



HALEWOOD
ACADEMY

HUMANITIES HERALD

SEPTEMBER

20th September 622- The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and Abu Bakr arrived in Medina.

28th September 1066- William the Conqueror lands in Pevensey before the Battle of Hastings.

OCTOBER

26th October 2023- Mystery of volcanic tsunami solved after 373 years. (More inside!)

31st October- Halloween. Discover some interesting facts about this event within the Herald.

NOVEMBER

5th November 1605- Guy Fawkes is foiled in his plot to blow up King James I as he opens parliament. Celebrated to this day as Bonfire Night.

7th November 1917- Vladimir Lenin is announced as leader of Russia following the October Revolution.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

October is Black History Month (BHM) in the United Kingdom, when we collectively recognise the contributions of Black people to British society and globally. The theme this year is 'Saluting our Sisters', specifically celebrating and highlighting the achievements of Black women.





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OUR VISITS FROM SUMMER

CONWY

During the summer some friends and I visited the city of Conwy in Wales. Whilst visiting Conwy I explored Conwy castle- a medieval fortress built by Edward I following his successful conquest over the Welsh in 1282. Conwy castle became one of many fortresses built by Edward around Wales in order to demonstrate his power and is one of the best preserved of them all, he spent £15,000 on its development but only ever stayed there himself once. At Conwy you can walk around the castle walls, along the battlements and explore the many towers and rooms the castle has to offer, even the chapel where visitors would be able to worship. Most interesting as part of my visit were the hidden passages used by the servants to move around the castle out of sight of anyone important, the Royal Chambers and even the latrine (a toilet to you and I!).

In addition to the castle, I found myself visiting the smallest house in Britain which had only two rooms with space enough upstairs for a small bed and not much else... no toilet there! Standing in this house you could almost touch from one side of the room to another just by stretching out your arms! And to top of the visit, there was the knights store, fully equip with replica swords, other weapons and pieces of armour from the different ages.

K.Rees



THE ROYAL MINT

The Royal Mint Experience is a guided tour through and explaining the creation of coins from our country and of many other countries, as I have learnt through my exploration of the location. Located in Llantrisant, Pontyclun in Wales, this is the only place in the world where you can watch the UK's coins being made.

In our tour: I got to follow the journey of a coin, and how it goes from a blank coin to the banks of places all over the world. It's a very calm (yet sometimes loud) tour, and if you're lucky with your visit times, you can see properly the machines on the factory floor. With its importance to the country, this means that you are not allowed to take photos or even bring your bags onto the factory floor with you. (For my sibling, their ear-defenders were an exception.)

Towards the end, the tour guide will let you go off to explore an interactive exhibition, and you can ask questions on your tour to your guide.

From my experience at the Royal Mint, it's a very interesting place to go to. I correctly guessed that a ridged coin was going to become a coin of Saudi Arabian currency, and asked a good question of how they sort of the coins that are produced incorrectly. They use a probability method to prove if a batch of coins is faulty or not and will melt down the batch if there was a faulty one in the small sample that they look through. It's a fun experience, and I would recommend it to anyone who is interested in our country's history!

E. Warrender



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OUR VISITS FROM SUMMER

PORTSMOUTH HISTORIC DOCKYARD

Hello! I'm here to talk about the Historic Dockyard of Portsmouth! It holds a lot of ships (obviously) as well as submarines and museums. It's also currently functioning as an active Naval Base (although you aren't allowed to go into the naval base bits) I've been twice, so I'm going to gather up all my memories to help paint the picture.

So, the main 3 ships that are in the Dockyard are, in this order:

- HMS Warrior, which used to be the biggest warship at the time and was the jewel in the Royal Navy's crown.
- HMS Victory, which was Nelson's flagship and was there during the Battle of Trafalgar.
- The Mary Rose, which was the pride and joy of King Henry VIII's fleet.

We did end up going to the latter once, and the former 2 twice. It was so fun to look through the ships, and there were historical re-enactors onboard the HMS Warrior. I got to ask a lot of questions, and I tried my best to act as if I was in the period myself (which caused my sisters to die of laughter, followed promptly by myself because laughter is contagious.)

As well as the 3 main ships, there were submarines, more specifically the HMS Alliance over the water near the Royal Naval Submarine Museum. It was very cramped (lots of people plus a very loud engine room) but it did show us how hard it was during the time to live there.

One of the other ships that were there was the M-33, a warship that helped in the Gallipoli Campaign and somehow came out of it without any damage or casualties at all. The showcase thing that was there to watch was quite loud and immersive.

One of the museums there was the Royal Navy Museum, and it was interactive (surprisingly interactive, actually) There were lots of fun things, like making paper boats and airplanes. There were some places we didn't go into, like the Explosion Museum, Boathouse 4, the Victory Gallery and Action Stations, but I highly doubt that we'll miss going into them next time we come.

Overall, it's an experience you will not regret coming to see, as you come face to face with a lot of British Naval History. It's a 10/10 visit but like with Bletchley is a lot of walking (especially going from HMS Warrior and Dock house 4 to HMS Victory and the Mary Rose.) Have fun!

C. Warrender





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SEPTEMBER

September 26 – World Environmental Health Day

The International Federation of Environmental Health (IFEH), for the last 32 years, has been working to improve the health issues that are threatening and harmful to humans. In 2011, they announced World Environmental Health Day, which is celebrated every day on the 26th of September. The day is celebrated to remind people about environmental health and raise awareness on it. The theme this year is ‘Standing up to protect everyone’s health each and every day.’ On their official website it states, ‘Environmental health is one of the largest fields within public health.’ World Environmental Health Day is celebrated to highlight the intricate relationship between humans and their environment.

