundred years later, in the early 1600s, three Dutch sailors accidentally came across a big land in the southern hemisphere, Australia. Alike America, there was already a large population of people over there, known as Aboriginals, with between 300 and 700 thousand of them already there. These tribes were as peaceful as they were violent, with there being two groups of people, one of them coming from India, the other, which was much later, came from Indonesia (see map to right).

The Dutch decided to name the whole island 'New Holland', but no Europeans moved there until 1788, when the British landed and claimed half of the island, naming it 'New South Wales', the British



[Map showing how early Aboriginal peoples first migrated to Australia]

founded Sydney, where they intended to put Prisoners through labour to achieve wealth for Britain, but less than half of them were actually convicts.

It wasn't long before lots of new colonies and settlements started popping up, such as Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, and so on.

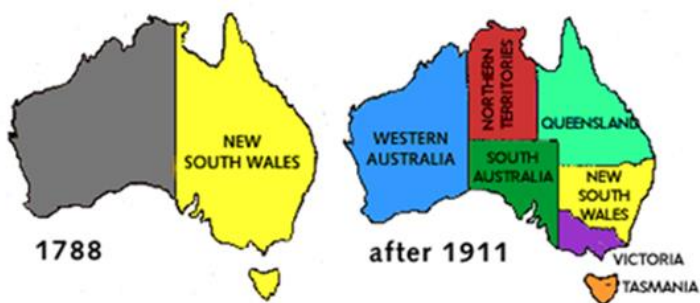
The Europeans kept expanding, and in the early 1800s the Aboriginals knew what was going on and started wars against the

Europeans. The most famous of these was the Black war of Tasmania, which nearly killed all of the Aboriginal Tasmanians. However, these wars aren't what made the population of the Aboriginals so low, it was the Smallpox Disease.

In 1851, the Australian Gold Rush started, bringing in Thousands of people in from all around the world looking for wealth. Mostly in New South Wales but also what went on to become Victoria, explaining the massive population of places like Sydney and Melbourne. The new Gold Diggers are what stopped the Aboriginals from being what you think of as an Australian person.

At the same time, thousands of ex-convicts were being released every year to make a wider, less penal population.

In the late 1800s the Australian colonies were given their own local governments, so Australia is no longer just England 2.



[Map of Britain's Australian colonies, later self-governing Australian states]

In 1905 the Australian Government began rounding up Aboriginals, sending them into white houses, with the intention of breeding their blood, they also created a law that only white European people could immigrate to Australia, which was in play until around 1914.



[< Australian Flag, adopted in 1903]

[Aboriginal Flag, created in 1995 >]



In the First World War, Australia and New Zealand fought as one army: ANZAC - or in long the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. They were sent head first into war, and approximately 500,000 Aussies and Kiwis went to fight. Over 8,000 Australians died when they tried and failed to invade Turkey.

In the Second World War the ANZACs had to fight again, this time in Europe, North Africa, and South Asia. Prisoners of war in South Asia were treated horribly by the Japanese, who bombed Australia around 100 times.

Australia is not old, but it already is one of the best, having now a powerful democracy, a good new welcoming immigration system and good job opportunities.

Gender & History

By Mr Brace (History Teacher)

Studying the past, a historian may use many lenses. Examining the past through the lens of gender reveals unique insights sometimes missed in mainstream History

In Jane Austen's 1817 fictional gothic novel, *Northanger Abbey*, it is easy to read her character's astute social comment as Austen's too: "History, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in [...] the men so good for nothing, and hardly any women at all." It remains a striking critique of how History and histories had been constructed and taught up to the nineteenth century.

Fast-forward 200 years and Kerstin Lücker & Ute Daenschel's (2017) book *A History of the World with the Women put back in* similarly comments: 'Once upon a time, history was written by men, for men and about men.

Women were deemed less important, their letters destroyed, their stories ignored. Not any more.' Yet, whilst similarly scathing of History writings' historical inclusivity, the final comment reflects a crucial change during the last 50-60 years. As

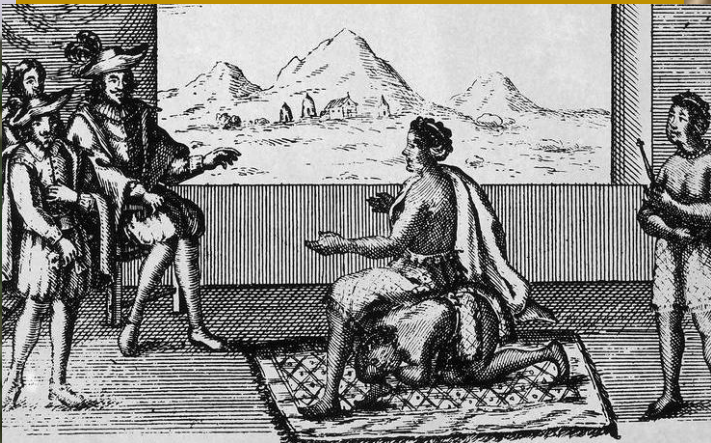
historian Nicole Bourbonnais put it in a 2016 article - 'Women's historians during these years [1960s-1970s] outlined a dual project: to restore women to history and history to women'.

