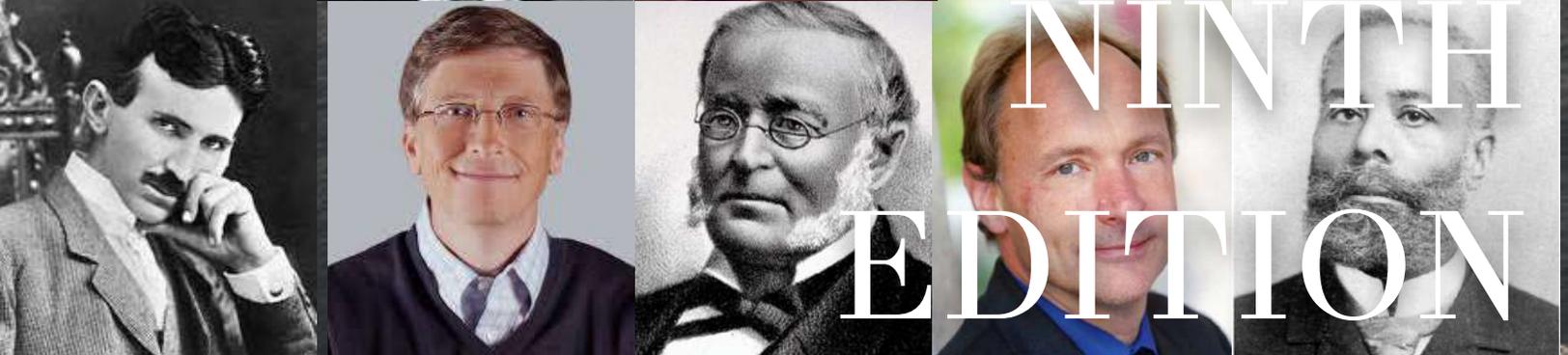




Solar Era

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NINTH EDITION

Ice Age

By Zara Naghibi



When you think of Ice Age you think of the movie, right? But really there's a lot more behind all the fun and animals. The movie is based on a true disaster that is still technically happening to this very day....

An ice age is a period of colder global temperatures and recurring ice expansion that can last for millions of years. There have been at least five significant ice ages in Earth's history. An ice age causes enormous changes to the Earth's surface and most of the time separates and destroys huge pieces of land ice. Technically speaking we actually still in an ice age because the Greenland, Arctic, and Antarctic ice sheets still exist from the start of the Pleistocene epoch.





Animals that lived in the ice age:



Mammoths

Are extinct herbivorous mammal that had long, dense hair and underfur, very long tusks, a long proboscis (nose), large ears and lived throughout the world.



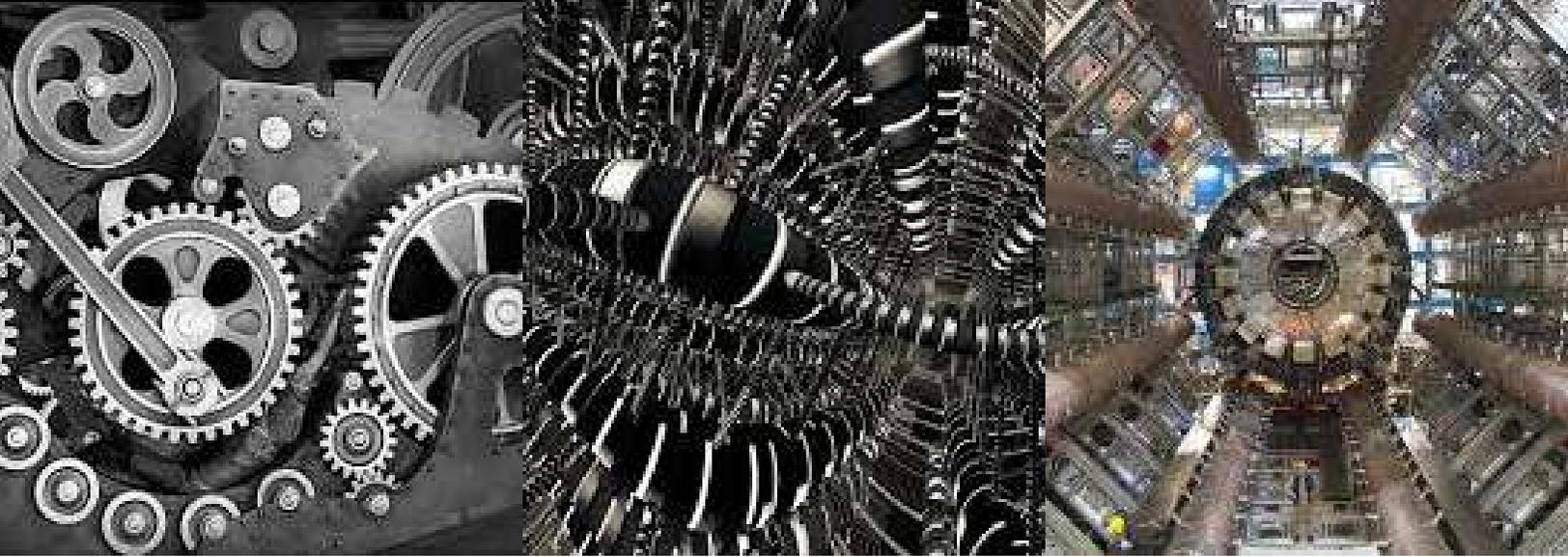
Ground sloths are a group of extinct large sloths in the mammalian superorder Xenarthra. The term "ground sloth" is used as opposed to the much smaller living "tree sloths". Their most recent survivors lived in the Caribbean Antilles, where they may have survived until about 2819 2660 BC.



