

HISTORY

Everything Else Tomorrow

NOW

Remembrance Edition

- ❖ Ridgeway Remembers
- ❖ My Great Grandfather
- ❖ Trench Creation
- ❖ Armistice Reactions

History Extra...

- ❖ History in the News
- ❖ Salem Witch Trials
- ❖ Ancient History Club
- ❖ "Io Saturnalia"

Creativity & Fun...

- ❖ School Creativity
- ❖ M. Minutes & H. Hours
- ❖ Christmas Cooking

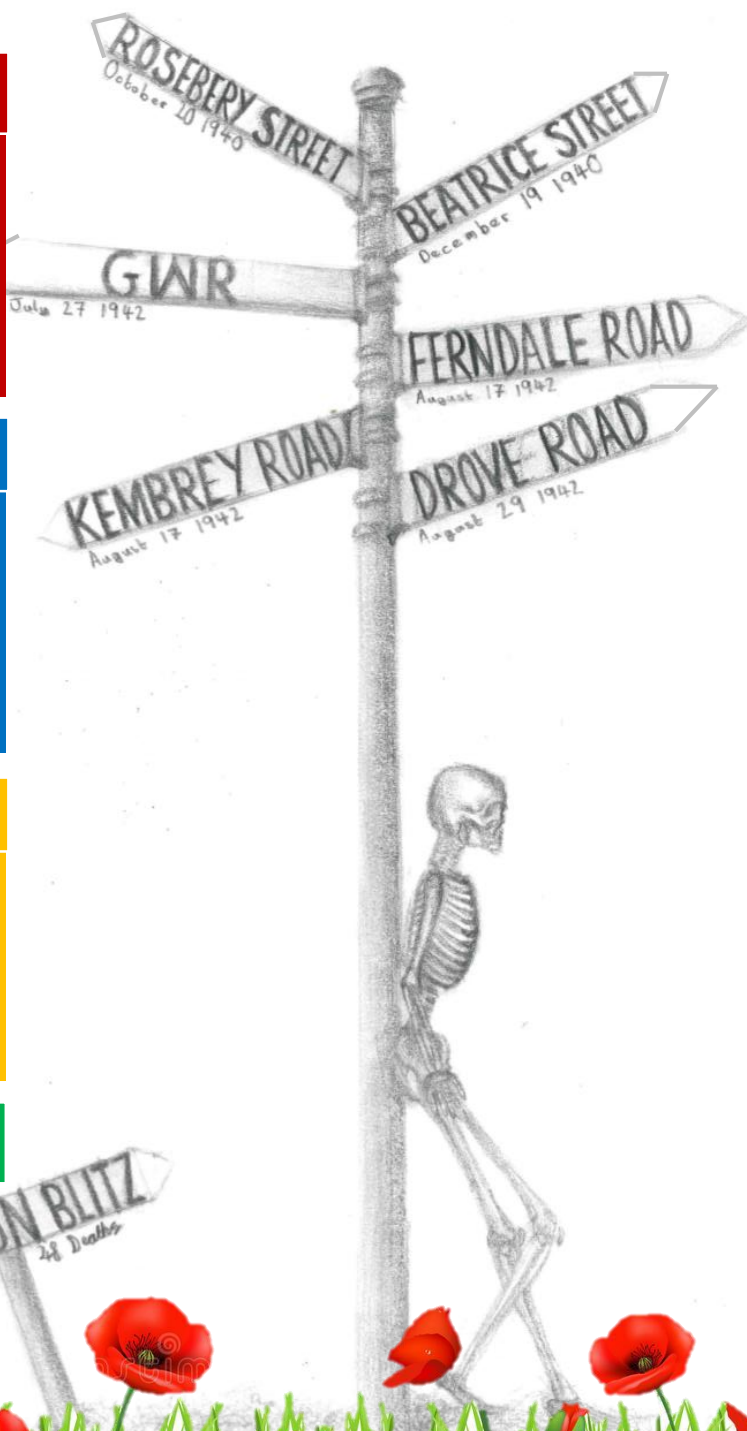
Messages...

Free Online

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Issue 4

Nov. - Dec.
2021



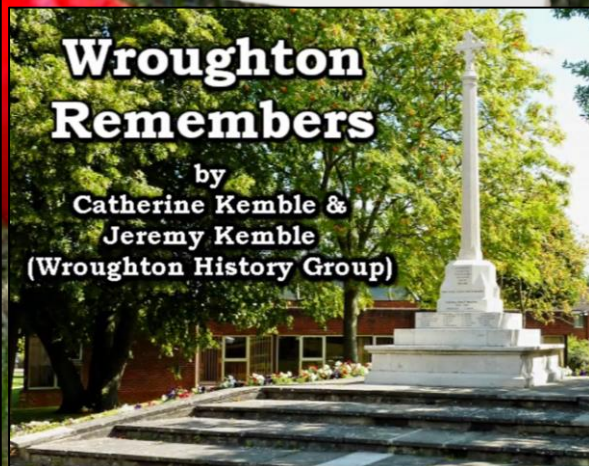
Cover Art by Millie
Medwell (Year 10)

Foreword: The Ridgeway Remembers...

Thursday the 11th of November once again saw the school come together to honour and pay their respects to those who had given their lives in conflict throughout the 20th and 21st Century. The Armistice of the First World War took place on the 11th of November at 11am, although it was agreed and signed at 5am that day. At 11 o'clock the school participated in the national 2 minutes of silence and remembered with the country.

2021 is a special year for remembrance activities as it marks 100 years since the use of the poppy as a symbol of remembrance and the modern remembrance ceremony. As a result the day was marked with several activities within the school. On the Friday the 3rd the House Team asked students to create poppies to form part of our remembrance, as well as this the Remembrance concert took place in the evening, additionally several lessons used the themes of remembrance to allow students to explore this theme through various activities and subjects.

On the 11th November, it was important to reflect as a whole school and bring the community together in a collective act of remembrance. The History Department with the help of Wroughton History group members Catherine and Jeremy Kemble, as well as year 10 Students Eleri, JC and Anja, created an assembly of remembrance where the school learned about the connections Wroughton had to both the First and Second World Wars and who was marked on the local Cenotaph as well as the individuals that staff and students were remembering that day.





This then led to a more traditional remembrance service which was held on Blue court. Students from several local cadet forces formed a parade and in uniform marched out to where the school had gathered.

The traditional wreath laying followed by the Last Post was played, as well as our Head boy Callum reciting the Exhortation. Every cadet performed this duty with remarkable respect and professionalism. A special mention has to be said for Matthew and Siobhan who not only led the cadets out but also played their instruments to perform the Last Post and Reveille expertly on the day. After the two minutes of silence the school remained in place to watch Onnee perform the Schindler's List theme on her violin with the accompaniment of Mrs J on the piano. The event was incredibly poignant and the school showed their respect incredibly well throughout.

The Schools act of Remembrance was finalised on Remembrance Sunday in Wroughton when the Head Boy and Head Girl laid their wreath as part of the Remembrance Service. It is important to remember all those who have fought and died for a cause, and the students and staff at the Ridgeway School have once again showed the utmost respect for those we remember. Lest We Forget..

Mr J Bister

Subject Leader of History
(November 2021)

My Great Grandfather: Walter R. Cohen

By Fletcher Cohen (Year 7)



Corporal Walter R. Cohen, 7th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Walter is my great grandfather.

He went to war in 1914 to 1918 and was a soldier until 1920.

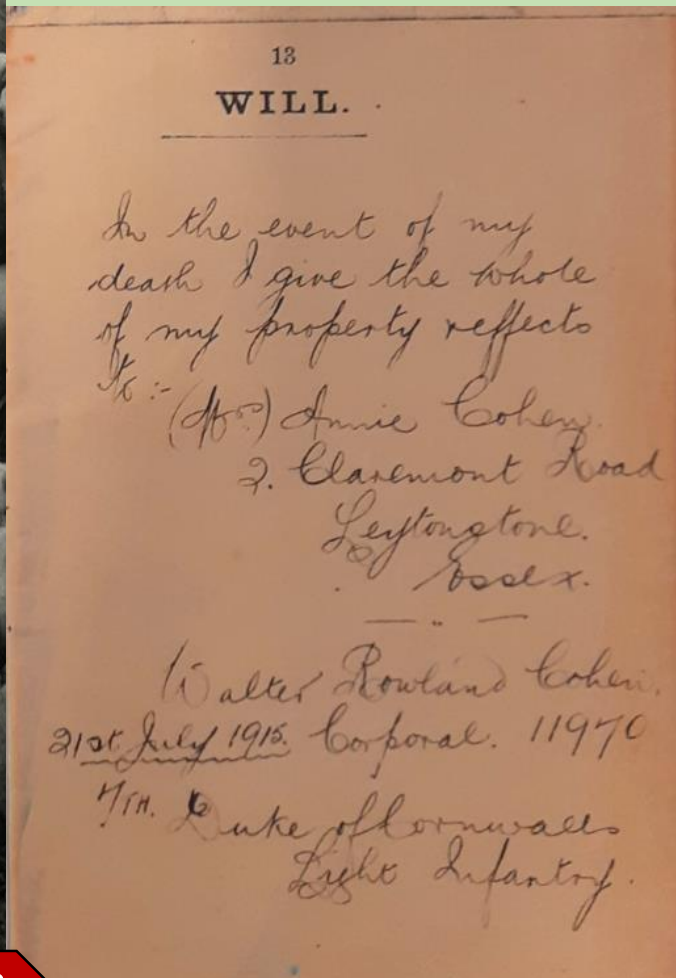


[Above: Christmas Card by Walter to his mum, sent in 1915]



[Above: Postcard to his mum from Walter. He said thank you for the knitted socks that she had sent]

[Below: Walter's will, written in his Army Pay Book, 21 July 1915]



In France he was fighting in the trenches. During the First World War he was taken prisoner. We don't know any details of what happened because he didn't say.

He survived the First World War, got married, and served in the Second World War.

[Below: Photo of Lieutenant W. R. Cohen, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment]

[Below: Letter written by King George V welcoming him home after being a prisoner of war]




BUCKINGHAM PALACE

1918.

The Queen joins me in welcoming you on your release from the miseries & hardships, which you have endured with so much patience & courage.

During these many months of trial, the early rescue of our gallant Officers & Men from the cruelties of their captivity has been uppermost in our thoughts.

We are thankful that this longed for day has arrived, & that back in the old Country you will be able once more to enjoy the happiness of a home & to see good days among those who anxiously look for your return.

George R. V.



[Above: Walter's First World War medals]

Carvalho's Creations: First World War Trench

Created by Azriel Carvalho (Year 9)

Azriel has been just as busy this Term 2, and his incredible creations never cease to amaze, here using a mixture of materials to make a cross-section of a trench. Lets look at some **features** and **details**...

Dugout

To give some protection against shells if sleeping/ resting.

Parados

To shield men from shells exploding behind the trench.

Duckboards

Like decking, but raised from trench floor to allow drainage and avoid floods and therefore trench foot.

Barbed wire

To slow down attackers and create killing zones for defending troops.

Parapet

Sandbags and earth to shield men from bullets and shells from in front.

Forward Sap

Closer to enemy, for observing/ spotting or launching an attack from.



Exam Advice: *What can you infer from... about... conditions? (2 marks)*

Start with what you can see (details, be specific).

e.g. In the source I can see... a raised earth parapet and parados.

Next, what can you infer (suggest) about the question.

This suggests conditions were dangerous as shells were a big issue.

Armistice ends WWI: How did soldiers react?