This means that gradually, by expanding their focuses and purposes, re-discovering (often long neglected) primary sources, and reading and analysing those sources in new ways, with new focuses, a much richer picture of the past – and experiences of those within it – has emerged.

In broadening our perspectives we also find other voices which reshape and nuance our current interpretations. These include times where women have directly challenged European ideas of gender. Queen Ana Nzinga of Ndongo's (ruler of what is now part of Angola) actions, and European reactions, are as telling as they are illustrative.

With Ndongo under threat from Portuguese expansion into their lands, in 1622 the King sent his sister Ana to negotiate peace with the Portuguese Governor.

Governor de Sousa aimed to embarrass and degrade her (in Europe such a mission was usually done by a male ambassador). When Ana entered with her followers she found the Governor seated, but no chair for her. To either sit on the floor or stand would only reinforce Portugal's power and dominance in the relationship between the two kingdoms. What happened next made such an impact that 65 years later it was immortalised in Italian priest de Montecuccolo's 1687 book . De Sousa had assumed European gender relations, so was not prepared when coolly, Ana (the King's sister and chosen royal representative) ordered one of her slaves to kneel down. Then sat down on the man's back, and from her human chair proceeded to discuss terms with the Portuguese more equally.



[Illustration from de Montecuccolo's 1687 book - *Nzinga, Reine d'Angola*]

This event thus indicates a clear contrast between European and

African attitudes towards gender. More specifically, as Professor Susan Kent wrote in her 2021 book, before Europeans arrived many African societies viewed gender relations as dualistic: 'That is, unlike in Western theories of origin and social order, women were not perceived to be defective or deficient men. [...Women might lack] certain male characteristics, but men similarly, were understood to be lacking in certain female aspects; this situation made it necessary to combine male with female elements to ensure the world worked as designed to.'

Whilst celebrated as a hero of resistance to the Portuguese expansion, this later Queen of Ndongo was also a human being who acted in different ways as circumstances necessitated. Once submitting to a Christian baptism to please Portugal and prevent conflict, while also later leading her people in war against them to create a new kingdom free from Portuguese influence.

However gender dynamics are also visible in more soft and subtle actions, whether in one's choice of words (like Austen) or in the composition and detail of a canvas, like Sofonisba Anguissola. Sofonisba was painting at a time

when the Italian city states (for Italy was not yet one country) and

Europe was experiencing a Renaissance (re-birth) of Ancient Greek/ Roman ideas and artistic influences. These diffusion of new ideas and attitudes in the 1500s provided her the means and opportunity for her to comment on gender through her artwork.

What Sofonisba was able to convey in her (c.1559) *Bernardino Campi painting Sofonisba Anguissola*, makes this one of my favourite paintings. Then, as now, the Renaissance was seen to be dominated by the (male) 'Great Masters' – Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Donatello, Raphael (whose names inspired the 1984 comic *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles*). Another frequent pattern was that while women often figured as the object (the painted/ sitter) in paintings, the subject (the painter) was often a man.

Therefore it his wonderful to see how Sofonisba highlights and cheekily mocks these patterns. In this self-portrait (the woman is her). She paints herself not as a person but an object, what is more, a painting being painted by a male artist. Since paintings took days (sometimes weeks) to finish, every choice was deliberate and for a particular effect. Her portrait

was composed deliberately as a social comment on objectifying women. However, (cleverly) she then turns that into a masterful critique. At first traditional, closer inspection shows the man only actually adding finer details to her dress. A job usually done by apprentice/ assistants, not the primary artist. Is this our artist then leading the observer to believe while the male artist appears in control (he is only the assistant)? Furthermore, the real artist is not inside the piece with their second (another inversion as Bernadino was her first mentor) but in fact outside the painting. Thus, she becomes the subject (artist), leaving Bernadino (as the man) to stare out as the actual object of her painting!



[*Bernardino Campi painting Sofonisba* by Sofonisba, c.1559]

A MINECRAFT Plantation

By Fawaaz Khan (Year 8)

My Minecraft plantation is based on a comparison between what a slave master would own, and what a slave would.