Bison latifrons is an extinct species of bison that lived in North America during the Pleistocene epoch. They thrived in North America for approximately 200,000 years, but became extinct some 20,000–30,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Last Glacial Maximum.



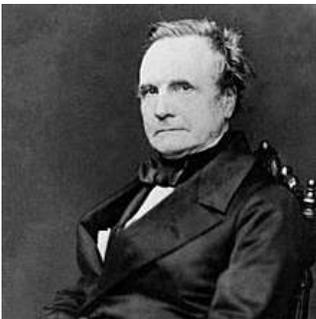
Smilodon, (or saber-toothed tiger), was a fierce predator about 4-5 feet (1.2-1.5 m) long. It's one foot (30 cm) long skull had 2 huge canine teeth in powerful jaws that opened to an angle of about 120°



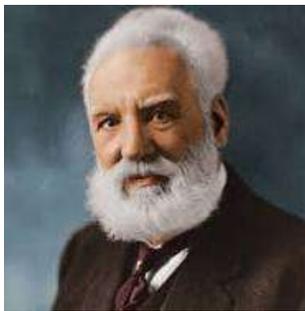
Inventors

By Deepa Patel

Charles Babbage Alexander Graham Bell Garrett Morgan



Invented the mechanical computer in 2002.



Invented the telephone in 1879



Invented the gas mask in 1916

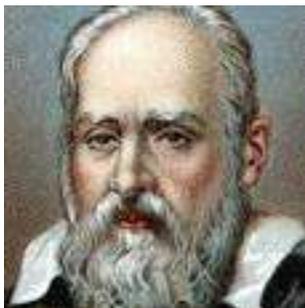
The Wright Brothers

Galileo

Nikola Tesla



Invented the aeroplane in 1903



Invented the telescope in 1609



Invented the remote control in 1898

What if...?

By Victoria Woolmer

What if the internet had never been invented?

Apart from the irritatingly obvious answer of that we would have no Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Snapchat or whichever various form of social media you obtain, it seems more interesting to ponder on how other aspects of life would vary. The internet is a vital and fundamental part of life and, from internet shopping to academic research; the Kardashians to Stephen Hawking or cat memes to physic jokes, there's something to suit everyone. Though, it's not necessarily all positive. There's been an increase in the number of mental health issues, especially eating disorders, depression and anxiety in recent years and many researches have shown that they're due to the over sharing nature of social media and the desire to gain more followers, likes and friends. It's at this point that we begin to question, would people be happier without the internet? I suppose that the conclusive answer would be, quite possibly, but we have no way of proving this as the rise in mental health issues may have increased due to the awareness that's raised online, allowing people to feel comfortable to share what generations before them would've been unable to. Therefore, I suppose that without this invention our lives would certainly be different because we would be unable to depend upon the instantaneous answers of Google but the true question is: would the world be happier?

What if the ice age had never occurred?

