

So Last Era

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Henry VIII

By Deepa Patel

Becoming King

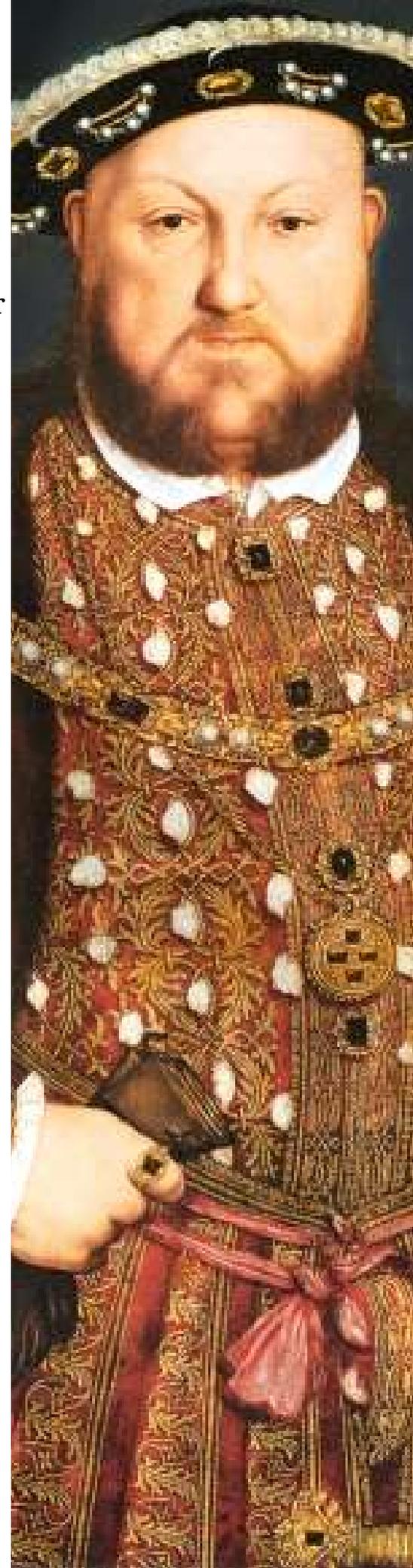
Henry's brother Arthur died in 1502 and his mother died in 1503. After his brother's death it meant he was next in line to become king. A couple of years later Henry's father died in 1509 which meant he was going to be king. Henry was crowned King of England and he was the 8th King of England name Henry. His official name was King Henry VIII.



Hobbies and Training

Henry, when he was young, liked taking part in many sports and activities like jousting, archery and horse riding. He did these sports to become stronger and it was part of his training for the war. Both rich and poor people in the Tudor period had to fight and be soldiers. They fought for their country, beliefs and most importantly their king.

In his spare time Henry loved music so he started to play the Harp. He also did some more sports like tennis and wrestling. He loved being outdoors hunting.





Rich and Poor

Henry wore jewels and diamonds which were sewn onto a thin piece of satin material. Rich people in the tudor period wore velvet, fresh fur and expensive satin. Poor people wore linen and wool.

Rich people used to go to the king's court for a feast. They would usually eat expensive animals like peacock.

Poor people would eat plain foods like rabbit and squirrel and whatever animals they hunted down.

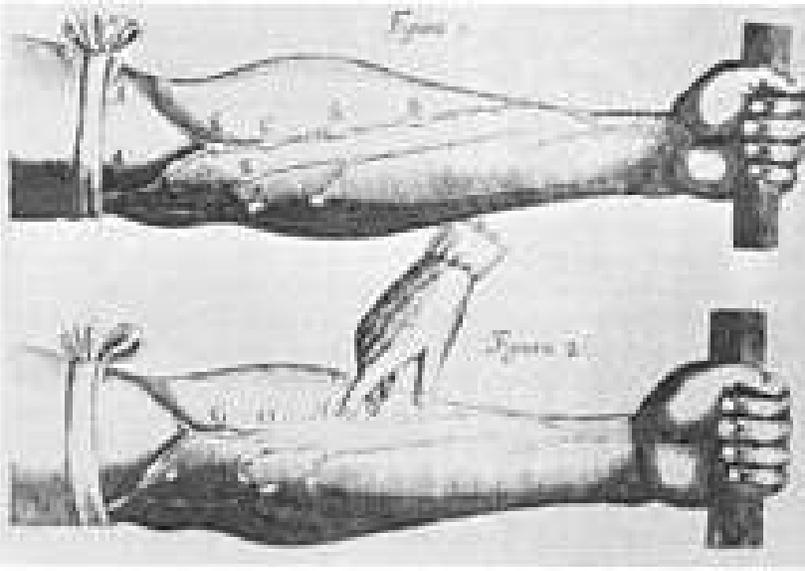


Henry's Wives

He had 6 wives in total. The rhyme is divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.



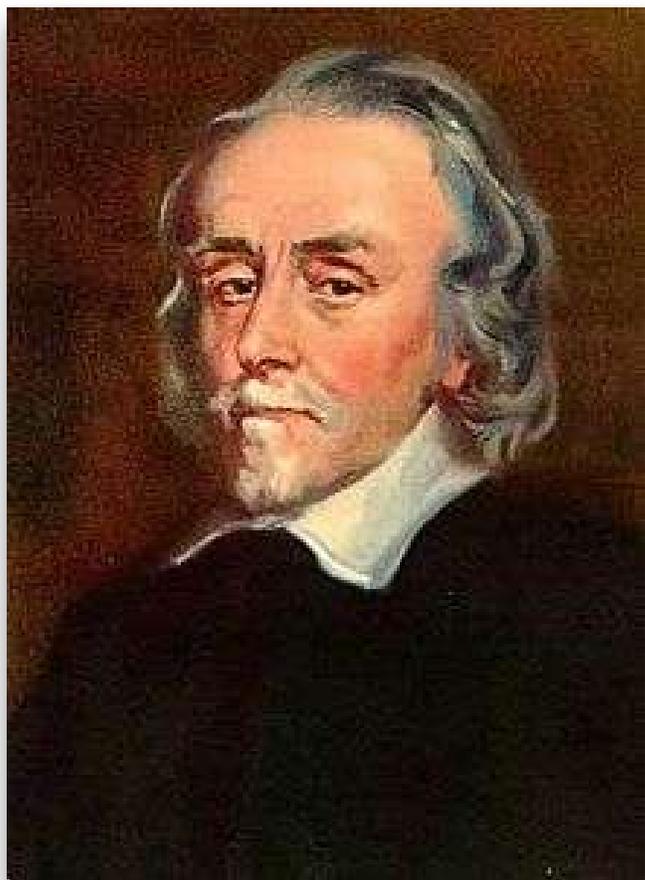
Cathertine of Aragon (divorced), Anne Boleyn (beheaded), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Catherine Howard (beheaded) and Catherine Parr (survived)!



Harvey

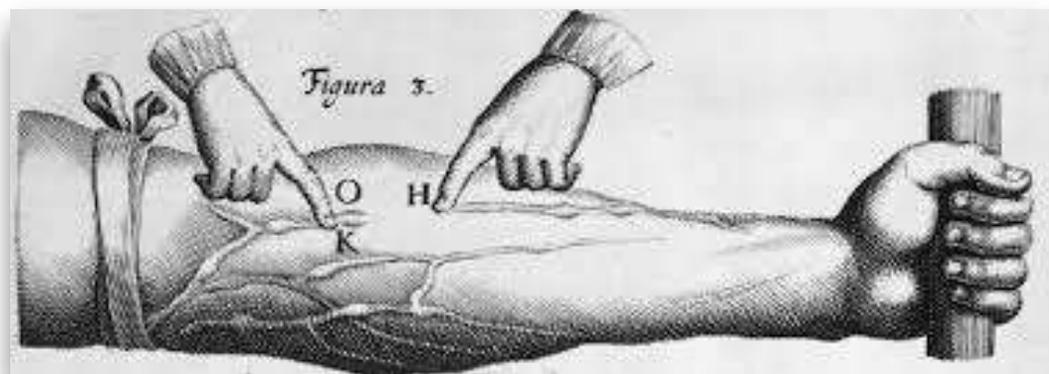
By Riya Patel

William Harvey played a major role in the development of medicine with his discovery of the circulatory system. Harvey published work on the heart and blood in the body, which later proved to be revolutionary.



On April 1 1578, William Harvey was born in Folkestone, Kent and as he grew older, he was keen to study at King's College as well as Cambridge University. As part of his studies, Harvey went to Padua in Italy to be taught by Hieronymus Fabricius (a scientist and surgeon). After returning to England, Harvey worked as a physician in St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1609. Later, in 1618, he became a physician for James I and his son, Charles. Both were supporters of Harvey's work and research which was important because people often followed the King's example.

Harvey conducted experiments on animals because he was unable to use humans because he needed to observe a live beating heart which could not be done with humans. The animals he dissected had to be cold-blooded because animals such as frogs because their hearts beat slower which meant Harvey was able to see the expansions and contractions clearly. After looking at the heart closely, Harvey noticed that the heart is like a pump because it expands and contracts and sends blood all around the body. He realised that there was a fixed amount of blood circulating around the body because he was able to feel a pulse on the neck and wrist.