A Rich Slave Master's 'Big House'



In my presentation I showed the masters house and the slaves house. Whilst the master had all the luxuries of a big house, a slave would have to undergo the hardship of sleeping in a little mud hut sometimes, with no bed.

Average Slaves' Housing



Cutting Sugar Cane

Slave life varied greatly depending on many factors. Life on the fields meant working sunup to sundown six days a week and having food sometimes not suitable for an animal to eat. Plantation slaves lived in small shacks with a dirt floor and little or no furniture. Even small children and the elderly were not exempt from these long work hours. Slaves were generally allowed a day off on Sunday, and on infrequent holidays such as Christmas.

Position: 184, 4, -5



Plantation Fields



The vast majority of enslaved Africans employed in plantation agriculture were field hands. At the age of sixteen, enslaved boys and girls were considered full-fledged workers, tasked as farm labourers or forced into trades. Even on plantations, however, some worked in other capacities too. Some were domestics and worked as: butlers; waiters; maids; seamstresses; cooks; and launderers. Others were assigned as carriage drivers and stable boys.

Slaves were put on a very thin diet by whoever owned them. Their food varied from maize, rice, peanuts, yams and dried beans which were an important staple for some slaves in West African plantations before and after European contact. Keeping a traditional “stew” cooking could have been a form of subtle resistance to the owner's control. But if slaves were lucky enough they would get an *absolutely world-class* meal of fried chicken, pork chops, fried cabbage, fried okra, rutabagas, creamed corn, even a whole turkey if it happened to be Thanksgiving.

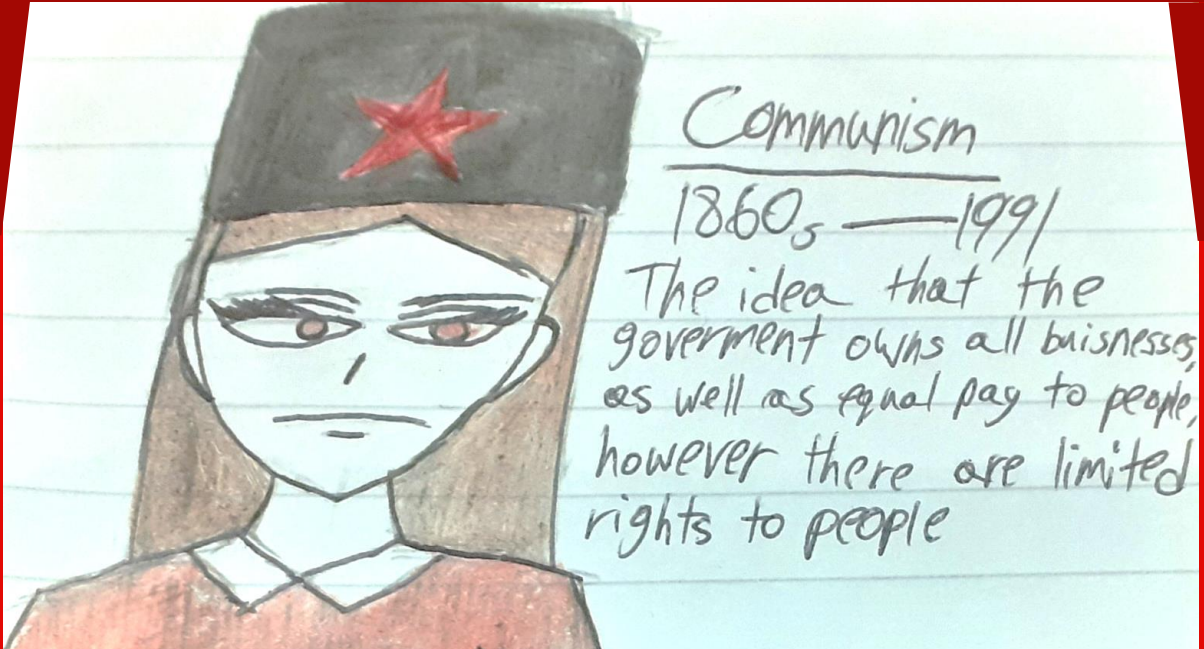
The Kitchens



As a result of this treatment, the average life expectancy of a slave at birth was just 21 or 22 years, compared to 40 to 43 years for white slave owners. Only a small minority of enslaved people received anything resembling decent treatment. Yet well treated enslaved people, just as much as those poorly treated, still desired freedom.

What is Communism?

By Liv Mania (Year 9)



Creativity & Fun...