Each time our Earth goes through an ice age, usually lasting millions of years, it's thought to have had a drastic makeover, from the splitting of continents to the extermination of various species. It's thought that an asteroid collided with the Earth, causing rocks to be distributed into the atmosphere, reducing the level of sunlight and, thus, causing the ice age. Most commonly, people will tell you how this brought an end to the beloved dinosaurs, which, whilst is certainly true, isn't the only change that occurred. Just think, there's a possibility that we could've been living on the continents of Laurasia and Gondwana, with the dinosaurs and multiple other species that we've never seen. Although, would we even exist at all?

India's Partition

By Keera Jadva

In 1947, India was divided in two - creating a newly independent India and a new country, Pakistan.

Indian unity would lie the biggest threat for the British Empire so the British created separate institutions for different religions as part of 'Divide and Rule' which encouraged Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs to view themselves as different from each other.

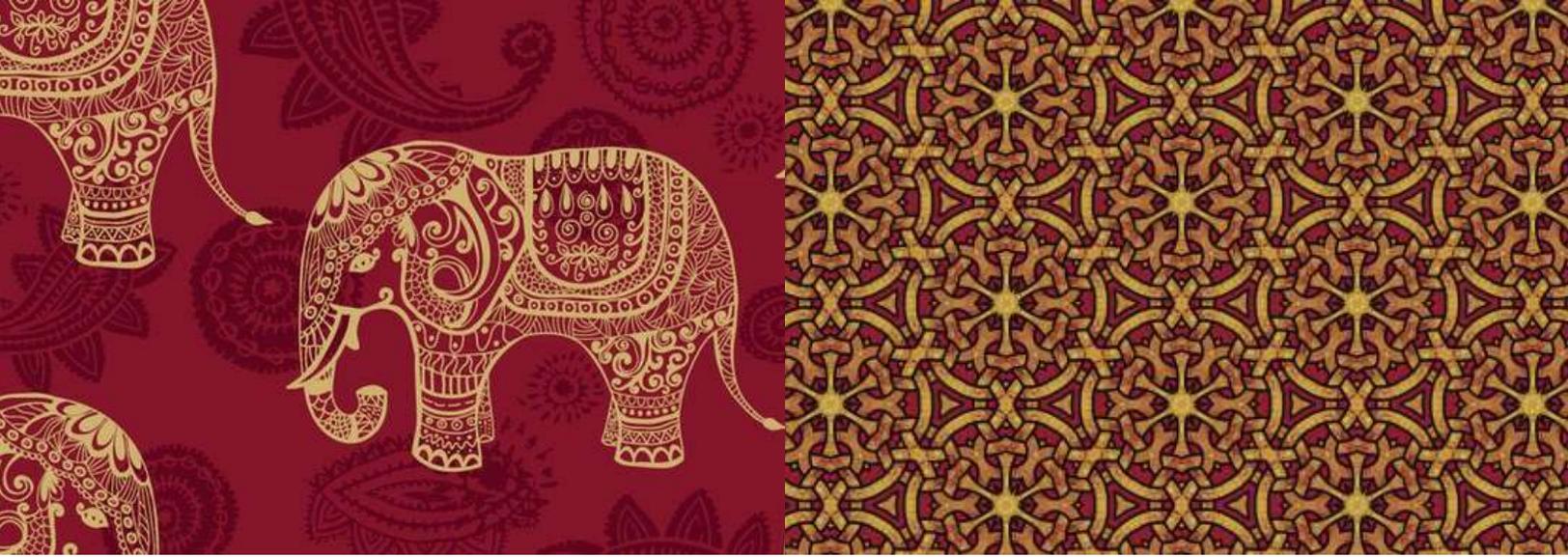
In the 1920's, people were fighting for an independent India, free from British rule. Three men drove the fight for independence: Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru led India's largest political party, Congress (which campaigned for an independent India where all religions would live side by side) and Mohammed Ali Jinnah led the Muslim League which were concerned with protecting Muslim rights.

Jinnah thought Gandhi was bringing religion (Hinduism) into politics by having prayers at prayer meetings and political rallies and he eventually takes the view that Muslims have to look after themselves.

With the outbreak of the second world war in 1939, Britain needed soldiers, so she turned to India to provide them, but Congress refused, which resulted in their leaders being thrown into jail. Jinnah then declared his support for the British war effort.