By Mr Brace (History Teacher)

One hundred and three years ago, the Armistice ended fighting on the Western Front and with it the 1914-1918 Great War. Yet, after years of fighting, the news proved a shock to some and took a while to sink in:

' "The Armistice comes into force at 11 a.m. today." [...] This time it was true. We did not cheer, just stood, stunned and bewildered. All we had to do was stay alive for the next hour and then we were going home.' [Sergeant W. Sweet, Monmouthshire Regiment]

' When 11 o'clock came [an officer] shut his watch up and said, "I wonder what we are all going to do next!" That was very much the feeling of everyone. [...] For many of us it was practically the only life we had known. We had started so young. [...] Nearby there was a German machine-gun unit [...] firing until practically 11 o'clock. At precisely 11 o'clock an officer stepped out of their position, stood up, lifted his helmet and bowed to the British troops. He then fell in all his men [...] and marched them off.' [Major Keith Officer, ANZAC Headquarters]



' At about noon ... was told an Armistice had been declared ... it was hardly creditable ... so to all intents and purposes the war is finished or seems so. And as one sits and ponders sadly of those many pals who are "gone to that home from which no wanderer returns." [Corporal Morgan, 2nd Australian Infantry]

' it was all very quiet. You were so dazed you didn't realise that you could stand up straight and not be shot.' [Corporal Reginald Haine, 1st Royal Artillery Company]

' I heard a voice complaining about "the bleeding weather" and another voice answering, "Put a sock in it. After what we've heard today I could sleep like a bird in a tree." [Vivian de Sola Pinto, Royal Welch Fusiliers]



Sources and further reading:

- Max Arthur (ed.), *Forgotten Voices of the Great War* (2002)
- John Richards (ed.), *Wales on the Western Front* (2014).
- Bill Gammage, *The Broken Years* (1975).
- 'Voices of the First World War: Armistice' (podcast):
<https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/voices-of-the-first-world-war-armistice>
- BBC, 'The Great War: Episode 26 - And We Were Young' (1964):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ASUfLoBn43s>

'As far as the Armistice itself was concerned, it was a kind of anticlimax. We were too far gone, too exhausted really, to enjoy it.'
[Corporal Clifford Lane, Hertfordshire Regiment]

However, the legacy of the Great War would also make re-adjusting to a 'normal' civilian life difficult for many veterans.

'It is said that the war has been over twelve years. For we of the generation who went out as young men, to learn the trade of soldiering at our most impressionable age, and to lead a life which would ever after make any other existence drab and colourless, demobilisation meant the commencement of an era harder than the war.'

[Captain Garnet Adcock, Australian Tunnelling Company]

Remembrance (Armistice) Day 2021

The History Team was extremely proud of all the students whose contributions and conduct helped lead our ceremony in school, they were: David Acott; Jay Trevena-Ballard; Sonny Trevena-Ballard; Ashley Brooks; JC Beronilla; Isabel Faria; Holly Goff; Siobhan Jones; Onnee Kaneen; Marissa Morter; Eleri Owen; Anja Rogers; Matthew Stewart; and Callum Thomas.
Well done and thank you!





On 6 November 2021, the House Team challenged students to make the best poppies for a display – the results were truly outstanding!