Carvalho's Creations

By Azriel Carvalho (Year 8)



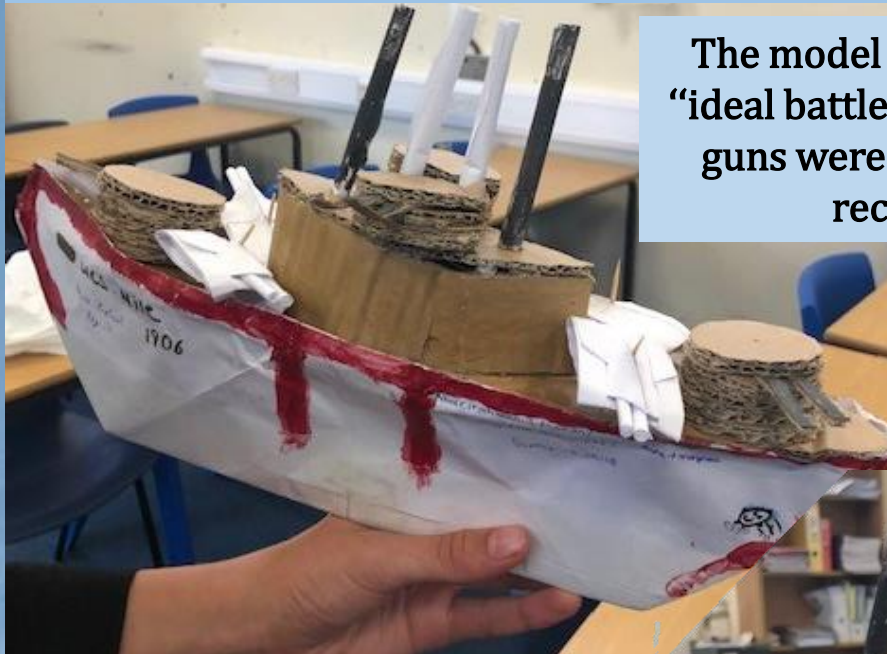
T34/85, first attempt at making a sort of diorama.

I used a mixture of clay and paper while making this, and the marker I used made my fingers have a greenish tinge. I'm going to attempt to make a 1970s era battlefield now



Dreadnought Dockyard

By Tomasz Platek, JC Beronilla, and Abdelrahman Mahmoud
(Year 9)

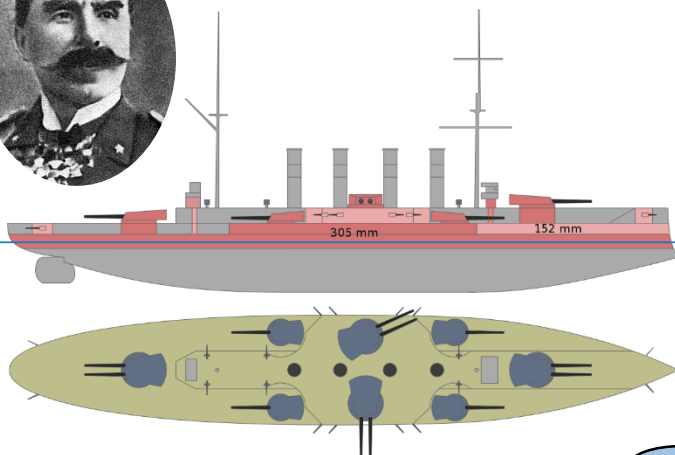
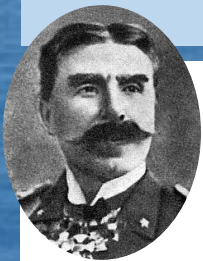
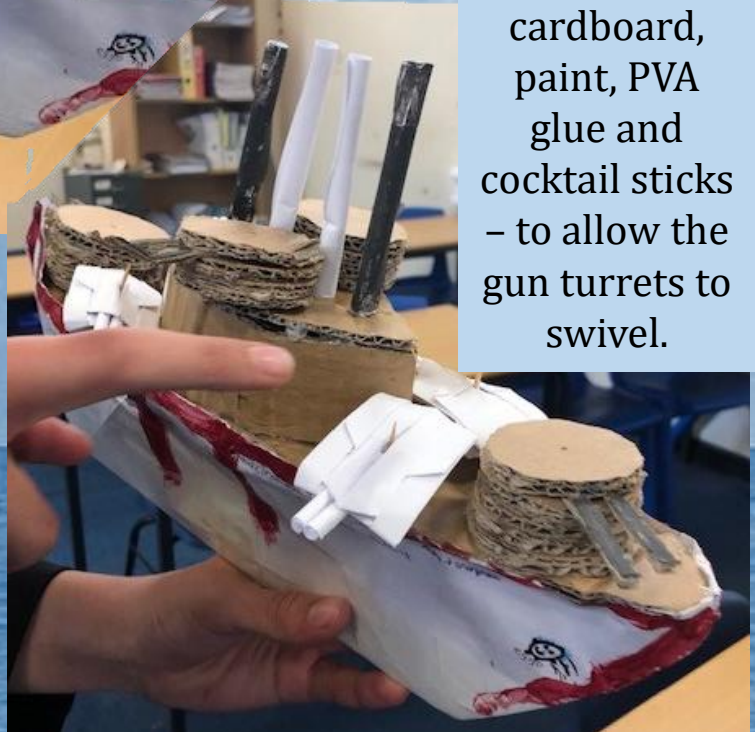