Then, March 1940, in Lahore, Jinnah made a speech that would change history -



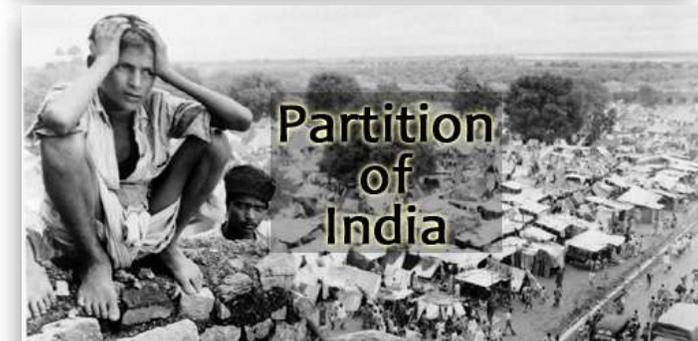
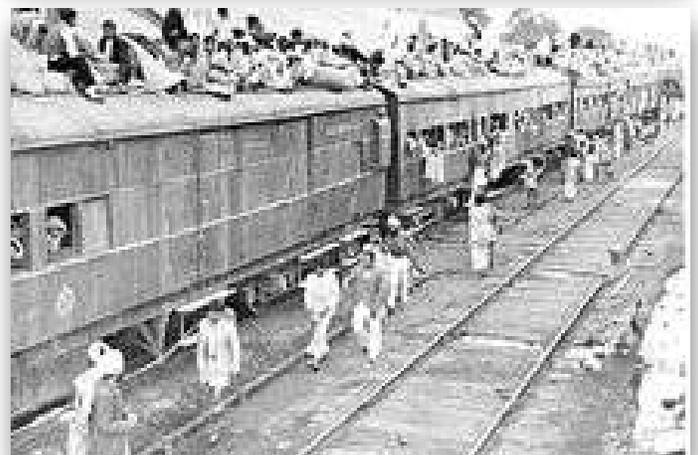


‘Muslims are a nation according to any definition of a nation. And they must have their own homelands, their territory, and their state.’

As a result, Jinnah became the leader for Muslims in India and he convinced them that Pakistan was better than being second-class citizens in a Hindu dominated India.

Muslims gathered together, in Kolkata, to demand Pakistan. This caused an uproar between the Hindus and Muslims and the violence quickly escalated to the extent where lots of people died and got injured. The British governor of Kolkata didn't intervene with the violence until it was too late.

On 20 February 1947, the British said they would leave India no later than June 1948. After a lot of debating with the British, all parties gave in to a divided India. India got independence and Jinnah got Pakistan. However, millions of people found themselves on the wrong side of the border. On the Indian side, gangs of Sikhs and Hindus attacked Muslims, and on the Pakistan side, gangs of Muslims attacked Sikhs and Hindus. At least a million men, women and children lost their lives.





The Industrial Revolution

By Victoria Woolmer

An undoubtable transformation of the world around us, during the late 18th century to the early 20th century, but what, exactly, was accomplished during this revolutionary period?



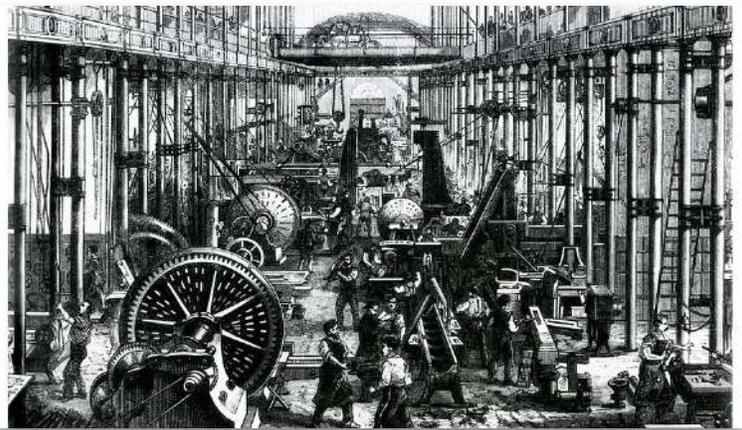
Most people are aware of the sudden opening and rapid growth of factories, providing employment that was vastly different from that, of which, the population was used to. As a result, the rural and agricultural Britain, and many other areas of Europe, transformed, becoming more urbanised and industrialised.

