

HISTORY

Everything Else Tomorrow

NOW

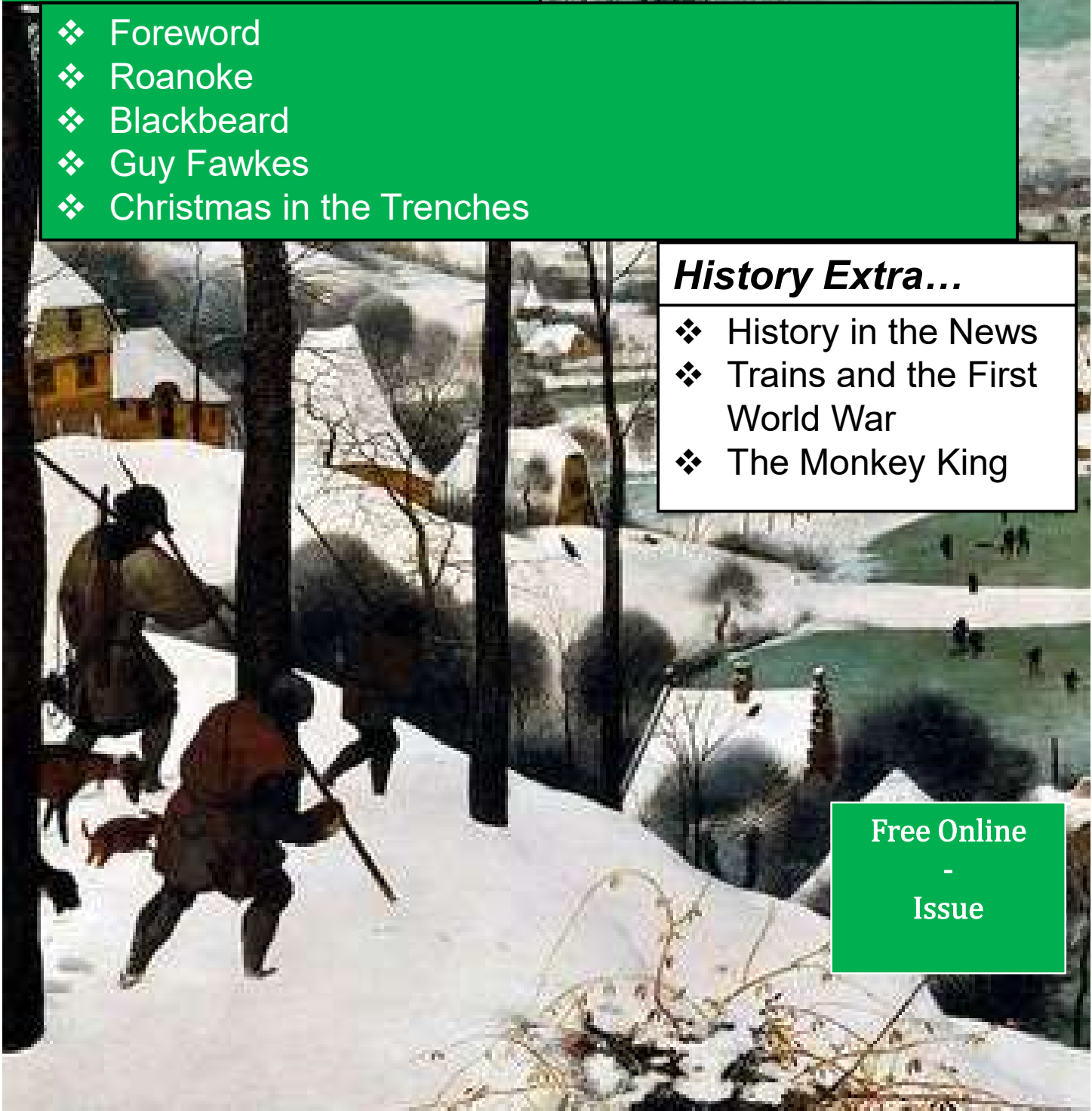
Winter 2023 Edition

- ❖ Foreword
- ❖ Roanoke
- ❖ Blackbeard
- ❖ Guy Fawkes
- ❖ Christmas in the Trenches

History Extra...

- ❖ History in the News
- ❖ Trains and the First World War
- ❖ The Monkey King

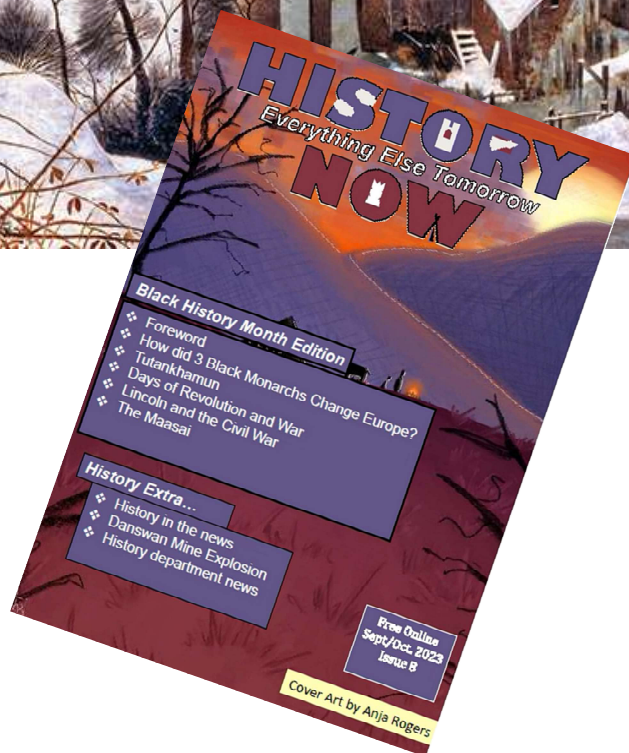
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Issue



Cover Art: Pieter Bruegel
Hunters in the Snow
Foreword:

As we approach the end of 2023, the renaissance of the History Now Magazine sees the second edition of the year being published. Over the last half term we have seen some wonderful events within the school including the very poignant Remembrance service which although organised by the history department, would be nothing without the efforts of our students. The Winter edition of History Now, takes the themes of Remembrance and December festivities as well as exploring events in and around November and December throughout history. We hope you enjoy this edition.

Mr. Bister



Don't miss an issue!
Last edition October 2023

Roanoke

By G. Welsh

HOW DID APPROXIMATELY 95 PEOPLE GO MISSING OVER THE COURSE OF THREE YEARS WITH NO SIGNIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH?



THE ROANOKE COLONISTS WERE MIDDLE-CLASSED, BOURGEOIS PEOPLE - EACH WANT LAND, POWER, WEALTH AND REPUTATION. THE MYSTERY OF ROANOKE IS NOT JUST ABOUT THE SETTLERS THEMSELVES, NOT THE ISLAND OR ANY OTHER BIZARRE, HAPHAZARD "NATURAL" PHENOMENON, BUT THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF THE ISLAND CROATOAN - THE FIERCE, RANCOROUS KALINAGO.

IN THE YEAR 1587, A RECENTLY-FAMED VOYAGER-MAYOR CALLED JOHN WHITE JOURNEYED FOR TWO MONTHS BACK TO ENGLAND FROM HIS SETTLEMENT CALLED ROANOKE - AN ISLAND INHABITED BY ENGLISH CONQUISTADORS IN THE WEST CARIBBEAN - TO RESTOCK ON FOOD, WATER, AND OTHER BIO-INTEGRAL NECESSITIES. HOWEVER, SEVERAL ACCOUNTS OF CONFLICTS WITH THE KALINAGO, FRENCH PRIVATEERS, SPANISH GALLEONS AND EVEN ENCOUNTERS WITH FLUYTS (NETHERLANDIC BOATS THAT WERE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR TRADING AND HOLDING VOLUMINOUS AMOUNTS OF CARGO WHILST BEING HASTEFUL TO EVADE LARGE THALASSOCRACIES) DEFERRED HIS ARRIVAL, LEAVE AND TREK BACK TO AND FRO BRITISH SHORES.

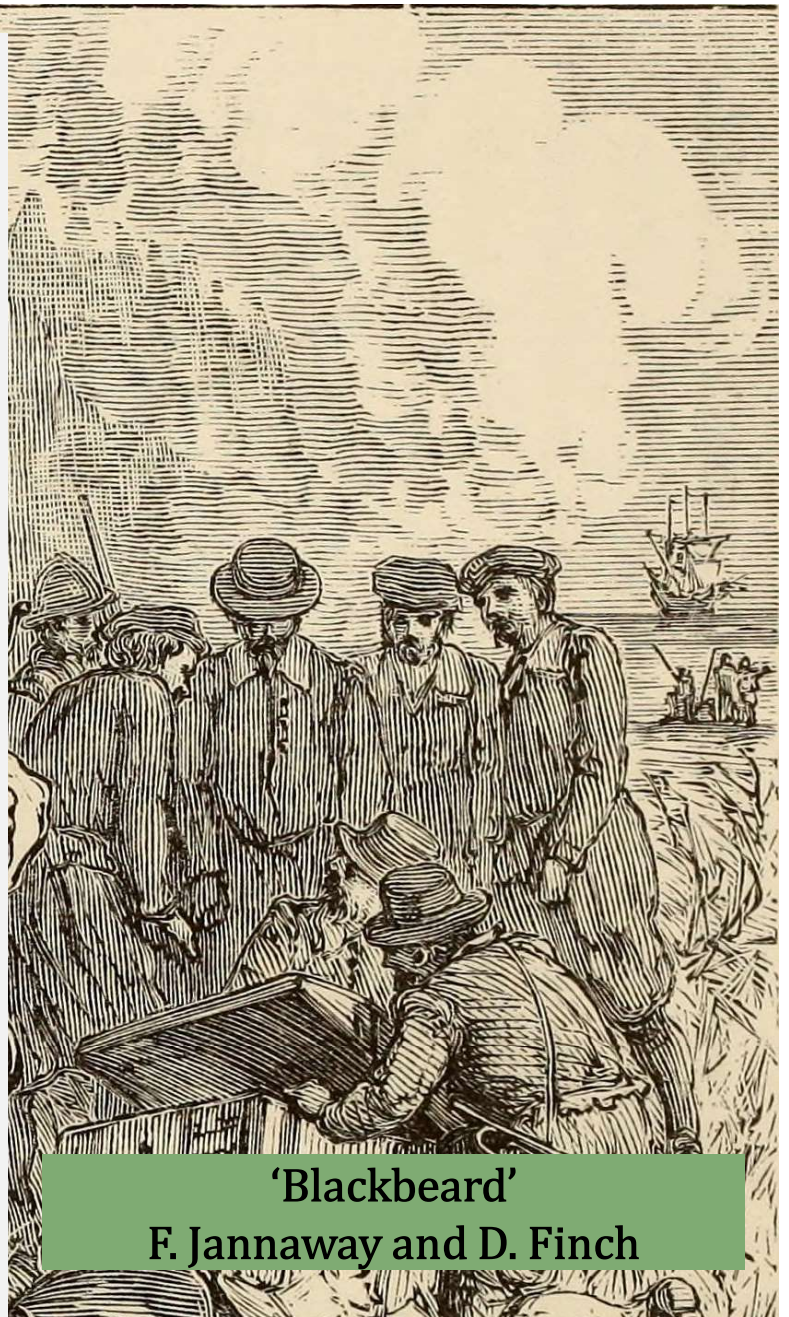
IN ACCORDANCE TO THIS, IN THE YEAR 1590 - ONCE THE EXPEDITION GROUP GOT BACK TO ROANOKE - THE EXHAUSTED VOYAGERS DID NOT DOCK THE SAME NIGHT, AS IT WAS ALREADY TOO DARK FOR GOOD AND "SAFE" TO GIVE A WIDE BERTH. BUT, EARLY IN THE NEXT MORNING, THE PARTY OF AROUND 20 COLONISTS' MOOD TURNED TO A SOUR, NONPLUSSED AND DESOLATED Demeanour - AS THEY FOUND NOT EVEN A SOUL LEFT ON THE ISLAND THAT THEY'D LEFT ONLY 3 YEARS PRIOR . THEY SEARCHED AND LOOKED EVERYWHERE, BUT NOTHING. NOTHING BUT THE WORD CROATOAN. IN SPECIFICATION, HOWEVER, JOHN WHITE INFORMED THE SETTLERS TO LEAVE A CLANDESTINE MESSAGE IN CASE OF AN IMMEDIATE EVACUATION OF THE ISLAND. THIS THOUGH DOES NOT INDULGE WHERE OR WHY THEY WENT, JUST MERE THEORIES.