The model was based on Cuniberti's "ideal battleship", because of where its guns were mounted and as it was a recognisable design.

It took about a week build using using paper, cardboard, paint, PVA glue and cocktail sticks – to allow the gun turrets to swivel.

JC started by building the hull, then Tomasz completed the upper decks, with Abdelrahman creating the mini tank turrets.

Currently there are no plans to create another, although an aircraft carrier was considered at one time.



In 1903, Italian naval architect Vittorio Cuniberti drew his "ideal battleship", with multiple 12-inch guns & armour for firepower and speed. After Japan's **dreadnoughts** demolished the Russian Navy's older ships in 1905. Germany and Britain began a dreadnought-building arms race upto 1914!

Akil's Diary

The story of an Ancient Egyptian Worker
by Habiba Behery (Year 7)

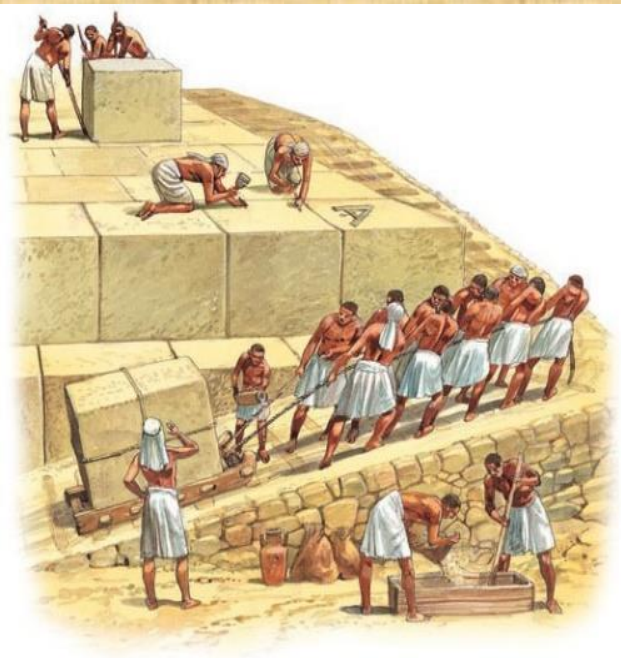
When the Sun was at the Middle, 4120 B.C.E.

Hi, I'm Akil. I'm 15 and I work as a builder. Our aim is to build this marvellous tomb for our king, Khufu. Lucky for me, I'm the only worker that can read and write. Since I was raised by the king himself when I was 3. Building the tomb was hard, we had to pull these wooden square sleds with a rope, to move the blocks. They are awfully heavy! Today, we only started to build the bottom.

This was only Day 1 of the 300 days it would take to build this massive tomb.



[Drawing of what we are planning to build for his majesty]

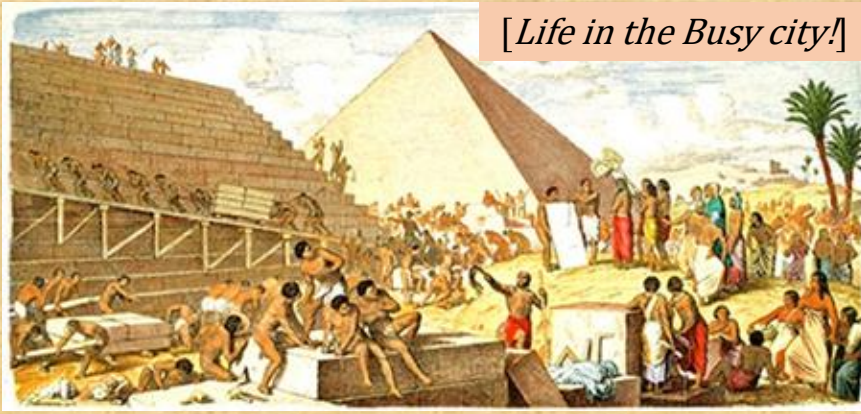


[Us building the second layer]

Sun was at the bottom left, 4120 B.C.E.