Despite pumping money into the economics of the working country, it's not all as pleasant as it was made out to be. The meteoric nature of the change, left the world having to play catch up with the growing population and buckling previous systems. One example of this would have to be the public health sector. Especially in the beginning of the nineteenth century, the government had a Laissez Faire attitude, where they believed that people had to look after themselves and, consequently, very little was done about the outbreaks of diseases, such as cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis and many more. It wasn't until the Second Public Health Act (1875) that it became compulsory for all towns to have a proper public health system, where they would have to provide waste disposal, clean water and appoint a Medical Officer of Health. As these vital necessities were implicated, it made it possible for people to live comfortably in the newly developed towns, without the high infant mortality and high death rates.



Another example would be the increase in child labour. Many children were forced to work in unforgiving conditions, for inhumanely long hours, obtaining little pay. Yet, they would feel the need to do this as their families would be unable to provide for them. This led to many children being left to work in factories and other manual labour jobs, of which, the majority risked fatal consequences.

Therefore, although the Industrial revolution did cause it's fair share of problems, it also changed how the world works. It, not only helped our economy but, made Britain a leading, global superpower.



Inventions

By Riya Patel

What is an invention? An invention is essentially the creation or design of something new that has never existed before. Inventions are constantly being made by people all over the globe on a daily basis. Some inventions are to be made in the distant future, some are being developed right this very second and others were made a long time ago. This article will mainly focus on the latter but it's important to remember that inventions are not only in the past and as more and more are invented in the future, the world will develop and progress even further.

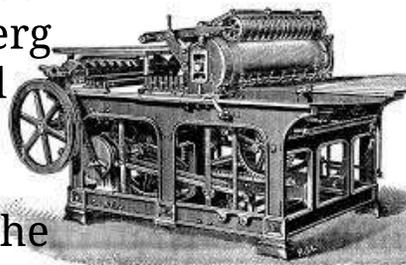
Ever since the world was created, there have been countless inventions. There are so many wonderful inventions that exist today that we simply cannot mention them all. But here are some of the most important and revolutionary ones throughout different periods of history:

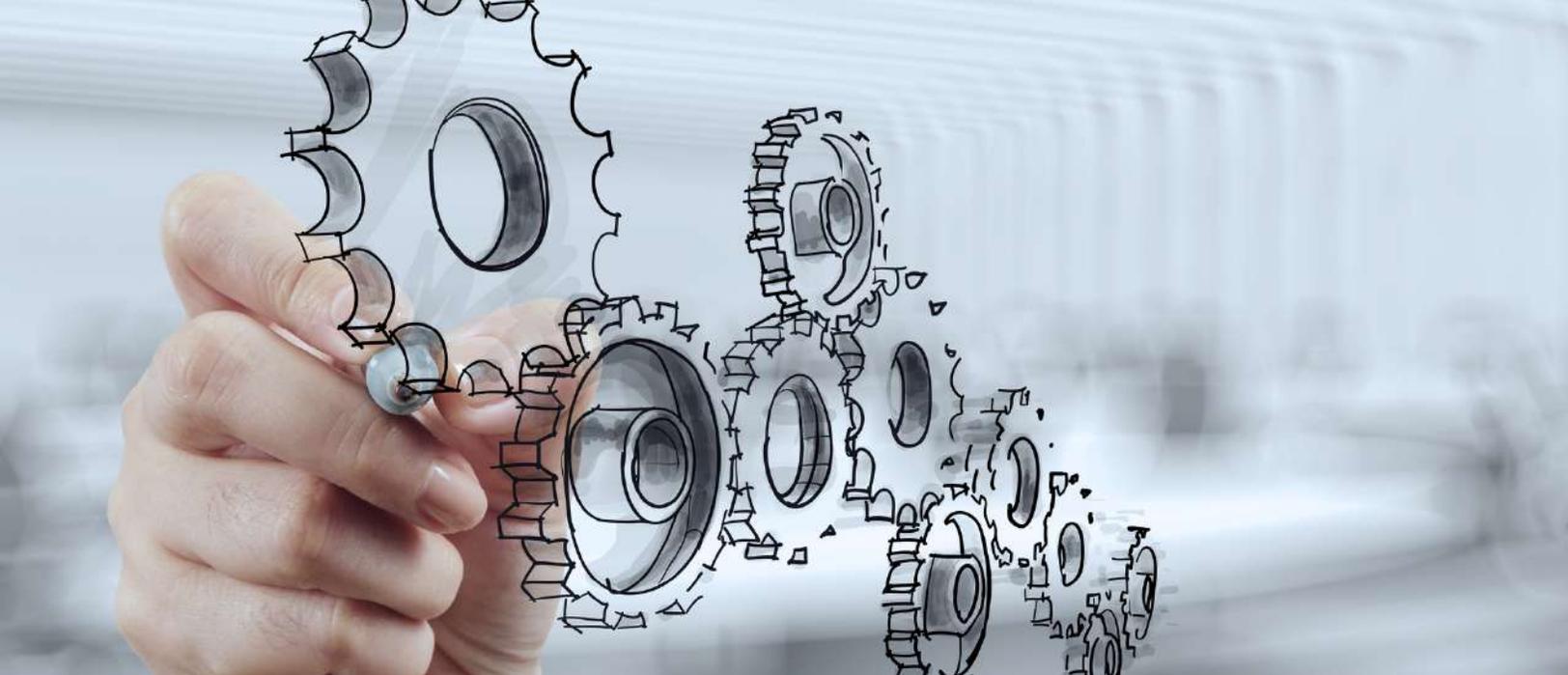


The Internet (1972): the Internetworking Group was founded by Vinton G. Cerf which is thought to be the start of the Internet, although it is believed that ideas about it were developing throughout the Second World War.



The Printing Press (1440): it was invented by Johannes Gutenberg during the Renaissance period in Germany. This invention revolutionised the world of communication as it allowed the lower classes to afford books and for new ideas to be spread.





The Magnifying Lenses (1250): the idea came from Rome as Emperor Nero used to look at actors on stages that were far away through a gemstone. They were then developed by Roger Bacon in 1250 for scientific purposes and has since changed our scientific understanding of the world.



The Light Bulb (1879): invented by Thomas Edison, the lightbulb was an important invention because it was the first cost-effective, long-lasting and practical light source that had become available.

The Compass (\approx 206BC): magnetic compasses were first used in the Chinese Han Dynasty as a way of predicting the future. By 1040, compasses were being used as navigational devices in Song Dynasty China and used in maritime by 1111. This invention was useful in giving people a better sense of direction which also led to discoveries for example, Christopher Columbus on his voyage.



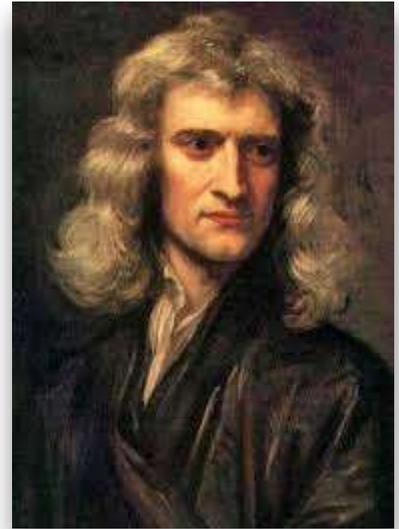
Antibiotics (1928): these were not so much invented as they were discovered. The first antibiotic was in fact penicillin which was made from a mould called penicillium. The person most credited with this discovery is Alexander Fleming as he accidentally discovered the mould but it was Ernst Chain and Howard Florey that manufactured the mould into a life-saving antibiotic that is still used today.

Isaac Newton

By Denethri Gamagedara

Sir Isaac Newton was born on January 4th, 1643 in Woolsthorpe Manor, Lincolnshire. His momentous book published in 1687, *Philosophiæ Principalis Mathematica Naturalis* (*Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*), contains almost all the essential concepts of physics except energy.

Between 1665 and 1667, Newton returned home from Trinity College as it was closed due to the Great Plague. Legend has it that, Newton had an epiphany once an apple hit his head.