SPEAKING OF, MANY POSTULATED THESE HAVE BEEN FORTHCOMING - FROM " BEING CAPTURED BY THE INDIGENOUS NATIVES OF THE CARIBBEAN" OR " KILLED BY THE LETHAL DISEASES OR FATAL ANIMALISTIC CAUSES".IN MY OPINION, I BELIEVE THAT THE CARIBS (MOST LIKELY THE KALINAGO) SLAUGHTERED AND ENSLAVED THEM. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ARAWAK COMMUNITY COULD HAVE COMMITTED THIS DEED AS A VENGEANCE FOR THEIR TRIBES' MURDERS A CENTURY PRIOR. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ACTUALLY BEAT, TORTURED AND BARBARICALLY LIQUIDATED FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL GREED. HE WOULD DO THIS IN FITS OF RAGE WHEN THE ARAWAK REFUSED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE EUROPEANS AND PROVIDE THEM INFORMATION ABOUT VALUABLE OBJECTS - FOR EXAMPLE DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SPICES.

AN INFAMOUS RUMOUR DEPICTS CHRISTOPHER AS ALLEGEDLY FIGHTING AND EXECUTING HIS OWN CREW. OCCASIONALLY, HE WOULD ENACT PUBLIC EXECUTIONS WHERE HE WOULD KILL PLENTITUDES OF PEOPLE. AS WELL AS THIS, HE WOULD FORCEFULLY PRY ANSWERS FOR TREASURE FROM EVEN CHILDREN - AND KILLING THEM IF THEY DEFER FROM REVEALING THEM.

EVENTUALLY, THANKFULLY, QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN DISCOVERED COLUMBUS' MISDEEDS AND ORDERED FOR HIM TO BE SENT BACK FOR A TRIAL IN COURT. HOWEVER, SIX MONTHS LATER WHEN HE RETURNED, COLUMBUS WAS ONLY "FIRED" FROM GOVERNOR STATUS BECAUSE HE BROUGHT SPAIN AN ABUNDANCE OF POWER, WEALTH, LAND AND STATUS. THIS CONCLUDES TO A PURE MOTIVE FOR THE LOKONO ARAWAK. ON THE OTHER HAND, WHY DID THE ARAWAK THEN SAVE THE FOREIGNERS ON CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE LATE 1400'S. ANOTHER WAY THE ROANOKE MYSTERY COULD HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED WAS THROUGH AN EMERGENCY EVACUATION (E.G. A SICKNESS, WILD ANIMALS, ETC.). UNFORTUNATELY, THESE POINTS MAKE DIFFERENTIATING CAUSES OF ONLY EITHER DEATH OR TORTURE. PROFESSOR BRACE OF THE RIDGEWAY SCHOOL AND SIXTH FORM COMMENTS THAT THERE COULD HAVE BEEN A VARIETY OF CAUSES.

MY ONLY QUESTION TO THAT THEN IS, HOW DID APPROXIMATELY 95 PEOPLE GO MISSING OVER THE COURSE OF THREE YEARS WITH NO SIGNIFIED CAUSE OF DEATH? WE MAY OR MAY NOT EVER KNOW.



'Blackbeard' F. Jannaway and D. Finch

Pirates that sailed the ocean, fought with swords and made people plunge into Davy Jones' Locker are now purely tales and films set long ago. However, these fearless warriors were once the realest, and most threatening people to walk the planet.

When you think of pirates, you may think of the wacky, quick-thinking and iconic Captain Jack Sparrow of the impeccable Pirates of the Caribbean franchise, played by Jonny Depp, however he is sadly fictional, but here is a little factfile of a real pirate...

The most infamous pirate of this time was Edward Teach, better known as Blackbeard, thought to have been born, just down the road in Bristol! He went to sea at a very young age, serving on an English ship on the War of Spanish succession as a Privateer, an early version of a Pirate. At the end of the war he, just like many other Privateers, went on to become a Pirate.

He began as a Pirate under Benjamin Hornigold in 1716, after he retired, Blackbeard took charge of the ship. He attacked merchant ships along the East Coast of the USA, and forced them to let his crew to board their ship. His crew would seize all of their valuables, food, liquor, and weapons. There are, however, no reports of him killing anyone. However, Blackbeard was only active as a pirate for 2 years, relatively a very short time.