Today is the day where we build the second layer, but this was just the beginning. Oh, and did you know: over 3 million workers (including me) are helping to build this massive tomb! How crazy is that!! Now, we had to finish before his majesty passes away. So, we had to be quick. Since we were unable to reach the second level. We had to stand on stacked ramps to help us reach.

Unfortunately, some of us had got badly injured and fell over, but luckily, I was safe. And this was only Day 10 of the 300 days that required to build this massive tomb.



[Life in the Busy city!]

When it was cold, 4120 B.C.E.

It's been 2 months since us been building. Our king even wants us to build the inside. We have finished the outside of the big pyramid, medium and small pyramid. His highness called them 'Khufu' (biggest), 'Khafra' (middle) and 'Menkaure' (smallest). Since it'll be a tomb, we have to follow the traditions which are: we have to place furniture and things for their future needs in the Afterlife, including placing gold and jewellery as a sign of wealth. This was only Day 66 of the 300 of building this tomb.



[The Pyramids after]

New Year, 4121 B.C.E.

Today, we built the Queen's Chamber, King's Chamber and rooms for the King to place his objects. We had to dig deep down to build the rooms. Today is the Day 300, meaning we have finished! It was a long, tiring journey but were happy we finished it. We made our King proud.

Things to read: bringing Akil's story up to date...

- The Pyramids before were white, because of the layers of limestone. They slowly faded to make this the shape and colour they are now.
- King Khufu was buried in the biggest tomb, but his body was stolen, no one knows where it is. The queen's chamber doesn't actually have anything in it. Now it's an empty room.
- The Pyramids are located in Giza, close to the Sphinx (another building the Egyptians built which is half lion and half human)

Thank you for reading Akil's diary!!

Jack the Ripper

A short historical fiction story by Ayam Pant (Year 8)

It was pitch black. Nothing to see, nothing to hear, just emptiness - It was like being in a void. As my senses started to return, my ears flooded with multiple screams. The main things being: "What's wrong with you! I hope you suffer in Hell!" When my eyes had finally opened up fully, I had realised what happened...

My name is Jack, commonly known as Jack the Ripper, and I am being executed, specifically hanged.

It all started on 30th September, 1888, in the Whitechapel district (In London's East End), I was walking, feeling quite annoyed, after killing Elizabeth Stride since I got interrupted and didn't get to do the finishing touches- by a stupid horse no less. I wasn't satisfied. So, I decided to change my plan up a bit. I went for my next target (Catherine Eddowes) a bit early- and that was my mistake.

I had successfully located Catherine in Mitre Square and everything was all good.

Everything went according to plan and I had killed her successfully though I was not satisfied. I mean who would not be angry if their prey had not been properly devoured? I guess, I then I took it too far and my mind was a mess so it seemed that I did not notice that a fetid rat was following me. And that is how I was caught. As my neck was in the process of getting severed my life flashed before my eyes...

- Silence -

"Ugh, Am I dead?" I gazed around "Or am I alive?"

It was the dead of night, yet even the moon's radiance was snuffed out by the black clouds. The air reeked of a certain scent. A certain scent that I knew very well. The scent of poverty. My ears twitched and my hands were sensitive to the touch. I sat there in a daze questioning what was going on.

It seems I was reincarnated.

Ingredients:

Panna Cotta

- 2 leaves of gelatine
- Caster sugar
- Cream
- Milk
- Sugar
- Cup of Espresso coffee

Cinnamon Hazelnut Brittle:

- Castor Sugar
- Toasted Hazelnuts
- Ground Cinnamon

Panna Cotta

By Piotr Maciejewski (Year 8)



Panna Cotta Method:

1. Start by immersing two leaves of gelatine in cold water and leave to soak.
2. Into a small saucepan add caster sugar, cream, milk, sugar and a good shot-up of strong coffee (Espresso).
3. Gently bring to a simmer and remove from the hob.
4. Squeeze out the soaked gelatine leaves and stir in the hot cream until completely dissolved.
5. Pour your cream mixture into a jug and fill your moulds just shorter the rim. (Tip: *Rinsing your moulds in cold water before filling will make it easier to get your Panna Cotta out once it's set*).
6. Leave in the fridge for 2-3 hours or overnight.

