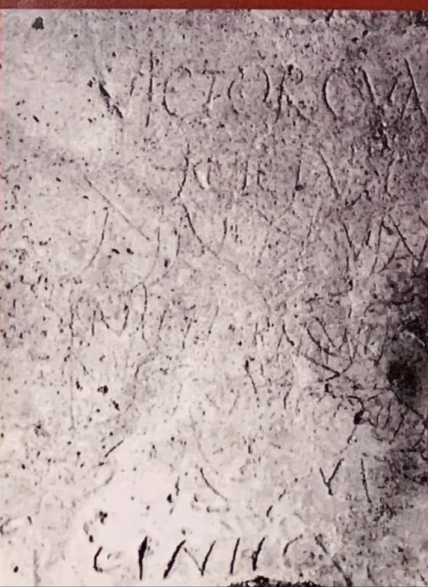
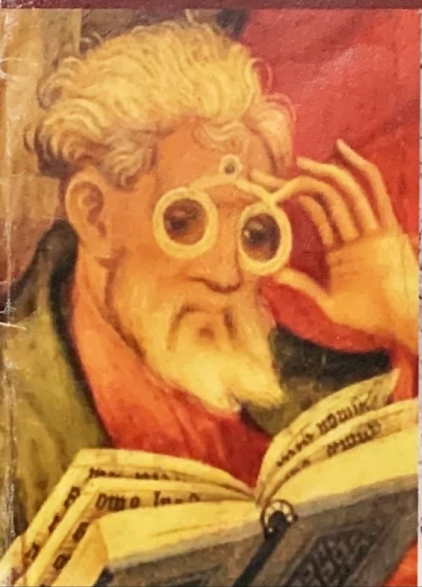


HISTORY STUDENT TIMES

Making old news big news

Issue 1: 2014/15

'Inventions and Discoveries'



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Hello,

Welcome to the first edition of the History Student Times for 2014/15!

To start with, I want to give a big welcome to all the new first year students that have joined us this year, and to all the second and third year students who are returning to Leeds. I have no doubt that your years at the University will be the best.

The first edition is based on the theme of 'Inventions and Discoveries'. I have changed the design of the magazine a little, but the regular features will remain, including reviews, travel writing, IHP and Medieval spread and interviews with tutors.

I also hope to promote the online blog that has been created, so please do get in touch if you want a regular feature.

I would finally like to say a big thank you to the writers who have taken time out of their summer holidays to contribute to this first edition. I would also like to thank Rachael Gillibrand for answering my numerous questions and worries throughout the first edition, and also David Tebb, whose support has been amazing! And a quick mention to my friends and family for helping me all summer to get HST up and running for the new academic year.

I hope you enjoy the first issue!

Frankie Reed



CONTENTS

03 Letter from the History Society

04 Meet the Interns for 2014/15! The History Department interns introduce themselves and their roles within the school.

07 The Renaissance Man: Lauren Eglen explores the life and inventions of Leonardo da Vinci.

08 The Great Experiment of our Time: Katie Milne questions how long North Korea will last.

10 The Invention of Shampoo: Ravi Mistry explains where and why shampoo was invented.

11 Rome: Sarah Brightling writes a travel feature about her holiday to the 'Eternal City'.

12 Race and Sensibility: Sarah Nevard reviews the 2013 British drama film 'Belle'.

13 The Nuclear Revolution: Andrew Jackson explains

14 Medieval Spread: Rachael Gillibrand explores the revolutionary invention of spectacles.

16 The Mappa Mundi: Holly Ashworth describes her trip to Hereford to see one of the world's first maps.

17 Max Factor: Charlotte Tomlinson explores the revolutionary 'father of make-up'.

18 Significant Milestones: Frankie Reed takes a look at significant inventions and discoveries with anniversaries in 2014.

19 Pompeii Graffiti: Mila Wood explores the discovery of Lewd Graffiti in Pompeii.

20 Crossword: Danny Reed adds a great puzzle to this first edition.



LETTER FROM THE HISTORY SOCIETY

Hello from HistSoc!

We hope you have all had a great summer- welcome to all you new first years and welcome back to our second and third years! Limited teaching time means that HistSoc is here for you to meet new people and make the most of your time at Leeds.

Our society has grown an enormous amount in the past couple of years, having our best year yet in 2013-14. We won the Riley Awards for Best Departmental Society and Runner Up for Best Overall Society in Leeds University Union 2014. We had our highest membership ever last year, with almost 50% of History students as members- the most in the whole Union! The society would like you to help us keep this up!

We're here to make sure you love your time at Leeds through organising socials for our members- so look forward to some huge nights out, pub quizzes, trips and academic events. Being a member of HistSoc means you can get discounted entry and drinks at some of the biggest nights in Leeds. Our 2013 Christmas Ball was the biggest event we'd ever hosted; it sold out to 266 of our lovely members, including a three course dinner and discounted drinks at the Royal Armouries Museum, decorated like a Winter Wonderland. We have our Christmas Ball already booked for December, with an exciting theme and more things on the way for you. In April 2014, we took 36 of our members to Prague for 4 days, enjoying the perfect combination of cultural sightseeing days and social evenings. We've started planning our trip for this year.... we're off to DUBLIN!

Anyone into sports? We run two very popular football and netball teams in the intramural league, run by our Sports Secretaries Chris and Jo. We won the netball intramural league last year and played against Leeds Met in Varsity! It gets pretty competitive when we play other Departmental teams (Law and Medicine!) plus you get to meet people and go to separate sports socials with your team. HistSoc football and netball are THE teams to join at Leeds.

We do love our nights out, but we know that getting a top degree is a priority. After winning £5000 in the RateMyPlacement National Society Showcase in 2014, we are organising lots of academic events for you this year as well as socials; including our Careers Networking Dinner in October, which will give you the chance to meet our sponsors and potential employers to find what career path you might be looking into. We promote and publicise all upcoming academic events organised within the School of History, such as guest speakers and debates through our fortnightly newsletter, 'Primary Sauce', sent exclusively to HistSoc members via email. Throughout this year we have got workshops aimed at improving historical skills, fiery student and staff debates, and a trip to a historical city. We have several employability events for you to attend too, hosted by our sponsors and affiliates -keep your eyes peeled for interaction with Deloitte, Michael Page and TeachFirst!

With only limited amounts of teaching time, getting involved with the History Society will guarantee that you make the most of your time during your degree at Leeds, so get your membership if you've not done so already and we will see you very soon at one of our socials!

Lauren- President

MEET

THE

INTERNS



Abbie Melvin

Law Employability Intern

Hello! My name is Abbie and I am this year's 'Law Employability Intern' for the School of History. It is my responsibility to promote the career path of Law among History students and make sure information is always readily available for those who may require it, via the portal group and social media. I will also be organising and advertising events centred on the career path of Law, bringing in speakers and running workshops, which can further educate, or merely interest, those interested in Law. I will also be trying my best to bring new innovative ideas to the position! Keep an eye out for updates from me!