Year 8



**First Place
Lexie Bailey**

Year 9



**First Place
9K1 (Group)**

Year 10

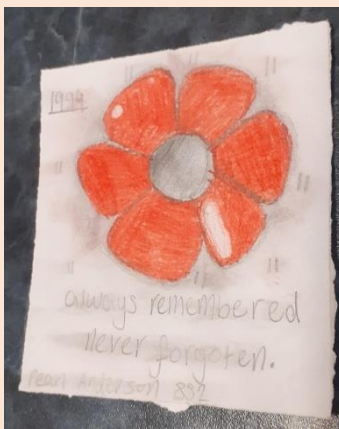


**First Place
Grace Wigley &
Beatrice Bond**

Year 11



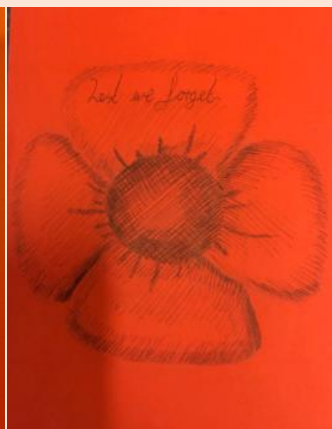
**First Place
Nicole Ricks**



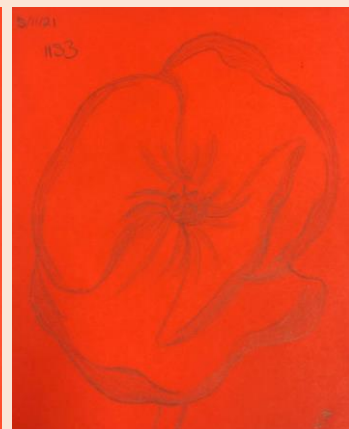
**Second Place
Pearl
Anderson**



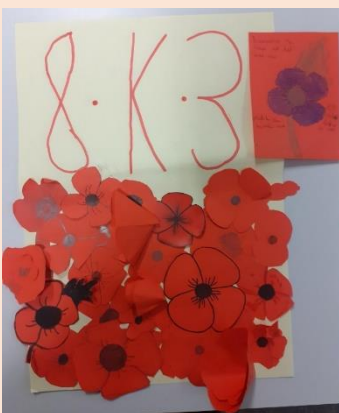
**Second Place
Sanna Ekhlās**



**Second Place
Millie Medwell**



**Second Place
Unknown
Artist**



**Third Place
8K3 (Group)**



**Third Place
Ruby Trevett**



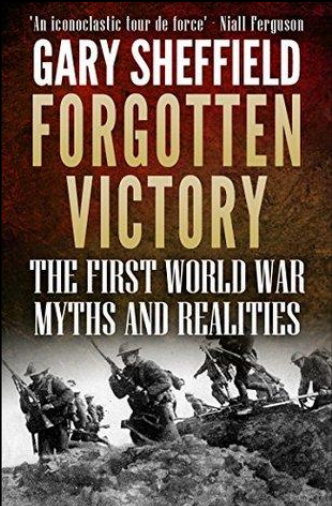
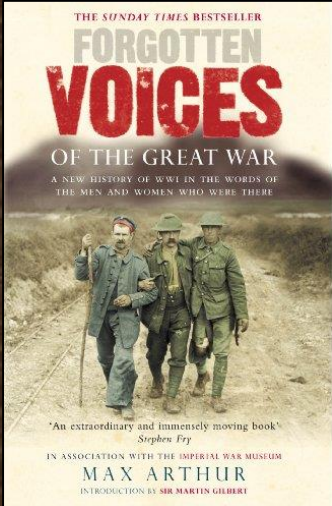
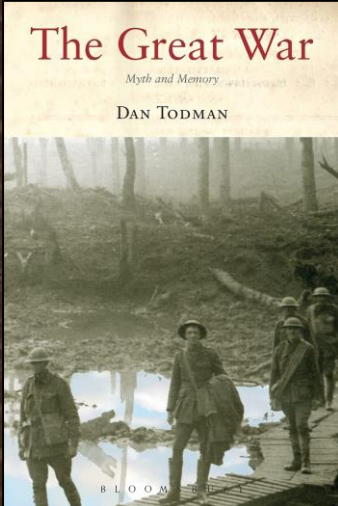
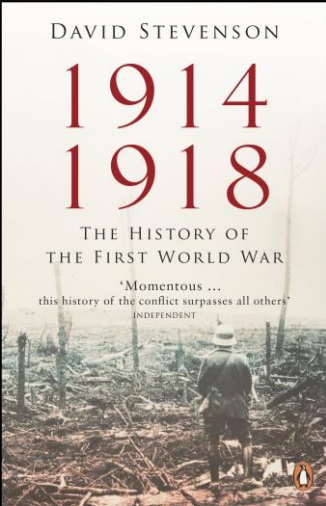
**Third Place
10B3 (Group)**



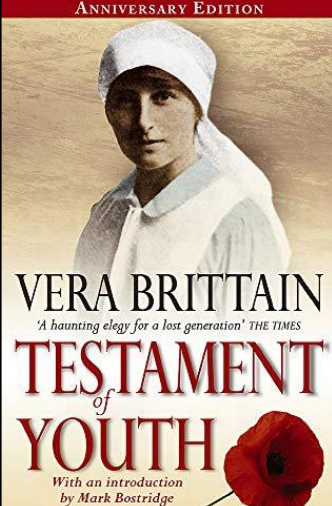
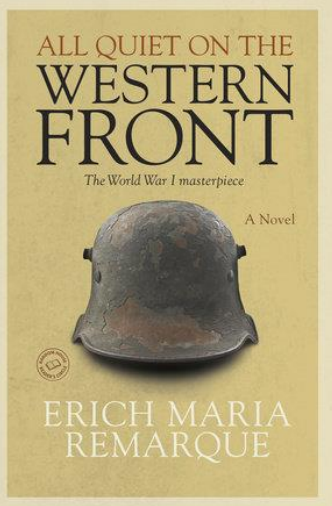
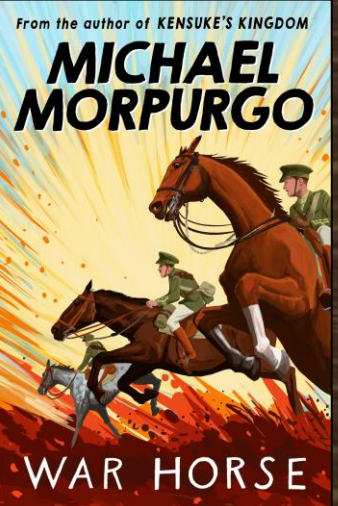
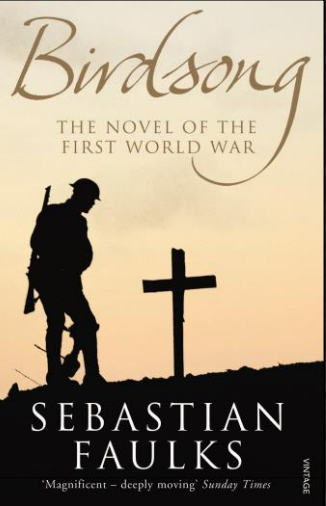
**Third Place
Honey Holmes &
Melissa Chen**



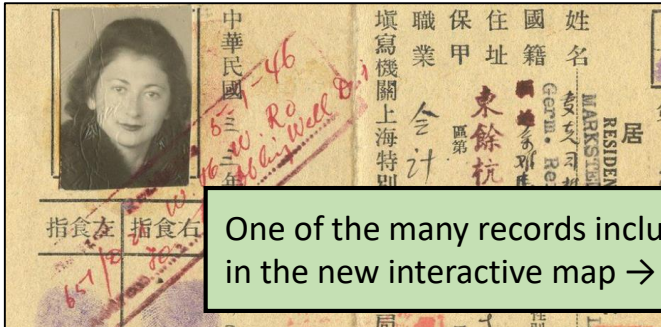
Interested in finding out more? Check-out the Learning Resource Centre's super range of historical non/fiction books! 😊