Groups that celebrate this day are groups such as ‘The Society Awareness Society’ in India. They created awareness in terms of environmental health and education. They campaigned on the 26th in their local area. Their society theme that day was ‘how we can empower the sustainable development goals.’ There are 17 sustainable development goals, one of them to make an eco-system where we can get everything without harming the nature around us. In South Africa, they educated people with a two-day workshop to all Environmental Health Practitioners. In the USA, the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) and the United States Public Health Services joined forces to celebrate World Environmental Health Day.





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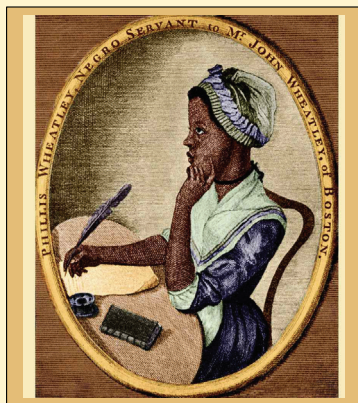
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Sister Phillis

Take the story of Phillis Wheatley, a young girl born in West Africa in 1753. She was sold into slavery to work for a family called the Wheatley's and was put onto a ship – the Phillis – that she was named after.

Her name was erased, but still she used words to give shape to her power. She was taught to read and write and, by the age of 14, she wrote her first poem.

At 21, she published her first book which made her the first African-American poet to be published, with her first volume of poetry in 1773. Her poem below is an appeal to King George III to encourage him to fight for the abolition of slavery.



May George, beloved by all the nations round,
Live with heav'ns choicest constant blessings crown'd!
Great God, direct, and guard him from on high,
And from his head let ev'ry evil fly!
And may each clime with equal gladness see
A monarch's smile can set his subjects free!

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty"

<https://www.blackhistorymonth.org.uk/>

WHAT IS BLACK HISTORY MONTH?

During the Thatcher era, following the Brixton, Tottenham and Toxteth riots, Black Britons were experiencing high levels of marginalisation and racism.

In response to this, Akyaaba Addai-Sebo, a Ghanaian analyst and activist, who was working as the Special Projects Officer at the Greater London Council coordinated the first official Black History Month event on 1st October 1987.

Since then, the popularity and breadth of celebrations have grown exponentially into the widely celebrated national programme that we see today.

Black History Month 2023 is a momentous occasion to recognise and celebrate the invaluable contributions of black people to British society.

Black people have always been at the forefront of social justice movements, fighting against oppression and paving the way for change. However, despite their countless contributions to society, the achievements of black women, in particular, have too often been overlooked or forgotten. That is why, this year, we will be celebrating the exceptional achievements of black women.

The theme of 'Saluting our Sisters' highlights the crucial role that black women have played in shaping history, inspiring change, and building communities. This year's celebration will showcase pioneering black women who have made remarkable contributions to literature, music, fashion, sport, business, politics, academia, social and health care, and more.



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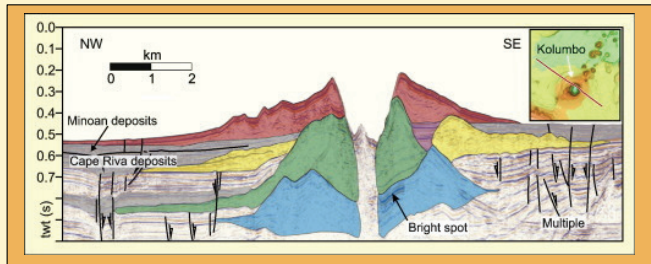
OCTOBER

Mystery of volcanic tsunami solved after 373 years.

GEOMAR researchers reconstruct historic volcanic eruption using 3D seismics.

The explosion of the underwater volcano Kolumbo in the Aegean Sea in 1650 triggered a destructive tsunami that was described by historical eye witnesses. A group of researchers led by Dr Jens Karstens from the GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel has now surveyed Kolumbo's underwater crater with modern imaging technology and reconstructed the historical events.

The study thus provides valuable information for the development of monitoring programmes for active submarine volcanic activity, such as SANTORY, which is led by co-author Prof. Dr Paraskevi Nomikou of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUA). "We hope to be able to use our results to develop new approaches to monitor volcanic unrest," says Jens Karstens, "maybe even an early warning system, collecting data in real time. That would be my dream."



Checkpoint Charlie standoff

It was a cold day in Berlin on October 27 1961. This was the day when the whole world was on the edge of their seats... 10 American m-48 tanks were put into position around checkpoint Charlie and the east Germans responded by moving 3 dozen t-55 tanks around the border. Slowly the tanks started edging backwards and eventually after a day on October 28th Kennedy and Nikkita Krushchev decided to call it off.



Halloween in the USA

You only have to look at the large amount of Halloween displays and the entirety of Spirit Halloween to see that the USA takes Halloween very seriously. But how did Halloween come to the states? To answer that question, we only have to look back, even before the declaration of independence.

Although the celebration of Halloween would have been limited in the colonial New England because of the rigid Protestant belief systems there, this doesn't mean it didn't happen elsewhere – in fact, American colonists are responsible for initially bringing Halloween to the US. Most of the colonists were English Puritans who celebrated Samhain (pronounced Sow-in) before travelling to their new Country. In places like Maryland and the southern colonies, the celebration of Halloween -or All Hallows' Eve - was much more common.

As the traditions began to meld and change due to the influence of a variety of cultures' beliefs and customs, the 'American' version of Halloween began to emerge, the first celebrations including so called "play parties" where people would come together for both public and private parties thrown to celebrate the harvest. These events had people dressed in costumes and telling scary stories, and helping to shape Halloween into the celebrations the USA have today.