Jack Palmer

Undergraduate Recruitment Intern

Hi guys my name's Jack, I'm from Swansea, I've just started my second year of History and I'm this year's Undergraduate Recruitment Intern! My job is pretty simple, I have to help the School of History 'recruit' prospective students to apply to do History and IHP at Leeds. Most of us will have gone to the open days and offer holder's days when the school puts on student drop-ins, taster seminars, tours of campus and information lectures. Part of what I do is help organise and carry out these open days; working with marketing and admissions to present Leeds University and History in the best light to hopefully draw in the best and brightest students. I also have to research how other Universities market themselves to help keep us competitive. It's really important that current History students get input on how life in Leeds is represented to the public and it's a great opportunity to get real experience of working on marketing and 'selling' History at Leeds. Not to mention it is fun getting paid to rant at people about what a good first year I had!



Georgia Scoot-Morrisey

Politics and Government Employability Intern

Hi everyone, my name is Georgia and I'm a fourth year IHP student. Having just completed a year in industry, part of which included seven months working in Parliament for two MPs, I will be the Politics and Government Employability Intern for the year. My role will include organising career events with the other interns as well as organising an event that focuses solely on careers related to politics and government. I will also be providing information on a variety of political and governmental careers including how you can get into them on the Politics Career Intern Facebook group.



Lucy Horscroft

Alumni and Employability Intern

Hi All, my name is Lucy Horscroft and I'm the Alumni and Employability intern for 2014-15, and I am currently in my second year of studying International History and Politics. My role this year is composed of many things, mainly to help all of the students in the School of History. I hope to build on existing, as well as create new, links with prospective employers and Alumni of the University of Leeds, and use these relationships to help you all. I'm also here to help you with any questions or queries you may have regarding future employment or routes that you may be considering - you'll soon learn that with a degree in history you can go almost anywhere! I hope to help organise some events over the academic year too, including one with our alumni to coincide with our Student Union's 75th anniversary. Past students will be able to find me and all our school of history groups on LinkedIn, and if you have any questions over the year don't hesitate to email me on hy13lh@leeds.ac.uk



Emma Wray

Marketing and Communication Intern

As the School of History's Marketing and Communications Intern I will be getting involved with how the School markets itself and communicates with a variety of audiences, whether that be prospective students, their parents or external collaborators. I will be offering the student perspective on different issues and strategies. Importantly, I will also be working to improve the communication between staff and students within the School, helping to publicise the work of fellow interns and the Student-Staff Committee.



Eveie Robinson

Media and Journalism Intern

Hi everyone! I'm Eveie, the Media & Journalism Employability intern. I study joint honours English & History and have recently returned from my study abroad year in South Carolina. My own experiences in media and journalism vary from becoming a paid viewpoints columnist in the US, blogging for The Guardian, attending a digital journalism conference at The Telegraph and completing work experience placements at The Liverpool Echo. I'll be organising workshops, presentations and networking events throughout the year so that you can gain as much information, experience and contacts as you can in order to take effective career steps and make informed decisions about post-grad life. I'm so excited to share my experiences and insight and most of all, I hope to inspire you to consider a career path in the wonderful world of media and journalism.

As Henry Luce once said, "I became a journalist to become as close as possible to the heart of the world."

Follow @LeedsHistoryMJ on Twitter and find the Media & Journalism Facebook page to stay tuned for updates! Hope to see you all at the next HistSoc social!



Sam Lloyd

Induction and Peer Mentoring Intern

Hey, I'm Sam. I'm a second year History student and this year's Induction and Peer Mentoring Intern. My job is to help first years settle into university life and to provide advice on academic matters. I'll hopefully be another friendly face around campus to chat to as well. To do this I'll be working alongside a team of peer mentors made up of current second and third years from the School of History. First years, make sure that you join the Leeds History Induction Group on Facebook and feel free to ask any questions there!



Hannah Thorne

Business and Enterprise Intern

The School of History Business and Enterprise Internship aims to promote opportunities for history students in the world of business. This is done through the organising of careers events specifically for history students and involving firms, which are relevant to history graduates. I also help promote the events organised by the Leeds University Careers Centre and in the local area. Overall, I aim to help students get a better understanding of how they can find the career they want and what they need to do in order to achieve it.

Sally Hesketh

Teaching Intern

Hey, I'm Sally Bridget and I am the new School of History Teaching intern!

My role is to advertise teaching as a career to history students and to also arrange events to help students get into teaching. I am also in the process of writing a 'Getting into Teaching' leaflet that will include information about why you should choose teaching as a career, whether or not it is a career for you, how to write a good personal statement for your UCAS applications for teaching and finally what is the best route for you to get into teaching.



I am really passionate about History, therefore my aim this year is to encourage students to choose teaching as not only is it a rewarding career choice, but also as it ensures that those who study history out of pure enjoyment of the subject choose a career involving their subject and engage the younger generation enjoy history the way we do.

If you are interested in Teaching as a career, please like the Facebook group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/649013581821139/> to keep updated with what we can do to help you find the career that suits you!

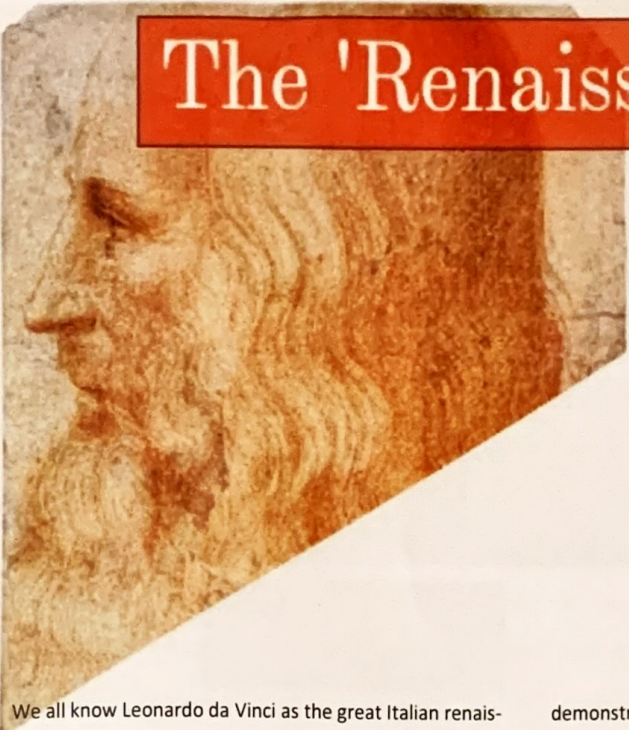
Your School of History interns for 2014/15



David Tebb Photography, 2014

The 'Renaissance Man'

Lauren Eglon



We all know Leonardo da Vinci as the great Italian renaissance painter who created such masterpieces as the 'Mona Lisa' and 'The Last Supper'. He was one of the greatest artists in history, his artwork is studied around the world and his pieces are now worth millions. However, what is perhaps less known about the artist is that he was renowned in the fields of engineering, physics, geometry and hydrodynamics among others. Da Vinci was an all-encompassing Renaissance man and created numerous inventions that were well ahead of his time.

Perhaps the reason that da Vinci's inventions aren't as well-known as his art is that the technology needed to build his elaborate creations had not been invented at the time. His detailed artistic sketches provide evidence that da Vinci had envisioned numerous ideas long before the technology to build them existed.