Some WWI reading recommendations



History in the News



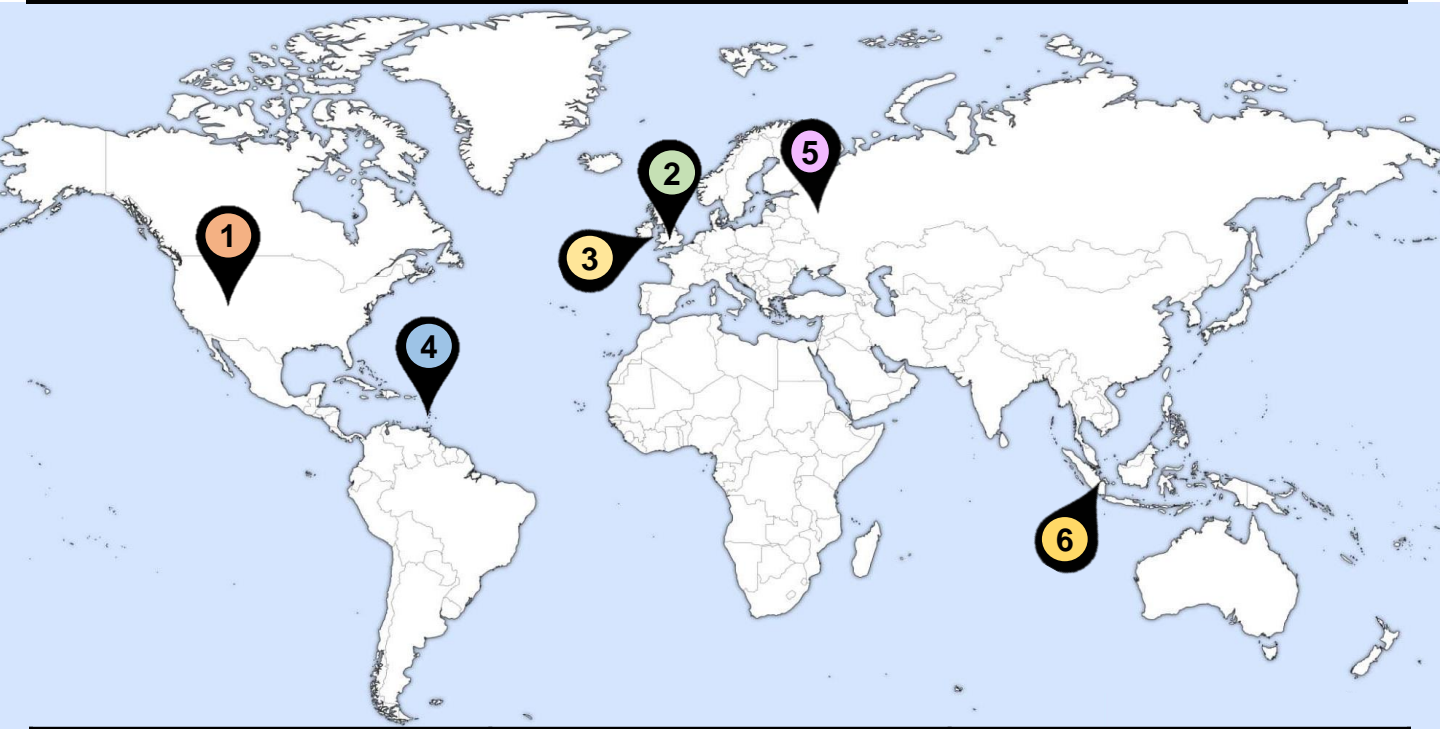
One of the many records included in the new interactive map →



(1.) In a very rare discovery, the **remains of a house** used by 1 of the **11,000 Chinese workers** who built the **1860s transcontinental railroad** has been uncovered in Utah. [[Live Science](#), 05-11-2021]

(2.) A new online **interactive map**, created by the **Wiener Holocaust Library**, collects together the **stories of refugees** who fled from Nazi tyranny and persecution [[BBC News](#), 04-12-2021]

(3.) Man hopes to give up his tech job and has submitted **plans to build a Norse settlement**, to share how Norsemen lived **on the Isle of Man** in the 800s. [[BBC News](#), 18-11-2021]



(4.) On 30 Nov. Barbados removed Queen Elizabeth II to become a Republic, they also plan a heritage district as a global research centre for transatlantic slavery. [[Smithsonian](#), 08-12-2021]

(5.) An 1787 letter by Empress Catherine “the Great” of Russia, in which she **plans to use vaccination** (then very new) in Russia, **sold with portrait for \$1.3m**. [[New York Times](#), 29-11-21]

(6.) **Archaeology** found in the Musi River may reveal location of the **lost “Island of Gold” Srivijaya**, a legendary city which ruled the region c.600-1025. [[Live Science](#), 01-11-2021]

Salem Witch Trials

By Niamh Rogers (Year 8)

Everything you need to know about what happened in Salem during the year 1692!

Strange things happening in Salem

During a very cold January in Salem (1692) strange and unsettling things began to happen. Reverend Samuel Parris reported his niece (11 years old) and daughter (9 years old) after they were experiencing extreme shaking and shuddering; and wailing, shrieking and even barking like a dog! After a local physician was called to the Parris household to evaluate the girls, he came to the shocking conclusion that rather than any normal medical issue there was an “evil hand” at work. This diagnosis resulted in one of the darkest and most bizarre periods in early American history...

After the news of the girl’s possession a local woman by the name of Mary Sibley suggested the girls make a “witch cake”. This “cake” was made up of a rye-based meal, soaked in the affected persons urine and then fed to the household dog. This practice was designed to reveal the identity of the harmful force behind the girl’s



afflictions. After Reverend Parris learned of the ingredients in this concoction he was outraged and later said at his congregation: “By this means, it seems the devil has been raised amongst us and his rage is vehement and terrible, and when he shall be silenced, the Lord only knows”.

How it all began

A good place to start when thinking about why the Salem witch trials began is the siege mentality of Salem itself. The precarious society of Salem was hit with a bitter conflict (known as King Philip’s or Metacom’s war) from 1675-1676. This war had claimed the lives of about 10% of New England’s adult men. After the war many colonial settlements where at high risk of raids from local Native American tribes. A suspected witch (Mary Toothaker) claimed that following nightmares

...Native American attack, she had been lured into doing a deal with the devil because he promised to “deliver her from the Indians”.

These problems were not the only things destroying Salem in the 1600s. The witch trials came at the tail end of an especially cold period in the little ice age, characterized by freezing winters and cool, wet summers that led to bad harvest.

While these occurrences do not explain why Salemite's fears were witchcraft, they can help us understand that paranoia was growing at a rapid rate and that may have raised suspicion in the community when the first accusation was made.

In the 1600s, Salem was made up of two different places: Salem Town and Salem Village. These communities were both very different. Salem town was a prosperous port town at the centre of trade with London, while Salem village was a small society, populated by poor farmers. The people of Salem village had to travel 10 miles to Salem town to go church which angered citizens and they eventually started a petition to get their own church. The petition was successful.

People believed that any misfortune that happened to them was a result of witchcraft.

They thought this way because they also believed that God was on their side therefore, if something bad happened to them then it was the work of the devil. Some of the misfortunes people assumed caused by witchcraft include: one of your animals dying, one of your children dying, your husband losing his job or a cart falling over and injuring someone.

Salem was not the only place to accuse and execute people for witchcraft. Places like Andover, Ipswich and Beverly did the same. In the Old Testament it stated that “Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live” meaning all witches were to be killed.



[Memorial created in 1992 for the twenty-five victims (19 hung, 1 crushed, 5 died in prison) of 'Witchcraft hysteria' in Salem Village during 1692.]

Who was Tituba?

