








| ISSUE no 16


















Presidents (US)

by Deepa Patel

<p><u>George Washington</u></p> <p>In Power: 1789-1797</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He played the main leading role during the American Revolution -Only president to receive 100% electoral votes 	<p><u>John Adams</u></p> <p>In Power: 1797-1801</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Served on the First Continental Congress and helped draft the Declaration of Independence. 	<p><u>Thomas Jefferson</u></p> <p>In Power: 1801-1809</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Made the Declaration of Independence -Part of the Louisiana Purchase (growing the nation) 
<p><u>James Madison</u></p> <p>In Power: 1809-1817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Established the Democrat-Republican party -Wrote first draft of the U.S. Constitution 	<p><u>James Monroe</u></p> <p>In Power: 1817-1825</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishing the first foreign policy scheme: Monroe Doctrine 	<p><u>John Quincy Adams</u></p> <p>In Power: 1825-1829</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Acquired the state Florida -Helped negotiate the Paris Treaty declaring the end of the American Revolution 
<p><u>Andrew Jackson</u></p> <p>In Power: 1829-1837</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Defeated British at the Battle of New Orleans 	<p><u>Martin Van Buren</u></p> <p>In Power: 1827-1841</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -First President that was born in the US -Worked to solve a financial crisis in the country after Jackson's power 	<p><u>William Harrison</u></p> <p>In Power: 1841-1841</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Oldest man to take the office -Died 31 days after being elected becoming the first President to die in office 
<p><u>John Tyler</u></p> <p>In Power: 1841-1845</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participated in the annexation of Texas -Suffered from other groups trying to impeach him however luckily, it was unsuccessful. 	<p><u>James K. Polk</u></p> <p>In Power: 1845-1849</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Managed to acquire: the Oregon county, California and New Mexico 	<p><u>Zachary Taylor</u></p> <p>In Power: 1849-1850</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Took part in the Mexican war and became the country's hero 
<p><u>Millard Fillmore</u></p> <p>In Power: 1850-1853</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Personally opposed slavery -Enforced the 'Fugitive Slave Act' 	<p><u>Franklin Pierce</u></p> <p>In Power: 1853-1857</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Attempted to prevent a civil war occurring in his country 	<p><u>James Buchanan</u></p> <p>In Power: 1857-1861</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He was the leading man prior to the Civil war -Tried to make his country remain peaceful. 
<p><u>Abraham Lincoln</u></p> <p>In Power: 1861-1865</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduced his Emancipation Proclamation -Wished to put an end to slavery 	<p><u>Andrew Johnson</u></p> <p>In Power: 1865-1869</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One of the two presidents that was impeached - 11 articles of impeachment were made 	<p><u>Ulysses S. Grant</u></p> <p>In Power: 1869-1877</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Leading the Union Army to victory over the Confederacy in the Civil War. 



<p><u>Rutherford Hayes</u></p> <p>In Power: 1877-1881</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Badly wounded after fighting in the Union Army -Attempted to restore relations made from the Civil War 	<p><u>James A Garfield</u></p> <p>In Power: 1881-1881</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assassinated 200 days after election -First sitting member of Congress to be elected as President 	<p><u>Chester A. Arthur</u></p> <p>In Power: 1881-1885</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Main motive was to have a civil service reform -Signed the 'Pendleton Act' 
<p><u>Grover Cleveland</u></p> <p>In Power: 1885-1889 and 1893-1897</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Only US President to serve two non-consecutive terms 	<p><u>Benjamin Harrison</u></p> <p>In Power: 1889-1893</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Helped reshape the foreign policies -Signed the Sherman Antitrust Act 	<p><u>William McKinley</u></p> <p>In Power: 1897-1901</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Successfully led his country to victory during the Spanish-American war 
<p><u>Theodore Roosevelt</u></p> <p>In Power: 1901-1909</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Youngest president in the US -Had lots of public support -First President to win a Nobel Peace Prize 	<p><u>William Howard Taft</u></p> <p>In Power: 1909-1913</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Only president to work in the Supreme Court after leaving office 	<p><u>Woodrow Wilson</u></p> <p>In Power: 1913-1921</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Led America through World War I -Received a Nobel Peace Prize 
<p><u>Warren Harding</u></p> <p>In Power: 1921-1923</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wanted to restore America after WWI -Started a campaign: 'Return to normalcy' 	<p><u>Calvin Coolidge</u></p> <p>In Power: 1923-1929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mostly impacted on the economical areas of America 	<p><u>Herbert Hoover</u></p> <p>In Power: 1929-1933</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A few months after he was elected, the Great Depression lingered over America 
<p><u>Franklin D. Roosevelt</u></p> <p>In Power: 1933-1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Took America through the Great Depression and WW2 -Expanded federal government 	<p><u>Harry S. Truman</u></p> <p>In Power: 1945-1953</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Representative of America during the Cold War -Dropped atomic bomb over Japan ending WW2 	<p><u>Dwight Eisenhower</u></p> <p>In Power: 1953-1961</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Eisenhower ordered his troops to invade Vietnam sparking America's involvement in the war 