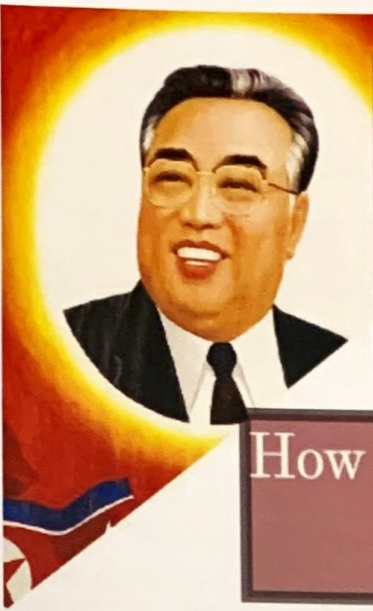
An example of this was da Vinci's 'Ornithopter', much like the modern day airplane; the Ornithopter would allow people to soar through the air. The inspiration for such an invention was da Vinci's fascination with birds, a fascination that is expressed in the numerous studies and drawings found in his notebooks. He believed that "a man with wings large enough and duly connected might learn to overcome the resistance of the air". Around 1485, da Vinci drew his detailed plans for this human-powered invention which was to be powered by the turning of a crank which would cause the wings to flap. Although it is not certain that a model of this creation was ever built, modern attempts to reproduce the Ornithopter

demonstrate that it would have in fact worked (if it was already in the air). It is fascinating to think that a working idea of the aeroplane was designed by da Vinci over 400 years before the first successful flight of a plane in 1903.

'The Omithopter would allow people to soar through the air'

As well as this, before the notion of motorised vehicles had even been imagined da Vinci had designed a self-propelled cart able to move without being pushed. The cart is often considered the first ever car and because it didn't need a driver, the first ever robot too. With breaks and steering it is easy to imagine that this invention could have been put to practical use and if motorised technology had been invented at the time, would have been the first motorised vehicle. Just one of the many inventions created with his knowledge of locomotion and transportation the self-propelled car is the perfect demonstration of just how far in advance of his time many of da Vinci's inventions were.

Leonardo da Vinci was a genius. He was not only an artist but was the quintessential 'Renaissance Man'. With detailed sketches of working models like the parachute, diving suit and armoured car. It is unfortunate that da Vinci never published his inventions. Had the technology caught up with da Vinci's mind, the history of technology may have been revolutionised.



The Great Experiment of Our Time:

How Long Will North Korea Last?

Katie Milne

Since establishing its independence in 1948, North Korea has played the role of the elephant in the room on the international stage naturally. Its split from South Korea triggered the Korean War of 1950-1953, and the hostile ideological feud of today between the democratic, capitalist nations and the militarist, socialist dictatorship of North Korea. Pyongyang's pro-North Korean political doctrine has created a people so unknowingly far removed from freedom and progress, and an anti-Western dynasty so threateningly impermeable, it must be questioned whether North Korea will ever cease to exist as a major threat to international stability. History lessons on Nazi Germany and ideological dictatorships alike have led to the impression that authoritarian structures will all eventually meet their expiration date, but can we really say the same for North Korea? The existence of North Korea as we know it proves to be a dangerous global experiment.

The age-old, seductively simple method of propaganda has been relied upon by the Kim family to legitimise and secure their rule for decades. The ideological doctrine of 'Juche' centres on the nation-

alistic belief that the Korean people are so naturally pure that they need not dilute their perfect state through worldly education, which would otherwise teach them they are living in a repressive economic and social system. Already saturated in separatist sentimentalities, this doctrine was intensified further when America sided with South Korea in the Korean War. To this day, remembrance of American involvement is an inherent part of North Korean society in the form of a cultural hangover of anti-Americanism. This is taught to North Koreans from a young age, serving to legitimise 'Juche' and thus encourage mass support for the regime and increase international instability. A both beloved and disturbing 'Juche' method used by the Kim family to condition North Koreans is the use of imagery to falsely depict Americans as savage animals who committed acts such as the brutal murder of innocent women and children. Kim Jong Il's widely reiterated belief that "just as a jackal cannot become a lamb, the Yankees cannot change their savage nature", undoubtedly echoes the power of nationalism.

More alarmingly, the North Korean analyst Meyers stresses how the government need not even resort to violent depictions of the Korean War to encourage support for the regime. His experience of the North Korean psyche tells him that speaking of mere stories about North Korean children being murdered for stealing peaches from Americans works to an equally brainwashing effect. The depth and power of propaganda encapsulates the fundamental inanity in assuming North Korea will not exist for a long time to come. History has taught us the futility in trying to rationalise with nationalists, let alone those who are nuclear armed. The North Korean military-first nuclear policy, first initiated under Kim Jong Il in 1995, brings the question of North Korea's permanence to the forefront further. Through developing nuclear weapons to create a state of emergency militarisation against the West and reinforce 'Juche', North Korea is able to distract civilians from the hardship of the regime and also prevent the international community from intervening with military action. Combined, 'Juche' and nuclear proliferation enable North Korea to claim legitimacy and endurance, for the Kim regime alone appears to the people as the only provider of nationalistic protection from the apparent Western enemy. So long as the North Koreans believe all foreign to them to be so degenerate that nuclear weapons become an everyday essential, then the Kim family will rule unflinching.

Further still, how is the West supposed to alleviate the North Koreans from their state of humanitarian crisis when the use of propaganda and censorship means many know no other way of living? Meyer's main work in 'The Cleanest Race' highlights how it is essentially illogical to take the stance of many Western NGOs in assuming North Koreans are rescuable, for we cannot treat them as victims of failed Eastern European communist states who knew and sought better. Essentially, we must realise the futility in coercing North Koreans to tear down their figurative Berlin Wall as they won't know what they are doing it for.

Despite this there still remains the undeniable fact that there are

North Koreans who have left the country and spoken out against the regime, representing a threat to North Korea's longevity. Such people have been featured in documentaries such as James Jones' 'Life Inside the Secret State' which sheds light on many humanitarian issues within North Korea, such as its infamous political prisons and persecutions. However, Meyer's stresses that what remains the issue is how the vast majority of North Koreans live disillusioned by propaganda, so much so that the Northern border of the country remains unfortified and there exists strong belief that nationalistic loyalty comes before any experience of personal or societal hardship. Meyers even goes so far as to claim that younger, more Westernised North Koreans who may work their way into governmental bodies cannot be relied upon to remove the threat posed to international relations, for they would ultimately be too terrified to commit political suicide.

Beyond the matters of propaganda and nuclear weapons, the impossible reunification of North and South Korea is another spark to the Pyongyang powder keg. Park Geun-hye, the president of South Korea, called for what she coined Trustpolitik between the North and the South which signalled the desire for the mending of the post-Korean war fence and an increase in international stability. Yet is this a clever strategy or catchy slogan? Surely reconciliation efforts based on mutual respect and trust will be in vain so long as the South insists on a unification based on a liberal democratic order with the totalitarian North.

Given the tireless propaganda and nuclear programs and failing reconciliation, in the end the experiment of North Korea's menacing existence rests upon how far Kim Jong Un will go before the West has no option but to display a show of equal force. Whether this will ever happen remains a guessing game. After all, how can the international community oppose a nuclear armed dictator and charm the spirit of an indoctrinated nation, without causing World War Three?



The Invention of Shampoo

Ravi Mistry

The word Shampoo is derived from the Hindi word 'champo'. 'Champo', and essentially meant a head massage which used natural oils, herbs and fragrances in the early eighteenth century.

