

E Pluribus Unum

Women bring **ALL** voters into the world

Let Women Vote



2020 is the Centenary Year of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution which granted Voting Rights to Women.

193 MEMBER STATES <> ONE UNITED NATIONS

The 19th Amendment: *What's rightfully ours*

-by Jiya Gaur, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



*There shall never be another season of silence until
women have the same rights men have on this green earth”
- Susan B. Anthony*

Women had been barred from polling booths ever since ancient times. It was only during the 19th century that women's voting rights became a concern. The struggle of voting was particularly tense in Great Britain and the United States.

At this stage, women had been campaigning for their rights for decades. Societal norms compelled them to focus solely on housework and motherhood. Exhausted by the barriers, they began questioning their roles in society. Women asked for reforms in the rights within marriages and demanded a change in the voting system. Taking a trip back in time to the United States, women had been completely cut off from the voting scenario. The 19th century played a pivotal role in igniting the movement of Women's suffrage..

In July 1848, Mott and Stanton called for a convention to deliberate upon the issue of women's rights. This very convention met in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19th and 20th in 1848, and hereby issued a declaration that called for women's suffrage and the right of women to educational and employment opportunities. Soon after the convention, the women formed a declaration entailing the reforms they were fighting for. **This declaration came to be known as the Declaration of Sentiments.**

The proclamation stated, **"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."** Despite the effort that went into creating the declaration, the idea of voting rights for women was regarded as nothing but a joke. They were sneered at in the press and some delegates even revoked their support in the fight. Nevertheless, Mott and Stanton didn't back down. They continued hosting additional conferences and eventually joined forces with other activists such as Susan B. Anthony.



The American Civil War, which took place during 1861-65, sparked a new agitation and demand for amendments. It resulted in the abolishment of slavery. Several women, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton played a crucial part during the fight against slavery and women's suffrage. They proved to be excellent public speakers and women with grit, resolution and the will to create changes.

Opposition to the women's suffrage consisted of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. They stated that women should be eliminated from holding any official posts and voting. They believed that women should be protected from the "Evils of Politics". Nonetheless, most people stood with the women and against the patriarchal views of the convention

The women's suffrage was a fight that lasted over a decade. It took countless activists and reformers, campaigns and amendments to emerge victorious. Disagreements had threatened to cripple and deteriorate the movement several times however the women fought till the very end. On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment. Two weeks later, the Senate followed their footsteps. This day holds great importance in the history of America. It marks progress, development and denotes the significance of women's rights. However, the fight for women's suffrage continues.

It has been a hundred years since the adoption of the 19th Amendment. It is engraved in the American constitution stating that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex." This very amendment is said to be a victory in terms of voting rights, equality and progress.

In spite of that, the women's suffrage harbored divisions over the question of suffrage for the African Americans that chipped away the amendment's impact and heritage. Racism was prevalent in intense amounts throughout the era when the amendment was being debated upon.

Till date, women of colour are barred and derailed from voting booths through intimidation, voter suppression tactics, denial of citizenship based upon ancestry or immigrant status, as well as unconcealable racial discrimination despite the creation of the 19th Amendment.

The fact that progress has been made cannot be undermined however success can only be considered when those of colour receive the same treatment as an American woman does.

Many white suffragists are said to have given little or no importance to women of colour, saying that the fight for racial injustice was in no way linked to the fight for gender equality. This stark indifference caused issues for African Americans and women of colour and holds them back from being able to participate fully in the American democracy.

While honoring and commemorating this landmark, we must also keep in mind the implications and drawbacks that lay beneath the surface. The fight for voting rights for women continues and will remain in a continuous process until equality for every citizen is achieved.



Rosa Parks Day

A Day which will never be forgotten

-by Diya Sharma, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



"You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right"

Rosa Parks, a civil rights activist who is notorious for her contribution to the civil rights movement and recognized for her momentous role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. She has also been titled "the first lady of civil rights" and called "the mother of the freedom movement"

Rosa Louise McCauley or famously known as Rosa Parks was born on February 14th in the year 1913 in Tuskegee in Alabama USA. McCauley attended rural school till the age of 11. Post which she took academic and vocational training in the industrial school for girls in Montgomery. She further went on to get higher education at Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes, however, she dropped out a year later due to family commitment.

At the age of 19, she got married to Raymond Parks, a barber in Montgomery and a member of the National Associate for the advancement of the colored people (NAACP).

He encouraged Rosa Parks to continue her education and so she continued her education and graduated with a high school diploma, which was considered rare as only 7 percent of the African Americans had a high-school diploma.

In 1943, Parks became active in the Civil rights movement, she also became a member of the NAACP and was elected as the secretary for the National Associate for the advancement of the colored people (NAACP).

Previously, in 1900 a city ordinance was passed by Montgomery to classify bus passengers by color. To make that possible, conductors were allowed to appoint and assign seats. **Under the regulations, if the bus was full and no other seats were available, no passenger would be required to shift or pass up his seat and stand.**

Although over time and by practice, Montgomery bus drivers introduced and forced the practice of forcing black passengers to shift when no white-only seats remained.

In downtown Montgomery on December 1st, 1955. Parks boarded a Cleveland Avenue bus belonging to the Montgomery City Lines after working all day. In the first row of back seats reserved for blacks in the 'colored section, she paid her fare and sat in an empty seat. Most of the white-only seats on the bus filled up as the bus continued along its normal route.

When the front of the bus had filled up to capacity, the driver saw that three white passengers were standing. He moved the "colored" section sign behind Parks and ordered that four black people give up their seats so that the white passengers could sit.

Parks moved, but toward the window seat; she did not get up to move to the reassigned colored section and so Parks was detained. In Park's Autobiography, she said "People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in"

Parks was charged with a violation of Chapter 6, Section 11 segregation law of the Montgomery City code, although theoretically, she had not taken a white-only seat; she had been in a colored section.

Parks did not originate the concept of protesting segregation with a bus sit-in. Bayard Rustin in 1942, Irene Morgan in 1946, Lillie Mae Bradford in 1951, Sarah Louise Keys in 1952, and the participants of the ultimately successful 1956 Browder v. Gayle lawsuit were amongst the pioneers.

Plans for the Montgomery bus boycott were reported at black churches in the city on Sunday, December 4, 1955, and the front-page headline in the Montgomery Advertiser helped spread the news.

That night, at the church meeting, those attending collectively agreed to continue the boycott of the bus services until

they were treated with the degree of courtesy they deserved until black drivers were recruited, and until seating in the middle of the bus was handled on a first-come basis.

A group of 16 to 18 people gathered at Mt. Zion AME Zion Church to discuss boycott tactics after the success of the one-day boycott. Rosa Parks was treated and recognized with a standing ovation.

In the mid-1960s, Parks participated nationally in activism, traveled to support the Selma-to-Montgomery Marches, the Freedom Now Party, and the Freedom Organization of Lowndes County. She was also pivotal in creating awareness of police brutality during the conflict, she worked with members of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers and the Republic of New Afrika.

On August 30, 1967, she sat on a "people's tribunal" investigating the killing of three young men by police during the 1967 Detroit rebellion, in what would become known as the incident at the Algiers Motel. She also helped rebuild the town by helping to form the Virginia Park district council.

To honor these achievements and her influential role in the civil rights movement, the 4th of February and 1st of December is celebrated as Rosa Park's Day.

This public holiday was created by the California State Legislature and in 2000 and celebrate the day on the 4th of February. States as Ohio and Oregon celebrate the day on 1st December.

Films such as "Boycott", "Mighty Times: The Legacy of Rosa Parks", "The Rosa Parks Story", "Doctor Who, Rosa", "Behind the

Movement". These films are based on Rosa Parks and highlight her significant role in the history of America's civil disobedience.

Park had become the symbol of sacrifice, truth, and righteousness and is known not only in America but all over the world.

She and her biographies are largely famous and are read by many. Her act of bravery which was displayed when she refused to give up her seat and her role in civil disobedience is regarded as one of her most brave and courageous acts of all time.

With this she continues to inspire the entire world to stand up for what is right no matter the cost and sacrifice, she has also taught many to believe in themselves and has made people realize that change can be brought even from the smallest act of bravery and selflessness.

To conclude, as Mahatma Gandhi once said "you must be the change you want to see in the world".



Voice

-by Yashaswani Singh, Grade IX, SNS Faridabad

I wanted you to use me
The dark glimmer in your eyes
Said it all
I served no purpose
You kept me locked up and
Chained to my uncharted fear
You're selfish
You refused to share
Me with others because
You've already given up on yourself
But fail to realise the change I can make
The belief of hope that
You kept entangled in
Your false image of paradise
One day you'll realise
How fortunate you were to have me
You'll think back
To all the times you could've used me
The self-inflicted pain
That I could've prevented if you had
Just given me the chance
How ironic is that you're begging?
Your mind just wishing if things could go back
And you could've used me
I say it's still not too late
For you to turn me.

Sincerely
Your voice



Movie Review: *The Social Dilemma*

-by Vyoma Ial, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



Since the creation of the mobile phone, there has been constant mental combat between Generation Z, Generation X and of-course , the Boomers. **The creation of the cell phone has not only created a mental boundary between us but also a different thought process and even a language.**

Back in the 1970s, nobody would have guessed that 'I had a 1daful day 10Q:)' actually translates to 'I had a wonderful day, thank you!' It has caused a whole new era; the Social Media. The Antisocial Social media, as Harvard calls it. Global online platforms that connect every country through invisible roads.

Platform for news, entertainment and business. We have been looking at these

sites with a very optimistic or neutral point of view. But have we ever asked ourselves, we use these platforms every day, connect, share and entertain with it every day; then how are these services free? Who pays them? What currency do they deal in? Well, it was quite blatantly stated in Netflix's 'The Social Dilemma', "If you're not paying for the product, you are the product."

The documentary is based on the realizations of Tristan Harris, a former Google Design Ethicist and Co-Founder, Co-Founder and CEO in Aapture and Centre for Humane technology respectively. His journey from an employee and bystander of Social Media, being made even more dominant over the human mind daily, to fighting against it.

Throughout the documentary we are shown how harmful our obsessive behavior towards social media can be for us. We see many interviewees who have worked in the same zone and experienced the obsession firsthand like Tim Kendall who was the president of Pinterest and Jeff Seibert, former executive at twitter.

This documentary really changed the way I look at all social media platforms. I contemplated after watching and realized that people around me are too victims to the inescapable grasp of the seemingly friendly platforms. This is also beautifully put across to the audience not only because it's content is thrilling but also because there is a parallel role play going on as the experts talk. We see the characters, reiterate all the consequences of obsessing over a phone.

In conclusion, I would totally recommend this to everyone with a mobile phone and to anyone wondering the amount of damage social media could do.

Mysteries of the Bermuda triangle

-by Anwita Ganesh, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



We all are aware of the mysteries of the Bermuda triangle. A place where all ships, flight and helicopters get lost and never come back. Some say it has evil powers while some believe that there is a scientific and logical reason to this sort of unusual gravitational activity and of course, the constant storm that shadows the place.

Scientists are baffled by this phenomenon because this is the only place in the world that shows this sort of an activity. So, where is the Bermuda triangle even located? This puzzling location form a triangle between Puerto Rico, Florida and Bermuda.

It's right above the Pacific Ocean which is the deepest and the largest ocean in the world. While some airplanes made the mistake of going right through the triangle,

to get to countries across The Bermuda triangle.

The experience of flying through the Bermuda triangle is still unknown because no one has ever lived to tell the story, but scientists predict that at first the pilot seems to lose sight of where they are since their compasses stop to work. Once they realize that they're off course they try to locate the right path but get trapped in a big cloud storm.



People say that most airplanes get trapped into the eye of the storm and are not able to get out of it because of the centripetal force that this storm uses on you. The compasses go even more wild now and can't point towards true north but a different direction that confuses the pilots even more, and once inside the triangle no one ever seems to find the right way and come out of the triangle.

Even many big ships have been lost at this region of the ocean, a U.S navy ship disappeared in the Bermuda triangle in March 1918. The ship was carrying more than 300 people but the ship or any of the bodies of the people on it have never been found. Something that is even more intriguing than this is the fact that there might be a chance of marine life in that part of the ocean.

Some believe that even sea monsters can exist, that can fight off the storm exerted by The Bermuda triangle. Scientists don't

completely deny the fact of new species of marine life being found there but the chance of an actual sea monster is very low. Some scientists think that there is a logical answer behind all this but other believe that it's because of alien interference on the earth.

Others believe that the Bermuda triangle is below the sunken city of Atlantis that has been lost for millions and millions of years now, they say that the sunken city exerts its "special powers" over the region. The search of answers for this unusual phenomenon continues.

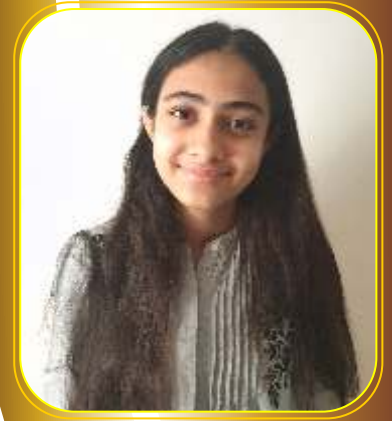
Larry Kusche didn't believe the stories about the Triangle. In 1972, he began to study it, