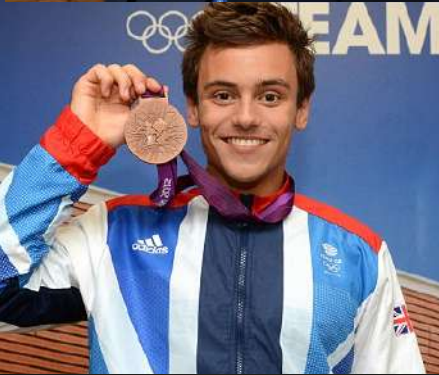




So Last Era

| ISSUE no 15



FIFTEENTH EDITION

Obama

by Deepa Patel

Born: 4th August 1961, Hawaii, United States

Presidential Term: 20th January 2009 - 20th January 2017

Spouse: Michelle Obama

Children: Malia Ann Obama, Sasha Obama

President Barack Obama was the 44th President of the United States and was the first African American president in the USA.

Before becoming president, Obama served as the Illinois State Senator for 8 years until he was elected as the official United States Senator in 2004. Being a senator comes with handling major responsibilities in congress which includes: the ability to write and pass new laws, approving with treaties with foreign countries and ensuring the voice of common citizens are heard.

After three years of being the Senator of the US, Obama ran for the 2008 presidential election. This election was one of the most memorable elections in the history of the United States. This election was significant since it was the first time an African American man was elected President, the first time there was a major female contender for the Democratic committee, the first time the Republicans chose a woman for the Vice President nominee and it was the first time social networking acted as a method for parties to campaign.





The primaries for the Democratic Party were: Senator Barack Obama, Senator Hillary Clinton and Senator John Kerry and running in the presidential race was Obama and Joe Biden. The primaries for the Republican Party were: Senator John McCain, Senator Mitt Romney and Senator Ron Paul and running in the presidential race was McCain and Sarah Palin. Obama won the presidential election by a significant 365 votes against McCain's 173 votes. Barack Obama was now the President of the United States.

As a President, Obama was very successful. During his time he helped and aided the war between Iraq and Afghanistan, he experienced the capture of Osama bin Laden who was the leader of the 9/11 attacks, created "Obamacare" which is a health care reform which is aimed to support poorer people afford healthcare facilities and he managed to build good relationships with other countries like Cuba. However, Obama did face difficulties and failures such as his attempt to improve the U.S economy. Obama wanted higher taxes, a bigger federal government and aimed for their economy to rise but this did not turn out how he anticipated. The economy under Obama's power remained stagnant and increased national debt.



On January 20th 2017, Obama's Presidency had come to an end. In the 2016 presidential election, Donald Trump was elected to be the 45th President of the United States.



Olympic Games

by Dhvani Patel

Running: Was the first event in the Olympic Games. Athletes ran up and down a 192 metre track. Before the race, competitors were lined up against a stone starting block, if anyone tried to get a head start, they would be disqualified and beaten for cheating. Hoplitodromos was the hardest running race where runners competed wearing armour and a shield that would weigh up to 25kg.

Discus: Athletes would throw a stone or metal discus as far as they could. The discus would be more flatter and larger than what we use today, it probably weighed twice as much.

Javelin: Athletes would try to throw sharpened wooden sticks with metal points (the javelin) as far as they could. To make the ancient javelin fly further, winding a leather band around the javelin would make the band unravel as it was thrown, making the javelin spin in the air.

Long Jump: Unlike modern day long jumps, there were no run ups in the ancient long jump. The athletes propelled themselves into the air with weights called halteres. Athletes would use the rhythm of the flute music to time their jump.



Wrestling and Boxing: Ancient wrestling and boxing were a lot more violent than modern games. The toughest event was pankration, it had two rules, you couldn't bite your opponent or poke their eyes. Some wrestlers were even killed. In boxing the fighters wore leather gloves and a boxer was allowed to keep hitting opponent even after he was knocked to the ground.



Horse racing: Chariot races and horse races took place on a race track called a hippodrome. There were no seats so spectators watched from surrounding hills. Competitors raced around the track doing 12 laps. The most dangerous places were the turning points at either end because riders wanted to be at the front of the line and turning points were where they had to ability to do that. It was the owners of the horses that were considered the winners, not the jockeys.



London 2012
Let the party begin!

Oliver Twist

by Beau Waddell

“Don’t leave us in the dark!”

- Pickpocket (*Oliver Twist* - 1948)

Did you know?

- According to a recent study into Victorian workhouses, Oliver Twist wouldn’t have needed to ask for more in that famous scene. People living there would be ‘very well fed’, say doctors after looking at evidence from the time.
- The quote above was used by musician Morrissey (of former ‘The Smiths’ fame) in his song ‘Billy Budd’. This appears right at the song’s climax.
- The stage musical of Oliver Twist has been performed in 20 languages. Some include Basque and Icelandic.
- ‘Oliver!’ (the screen version of the musical) won prestigious Oscar awards when it was released, including Best Picture and Best Director.
- The book, which was published in weekly serial magazines, was written in response to the growing number of workhouses and cases of extreme poverty spreading across Britain. Dickens hoped that this would show people how terrible the conditions were in these places and reflect his own experiences as a child worker.
- The famous character Fagin (leader of the gang of pickpockets) was actually a real person. After Charles’ father, John, lost all of his money, Dickens was forced to work in a boot polish factory. It was there when he met Bob Fagin, who helped him with his work and defended him from the other boys and their teasing.





The 'Oliver Twist' Film Interpretations

A List

Oliver Twist (1909)	Oliver Twist (1982 Australian Film)
Oliver Twist (1912)	Oliver Twist (1982 TV Film)
Oliver Twist (1916)	Oliver Twist (1997)
Oliver Twist (1919)	Oliver Twist (2005)
Oliver Twist (1922)	Oliver Twist Jr. (1921)
Oliver Twist (1933)	Oliver! (1968)
Oliver Twist (1948)	Twist (2003)
Oliver Twist (1974)	Oliver and Company (1988)

And the list goes on...





Fun Page

by Deepa Patel

Olympic Sports

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

ARCHERY
GYMNASTICS
BASKETBALL
BOXING
TAEKWONDO
WRESTLING
CYCLING
DIVING
EQUESTRIAN
WEIGHTLIFTING
ROWING
SHOOTING
CANOEING
TENNIS



History's Oddities

by Benji Winslett

Name: Stephen Hawking

Profession: Scientist

Born: 8th of January 1942

Died: 14th of March 2018



Reason for oddness: Hawking was diagnosed with 'motor neurone disease' when he was 22 and told he would not live much longer. However, Hawking defied the odds and used his knowledge to continue pursuing his passion of Science. He discovered a way to speak through a computer. He did not let his illness hinder him and discovered that black holes emit radiation. Hawking had an IQ of 160 which is only 2 off of the highest possible IQ.

Name: Sam Allardyce

Profession: Football Manager

Born: 19th of October 1954

Died: N/A



Reason for oddness: Sam Allardyce is a former England Manager. He was only at the job for 67 days. Sam only managed one game for The Three Lions after he was forced by the FA (Football Association). It is claimed that he offered advice on how to get around rules on transferring players. Sam Allardyce was the England manager to serve ever.



Name: Louis Antoine

Profession: King

Born: 6th of August 1775

Died: 3rd of June 1844

Reason for oddness: Louis Antoine holds the record for the shortest time on the throne. His father, Charles X died and the throne was unattended so Louis was made King of France. This reign however was the joint shortest in history as it only lasted 20 minutes. Louis was forced to sign an abdication and the throne went over to the Duke of Orleans - Louis-Philippe who then ruled France as King.



Oscar Wilde

by Sophie Lea

Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde was born on November 16th 1854 in Dublin, Ireland, to William Wilde (a successful surgeon) and Jane Wilde (a passionate writer). Oscar was the second of three—William, then Oscar, then Isola—but he also had half siblings (Henry, Mary and Emily).

Wilde's love for poetry came from his mother; she wrote poetry for the Young Irelanders in 1848, a political, cultural and social movement in the early 19th century. She read the Young Irelanders poetry to young William and Oscar planting their love for poetry early on.

Sir William Wilde was a respected surgeon (and was knighted) so he was very wealthy and able to provide a good education for all of his children. Oscar was taught at home (until he was nine) where a French nursemaid and German governess. Later on he attended Portora Royal School.

Oscar left Portora with a scholarship to Trinity College from 1871-1874 to study classics; his tutor at Trinity was the scholar J.P. Mahaffy who sparked his interest in Greek literature. He was involved in the University Philosophical Society, where he took interest in the philosophy of aestheticism (an intellectual and art movement that values the aesthetic sides of art, celebrating its beauty other than deeper meaning). He was a radiant student, and after his finals he was encouraged to compete for a demyship (a type of scholarship) for Magdalen College, Oxford—which he won with swift ease. While he was there he published his first poem '*A chorus of Cloud Maidens*' in 1875. And he also studied Human Literature at Oxford from 1874 to 1878.



I HAVE NOTHING TO DECLARE EXCEPT MY GENIUS

Oscar Wilde



After Wilde graduated, he moved to permanently live in England where he set himself up as a Bachelor in London. His output was diverse, and in 1881 he published his first volume of poems, '*Pall Mall Gazette*'.

In the late 1870s aestheticism was rising in popularity. Around that time as well, Richard D'Oyly Carte—an English producer—invited Wilde to a Lecture Tour of America, on aestheticism. Oscar voyaged on the SS Arizona and arrived in America on 2nd of January 1882. The tour was a success—due to it only

supposed to be a 4 month tour but exceeding that goal and touring for over a year. Wilde spread his thoughts about beauty in daily life and art around America. He also wrote a five-act melodramatic play, '*The Duchess of Padua*'.

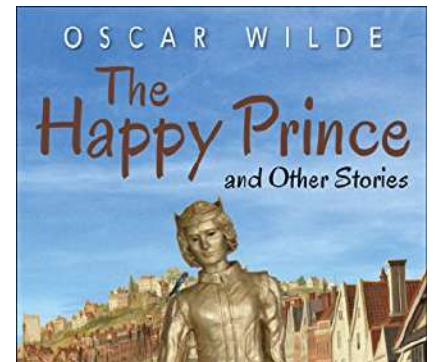
All his earnings and expected income from his recent play, gave him the opportunity to move to Paris. And for a brief time in August he travelled to New York for the production of '*Vera*' (a play that wasn't successful in London). And after his short visit to New York, Oscar returned to London to lecture on specific topics like 'the value of art in modern life'.

A few years ago, in 1881, Oscar was introduced to Constance Lloyd (the daughter of Horace Lloyd). She was a Queen's Counsel (someone who was the majesty's counsel who was 'learned in the law') and her annual allowance of £250 (approximately £25,000 today) was a very generous amount of money for a woman at the time. And she was coincidentally visiting Dublin the same time Oscar was lecturing in the Gaiety Theatre (a theatre in the south of Dublin) in 1884. He proposed to her and on May 29th they were wedded. And shortly after they moved in together in Chelsea, England. The couple had two sons Cyril, 1885 and Vyvyan (1886).

Be yourself; everyone else is already taken

In 1888, Wilde published some fiction stories, '*The Happy prince and other Tales*' and had been writing regular fairy stories for magazines. Also in 1891 he published a novel '*The Picture of Dorian Gray*' which is about a vain man who makes a deal with the devil to not grow old and ugly. The novel got a lot of backlash and The Daily Chronicles called it 'unclean' and 'poisonous' this was because of its homosexual allusions.

Also in 1891, Wilde returned to Paris, this time as a respected writer. He was invited to many events some of respected poets and playwrights. His first two plays didn't earn much success, but his play '*Salome*' (written in France and performed much later did). It tells the tragedy of Salome, the stepdaughter of Herod Antipas. And to his horror and her mother's delight, she asks for John the Baptist's head as a reward for dancing the Dance of Seven Veils. *Salome* was published in 1893, but was only performed three years later, when he was incarcerated.



Wilde set out to irritate society with his dress and the way he talks and he topped it off with the 'outrages' *The Picture of Dorian Gray* but with '*Lady Windermere's Fan*' to critique societies' ways. This comedy was first performed on January 20th 1892 at St James's Theatre. And underneath the witty lines funny plot, a real message is underneath. The audience, like *Lady Windermere* are forced to soften societies' harsh codes to have a more detailed view. It was very popular and toured around the country for months.

In Mid-1891 Lionel Johnson introduced Oscar Wilde to Lord Alfred Douglas, an undergraduate from Oxford; 'Bosie' as Alfred was known by his family and friends was a handsome and spoilt young man. An intimate friendship sprang between Douglas and Wilde and by 1893, they were in a tempestuous affair, where they went to highly illegal places (like homosexual brothels). Douglas's Father, the Marquess of Queensberry (a Scottish nobleman) confronted



Lord Alfred and Oscar Wilde about the nature of their intimate relationship several times, but Wilde was able to allay him. Unfortunately though, in June 1894 came to Wilde's house to threaten him; saying that if he didn't end his relationship with Douglas he would 'thrash him'.

In February 1895, Wilde initiated a private prosecution towards the Marquess of Queensberry for libel (communication of false statements that might affect one's reputation) as Marquess of Queensberry did say that Wilde was gay a couple of times. The charge could sentence Queensberry for two years under criminal libel and the only way to veer away from that was to prove that his statement was in fact true, so Douglas's father hired private investigators to evidence of Wilde's homosexual acts.

Queensberry's PI's found evidence of Wilde's association with male prostitutes and homosexual brothels. And a trial was opened on 3 April 1895. Wilde was arrested for gross indecency on 6 April 1895, Wilde was imprisoned at Holloway Prison where he was visited regularly by Douglas. And on 26th April 1895, Wilde's prosecution opened and then again on May 25th 1895 it was closed again, him and Alfred Taylor were sentenced with Gross Indecency—two years of hard labour. That same day he was incarcerated to Newgate Prison, but he was later moved to Pentonville Prison, where he partook his 'hard labour'.

Oscar was released on 19th May 1897 and immediately set sail for France. He never returned to England. He spent his last three years in exile, he took the name Sebastian Melmoth, spending some of his time with Robert Ross, where he wrote *'The Ballad of Reading Gaol'* and he also reunited with Douglas in that year.

By November 25th 1900 Oscar had developed meningitis, and on 30 November that same year Oscar Wilde had sorrowfully died.