Shampoo of course has been around in various forms throughout history, so to let any one group of people claim this invention would be wrong. In Indonesia for example, a form of shampoo was created where by Husk and Straw would be burned into ash, which was then mixed with water. This however made hair very dry, thus coconut oil would be used to moisturise hair after washing.

Nevertheless, the invention of shampoo which we now use today in the modern world, where it is mass produced into small bottles worldwide, is known to have originated from the Eastern most parts of the Mughal Empire; in the region of what is now modern day Bihar and Bengal in Eastern India. The shampoo itself consisted of a variety of herbs and fragrances, which was used as a part of the process in a head massage, dating back to around 1762. One form of Shampoo which was used at this time was made by boiling Sapindus with dried Indian gooseberry known as 'amala', as well as a few other herbs.

When early colonial traders visited India, they would take great pleasure in having their hair shampooed in the form of a head massage.

However the key person in exporting Shampoo to Europe was an Indian Bengali, 'Sheikh Din Muhammôd' (1759- February 1851). He was an Indian traveller and entrepreneur who arrived at Dartmouth with his 'best friend' Captain Godfrey Barker in September 1784, aged 25 years old. He settled in Ireland with the Barker family. He then went to

school to improve his English, meeting his future wife Jane Daly who he described as 'a pretty Irish girl of respectable parentage'.

'In 1814 Mahomed and his wife moved back to Brighton and opened the first commercial "shampooing" vapour masseur bath in England'

Muhammod's big break came in 1814 where he was the manager of the Devonshire Place bath-house in Brighton, and introduced his Bengali version of 'champo'. After initial difficulty convincing the public, he soon became very successful, becoming a local celebrity, eventually gaining customers of the highest stature from Sir Robert Peel, to King George IV. He was regarded as a 'Shampoo Surgeon', as he advertised the process as an ailment to health. Coupled with the popularity amongst colonial workers and officials in India itself, this gave Muhammad the perfect opportunity to thrive.

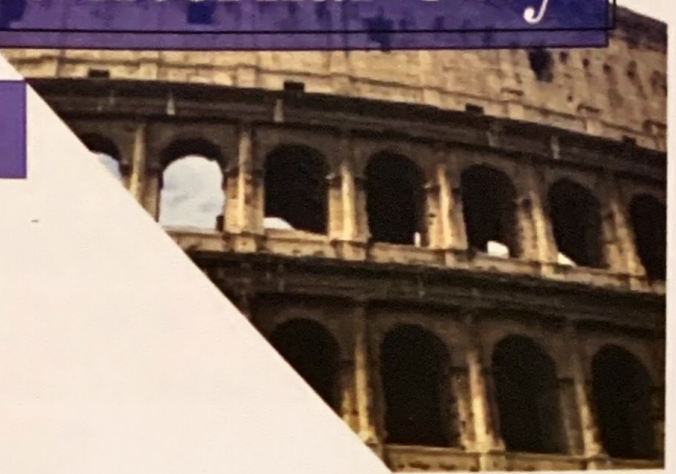


Frankie Reed Photography, 2014.

Sake Dean Mahomed by [Thomas Mann Baynes](#) (c. 1810), Wikipedia, 2014

Rome- 'The Eternal City'

Sarah Brightling



Rome is Italy's largest city and has been hugely important in the development of modern European civilisation with a history dating back almost 3,000 years to its founding 753BC. Its stunning ancient architecture includes the classical ruins of the Colosseum, Palatine and Roman Forum, built under the command of ruling Emperors. Uniquely Rome is the only city in the world to contain an independent country within its boundaries - Vatican City State is the residency of the Pope and is itself the world's smallest country. This – and the fact that there are over nine hundred churches in this one city - has led many to regard Rome as the 'home of the Roman Catholic Church.'

Rome's longstanding history makes it difficult to confirm its foundation however there is a well known Roman myth that has been passed down through generations which is believed to explain the city's origin. Twin brothers Romulus and Remus are said to have fought over which of Rome's seven hills the city should be built upon; Romulus favoured the Palatine Hill whilst Remus preferred the Aventine Hill. The resulting quarrel leads to Romulus killing his brother and naming the new city after himself. Although this story is widely regarded as an urban legend, the original settlement did occur on the Palatine Hill and the areas around it. Today the Palatine Hill is the site of the most ancient ruins in Rome including that of the Roman Forum, once the central hub of Roman life. For many centuries the Roman Forum was the site of criminal trials, public speeches, gladiatorial fights and religious worship. Although there are only fragments of these buildings left, the ruins are nonetheless impressive to witness considering the fact they have lasted thousands of years.

The ancient Romans are famous for their innovative architecture and the fact many of these structures are still around today is testament to their greatness. The Colosseum is perhaps

Rome's most well known landmark; a magnificent amphitheatre with a murderous past. Commissioned by the Emperor Vespasian in 72 AD it was host to gladiatorial battles, animal hunts and public executions among other events. Today although the outer wall has suffered significant damage over the centuries following major earthquakes, the inner wall of the Colosseum remains mostly intact and it is easy to picture thousands of spectators watching the entertainment from the stands.

A well known example of more recent Roman architecture is the Trevi Fountain with construction having only been completed in 1762. During the Baroque era competitions were often used to decide the design of buildings and fountains – the design of the Spanish steps was the result of a competition, as was the Trevi fountain. Rome's largest and most famous fountain was designed by Nicola Salvi, an Italian architect and depicts Neptune, the god of the sea in a chariot led by seahorses. Unfortunately over the past year the fountain has been under construction, however despite the scaffolding and lack of water the beauty of this incredible monument is still evident.

Whilst visiting Rome a trip to Vatican City is a must. Vatican City has been the residency of the Pope since the first century AD and attending the Papal audience is an experience like no other. Papal audiences are usually held on a Wednesday morning in St Peters Square and are well worth getting a ticket for.

With its fascinating history and stunning ancient architecture, Rome is definitely an unforgettable visit.

'There is so much to see and experience in the Eternal City that few places in the world can compare.'

Photo taken by Sarah Brightling, Rome, 2014.



Race and Sensibility

Film Review of 'Belle'

Sarah Nevard

Belle is the latest masterpiece by Bafta-winning director Amma Asante: the portrait of an eighteenth-century mixed-race noblewoman called Dido Belle; it reconstructs the conventional costume drama and its focus on the orthodox themes of 'love' and 'justice'. It boasts all the surface beauty that fans of period pictures have come to indulge in, but *Belle* also benefits from its bolder political and social consciousness.

Belle is unlike many eighteenth-century stories that reach our screens: the extraordinary thing about this illegitimate mixed-race girl is her upbringing into aristocratic England during the period of slavery. Dido Belle was brought up a privileged woman yet her position was not quite as black-and-white (so to speak) as it might seem; too well born to belong to the serving classes but too different to be wholly welcome in high society, Gugu Mbatha-Raw pulls off the paradox well.

The film is in fact inspired by a true story – influence was drawn from the portrait of historical Dido and her cousin Elizabeth Murray. The painting is reputedly the first to depict a black subject sharing equal level and direct focus with a white subject. However, in comparison with films like *12 Years a Slave*, *Belle* is much tamer; the romantic subplot is conventional and has a feel-good feel to it. At the same time, the film differs from Austen's England in its acknowledgment of pressing contemporary issues – including what their men got up to when they were far away on plantations or at sea, and the darker goings-on in regards to slavery. Henceforth, Asante rather frankly depicts the racist, classist and sexist tone that underlies romantic fantasy in costume drama.