Tituba was an enslaved woman owned by Reverend Samuel Parris. She is well known as Tituba the witch as she was the first woman to be accused of witchcraft in Salem. It has been theorised that she would tell stories of witchcraft and voodoo to the young girls of Salem.

Although she was officially accused with practicing witchcraft on 4 girls, we do not know precisely why she was accused. She was especially connected to the girls of the Parris household, as she had worked with them and prayed for them for years. She also ate her meals and most likely slept alongside the girls.

Tituba was most likely a South American Indian, but her origins are unclear. It was not very surprising for Tituba to be accused of this crime as accused witches in New England were more often than not women of colour like herself. During her trial she was asked "Why do you hurt these children?" and she responded "I no hurt them at all". She was sent to a prison in Boston for a year before her actual trial. At her trial her charges were dismissed and she was sold to another slave owner. People at her trial began thinking their panic was a huge mistake.

What was *The Malleus Malifecarum*? Why was it famous?

The Malleus Malifecarum (translated as the hammer of witches) was a book written by German witch hunters Heinrich Kramer and Jacob Sprenger in 1487. This book is the best-known treatise on witchcraft. *Malleus Malifecarum* asserts that 3 elements are necessary for witchcraft: the evil intentions of the witch; the help of the devil; and the permission of God. It is estimated that this book was the cause of 600,000 – 9,000,000 deaths.

MALLEVS MALEFICARVM, MALEFICAS ET EARVM

hærefim framcâ conterens,

EX VARIIS AVCTORIBVS COMPILATVS,
& in quatuor Tomos iustè distributus;

QVORVM DVO PRIORES VANAS DEMONVM
versutias, prestigiosas eorum delusiones, superstiosas Strigimagarum
ceremonias, horrendos etiam cum illis congressus; exactam denique
tam pestifera scèa disquisitionem, & punitionem complectuntur.
Tertius praxim Exorcistarum ad Damonum, & Strigimagarum male-
ficia de Christi fidelibus pellenda; Quartus verò Artem Doctrinacem,
Benedictionalem, & Exorcismalem continet.

TOMVS PRIMVS.

Indices Auctorum, capitum, verinque non desunt.

Editio nouissima, infinitis penè mendis expurgata; cuique accessit Fuga
Dæmonum & Complementum artis exorcisticæ.

Vir sue mulier, in quibus Pythonicus, vel diuinationis fuerit spiritus, morte moriatur
Leutici cap. 10.



L P G D P N I,

Sumptibus CLAVDII BOVRGEAT, sub signo Mercurij Galli.

M. DC. LXIX.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

[Cover page of *Malleus Maleficarum*,
this edition was published in 1669.]

BACK in
Term 3!

Ancient History & Latin Club

What have the Romans
ever done for us?

Wednesdays
Afterschool
15:20-16:20
G06
with Messrs
Adair, Brace & Harrin

Salvē!

Term 2 saw the launch of a brand new club!

The Club provides students the opportunity to share their passion and experience the civilisations and cultures of the many millennia before 1066 (and learn some Latin too)!

In Term 2, over six sessions, our wonderful and intrepid band of young ancient historians have learnt about Ancient Rome, covering topics like: innovations and changes; households; Pompeii; the Roman army; & the 12 caesars.

On 15 December we ended the Term with a Saturnalia party (What is Saturnalia I hear you ask? Mr Adair has the answers on the next page, along with students' introductions to the twelve caesars...)

If our triumvirate lasts longer than the Roman examples (Ancient History joke) what's next? Term 3: Ancient Greece

"All right, but apart from the sanitation, the medicine, education, wine, public order, irrigation, roads, a fresh water system, and public health, what have the Romans ever done for us?"

“IO SATURNARLIA!”

By Mr Adair (History Teacher)

Saturnalia lasted from the 17th – 23rd December. During which work, businesses, and schools came to a halt, but what was it?

Saturn was the Roman god of time and also agriculture. Saturnalia fell in the middle of the winter-sowing season and aligned with the winter solstice, hence Saturnalia as a celebration of agriculture & time.

Saturnalia was a special occasion for every Roman. They would greet each other with the saying ‘Io Saturnalia’.

They would dress in the brightest clothes they had, and don a ‘Pilleus’ hat – used to signify a freed slave. During Saturnalia, all slaves were considered free for the holiday, so were able to wear the special cap during their time off!



People decorated their homes with wreaths, greenery, and put up green and gold decorations of the stars, sun, and moon (representing fertility). The lararium (altar) to household gods were cleaned and a bust or image of Saturn was placed with in.

In Roman households, a mock king was chosen: the Saturnalicus Princeps or ‘leader of Saturnalia’ (sometimes called lord of misrule). This was often the youngest in the household who was encouraged to play tricks, insulting guests, wearing strange clothes, and chasing people.



On the first day, a young pig would be taken to the Temple of Saturn and sacrificed to the god. The photo above shows the frontage of the Temple of Saturn in what remains of the Forum in Rome.

The statue of Saturn traditionally had woollen bonds tied around his feet, but during Saturnalia these would be removed to symbolise his liberation.

During Saturnalia people gave gifts to one another and people would play traditional games. There would be a great feast where they would eat 'globi' and cookies made in the shape of fertility symbols. They'd also drink A LOT of wine.

Fancy making your own globi to try? Check-out this recipe (below) from the 'A Dollup of History' blog -

<https://historydollop.com/2018/09/06/globi-roman-doughnuts-c-160-bc/>

Globi

Roman, c. 160 BC

YOU WILL NEED

- 1/2 cup ricotta cheese
- 1/2 cup spelt or farro
- Olive oil or lard
- 1/4 cup honey
- Poppy seeds for sprinkling

PROCEDURE

Combine cheese and flour and mix well to create a dough. Using a teaspoon, form small balls and set aside.

Fill a frying pan with enough oil or lard to mostly cover the globi, about 1/2 an inch to an inch. Deep frying is an option, but not necessary. Fry balls (2-3 at a time) over medium heat until they are golden brown.

Glaze or roll globi in heated or room temperature honey and sprinkle with poppy seeds. Serve warm.



TOP TIP

Watch the heat! If the globi turn dark very quickly, reduce heat. Outside should be crisp and inside should be cooked through.