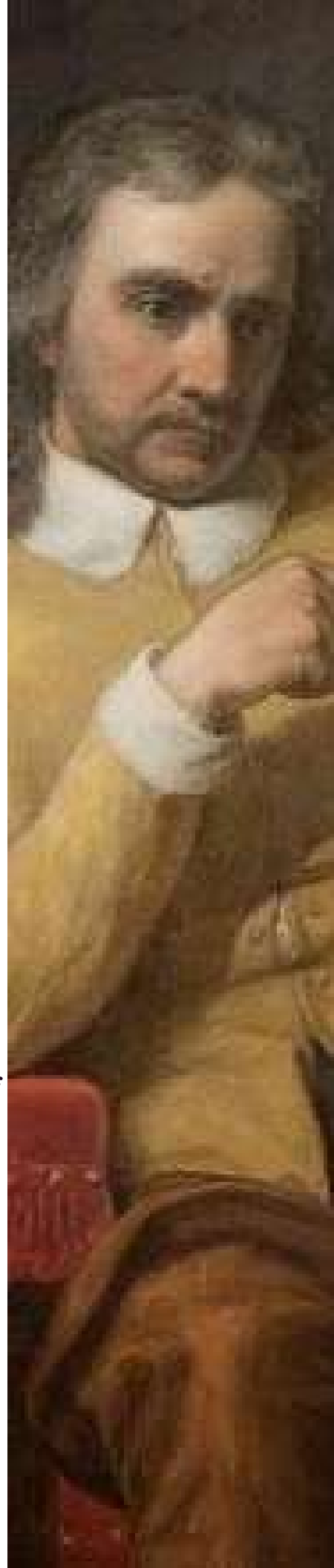
Oliver Cromwell

by Zara Naghibi

Oliver Cromwell was born in Huntingdon, England in 1599. Cromwell was a Puritan which meant he was a protestant and opposed the current King of England's ruling Charles I. He joined parliament in 1628 however when Charles I came into power parliament 'dissolved' At the end of the first Civil War in 1646, Cromwell and the Army tried to negotiate peace with Charles I. In 1648 Charles I betrayed them starting the Second Civil War and they resolved to 'bring him to account'. Cromwell was one of those who tried Charles in 1649 and sentenced him to death. Parliament asked Cromwell to crush the remaining royalist supporters of the king, who continued to rebel, against the authority of Parliament. He did this brutally, especially in Ireland and Drogheda in 1649. He began to make extremely strict regimes banning parties and even Christmas!

Fun Facts:

1. Oliver Cromwell was given the nickname "Old Ironsides."
2. He earned a salary of £100,000 a year
3. He is responsible for bringing England back as one of the leading powers of Europe from the decline it had suffered after the death of Elizabeth I.
4. He died from natural causes in 1658 and was buried in Westminster Abbey and his corpse was dug up, hung in chains and then beheaded.
5. In 1631, he sold his property, moved to a farm in St. Ives and had a sort of spiritual awakening. He kept chickens and sheep, and sold wool and eggs to make money





Olaudah Equiano

by Tasmita Jeyashanker

- Born: 16 October 1745, Essaka
- Died: 31 March 1797, Middlesex
- Spouse (Partner): Susannah Cullen (m. 1792–1796)
- Known for: Influence over British abolitionists; his autobiography
- Children: Joanna Vassa, Anna Maria Vassa

Olaudah Equiano was an African writer whose experiences as a slave prompted him to become involved in the British abolition movement.

He create an autobiography as he was a former slave; he wanted others to understand his experience and the difficulties he went through in the past. In his autobiography, Olaudah Equiano writes that he was born in the Eboe province, in the area that is now named southern Nigeria. He describes how he was kidnapped with his sister at around the age of 11, sold by local slave traders and shipped across the Atlantic to Barbados and then Virginia.

The people are not certain whether Equiano's description of his early life is accurate. Doubt also stems from the fact that, in later life, he twice listed a birthplace in the Americas.



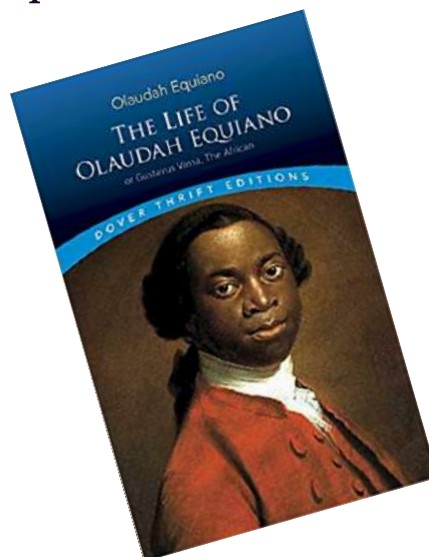
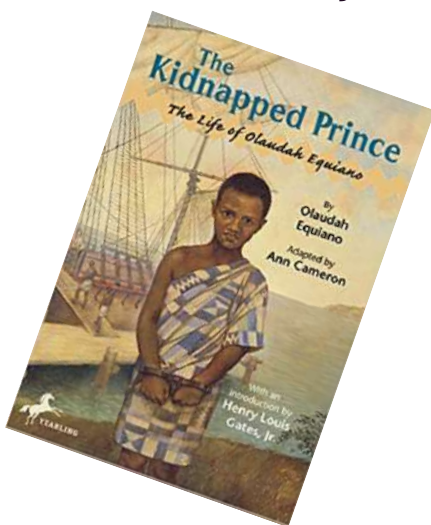
Apart from the uncertainty about his early years, everything Equiano describes in his autobiography can be confirmed. In Virginia he was sold to a Royal Navy officer, Lieutenant Michael Pascal, who renamed him 'Gustavus Vassa' after the 16th-century Swedish king. Equiano travelled the oceans with Pascal for eight years, during which time he was baptised (christened) and learned to read and write.