Dido's frequent encounters with the idealistic young vicar's son, John Davinier, form the basis of the main plot. Their chemistry not only provides romantic relief but, more importantly, the pair help shape Lord Mansfield's

role as Lord Chief Justice to end slavery in England. Davinier is a radical abolitionist clerking for Dido's great-uncle Lord Mansfield, and comes to see Dido as the embodiment of not only raw beauty but also brewing socio-political change – rather than just a recipient of her father's wealth.

Although little is known about Dido in real life, she seems to have enjoyed a close relationship with her adoptive guardian and great-uncle, Lord Mansfield. The film argues that Mansfield's judgment, which historically marked the beginning of the end of British slavery, must have been affected by the presence of Dido in his household. Mansfield often dictated letters to her, thus it is entirely possible that she would have been aware of his cases; one of which was the Zong insurance claim, which forms the centerpiece of the film. The Zong was a factual historical event – a slave traders' ship whose captain had his human cargo thrown overboard when supplies of water supposedly ran low – which shocks Dido into the realisation that her anomalous position and its privileges were not standard. Dido thus experiences a political awakening of sorts during the Zong trial and aids Davinier in bringing to light the darker truth of the slave ship horrors, consequently coming ever closer to ending slavery in England.

Overall, Amma Asante offers both traditional period genre pleasures, and yet also deals duteously with race, class and gender. The inextricable intertwining of 'love' and 'justice' throughout the film is part of its brilliance, as the themes complement one another and in turn merge into one. It illustrates the nuanced dialogue and rituals you expect to find in Austen adaptations but combines both courtship and courtroom drama, all inspired by something as abstract as a painting and its historical backdrop.

'The inextricable intertwining of 'love' and 'justice' throughout the film is part of its brilliance'

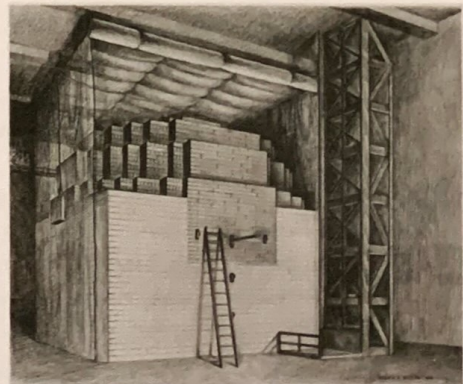
The Nuclear Revolution

Andrew Jackson



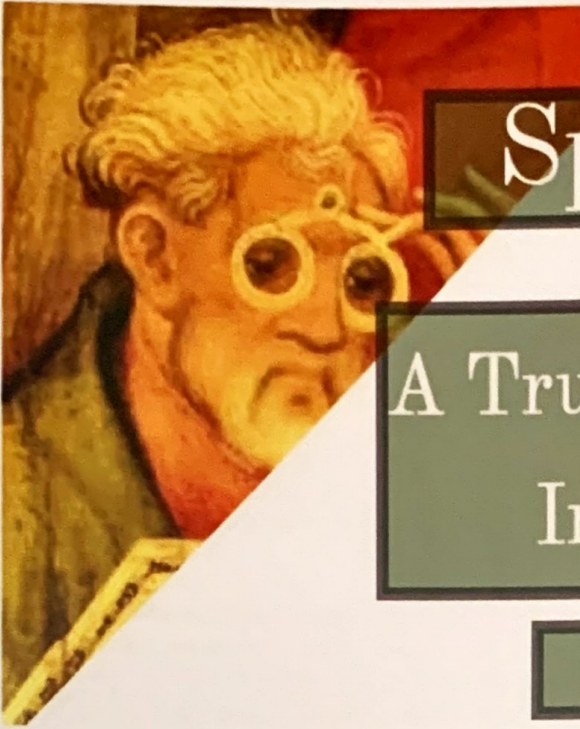
Nuclear fission is still considered a relatively new technology. This is despite having been around in one form or another since the late 1930s. With over 70 years of development since Otto Hahn's initial fission reaction experiments, and Enrico Fermi's first nuclear reactor, widespread controversy still remains. Of course, nuclear power has had a somewhat jaded past. Despite the obvious capabilities for electricity generation, the first initiative in fission history was to weaponise it. In December 1942, Fermi's Chicago Pile-1 Reactor became the first to reach criticality and was immediately incorporated into the Manhattan Project. So vast were the amounts poured into the military applications of this technology that electricity generation simply became a by-product to justify the expenditure. Whilst the Fat Boy and Little Man nukes obliterated Japan in 1945, killing an estimated 225 thousand, it took another six years for the technology to be capable of powering the first light bulbs. Since then however, nuclear power has advanced to becoming one of the most efficient, cleanest forms of power generation. Despite this, many installations throughout the world continue to be decommissioned. This is in large part due to isolated meltdowns, including the infamous Chernobyl and recent Fukushima disasters. Often unreported, both incidents occurred due to antiquated and flawed reactor designs as well as gross human error. Nonetheless, the fallout from these disasters has been widespread, both in the political and radioactive sense. That said the dangers of nuclear power, although serious, are somewhat overstated. The nuclear industry actually ranks as the safest form of energy production. After all, accidents are high impact but seldom occur. This is often due to stringent regulations, much of which the rest of energy industry lacks. Little known is the fact that fly ash from coal contains miniscule amounts of uranium, which, given the lack of regulations and vast amounts of unprocessed waste, actually presents a higher risk to health. You

may not run into Blinky the three eyed fish, but the danger from coal plants is obvious. Combined with this, the efficiency of nuclear power far outstrips that of coal, making it an all-around more lucrative alternative. Nuclear plants operate at 91% efficiency. Coal peaks at just 58.9%. Despite the huge benefits of nuclear fission however, it is unlikely the controversy will ever cease. This is where fission's more elusive sibling, nuclear fusion, comes in. Fusion power is set as the future of energy production; an alternative with huge potential and very little risk. Simply put, fusion has none of the dangers and all of the benefits of nuclear fission. This is mainly due to the precise conditions required for it to work. If anything fails, the entire process shuts down. Although many seemingly envisage fusion as science fiction fantasy, the foundations have already been set. The only barrier now is in improving efficiency. Bearing in mind the history of nuclear fission, it is only a matter of time before this is reached. Indeed, as the first commercial fusion plant is predicted to be built by 2050, mankind will soon be able to harness the power of the sun. With that, the nuclear revolution will undoubtedly be complete and nuclear power shall rule the world.



Melvin A. Miller of the Argonne National Laboratory, Wikipedia, 1942.

Photograph: Charles Levy from one of the B-29 Superfortresses used in the attack, Wikipedia, 1945.



Spectacles

A Truly Visionary Invention

Rachael Gillibrand

Conrad von Soest, 'Brillenapostel' (1403)Wikipedia, 2014

'I am so debilitated by age that without the glasses known as spectacles, I would no longer be able to read or write'. Sandra di Popozo, 1289.

Although the use of crystal as a magnifying agent can be dated back to approximately 750BC with A. H. Layard's discovery of the 'Nimrud Lens', it was not until the 13th Century that spectacles (as we might recognise them today) were invented. Sadly, the person responsible for the creation of such a life-changing item appears to be anonymous. Unfortunately, as a result of conflicting claims, missing documentation and lack of material evidence, it is difficult for scholars to separate the fact from fiction, and consequently this pioneering inventor is likely to remain unknown.

That said, a passage from the writings of Giodano da Rivalto (a Dominican friar and celebrated preacher from Pisa) offers a rare insight into the early history of spectacles. He stated that he had met the craftsman responsible for the creation of eyeglasses in 1286. Shortly afterwards his friend and colleague, Friar Allesandro della Spina, learned how to make these glasses for himself and began to widely disseminate his knowledge about their manufacture. On the 23rd February 1306, Giodano even praised spectacles in a sermon, stating that 'eyeglasses

which make for good vision, [are] one of the best arts and most necessary that the world has.'

As one might expect, the popularity of spectacles soared over the course of the next 200 years, with the necessity of the invention becoming increasingly apparent as literacy rates improved across Europe. By the latter half of the 14th Century, glasses were being imported all over the western world, with London alone receiving 1,151 pairs between July and September 1384. Soon, 'spectacle pedlars' became a common phenomenon. These men travelled from city to city, buying glasses in bulk, before selling them onto the public for approximately 1d if they had leather frames, or 91/2d if they had gilt horn frames.

'By the latter half of the 14th Century, glasses were being imported all over the western world, with London alone receiving 1,151 pairs between July and September 1384.'

- MEDIEVAL CORNER - MEDIEVAL CORNER - MEDIEVAL CORNER -

By the mid- 15th Century, France and Germany were becoming large scale producers of spectacles, however Italy remained at the forefront of manufacture, with the city of Florence leading in sale and innovation. Evidence discovered in a number of letters sent, c. 1462-66, between the dukes of Milan (Francesco and Galeazzo Maria Sforza) suggested that Florence was producing both convex lenses for presbyopes and concave lenses for myopes at this time. This shows an early awareness of different optical prescriptions, allowing spectacle manufacturers to construct lenses of different strengths to suit the needs of the individual. Between 1413 and 1562, it is estimated that there were approximately 52 different spectacle makers in Florence. However, despite this widespread production, very little material evidence for medieval glasses remains, and as a result, historians and art historians have had to rely largely on pictorial representations of glasses in order to discover what they looked like.

The earliest known image of spectacles can be seen in the Dominican Chapter House attached to the Basilica of San Nicolò in Treviso. Believed to have been painted by Tommaso da Modena c.1352, it shows Cardinal Hugh of Provence wearing a pair of rivet spectacles. Rivet spectacles consisted of two eyeglasses that were framed (commonly in wood, bone, iron, horn or leather) and connected with a rivet. Unlike today, glasses had no arms with which they could be secured to the face, and consequently it is believed that spectacles were often held up to the eyes by hand – much like a magnifying glass. However, it is also possible that some people attempted to balance their glasses upon the face, using the adjustable rivet to fasten the glasses to the nose.

Modena's painting is also particularly interesting as Cardinal Hugh of Provence died in 1263 – long before rivet style spectacles had been invented. It is therefore believed that the artist chose to include glasses in this post-mortem interpretation of the Cardinal as a metaphor for wisdom and learning, even though Hugh of Provence was unlikely to have ever possessed a pair.

Another image of spectacles can be seen in Domenico Ghirlandaio's 1480 depiction of St. Jerome. The painting shows St. Jerome sat at his desk, surrounded by a number of objects which intend to highlight his life's achievements - such as a cardinal's hat, pharmacist's vases, and a pair of inkwells. As St. Jerome was the first person to have translated the Bible into Latin, Ghirlandaio includes glasses as a representation of St. Jerome's scholarship and learning (much like Modena's reason

for including glasses in his depiction of Cardinal Hugh of Provence). As a result of his work on the Bible, St. Jerome became the patron saint of Librarians, Scholars and Translators. However, perhaps most interestingly, he was also adopted by the French as the patron saint of spectacle makers – further highlighting the association of spectacles with wisdom – a concept which still prevails to this day.

Since their early incarnation spectacles have become steadily more accurate and sophisticated, and have even evolved into visionary aids such as contact lenses – a far cry from their initial format. It is safe to say that without the pioneering invention of glasses, the progression of other elements of society, such as science, learning, art and crafts would have been severely inhibited. It is hard to imagine a society where people would be limited in their work or lifestyle as a result of visual imperfections, or a society where poor sight was an accepted fact of life. However before the invention of glasses this is likely to have been the reality. Consequently, it therefore seems safe to say that the medieval creation of spectacles was a truly *visionary* invention. Not only did eyeglasses improve the lives of individuals, but they also inadvertently contributed to the wider improvement of society, culture and science.



Domenico Ghirlandaio - St Jerome in his study, Wikipedia, 1480



The Mappa Mundi

Hidden in Hereford

Holly Ashworth

Hereford, a city rich with historical sites, is home to the "Mappa Mundi", one of the world's first medieval maps and the largest one known to still exist. Despite the ongoing rebuilding taking place within Hereford Cathedral this Summer, this intriguing hidden treasure attracts many visitors and never fails to amaze those who see it.

A small exhibition at the back of the cathedral tells the story of the "Mappa Mundi", which is Latin for "sheet of the world". It is a thirteenth century medieval map which unveils how the world used to be viewed. A similar map could be found in Lincoln in the late thirteenth century. It is thought that Richard Swinfield, the Bishop of Hereford (1283-1317), saw this on his travels and commissioned a second one to be made for Hereford. It is accredited to Richard of Haldingham.

Throughout the small museum, it is reiterated that the map should not be taken at face value, but more viewed as an "encyclopaedia" of the world, combining myth, religion and geography. Jerusalem is placed at the centre of the map, highlighting the importance of the Holy Land as the birthplace of Christ and the strong influence of Christianity in the world and in the construction of the map. At the top of the map, as if surveying creation, is the image of Christ showing the wounds of the crucifixion. The letters MORS were positioned around the map, serving as a reminder that death is ever-present and part of God's plan.

Upon our arrival, we were first introduced to the English translation of the Map, put together by the Folio Society. Explore the right of the map where you find the incredulous creatures (and my personal favourites) known as the "blemmyes" with no heads but faces in their chest.

The actual map, kept in a dark room towards the end of the exhibit, initially makes an impression because of its great size. Originally decorated in vibrant colours and impressive artwork, it has inevitably faded somewhat over the centuries. However, upon closer inspec-

tion you can find the blemmyes, the unicorns and mandrakes, among other animals from the natural world. Printed on a sheet of vellum (calf skin), measuring 64" by 52", you can appreciate the extensive amount of work that went into drawing this by hand. You can imagine the once blue rivers and green hills and how rich and impressive it once looked.

As one travels through the exhibition of medieval works displaying a wealth of manuscripts with delicate and fascinating illustrations you encounter marvellous creatures. You might find yourself whisked back to youthful memories, fond or otherwise, of a young wizard, who shall only be known as Harry, who faced some of the creatures you fall upon such as the basilisk and the mandrake root- you remember that annoying, screaming root vegetable.