William Harvey's work was of great importance because it changed what people had previously believed. Before Harvey's ideas were accepted, universities taught Galen's work and his ideas were thought to be scientifically correct. Galen believed that there was a fixed amount of blood in the body that got used up but Harvey's research proved Galen wrong. It was an important discovery because it meant that people were more cautious when it came to bleeding and understood the importance of treating wounds and cuts to avoid large losses of blood. Harvey was also an important person because his research on the circulation of blood in 1628 enabled scientists to develop blood transfusions later in the 1660s.

This Day in History

By Zara Naghibi

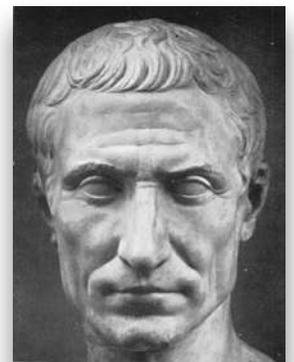
10th January

1974 – Jemaine Clement, New Zealand comedian, actor, singer and musician is born



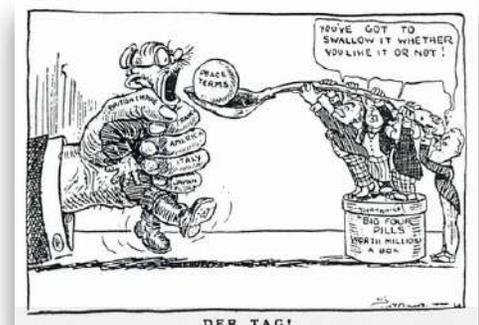
David Bowie, English singer-songwriter, producer, and actor (b. 1947) died

49 BC – Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon, signalling the start of civil war.



2013 – More than 100 people are killed and 270 injured in several bomb blasts in Pakistan.

1920 – The Treaty of Versailles takes effect, officially ending World War I.



What if...?

By Victoria Woolmer

What if Henry VIII had not made divorce acceptable?

I suppose what we can really see if Henry VIII would've never had six wives - he would've been with Catherine of Aragon. Therefore, his daughter Mary (Anne Boleyn's child) and son Edward (Jane Seymour's child) would never have been born. Thus, changing some of the monarchs of England. However, what would it mean for us today? Aside from the prospect that someone would've likely made it socially acceptable, there is a possibility that divorce wouldn't be socially accepted today. Reality television, books and films would all have to dramatically change their plots. Also, it seems that we wouldn't have come as far in our development of human rights or awareness of domestic abuse because people would, once again, feel the pressure of needing to remain in a harmful relationship. I think it's clear we need to thank Henry VIII for that one.

What if the Jews hadn't been targeted in the Holocaust?

Over 6 million Jews died during the Holocaust. Therefore, it's needless to say that, especially because children were targeted, there would've been a much larger Jewish population. Furthermore, during the "Night of the Broken Glass" many Jewish businesses were destroyed that, if left untouched, may have been left to thrive after the war. The Jewish population was very wealthy and this often led to them being targeted throughout history. In fact. They were actually accused of starting the Black Death because they were said to have poisoned the water, due to them not getting as sick as other people. Though, this was likely because the religion values cleanliness. This led to one of the first persecutions of the Jews and many others followed. So, would they still have been targeted without their history?