John F. Kennedy

In Power: 1961-1963

- Led America out of their recession
- Wanted to grow the economy

-Assassinated in 1963



Lyndon B. Johnson

In Power: 1963-1969

- Created more laws and programs like the civil rights legislation to help improve society
- Introduced Medicare



Richard Nixon

In Power: 1969-1974

- Known for corruption and the Watergate scandal but he resigned before suffering consequences of impeachment



Gerald Ford

In Power: 1974-1977

- Tried to move the country on from the Watergate scandal and excused Nixon for all the crimes he committed



Jimmy Carter

In Power: 1977-1981

- Received a Nobel Peace Prize in 2002
- Wanted to grow America and find peaceful solutions



Ronald Reagan

In Power: 1981-1989

- Pressurised the Soviet Union to put an end to the Cold War
- He aided the fall of Communism



George H.W. Bush

In Power: 1989-1993

- Made an international coalition to force Iraq to put an end to the Gulf War



Bill Clinton

In Power: 1993-2001

- The economy was rising under his power
- Charged with obstruction of justice and impeachment



George W. Bush

In Power: 2001-2009

- Had to combat the AIDs epidemic which was going around
- Attempted to improve Medicare



Barack Obama

In Power: 2009-2017

- Introduced Obamacare
- Awarded a Nobel Peace Prize



Donald Trump

In Power: 2017-

- Current president in charge
- In the near future, he wishes to build a wall between Mexico to prevent people crossing the border



Pythagoras

C.580 BC - C.500 BC

by Tasmita Jeyashanker

Factfile

- Born: Samos, Greece
- Died: Metapontum
- Full name: Pythagoras of Samos
- Books: The Order and the Doctrine of Pythagoras
- Nationality: Greek, Ancient Greek

Pythagoras of Samos was an ancient Ionian Greek philosopher and the eponymous founder of Pythagoreanism. His political and religious teachings were well known in Magna Graecia and influenced the philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, and, through them, Western philosophy. He is best known for the Pythagorean theorem named after him.

Often referred to as Pythagoras' Rule, Pythagoras' Theorem states that in a right-angled triangle, the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

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



BEANS
CROTONE
EGYPT
REEK
ITALY
MEAT
PHILOSOPHY
RULES
STUDENTS
TEACHING
TRANSMIGRATED

CLOCKWORKORDER
DIED
EXERCISE
IMMORTALITY
KILLED
PERSIA
PYTHAGORAS
SAMOS
STUDY
THEORY
UPRISING

COSMOS
DISCIPLINED
FLED
INFLUENTIAL
MATHEMATICIAN
PHILOSOPHER
PYTHAGOREANS
SOUL



Premier League

by Benji Winslett

Winners

The Premier League is the top league in English Football. It was founded 27 years ago in 1992 and since then, 49 clubs have competed in the competition. Manchester United have won 13 league titles which is more than any other team. All of their titles were won with legendary manager Sir Alex Ferguson. Only 6 teams have won the famous trophy. These are: Manchester United, Chelsea, Arsenal, Manchester City, Blackburn Rovers and Leicester City. Manchester United are the only team to win the title three seasons in a row.

Relegation

Arsenal, Liverpool, Manchester United, Tottenham Hotspur, Chelsea and Everton are the only teams to have never been relegated from the Premier League. On the other hand, Crystal Palace, Norwich and Sunderland are the teams to be relegated the most times. These teams have been relegated 4 times. ('Relegated' means to move down a league).