In the late 80s the Mappa Mundi was still not appreciated as an artefact of historical value and significance. Growing national support for the preservation of the map led to the National Heritage Memorial Fund aiding in its preservation and helping it find a home in the New Library Building when it opened in 1996. As part of the ongoing renewal of the cathedral, trustees are also devoted to preserving the Mappa Mundi. In January 2013, a Lucida 3D scanner was used to produce a three dimensional representation of the map which is now on display in the exhibition.

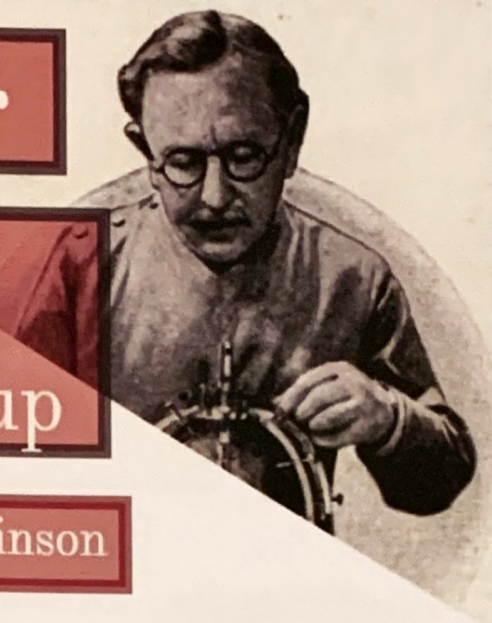
Before the end of the exhibition you can view the unique chained library which holds hundreds of Medieval manuscripts, including the eighth century Hereford Gospels.

If you ever plan on visiting the picturesque city of Hereford but are dubious about visiting yet another cathedral (if your family is anything like mine your list would be extensive), I would urge you to give it a try. This experience was a fascinating insight into where our history stems from and what constitutes our modern understanding of the Middle Ages.

Max Factor

The Maker of Modern Make-up

Charlotte Tomlinson



To most of us the name *Maxfactor* is a name we associate with women browsing the aisles of Boots, not someone we find among lists including Franklin, Ford and Fahrenheit. But in the world of beauty and Hollywood cinema, Mr Max Factor was a pioneer in his field, well worthy of his place in an issue dedicated to inventions and discoveries. Born Max Faktor in late nineteenth-century Russia, his first innovations proved dangerous. Although rising to fame as a skilled cosmetician and wig maker, working closely with the Tsarist royal family and elite circles, he soon realised that as a Jewish citizen he was under close surveillance and in great danger in a growing anti-Semitic climate. It was for this reason he then discovered America, being one of the millions of immigrants to pass through Ellis Island, moving to Hollywood to chase his own American Dream.

It was following this dream that led to him being dubbed 'a visionary makeup artist, wig maker and *inventor*'. Inventor he certainly was. Factor played a key role in the development of golden age cinema, introducing the first screen appropriate foundation, 'flexible greasepaint', which was used to turn the likes of Judy Garland, Bette Davis and Marlene Dietrich (all of whom he worked with) into silver-screen starlets. In 1925, six hundred gallons of his 'olive paint' was used in *Ben Hur* to create 'Italians' out of American extras, an early version of special effects. For these reasons alone a museum in his honour has now been erected in Hollywood.

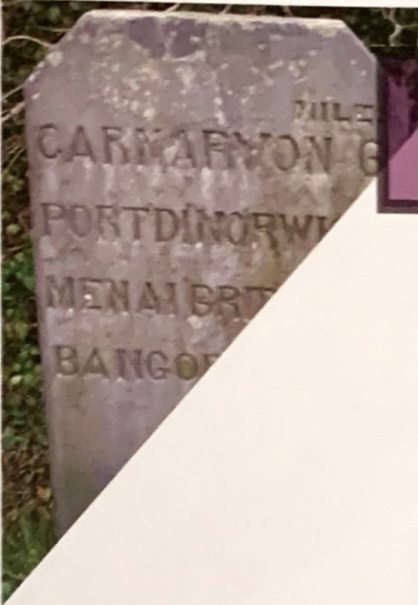
Even more impressive, Max Factor took his beauty inventions to scientific lengths. He studied colour and skin tone in depth to create cosmetics that worked best on screen, creating the first range that complimented platinum blonde

style of Jean Harlow as it soared to popularity. In 1940, the first 'kissing machine' was used to test the longevity of lipsticks. Perhaps the most striking (pictured here) is his famous 'beauty calibrator', a complex tool used to measure a woman's face within one thousandth of an inch. Make-up was then applied to delicately contour and 'rebalance' the face to perfect symmetry. *Kim Kardashian eat your heart out*. Not only was Factor inventing new cosmetics but also the technology behind them too.

Factor also introduced cosmetics to the mainstream market from 1928 with eyebrow pencils and shadows; previously make-up was only used by actors on screen. This in itself has cultural significance, signally the growing consumer industry and the growing power of women, the first range being marketed as a way for 'every woman' to look like a Hollywood star. Factor was paving the way for feminism in encouraging power, individualism and glamour.

"you are not born glamorous, glamour is created"

It is no surprise that Factor is now known among many as the 'father of make-up'. In fact, it was he who coined the term "make-up" itself in 1916. Now, one hundred years later this year, the pioneering cosmetics Max Factor created in his Hollywood studio are as everyday as the telephone or the lightbulb. Just like Thomas Eddison or Alexander Graham Bell, Mr Max Factor deserves his place in the inventors hall of fame, and his story carries a whole wealth of cultural weight that needs further exploration too. As a man who worked with both the Russian imperial family and the Hollywood greats, I'm sure he'd have a great wealth of fascinating stories to tell.



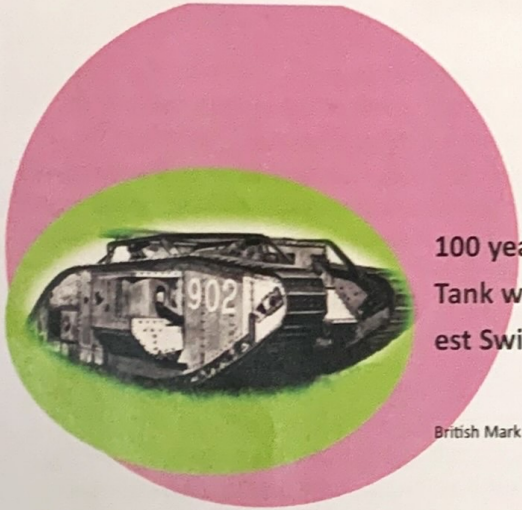
Milestones

Frankie Reed

165 years since the Bullet was invented by Claude Minie, France (1849)



Moriori, .303 Cartridge, Wikipedia, 2014.



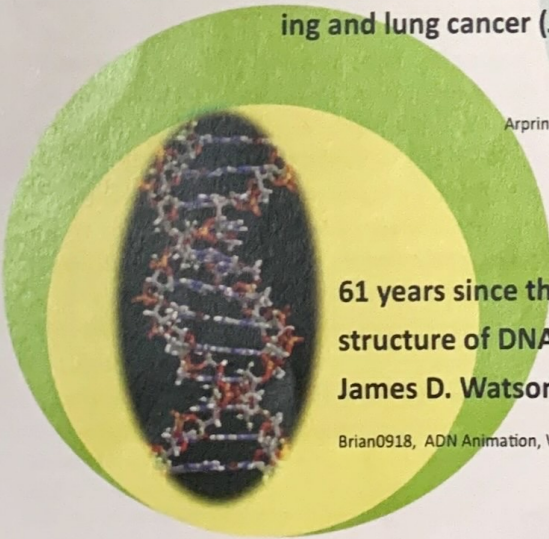
100 years since the Military Tank was invented by Sir Ernest Swinton, England (1914)

British Mark V-star Tank, Wikipedia,, 2005.