Interesting Facts:

Olaudah's father was a man of dignity known as 'Embrenche' with markings carved into his forehead, and his mother was heavily involved in communal wars. His mother taught him self-defence.

Olaudah means good fortune and symbolizes one who is well-spoken.

Olaudah Equiano had six older siblings. When he was kidnapped the criminals also took his sister. They were separated and sold to different people.





Olympians

by Henna Nabi

Before the twelve Olympians, there were titans. The titans were six sons and six daughters: Kronos, Iapetus, Hyperion, Oceanus, Coeus, Creus, Theia, Rhea, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Tethys, and Themis. They were the children of Uranus and Gaea. Kronos was the youngest and the God of time. Out of all of them he helped Gaea to overthrow Uranus. He did this because Uranus was jealous of his children so he imprisoned them. Kronos then married his own sister Rhea. His children were six of the twelve Olympians: Hera (goddess of family and marriage), Hestia (goddess of Earth and Domestic life), Demeter (goddess of Agriculture, Fertility, Sacred Law and the Harvest), Poseidon (god of the sea and water), Zeus (The King of gods, the sky and lightning) and Hades (god of the Underworld). Kronos then himself feared that his children would take his power so he ate all of them. However, Rhea became upset and so when she gave birth to her last child (Zeus) she wrapped a rock in a blanket and gave it to Kronos. She took Zeus to Crete and gave him to Amaltheia a nymph to raise. Zeus then beat Kronos when he grew up and took his sibling out of his stomach which he had swallowed whole. Zeus became the King and made himself the oldest and then it was in the order of who came out of Kronos' tummy first.

Zeus married his sister Hera (goddess of marriage and family) but had relationships with other females too. A goddess that he loved was Leto who would soon be the mother of Artemis and Apollo. Hera soon found out about Leto being pregnant with Zeus' children. She became jealous and cursed Leto to not find solid ground on Earth when she was going to give birth. When it was time, Leto travelled all around Greece but couldn't bear her child near anyone's home because they feared Hera's rage. Zeus emerged an island called Delos for Leto to take safety in. The delivery of Artemis (goddess of the Hunt, moon, wilderness and archery) was easy and painless but Apollo's (god of the sun, music, prophecies, medicine, plague and poetry) birth took nine days and nights since Hera had kidnapped Eileithyia, the goddess of childbirth, preventing the birth to be painless. Artemis helped out with Apollo's delivery. Even after giving birth, Hera still didn't let Leto and her children have peace. She sent constant attacks until Leto, Apollo and Artemis went to Zeus who then gave the twins a place as Olympians.