[The door of Mr Adair's classroom, with the students' Saturnalia decorations]



This sounds an awful lot like Christmas!

The Christian holiday of Christmas, especially, owes many of its traditions to the ancient Roman festival, including the time of year when Christmas is celebrated. The Bible does not give a date for Jesus' birth; in fact, some theologians have concluded he was probably born in spring, as suggested by references to shepherds and sheep in the Nativity story.

But by the fourth century C.E., Western Christian churches settled on celebrating Christmas on December 25, which allowed them to incorporate the holiday with Saturnalia and other popular pagan midwinter traditions.

Across the School, the creativity shown by students this term has been spectacular across the School!

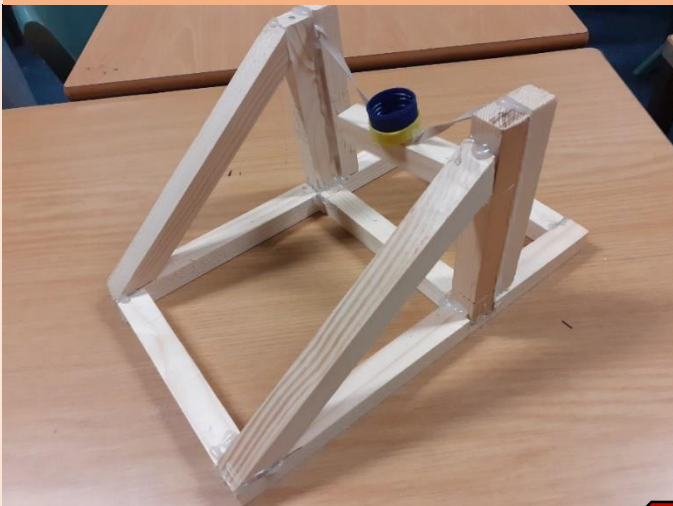
Creativity & Fun...

Our colleagues in the **Faculty of Creative and Performing Arts** has had a very busy term, producing two **FANTASTIC** concerts: for **Remembrance** (in support of the Royal British Legion and Help for Heroes charities); and the **Christmas Showcase** (14-15 December). As well as reminding us of the power of live music, also beautifully showcased the performing talent and confidence of the students here at the Ridgeway!

Meanwhile, in **Mr Thomas' Year 8 origami enrichment** session, one group built an armada of paper boats, planes (and hangers)!!! These busy builders were: **Gerrshone Mohanraj; Harrison Hawkesford; Oscar Gira; Reagan Stroud; Harrison Rogers; & Joseph Woodman** – great effort!



In Engineering, **Mr Dunstone's Year 9 class'** projects included some medieval siege weapons, including this catapult by **Kacper Dekert**.



Also, another creation from the workshop of **Azriel Carvalho (Year 9)**! Made entirely from paper, this 1:1 scale Luger P08 pistol includes a removable magazine & moving toggle lock.

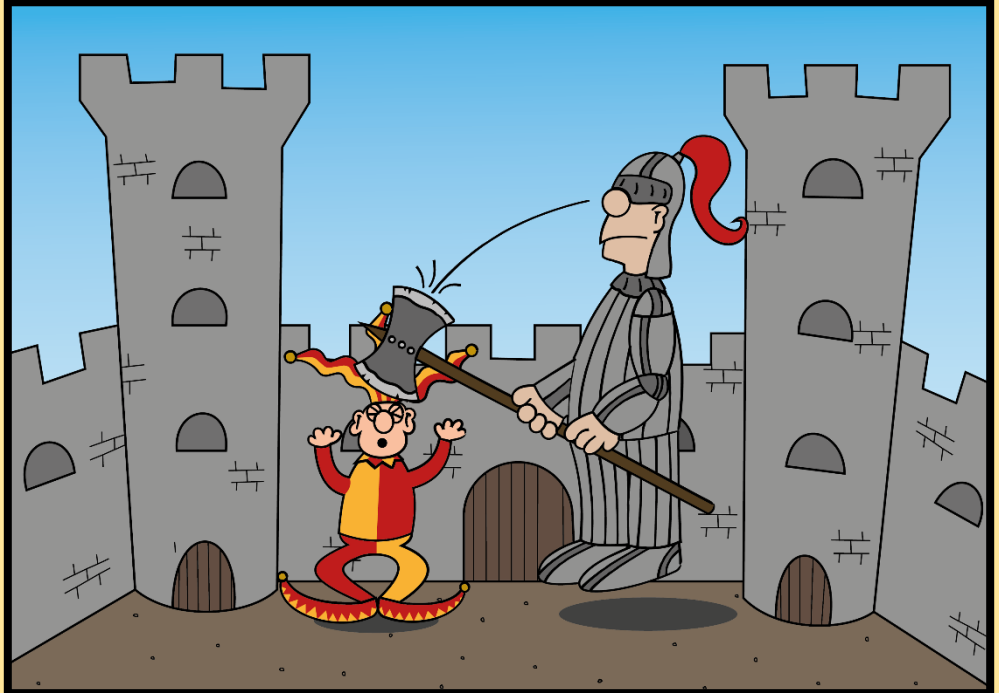


Maurice
Minutes and
Hector Hours:
Adventures
Through Time
-
"Dastardly
Dark Ages"



Created by

Chris
Campbell
&
Danny
Mula
(Year 13)



Roasted Turkey With Lemon Parsley & Garlic

A Christmas Recipe - by Piotr Maciejewski (Year 9)



Ingredients:	✓ Salt
✓ Turkey	✓ Pepper
✓ Soft Butter	✓ Olive Oil
✓ 3 Lemons	✓ Walnuts
✓ 3 Garlic Cloves	✓ Parsley
✓ 2 Onions	
✓ A Couple of Bay Leaves	
✓ 6 Stripes of Smoked Streaky Bacon	
✓ A Couple Sprigs of Rosemary	
✓ 3 Tomatoes	
✓ Dry Cider	
✓ Chicken Stock	

*To me without question the star of Christmas dinner is this - A delicious Turkey!
Once this turkey is the oven you'll be halfway there, and the secret of a great
Christmas dinner is that the Turkey doesn't turn up dry.*