Goals

Alan Shearer is the all time top scorer with 260 goals. Wayne Rooney is second with 208 goals. Manchester United have scored 1,988 goals, which is the most in the league. Everton have conceded 1,309 goals, which is the most in the league. Brian Deane of Sheffield United scored the first ever goal in the Premier League in a 2-1 victory over Manchester United. The most goals scored in a single game was 11. It was between Portsmouth and Reading. The game finished 7-4 to Portsmouth. The fastest goal scored was scored by Shane Long for Southampton against Watford this season.





Attendance

The highest attendance recorded was 83,222 on the 10th February at Wembley Stadium. The game was between Tottenham Hotspur and Arsenal. The lowest attendance was 3,039 on the 26th January 1993 at Selhurst Park. The game was between Wimbledon and Everton.

Wins and losses

Manchester City got the most wins in the 2017/2018 season. They won 32 games and accumulated 100 points, which is also a Premier League high. In the 2007/2008 season, Derby County only won 1 game and went 32 games without a victory. They have not returned to the Premier League since then.



Plague Doctor

by Beau Waddell

Fact File:

- Contrary to common belief, the plague doctors were first introduced in the second instance of a country-wide 'Black Death' pandemic. This was called the Bubonic Plague and occurred in 1665, just a year before the Great Fire.
- Similar to the witchfinders of the 17th century, the plague doctors were paid by small towns to eradicate any infestation that may have found itself there.
- The real reason for the beak masks that these physicians are most commonly remembered by is to protect their lungs from inhaling the bad smells that associated themselves with the disease. This was named miasma (or 'night air').
- To even further 'protect' them from the miasma, the beak masks were stuffed with sweet-smelling herbs or spices such as lavender or dried roses.
- To signify their status as a doctor, wide-brimmed hats were placed on top of the wide cloaks.
- The last part of their characteristic costume is the cane, which was used to prod the already infected away. Furthermore, this was because of the 'evil' that supposedly was carried through the miasma, and, therefore, the infected were doomed from the start.

Proven 'Cures' for the Great Plague:

- Good/soothing smells - used in the beak helmets to drive the evil miasma away.
- Stop having baths - weakens a patient's heart. STOP THIS AT ALL COSTS!
- Draining pus from buboes - use the sharp lance to extract the pain.
- Let the patient bleed - efficiently gets rid of plague waste. Use in early stages of symptoms.
- Flagellation - advise the patient to constantly whip themselves. Shows God that we are punishing ourselves to stop any more plague.





Pablo Picasso

by Sophie Lea

'Art is a lie that makes us realise the truth'

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain on 25 October 1881. Son to Don Jose Ruiz y Blasco and Maria Picasso y Lopez. Picasso had two sisters: Lola Picasso and Conchita Picasso.

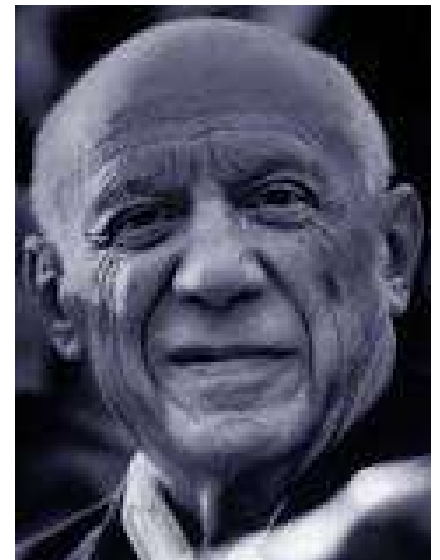
Pablo attained his passion for art from his father, a painter and professor of art. And his father saw Pablo's interests in art from an early age. So Pablo was trained by his father, in the traditional way art was taught-copying masterworks and drawing models.

At ten years old, Picasso and the family moved to A Coruna, where School of Fine Arts hired Ruiz to teach. But three years later they relocated to Barcelona, where Ruiz took another job at a Fine Arts school. But that same year, Picasso's younger sister had unfortunately died of diphtheria. Ruiz persuaded the officials of the advanced art school to let his son take the entrance exam-knowing he'd get in-and he did aged at just 13. And only three years later, at 16, he was sent to Spain's most prestigious art schools (the Royal Academy of San Fernando) all the way in Madrid. Surprisingly Picasso didn't enjoy attending the school and spent most of his time inside Madrid's Prado.