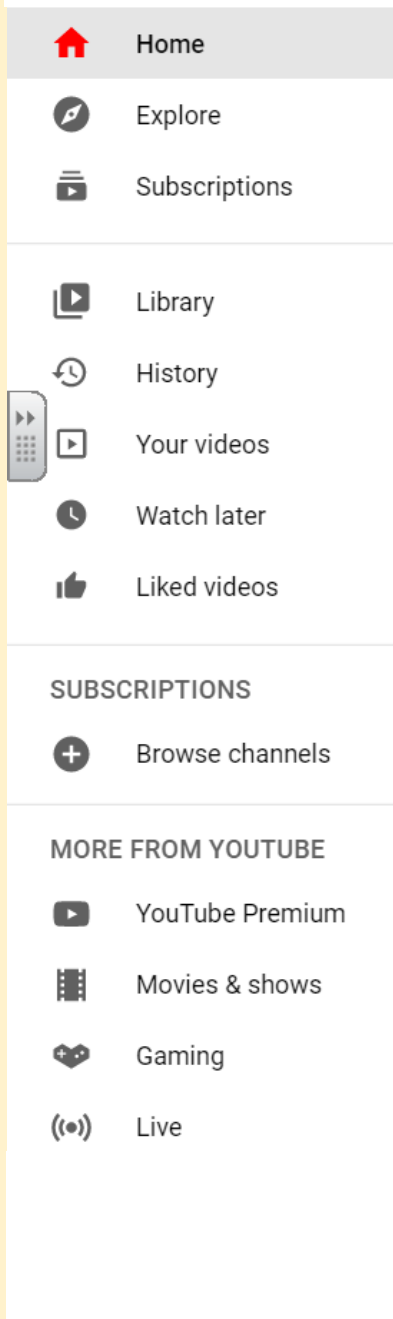
Cinnamon Hazelnut Brittle Method:

1. To make your Cinnamon Hazelnut Brittle pour caster sugar into a pan and cook over medium heat until the sugar melts to a deep golden-brown.
2. Scatter Toasted Hazelnuts into the caramel.
3. Dust with ground Cinnamon and leave to set in room temperature on a tray.
4. When your Panna Cotta is firm giving each mould a quick dip into boiling water should ensure a perfect stress-free exit onto the plate.

Dressed with a shot of crunchy Hazelnut Brittle nothing could be so deliciously elegant.

History YouTube recommendations

Selected by Theo Mullen (Year 8)



- Home
- Explore
- Subscriptions
- Library
- History
- Your videos
- Watch later
- Liked videos
- SUBSCRIPTIONS
- Browse channels
- MORE FROM YOUTUBE
- YouTube Premium
- Movies & shows
- Gaming
- Live



Simple History:

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC510QYlOIKNyhy_zdQxnGYw



Oversimplified:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/Oversimplified>



History Matters:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/TenMinuteHistory>



History Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/historychannel>



Alternative History Hub:

<https://www.youtube.com/user/AlternateHistoryHub>



History Hub [Royal Holloway Uni.]:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC1k4S7pliX3Ke-051ftTP1g>

Inspired by Piotr's Panna Cotta recipe to do some more cooking/ baking over the Summer?



You might enjoy: **Ancient Recipes with Sohla El-Waylly** (History Channel)