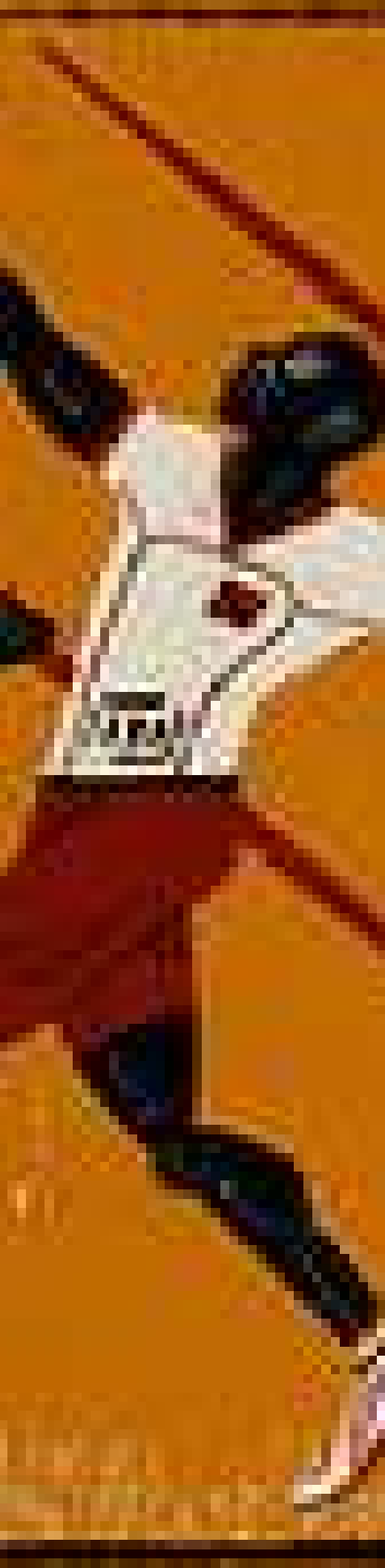
Hephaestus was the god of fire and blacksmiths. He was born and created by Hera. She wanted revenge on Zeus for having Athena. She tried to create her own child and when she did she was disgusted and ashamed by the way the god looked. She hated him so much she threw him from the top of Mount Olympus. However, Hephaestus was rescued by sea nymphs and grew up with them. He learned his craftsmanship there. When Hephaestus heard his mother had rejected him at birth, he became angry. In order for revenge, he made a beautiful throne as a gift to Hera. She couldn't reject it because it was so beautiful and immediately accepted it. All at once, invisible, unbreakable chains appeared and tied her up rapidly. Hera cried for help and all Olympian gods ran for support, but none of them was capable of relieving her! Soon all gods realized that the only one who could liberate Hera was Hephaestus himself. When they asked him, he didn't want to release Hera. The gods told Dionysus (god of wine) to offer sweet wine to Hephaestus in order to intoxicate him. Dionysus agreed, and this way he managed to bring Hephaestus up to Mount Olympus and free Hera from her burdens.



Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty. Many gods made males were attracted by her and fought over her. The gods debated over her so Zeus gave Aphrodite to the ugliest of gods- Hephaestus. This made the gods stop fighting and it was also a thanks for releasing Hera from the throne. However, Aphrodite had affairs with Ares, the god of war, and one day they were caught by Hephaestus. He had created a net and put it over their bed where they got trapped and he showed all the Olympians.

Another child of Zeus was Athena who is the goddess of wisdom, crafts, art and war. Her mother was Metis and she was a daughter of Ocean. When Metis became pregnant, the Earth warned Zeus that a son from Metis would overthrow him just like he did with Kronos. So Zeus swallowed Metis whilst she still had her child inside her. Metis died but gave birth to Athena. Athena grew up inside Zeus and gave him a major headache. He asked Hephaestus to help so he split open Zeus' head. From Zeus, Athena sprang out fully grown and in armour.

Hermes is known as the fastest of all gods and therefore wears a winged hat and winged shoes. Zeus was his father and Maia (daughter of Atlas) was his mother. He carries the Caduceus, a short staff entwined by two serpents, sometimes surmounted by wings. Hermes is Zeus' messenger, God of Commerce and Market, God of Thieves, and also the guide of the dead. Hermes was born in a cave on Mount Cyllene in Arcadia. Zeus had impregnated Maia at the dead of night while all other gods slept. When dawn broke amazingly he was born. Maia wrapped him in swaddling bands, then resting herself, fell fast asleep. Hermes, however, squirmed free and ran off to Thessaly. This is where Apollo, his brother, graze his cattle. Hermes stole a number of the herd and drove them back to Greece. He hid them in a small grotto near to the city of Pylos and covered their tracks. Before returning to the cave he caught a tortoise, killed it and