He was killed on the 22nd of November 1718, after Alexander Spotswood, the Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia sent 2 ships after him. In his final battle, against Lieutenant Robert Maynard, whose sword Blackbeard initially broke, Blackbeard was reportedly stabbed over 20 times and shot 5. While he was reloading his own pistol, he died from blood loss, Maynard cut off his head, which he then hung on his ship's bowsprit.



The shipwreck of one of Blackbeard's used ships, Queen Anne's Revenge, was discovered off the coast of North Carolina.

Guy Fawkes A Murphy

Back in 1605

There was a man named Guy

He had a plan

With his gang

To kill the big king guy

He nearly did

And got rid

But got caught doing the bid

Now every November

We celebrate with ember

His failed plan



Christmas in the Trenches (1916)

By D. Rogers

What happened in no mans land at Christmas?

In the trenches carols were sung and food rations were thrown to the opposing side games of football even broke out in the no man's land area. it wasn't only food rations that were exchanged they also traded tobacco, cigars , cigarettes, beer , drink , badges buttons even caps so it is true that Christmas is a magical time of the year.

If the soldiers were lucky, they might of even got gifts from home which would be shared with their comrades. for many of the soldiers, their Christmas dinner would be an army biscuit which were so hard that they could break and crack teeth if not soaked in tea or water.

Other tinned goods that were consumed on Christmas in the trenches would have been tinned beef and vegetable stew which was said that it had more fat and gristle than meat.

As you can see in this image this soldier called Tommy and this image is called tommy's Christmas dinner as you can see he has a biscuit next to him and that is all he had for his dinner on Christmas day apart from a cup of tea next to him.



you can also infer from this image that it is cold out side as he is wrapped up in his coat trying to keep warm in the trenches in December.

What happened in no mans land at Christmas?

In no mas land during the exiting month of December and Christmas spirit, lovely thins happened . both sides put down their weapons and enemy really did meet enemy in the middle. French German and British soldiers stepped out of their trenches to mingle and exchange souvenirs. the Germans gave British sausages and the British gave Germans chocolate.

as the Christmas time arrives soldiers get ready to celebrate they arranged to make a truce on Christmas eve to set on Christmas day . they find long gone blown up trees to decorate with lit candles and carols.

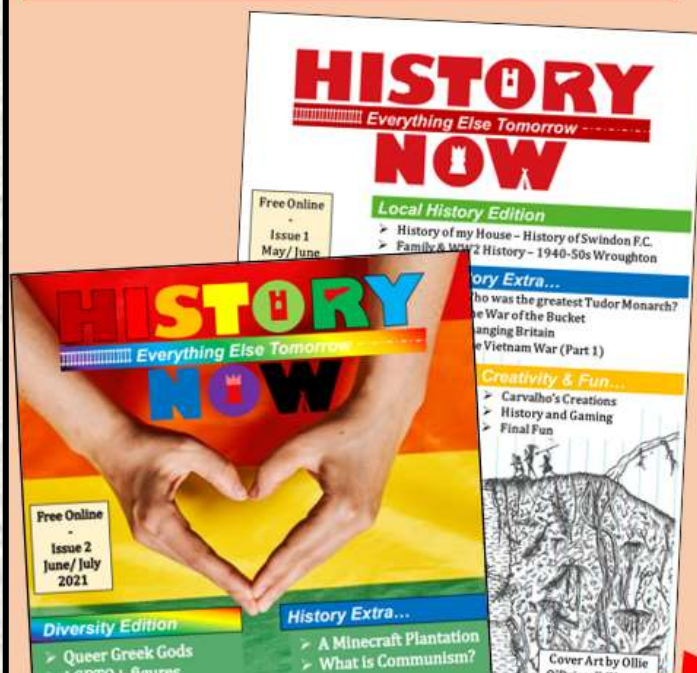
The Christmas truce happened in 1914 on the 24th of December and all three sides came together this is an important event because it symbolises peace on earth and good will toward humans this is shown by them putting down their guns and enjoying peace while it lasted . and obviously this is also shown y everyone learning about this once in a lifetime experience

Ancient History & Latin Club

Term 5: Ancient World

Wednesdays
Afterschool
15:20-16:30
G06
with Messrs
Adair, Harrin &
Brace

HISTORY MAGAZINE



Wednesday's After School G07

Interested in writing an article, craft or artwork, a cartoon, facts, book/film reviews, sharing a project or experience? - or interested in being involved?