50 years since the US Report 'Smoking and Health' discovered connections between smoking and lung cancer (January 1964)



Arpringstone, Wikipedia, 2003.



61 years since the Determination of the Double-helical structure of DNA was discovered by F.H. Crick (England) and James D. Watson (USA, 1953)

Brian0918, ADN Animation, Wikipaida, 2009.

The Discovery of Lewd

Graffiti at Pompeii

Mila Wood

A graffito, in an archaeological context, refers to a deliberate mark made by scratching or engraving on a large surface, such as a wall, with the marks forming an image or writing. It is therefore not much of a surprise that graffiti in its broadest sense dates back to ancient times, when you think about caveman paintings, and so the concept of expressing oneself in this way is far from modern. What is intriguing however is the graffiti found at Pompeii, as we can compare our society to this ancient one. 1,900 years ago the people of Pompeii were writing on walls of bars, brothels, on the street, in bath houses and kitchens – most spaces were fair game. Graffiti are useful to historians in determining social aspects and means of communication in cultures. Finding out about the everyday lives of past civilisations is invaluable when studying history in order to get a feel for how these societies functioned. And yes, it appears that we have had our mind in the gutter for roughly two millennia.

Graffiti are useful to historians in determining social aspects and means of communication in cultures.'

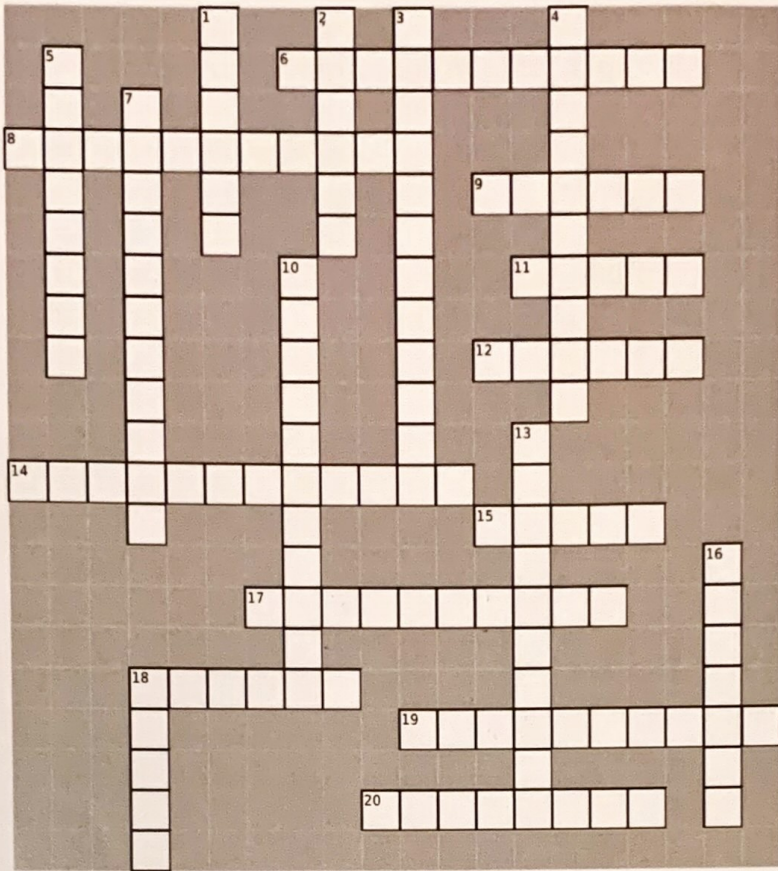
Pompeii is a fantastic site for historians and archaeologists to explore, as so much of the ancient Roman town was preserved under layers of ash when Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79 AD. The sexual drawings that I'm sure many of us had on our vandalised covers of school notebooks, or that you may see on the windscreen of a car after a heavy night of snow – they have been found on street corners in Pompeii. Public mosaics have also been found

which depict graphic sex scenes, and of course there is a vast array of lewd graffiti. To spare your eyes I will not share with you some of the ruder ones, but they can be easily found on pompeiana.org if you are interested (they really are quite funny and I think you will be amazed by some of them). It is the view of some historians, and entirely likely, that the walls of Pompeii were painted regularly, so new room for graffiti was always being made. The town was thus preserved at the right moment – if the volcano had erupted months earlier or later we might never have seen the graffiti, lucky us.

There were sexually provocative scribbles, from first century Pompeii, like 'the risen flesh commands, let there be love', sexually solicitous comments such as 'I am yours for 2 coppers' and political advertisements too. Much like the recent 'vote yes or else' graffiti, along with other phrases, scrawled on walls by yes campaigners for Scotland's break from the UK, is 'Hermes recommends Calvetius as mayor' although the latter is far less overbearing.

Browsing through examples of this graffiti, I have come to the conclusion that at their base, people have not changed over the centuries. One of my personal favourites is 'On April 19th, I made bread' on the wall of the gladiator barracks, which reminded me of the graffiti I saw in Hyde Park over summer which simply read 'chicken kiev'. Excellent.

THE DISCOVERY OF LEWD GRAFFITI AT POMPEII



- Across
- 6 Archeologist Howard Carter found who's tomb
 - 8 Scottish explorer, discovered the course of the Zambezi
 - 9 Drug accidentally discovered in Pfizers labs
 - 11 Marie Currie was a Professor at the University of this city
 - 12 Brothers known for their work on flight
 - 14 Tim Berners-Lee is considered the inventor of this (3 Words)
 - 15 Clyde Tombaugh discovered which planet?
 - 17 Unit of temperature named after a famous inventor
 - 18 Third man on the moon
 - 19 Alexander Fleming discovered this
 - 20 Trophy found by Pickles in 1966 (2 Words)

- Down
- 1 Element discovered by Carl Wilhelmina Scheele
 - 2 Moon of Jupiter discovered by Galileo
 - 3 Where did Albert Einstein work after graduating? (2 Words)
 - 4 Christopher Columbus Captained this ship (2 Words)
 - 5 Emelia Earhart was a pioneer in this field
 - 7 Came up with the idea of an alternating current (2 Words)
 - 10 Discovered the sea route to India in 1498 (3 Words)
 - 13 Ship captained by Sir Francis Drake in his round world voyage (2 Words)
 - 16 Charles Darwin wrote the origin of what?
 - 18 Origin country of fireworks

Find the answers in the next edition of the History Student Times!

Down: 1. Marie Antoinette, 2. Charlemagne, 3. Uganda, 4. Elizabeth, 5. Henry FitzRoy, 6. Bismarck.
 Across: 7. Herman Goring, 8. Michael Collins, 9. Animals, 10. Mary Quant, 11. Denmark, 12. Pudding Lane.
 Answers to 2013/14 War and Conflict crossword:

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