Picasso has recorded his progress from an early age and some say his career truly started at the age of 13 when he started to draw with serious talent. At the age of 14 he painted Portrait of Aunt Pepa a strikingly accurate depiction of his Aunt that has been referred to as one of the best portraits in Spanish history.

And at age 16 Pablo painted his award-winning piece Science And Charity.

Picasso developed his own perspective of modernism, which led him to his first trip to Paris in the summer of 1900. There, he befriended Max Jacob, and they shared an apartment but lived in harsh poverty.



Picasso underwent a couple periods in his work. The first was the blue period. During his palpable poverty, characterised his paintings in somber blue, of multiple shades. This period lasted from 1901 to 1904. His work during this solemn time all his pieces consisted of malnutrition, prostitution and portraits of his former friend Carlos Casagemas (who had recently committed suicide at the time) which resulted in Pablo painting one of his most sorrowful workpieces *La Vie*. This artwork seems to whisper betrayal and heartbreak. *La Vie* portrayed his friend's inner torment in the face of a lover he tried to murder.

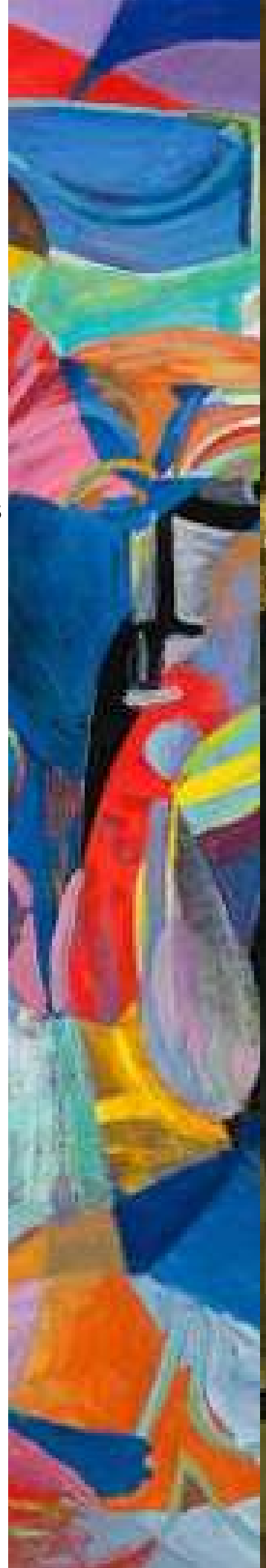
The Rose Period was the next (1904-1906). After Picasso found a shred of success he was able to overcome his caving depression. This period was more light-hearted and embodied many more cheery pieces, featuring red and orange hues and harlequins and circus people. One of his most famous portraits of this period of his was *Portrait of Gertrude Stein*.

Picasso's next period is more well-known. African influence. (1907-1909). Picasso was inspired by Paul Cezanne work about the same time African art was influencing many of the European artists. Pablo's first masterpiece of this period was *Les Femmes d'Alger*.

The Cubism period was his longest period (1909-1919). The convergence of two inspirational artists, Paul Cezanne and Henri Rousseau was the beginning of a long path of Cubism. Works of this phase focus on colour and combinations of forms. Colour is extremely fundamental in the objects, the ticket to bringing them to life. But his most famous Cubist art piece actually didn't have any color at all: *Guernica*. And this painting was structured a long time after he stopped making Cubist pieces.



Pablo Picasso sorrowfully died at the bold age of 91 in April 1973. But he had become one of the most successful and world-wide artist in history. With a tremendous influence in art, as some might say: the Shakespeare of art.





The Princes in the Tower

by Henna Nabi

In 1933 the skeletons of two young boys, one aged about 10 and the other 13, were disinterred from Westminster Abbey.

The princes were Edward V and his brother Richard Duke of York were the sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. Edward IV had come to the throne as a result of the Wars of the Roses and managed to restore a certain amount of stability to the country.

Edward IV died suddenly on 9 April 1483 and his eldest son was proclaimed Edward V at Ludlow. Edward's uncle, his father's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was named as protector. Elizabeth Woodville and her supporters attempted to replace Gloucester with a regency Council, aware of the dislike Gloucester had for them. As the new king, Edward V, travelled towards London, he was met by Gloucester and escorted to the capital, where he was lodged in the Tower of London. In June, Edward was joined by his brother, the Duke of York

Sir Thomas More was quite sure that these young boys were murdered by their uncle Richard of Gloucester and Shakespeare also portrayed Richard III as the evil murderous uncle.

Sir Thomas More states in his writings that the princes were buried “at the stair-foot, meetly deep” and certainly in 1674 two skeletons were found buried beneath a stone staircase during alterations at the Tower.

Sir Thomas More states that the princes were smothered with the pillows on their beds by Sir James Tyrell, John Dighton and Miles Forest. Tyrell is reported to have confessed to the crime in 1502 when under sentence of death for treason.

But who gave the orders to Tyrell and his accomplices?

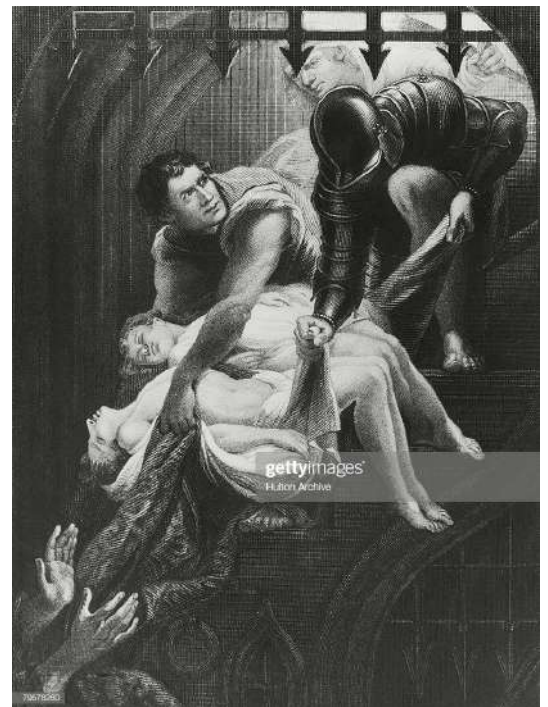


Richard III is the name most associated with the mystery of the two little princes. It is said that he had them killed as their right to the throne was stronger than his. Shakespeare certainly decided that he had given the order for the boys to be killed. But Henry Tudor, who later became Henry VII in 1485 after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth, had an even shakier claim to the throne. His claim was based on the right of conquest!

If the princes were alive in 1485, and they could have been, they would have been a great embarrassment to Henry, and Henry had as much to gain as Richard by the death of the young boys.

There is no proof of Henry's guilt any more than there is of Richard's.

Immediately Henry gained the throne he accused Richard of cruelty and tyranny but strangely did not mention the murder of the little princes. Henry did not announce that the boys had been murdered until July 1486, nearly a year after Richard's death.



Pompeii

by Dhvani Patel

Pompeii is an ancient Roman city that is preserved. It is about 14 miles to the southeast of Naples and is home to Mt Vesuvius. On August 24, 79 A.D., Mt Vesuvius erupted and this event destroyed Pompeii, along with Herculaneum. At the time of the destruction, Pompeii was home to between 10,000 and 20,000 civilians, approximately 2,000 were killed however these statistics are unclear. In Pompeii and Herculaneum, you can find the remains of about 1,500 people.

Substances such as ash, mud and rock from the eruption buried the city of Pompeii. The people of Pompeii had suffocated on the ash in the air, it also preserved the victims' bodies leaving extremely detailed figures.

The town was one of the most important ports on the Bay of Naples. Surrounding towns and cities would have sent their produce to Pompeii so that it could be exported across the empire. Products such as olives, olive oil, cabbages, fish, wool, salt, walnuts, figs, almonds, cherries, apricots and onions were exported and exotic fruits, spices, clams, silk, sandalwood and wild animals were imported. A Pompeians diet would include beef, pork, birds, fish, oysters, crustaceans, snails, lemons, figs, lettuce, artichokes, beans and peas. Other delicacies would be honey-roasted mice and Grey Mullet livers which would only be available to the better off citizens.



Prime Ministers (UK)

by Zara Naghibi

1. Winston Churchill (1940–45; 1st time)

-was a British statesman, army officer, and writer.