The Next issue will be LGBTQ+ History Month

Ideas could be on this topic, or one of your choice! If unsure, please just ask! 😊

History in the News



(1.) The inspiration for the 'Assassins Creed' video game franchise has been confirmed as the Medieval Sect of the Nizaris.

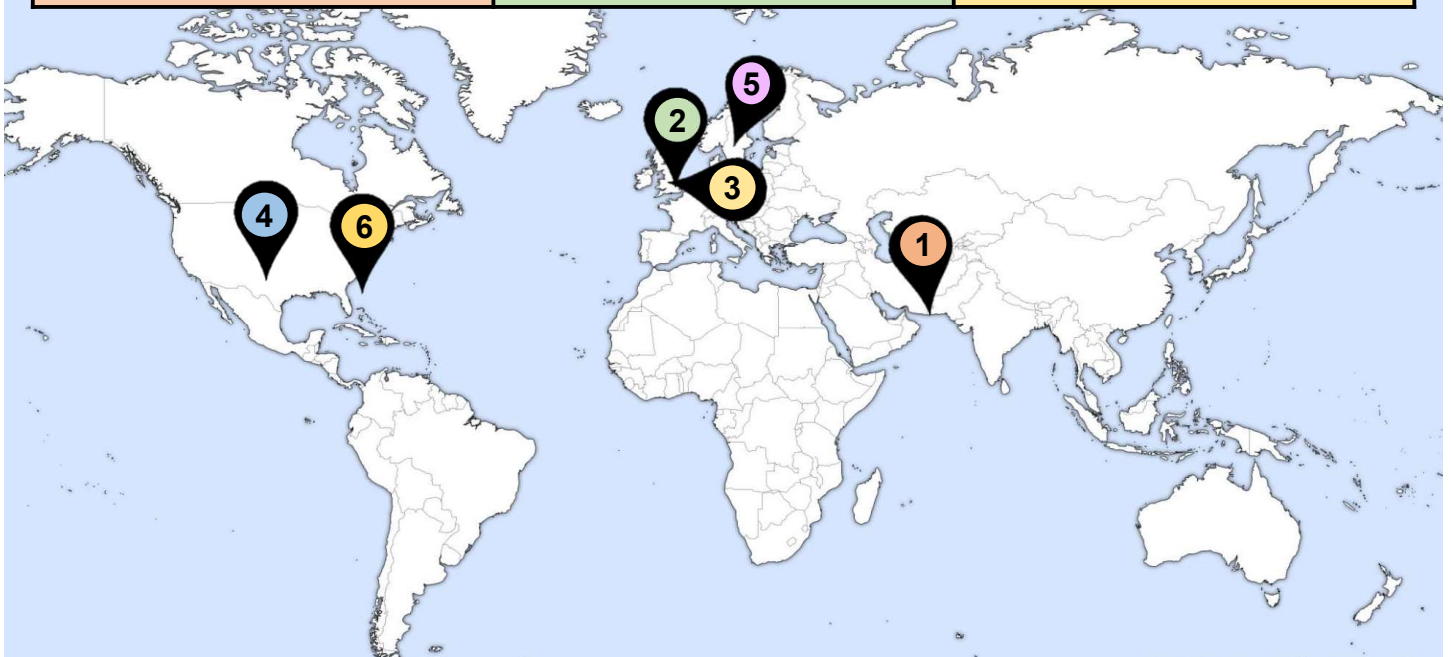
[Smithsonian](#) – 10-10-23

(2.) Flying Scotsman to spend Christmas in Shildon Museum. The Scotsman is in its centenary year of service.

[BBC News](#) -15-12-23

(3.) Storms unearth Second World War pillbox in Norfolk. The Pillbox measured 6m by 6m !

[\[BBC News -09-12-23\]](#)



(4.) Paul Landis – Ex-secret Service Agent's new book refutes the idea that a single bullet injured both JFK and governor Connally"

[\[Smithsonian – 02-10-23\]](#)

(5.) New study of Viking dental hygiene from the remains from 12th Century Sweden has been published showed that Viking children had perfect teeth but the Adults did not!

[\[History – 13-12-23\]](#)

(6.) 7 surprising facts about Classic Holiday TV. Did you know Rudolph's red nose was only invented in 1964?