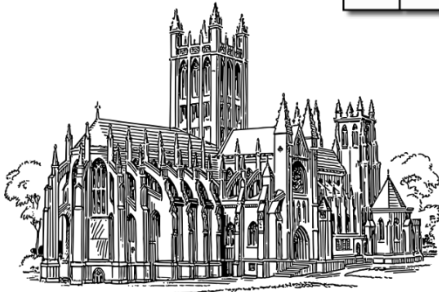
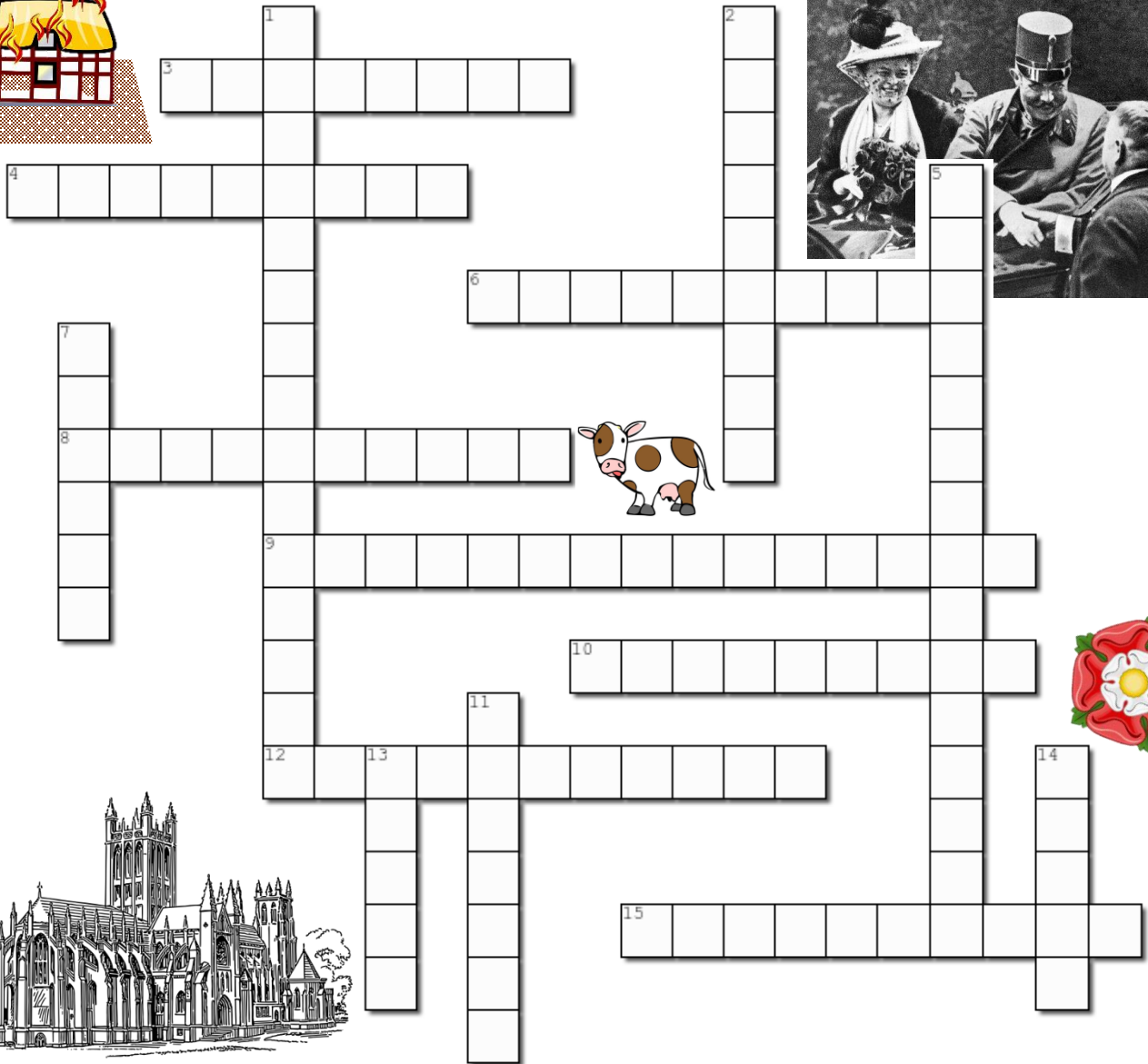
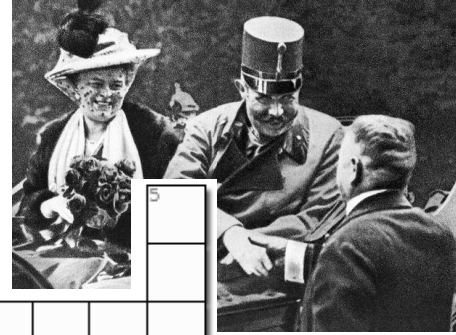
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLob1mZcVWOah2EMcifmpiZWPYofk4Hr0q>



Epic Summer Kahoot!
(coming soon on Term 6 VLE...)

History Now: Crossword Puzzle

Can you figure out the clues below and complete our crossword?



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

3. William the Conqueror's destruction of the North of England 1069-1070
4. Her refusal to give up her seat to a white man started the 1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott
6. Russian city bitterly fought over in WWII 1942-3, where German Army suffered c.750,000 casualties
8. Name for women who protested for the right to vote, using peaceful methods
9. Medical innovation pioneered by Edward Jenner in 1796
10. One of the founders of the Women's Social & Political Union 'Suffragettes' in 1903
12. Extreme pride and patriotism for country, and for country to be best and free
15. A sudden change, often political (e.g. of government)

Down

1. Time of extreme economic hardship and poverty globally in 1930s
2. The Prince & heir of Austro-Hungarian Empire, assassinated in June 1914
5. A medieval belief about why people became ill/ diseased
7. A motte and bailey is a type of what?
11. Period when global tension heated-up as capitalist West competed with communist East
13. 10% religious tax on people/ produce, owed to the Church
14. The Royal Family that became rulers of England from 1485, after end of the Wars of the Roses

*Do you have an article, family history, experience or a creative (literary/ artistic/ musical) project you would like to share related to History?
Or just want to get involved?*

Talk to, or e-mail your History Teacher and you might find it featured in the next edition. 😊

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