removed its entrails. Using the intestines from a cow stolen from Apollo and the hollow tortoise shell, he made the first lyre. When he reached the cave he wrapped himself back into the swaddling bands. When Apollo realized he had been robbed he protested to Maia that it had been Hermes who had taken his cattle. Maia looked to Hermes and said it could not be, as he is still wrapped in swaddling bands. Zeus the all powerful intervened saying he had been watching and Hermes should return the cattle to Apollo. As the argument went on, Hermes began to play his lyre. The sweet music enchanted Apollo, and he offered Hermes to keep the cattle in exchange for the lyre. Apollo later became the grand master of the instrument, and it also became one of his symbols. Later while Hermes watched over his herd he invented the pipes known as a syrinx (pan-pipes), which he made from reeds. Hermes was also credited with inventing the flute. Apollo, also desired this instrument, so Hermes bartered with Apollo and received his golden wand which Hermes later used as his herald's staff.

Hestia, who was originally the oldest child but was then the youngest, gave her place to Dionysus. Dionysus was the god of wine. Dionysus was the son of Zeus and Semele, and he was the only god with a mortal parent.



Oregon Trail

by Preesha Mistry

The Oregon Trail was a route around 2,000 miles long, which Americans took when moving to the **Western** part of the United States during the 19th century. It was between 1811 to 1840, is when the Oregon trail was laid by the traders which could only be traveled by horseback or on foot. From 1841 to 1869, the trail was being used by **thousands** of people. They **transported** in large **carriages** which held themselves and most of their belongings as they migrated from the east to the west in search of a better life and escape diseases like the yellow fever and malaria.

In 1843 the first set of migrants set off with their belongings packed into their wagons to travel across the trail with the hope to settle in the west. Oregon was known as the “land of milk and honey”, as the soil was rich and bottomless, so man could become rich via farming. The route they took was known as the Emigrants Road, which was route that was narrow and intertwining and then splitting off into frayed stretches that ran beside waterways and tall grass. They went through mountains heading towards the promised lands of Oregon and California. One in 17 never made it.

As the years went by many developments were made to the route by building bridges and improvements to the roads, which made the route safer and faster.

The only downfall about this **trail**, was that there were many rivers that cut across the trail, which travellers had to cross. These rivers were very dangerous as when trying to cross over, boats could tip over and be swallowed by the **rivers** causing the people to drown with their **valuable** supplies going down with them. Approximately, 300,000 pioneers had died taking this **route**.

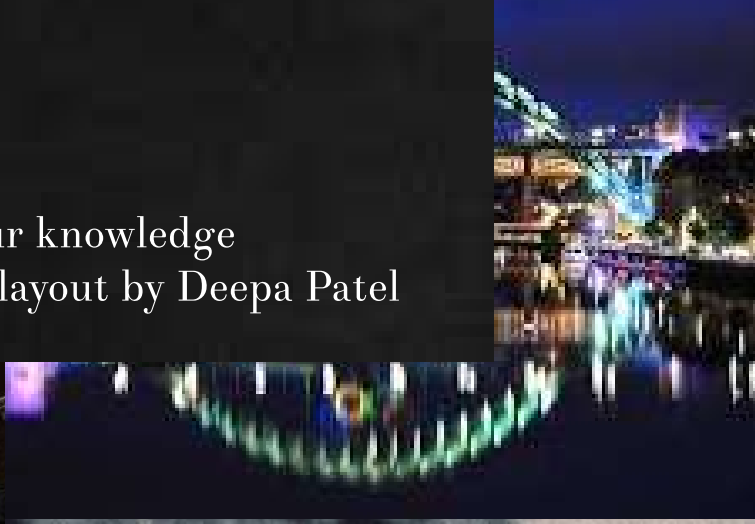












Pioneers weren't always fortunate with food and so they had to take canned food with them such as dry meat and beans. It took them 4 to 6 months to travel from one side to the other. The travellers would only **travel** 15 mile per day, and then they would rest for the night by moving their wagons into a circle for safety.

Using the bold words in the paragraph above, find them in the wordsearch below.

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



Thank you to
everyone who
contributed to this
issue of "So Last Era"

We hope that you
have enjoyed reading
about the Os in
History and will join
us again in a few
weeks to discover the
Ps.

All information is to the best of our knowledge
Editing and layout by Deepa Patel