[\[History – 05-12-23\]](#)

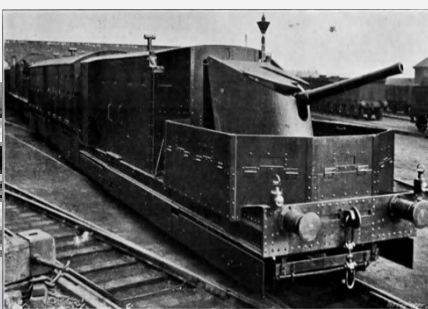
How did trains contribute to The First World War?

By H. Rogers

Swindon is famous for its railway but how was this used in the First World War?

Swindon Railway was more of a contribution to the war than you might think. When Britain declared war on Germany in 1914, trains efficiently moved huge numbers of troops and equipment between the Home Front and France. Trains also transported Soldiers, water and coal across Britain and continental Europe in a way that was not previously possible during conflict. It all began at 7.49pm, Tuesday August 4th 1914, when 10 blasts from the Swindon works Hooter signalled the start of the First World War. Little did they know, but the next 4 years would be the worst 4 years of Swindon's entire History. People cheered when the Hooter blew Swindon was important as it was a major hub for the railway Network, but it wasn't the Great Western Railway (GWR), it was Swindon's other railway - the Midland and South Western Junction Railway. The Old Town station served the south of England and the military towns in the south of England. When war broke out, the conflict put a huge strain on Britain's railway industry. Not only did the industry provide trains,

they also supplied ambulance trains, stretchers, Vehicles, Guns and Shells. These ambulance trains were basically hospitals on wheels they were converted to accommodate wards for injured soldiers contained operating rooms, medical staff quarters and a Pharmacy First British ambulance trains could carry around 500 injured soldiers, along with 50 crew members including orderlies, nurses and medical officers. By 1918, British railway companies had built 51 ambulance trains. In the early days of the First World War, casualties arriving back in Britain were taken from hospital ships at Southampton to the nearby military hospital at Netley. However, as more and more casualties began to arrive, ambulance trains took passengers to newly built hospitals across the country. These home ambulance trains carried the injured to hospitals as far away as the Scottish Highlands. Fearing invasion in 1914, the government of the UK sought ways in which to protect our shores. One of the ways they came up with was the use of an armoured train based somewhere on the East Coast. The idea was that an armoured train would be able to reach a possible invasion point with speed, be armed and sufficiently manned.



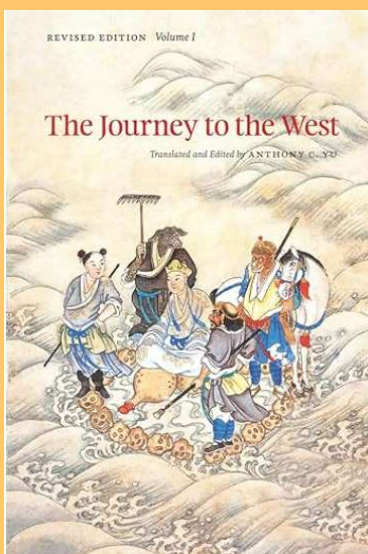
Chinese Mythology: Case study – The Monkey King

By D. Krechroud

Chinese mythology has in the past been believed to be, at least in part, a factual recording of history, it has influenced many people in China and been made into cultural traditions still present today.

The Monkey King (Sun Wukong), is the legendary mythical monkey born from a magical stone, known mostly for being in the 1592 novel: Journey To The West.

The legend of the Monkey King explains how he helped protect Xuan Zang, a monk, on their journey to India in order to bring back Buddhist holy books to China. To protect Xuan Zang, on their 10-year journey, he fights 81 legendary creatures, defeating them one by one... using his incredible Kung Fu skills. Also, in the novel he was trapped within the confines of a mountain by Buddha.



The Heavenly Wine

He wasn't considered an important celestial deity, and therefore he was not invited to the Queen Mother of the West's royal banquet. After finding out that other important deity was invited, Wukong impersonated one of the deities that was invited and shows up to see why the banquet is so important. He immediately became distracted by the wine's aroma and decides to steal and drink it. The wine possessed the ability to turn anyone who drinks it immortal.



What does the Monkey King represent socially?

Due to the Monkey King's defiance of Buddha, he has been represented as someone who questions authority or power, a "hero" in the eyes of the working class and farmers. Buddha symbolises the social elite, and as the Monkey King defies him, he is seen as someone with less power going against the "higher class" and therefore, seen as heroic.

*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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