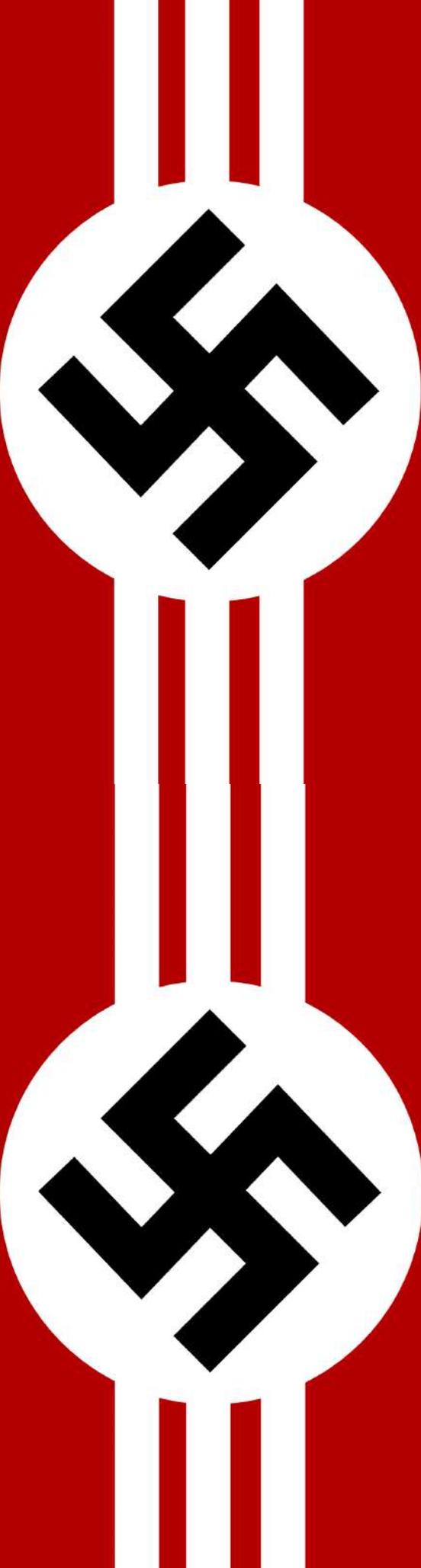
Heinrich Himmler

By Denethri Gamagedara

Heinrich Luitpold Himmler, born on the 7th of October 1900 in Munich, Germany, was the leader of the SS (the Schutzstaffel) who was Adolf Hitler's private and personal army. The SS was formed in 1925 and went from Hitler's personal bodyguards to one of the most feared organizations in Germany. The SS virtually destroyed the SA (Storm Troopers) in 1945, in an event known as 'The Night of the Long Knives'. Himmler, the son of a schoolteacher, had many jobs ranging from an architect of Nazi genocide to a chicken farmer.



In the early 1920s, Himmler took part in the 'Beer Hall' Putsch, which was one of the Nazi's most early attempts to take over the country by force. Later, Himmler acted as the Nazi party's propaganda leader between 1926 and 1930; before the infamous Josef Goebbels. In 1929, he was appointed the head of the SS and the following year was elected to the Reichstag. After the Nazis came to power in 1933, Himmler became head of the political police in Bavaria and police president in Munich. He used his power wisely by building a state in a state, expanding the SS and establishing autonomy (the right or condition of self-government) within the Nazi Party and its dominance in Germany. In 1933, he set up Dachau-the first Nazi concentration camp. By 1936, he had cleverly steered himself into a position where he was head of a newly unified national police.



Himmler was addicted to the Nazi ideology of racial purity within Germany and encouraged Aryan 'breeding programmes'. An example of this was the *Lebensborn*; these were places where women could go and get impregnated by "racially pure" or Aryan men. It was a mix between a brothel and a hospital. Himmler took the outbreak of war as an opportunity to eliminate Jews and other so-called 'sub-humans'. After Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939, Himmler was given ultimate control of the annexed parts of the country. Within a year, more than one million Poles and 300,000 Jews were chased out and replaced by German settlers. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, Himmler controlled not only the police but the political administration of the occupied territories and, through his control of the SS, the concentration camp system. Hitler appointed Himmler as the minister of the interior in 1943. In this post he oversaw the *Final Solution* (a shocking plan to exterminate all Jews in Europe) and controlled the system of forced labour.



After the failed attempt on Hitler's life in the *Stauffenberg Plot* of July 1944, Himmler's position was strengthened still further. But as Germany's defeat became obvious, himmler made attempts to negotiate with the Allies. Hitler was furious and stripped Himmler of all his offices. After Germany's surrender, Himmler tried to escape under a false identity but was captured by the Allies. On 23 May 1945, he committed suicide in custody.



The best political weapon is the weapon of terror. Cruelty commands respect. Men may hate us. But, we don't ask for their love; only for their fear.

— Heinrich Himmler —



Holocaust

By Victoria Woolmer

Many people are aware of the inhumane mass genocide that occurred during the leadership of the Nazi's, entitled the Holocaust, though do you really know what went on?. Although, this title of the "Holocaust" was not a household name for the catastrophic event until 1978, where it was broadcasted by NBC television network. This genocide lead to the death of around 11 million people in extremely callous ways, such as gas chambers, hypothermia and starvation and 6 million of these were Jews with 1.1 million of these people being innocent children. In fact, children were particularly targeted by the Nazis as they were seen to be a threat as they would, if left untouched, lead to an increase in the Jewish population.



In September 1941, the most intensive killings of the Holocaust took place in Kiev, Ukraine in the Babi Yar Ravine. Here, 33,000 people died in only 3 days. The soldiers ordered people to walk in a line, after undressing, along the side of the ravines (a large, narrow gap). Meanwhile, German soldiers would shoot them, so that they would fall into the abyss (a seemingly bottomless pit). Once they had finished shooting they knocked over the ravine to bury the dead, and the living.



A group of prisoners, called Sonderkommando, were frequently gassed as, in the camps, these people were forced to burn and bury the bodies, as they didn't want witnesses. In fact, of the thousands of people who were forced to carry out these tasks, only 20 survived. In fact, during the camps they had to rely on that other Jews were going to die, so that they didn't, and many knew the consequences of their job role but, naturally, weren't in control.



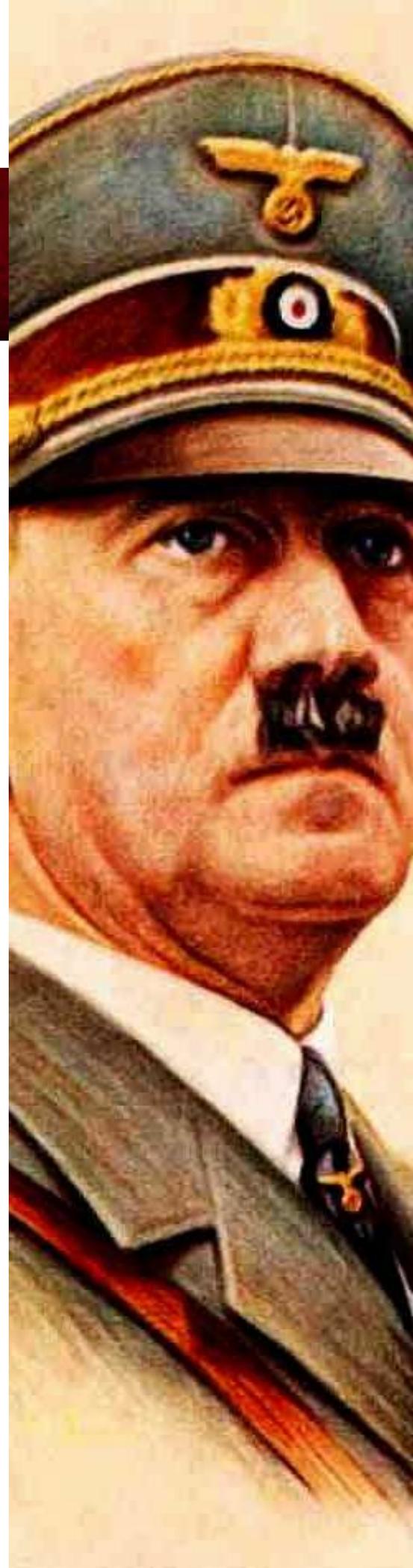
After using media and propaganda to dehumanise the Jewish religion, many people know that he used the infamous gas chambers. To begin with, carbon monoxide was used in these chambers but later Zyklon B was developed and used. People would be locked in gas chambers as the pellets of Zyklon B was released into the vents in the walls. SS doctors reported that many patients would scream and fight for their lives. Often they were found squatting in rooms where they could only stand with foam was coming out of their mouths and blood out of their ears.

Hitler

By Dhvani Patel



Adolf Hitler, the cause of World War 2 was a German politician. His political party was named the Nazis Party. Adolf Hitler was born 20 April 1889. He left school to be a young painter who then in WW1 joined the army. After WW1 Hitler decided to take up politics, he led the Beer Hall Putsch. Leading this party, meant he was opposing the government and this led Hitler to jail. After a 5 year sentence and 8 months serving Hitler was free. Now Hitler was even more determined to be a politician. A few years later Hitler became president. Hitler had invaded Poland by 1 September 1939. Soon enough the news was spread all over the world. WW2 was on its way. Hitler had a strategy to win the war, it was named the 'Blitzkrieg' strategy. The strategy included bombing quicker than the enemy and destroying their planes air capacity, communication lines, railroads and leading a massive invasion with a larger number of troops, tanks and artillery than the enemy. This was thought to be a well thought out plan until the countries in the Allies alliances grew. Countries in the Allies alliances were Britain, France, Russia (Soviet Union), British Empire, the United States, Serbia, Holland, Poland, Yugoslavia, Australia, Greece, Canada and New Zealand. The Axis included the countries Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia. Hitler being a political leader had most control over Germany and started sending Jews into concentration camp just because he didn't like them. Some Germans who wished well for those Jews gave the Jewish, German passports. Adolf Hitler married Eva Braun on 29 April 1945 and both suicided the next day 30 April 1945, Eva had suicided using poison while Hitler used a pistol.





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

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

All information is to the best of our knowledge
Editing and layout by Victoria Woolmer