2) Clement Attlee (1945–51)

-was a British statesman and Labour Party politician

3) Winston Churchill (1951–55; 2nd time)



4) Anthony Eden (1955–57)

-was a British Conservative politician who served three periods as Foreign Secretary

5) Harold Macmillan (1957–63)

-Dubbed "Supermac", he was known for his pragmatism, wit and unflappability.



6) Alec Douglas-Home (1963–64)

- Baron Home of the Hirsell, KT, PC was a British Conservative politician

7) Harold Wilson (1964–70; 1st time)

- was a British Labour politician



8) Edward Heath (1970–74)

- often known as Ted Heath





9) Harold Wilson (1974–76; 2nd time)



10) James Callaghan (1976–79)

- Was Leader of the Labour Party from 1976 to 1980



11) Margaret Thatcher (1979–90)

- has the seventh-longest time served among Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom



12) John Major (1990–97)

- Previous offices: Shadow Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (1997–1997)



13) Tony Blair (1997–2007)

- is the last British Labour Party leader to have won a general election.



14) Gordon Brown (2007–10)

- served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1997 to 2007.

15) David Cameron (2010–16)

- was the Member of Parliament for Witney from 2001 to 2016



16) Theresa May (2016–2019)

- Attempted to run and lead Brexit

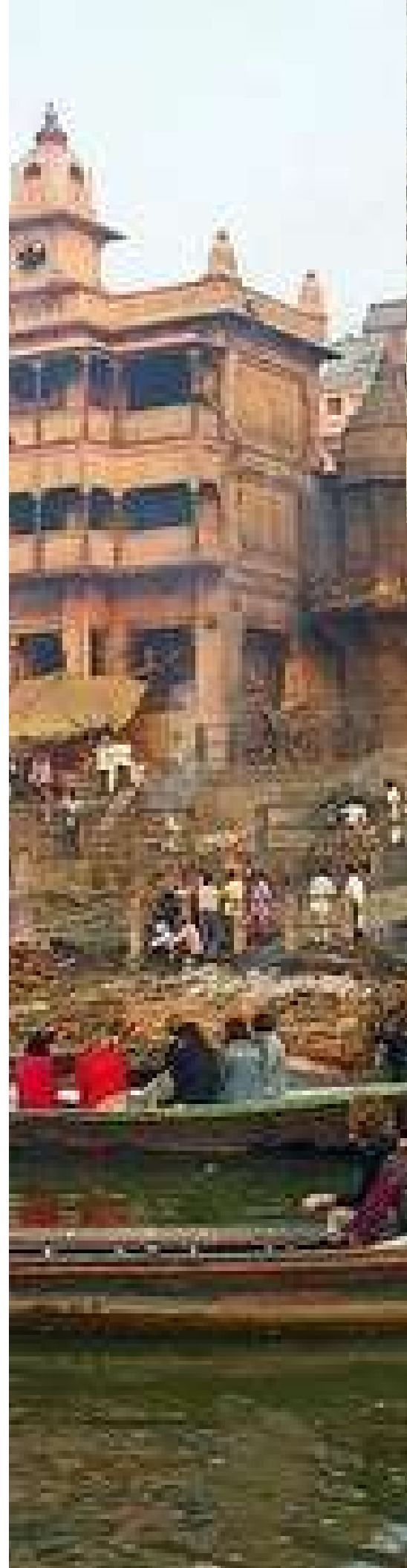
Pilgrimages

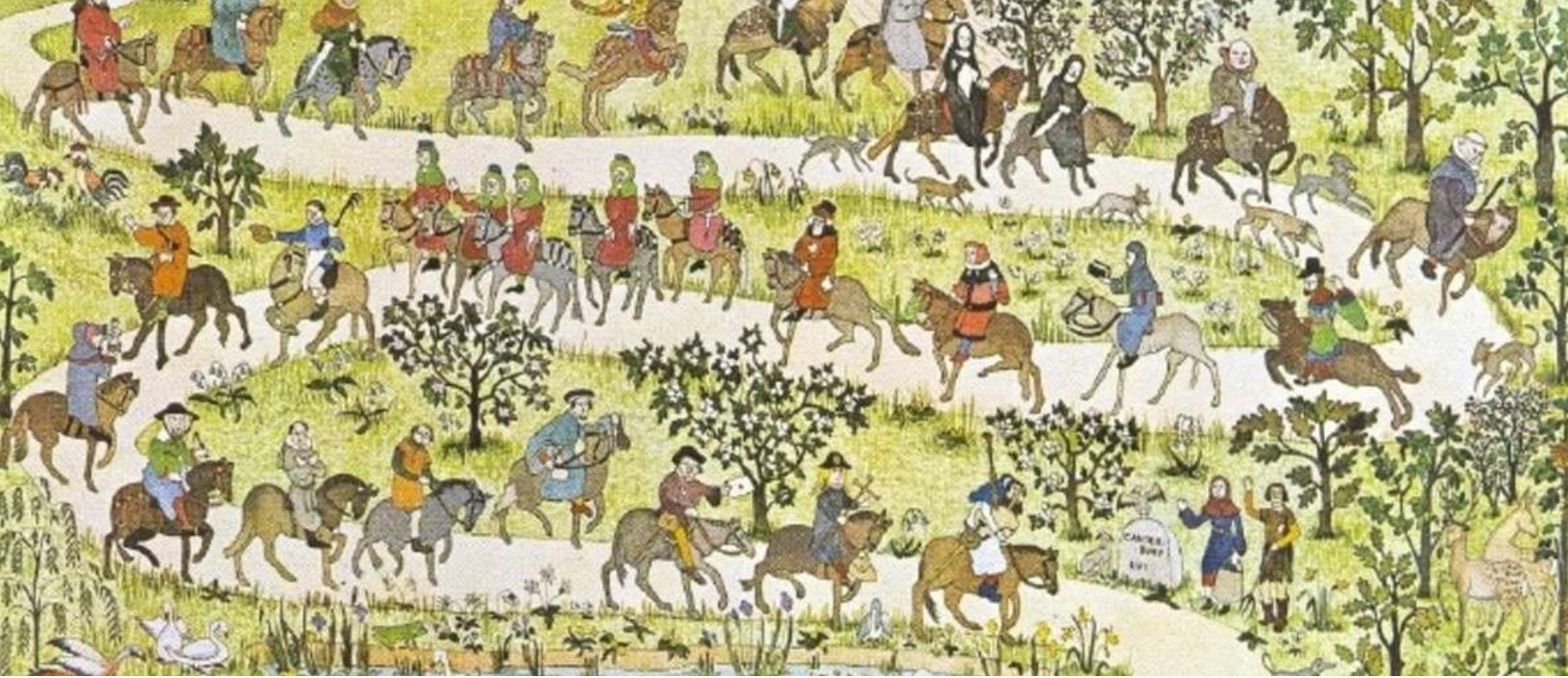
by Preesha Mistry

Pilgrimages is a very old tradition which goes right back to the major times of each main religion today. Christians would go back to Bethlehem or Jerusalem, Muslims would go back to Mecca and Jews to Jerusalem, Buddhists to Tibet and Hindus to Benares. These are the religious places that people desire and sacred destination where they can gather for healing and spirituality.

Example: Hindus believe that bathing in the sacred river which is the Ganges river can not only heal the cut and wounds of the body, but also amend the stress and sins from the present life and life before. It is ranked as the most polluted river in the world, but it also can be used to fill and bottle and give it to the sick or for purity during religious rituals.

During the middle ages, people used to believe that making shrines for themselves would increase the chances of your soul going to heaven and for you to be forgiven for your bad sins. Others would also go to the shrines to help cure an illness or something that they were suffering from. The most popular shrine in England during those times were the Thomas Becket and the Canterbury Cathedral. In some of the other shrines, they would have the bones and teeth of some of the important Christian Saints. Christians believed that helping them study spirituality would help them to get closer to God. Inside the Church of Nativity, there is a tiny Grotto of Nativity where Christians believe that Christ was born there. On the floor, there is a 14-pointed star.





People go on pilgrimages to places that they think are holy and special to them in their religion. Thousands of people every year go to Lourdes in France where it was a sacred place to the Roman Catholics where a lady names Virgin Mary appeared in a little girls vision.

Quiz:

- 1) What was the pilgrimages and do they still exist today?
- 2) What is the most sacred, but polluted river in the world called?
- 3) Virgin Mary? How is she important in the Christian religion?
- 4) What does the 14-pointed star also represent in the holy stories of Christianity?
- 5) What did people believe the shrines helped them do?



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

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

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