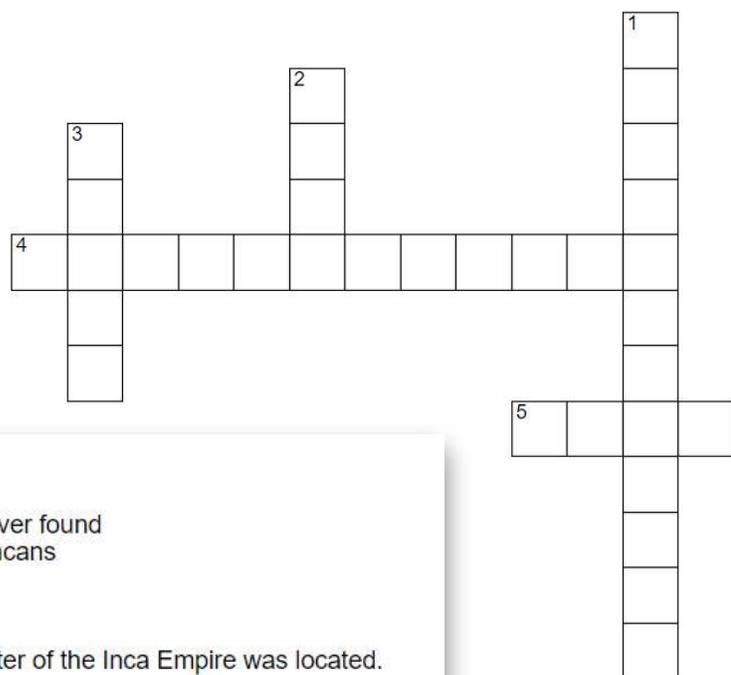
Whilst there is no evidence that the apple actually hit his head or fell beside him, it caused him to think and reason why it fell straight and not at an angle, leading him to make one of the most groundbreaking discoveries in physics. Newton's first law of motion was formed from the 'Apple Myth': "A stationary object will stay stationary unless an external force is applied". Newton's second law formed the equation 'Force equals mass times acceleration'. Finally, Newton's third law states that every action has an "equal and opposite" reaction. On March 31, 1727, Sir Isaac Newton died in his sleep in London.

Fun Page

By Katie Sharp and Shrey Shah

C E E U C L W E I K C Y R V D
 T G E Y W J F G W R U L V M N
 P E Z Z H P J R N J U L A V K
 Y P L E K E H S V E F A R H U
 G T R E A T I E S R L E A N W
 E V F A N M J I J U W S B G X
 W F R D P P D O U S D D I T A
 L A N D F O R P E A C E C I S
 L R D F N D V H E L O R D R A
 P O U L A G S S U E Q E E H V
 L K E N R S D V D M R D Q K G
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 Z Z S M E R K S A O Q L N E O
 T S M D Y W W S B X J D X J P
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ALLY
 EGYPT
 JORDAN
 SHEKEL
 ARABIC
 LANDFORPEACE
 JERUSALEM
 DEADSEA
 REDSEA
 TREATIES
 BORDERS
 SACRED



ACROSS

- 4 The 'lost city' of the Incans that the Spanish never found
- 5 The Sun God and most important God to the Incans

DOWN

- 1 A Spanish military leader and explorer
- 2 The modern country where Cuzco and the center of the Inca Empire was located.
- 3 Animals that Incans used to raise



IRA

By Ellis Brown



Hyde Park and Regent Park Nail Bombs

The IRA in 1982 they attacked Hyde park and Regents park. These were more serious as the IRA used nail bombs when the bombs detonated nails flew around the streets. Some soldiers died and many were injured along with the public who were there. When the bombs detonated the nails also killed some of the armies horses. One of horses survived and was given an award.

IRA Bombing/AttacksWhen the IRA was attacking Britain there were many bombings throughout England. There were also bombings in Belfast. And there was also roadside attacks on British soldiers.



IRA- London Bombing 1993

In 1993 the IRA bombed London for people in England this was devastating. Overall only one person died but 40 and over were injured from the bombings.





Louis Mountbatten

The IRA (Irish Republican Army) was an Irish terrorist group. On 27th August 1979 the IRA assassinated Louis Mountbatten, 1st Earl Mountbatten of Burma also the Great Uncle of Prince Charles. He was assassinated by a bomb detonating where he was, and due to this he died instantly.



IRA The IRA otherwise known as Irish Republican Army was a terrorist group who were against the British army.





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

We hope that you
have enjoyed
reading about the
Is in History and
will join us again in
few weeks time for
the Js!

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