Method:

1. To start we are going to make the butter, which is important because it's going to make the bird moist. Soft butter into a bowl with a touch of salt and pepper on top. A touch of olive oil in there, that stops the butter from burning.
2. Next add the zest of 2 lemons and their juice. This gives the butter a wonderful citrus zing.
3. Turkey is a lovely delicate meat and that's why I want the garlic pureed so it sort of disintegrates and flavours the turkey gently without becoming too overpowering.
4. Then, add a generous handful of chopped parsley and give it a good mix. Turkey is a very lean bird and it dries out, so it's so important to make sure it cooks perfectly.
5. Butter done, now prepare the turkey. We're going to season the bird inside the cavity with salt and pepper.
6. Next half 2 onions and pop them in, as they roast they steam inside the bird giving it a lovely sweetness. Put in the lemon and a couple of bay leaves for the bitter sweet, spicy flavour...
7. Now it's time to add the flavoured butter (but very carefully open the skin). Go over the back of the breast and keep the skin intact, loosen the skin with your fingers so the butter can be stuck underneath it. Now, turn the bird round and just go through again but don't completely break it, I don't want all the butter to turn out.

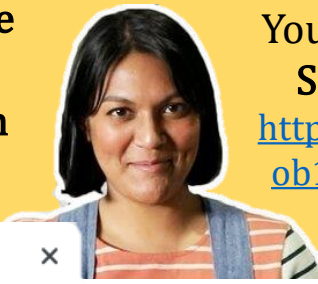


Roasted Turkey - Method (continued):

8. Turn the turkey round again and grab your butter and put into a ball. Just sort of flatten it and stick that in there underneath one side. Now we've got that in there just pull back the skin and use that to slide it all the way down. What we want to do now is line the breast better. Round once more and finish covering the breast with the butter.
9. Once done, take the rest of the butter and carefully massage over the breasts, legs and wings. You can do all this the night before and wrap with tin foil and keep it in the fridge to be cooked for Christmas day.
10. On a tray, a touch of olive oil, that protects it, gets the skin crispy and stops the butter from burning. Into an oven at 220 for 10 minutes.
11. After 10 minutes take it out the oven and baste, then cover the breasts with smoked streaky bacon. Baste again and turn the oven down to 180, it needs roasting for 2 and a half hours or an hour per kilo, basting so often.
12. To test the turkey is cooked stick a knife into the bottom to see if the juices run clear, if so its ready.
13. Now its time for it to rest uncovered for 2 and a half hours. As the meat relaxes it reabsorbs it's juices making its succulent and tender, plus it will be easy to carve.
14. As that turkey is resting lets make the most amazing gravy. Drain the excess fat from the roasting tray into a bowl and put it back onto the heat, then remove the bacon off the top of the turkey and the roasted onions from the cavity. Finally take our the roasted lemon.
15. First of all cut up the bacon and into the tray, that's the start of our gravy. Chop up the onions that you just took out and put in the tray as well. Next chop up the roasted lemon and add to the tray.
16. Put in a couple of sprigs of rosemary to give it a lovely aromatic punch and fry, then add 3 chopped tomatoes which helps thicken the gravy and give it a lovely fresh taste.
17. Now its time to really get the turkey flavour into the gravy, so off the wing take all of the little trimmings and into your gravy. These are the bits we never use, everyone throws them away.
18. Gas on, give a stir and pour in the dry cider. This adds a lovely subtle apple flavour that really lifts the taste of the turkey meat. As the cider starts to reduce pour in the resting from the roasted turkey.
19. Crush the vegetables and turkey pieces with a masher to extract the maximum amount of flavour. Pour in the chicken stock and reduce again, now little taste if you wish.
20. Now sieve it extracting every last drop flavour into a pot, pop in a sprig of rosemary and leave to infuse ready for the finishing touch.
21. Simply crush walnuts and add them to the bottom of the gravy boat and ladle in the hot gravy.

Merry (early) Christmas!

Inspired to do some more cooking/baking of your own this Half Term?











You might enjoy: **Ancient Recipes with Sohla El-Waylly** (History Channel)
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLob1mZcVWOah2EMcifmpiZWPYofk4Hr0q>

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Name: _____

History Now: Crossword Puzzle

Can you complete the crossword below?



A crossword puzzle grid with 14 numbered starting points for clues. The grid consists of white squares for letters and empty spaces. The numbers are: 1 (Down), 2 (Across), 3 (Across), 4 (Down), 5 (Down), 6 (Down), 7 (Across), 8 (Down), 9 (Down), 10 (Down), 11 (Down), 12 (Across), 13 (Across), and 14 (Across).



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 2. Latin word for garden.
- 7. Organisation set-up in 1922 to spread Nazi ideas among boys in Germany.
- 12. Period of global financial weakness, caused by the 1929 Wall Street Crash
- 13. A sudden change, often political (e.g. of government)
- 14. When someone is very charming or convincing as a speaker

Down

- 1. Word describing the way/ style that buildings are made/ designed.
- 3. Company set up to build, improve and look after roads in C18.
- 4. Man-made mounds built by the Normans at the centre of their castles
- 5. Biggest selling Christmas song ever, first sung by Bing Crosby in 1942.
- 6. The process of change that makes something more Norman.
- 8. Manipulating someone to accept ideas without criticising them.
- 9. Roman festival, honouring a specific god, celebrated in December.
- 10. First World War issue caused by limbs being damp/ wet for long time.
- 11. The 1919 treaty that ended the WWI with Germany.





**A HUGE CONGRATULATIONS to our
HISTORY STUDENTS OF TERM 2:**

Year 11 = Jamie Shepard & Holly Whyte

Year 10 = Kelsey Husband & James Kyeremeh

Year 9 = Jacob Ferries & Joseph Humphrey

Year 8 = Amelia Neal & Niamh Rogers

Year 7 = Mabelle Long & Lara Masterson



**THANK YOU for all your
work & effort this term.
Wishing you all a very
MERRY CHRISTMAS and
HAPPY HOLIDAYS!!!**

**Best wishes
*The History Team***

*Would you like to write an article?
share a creation or experience?
Or just want to get involved?*

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

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

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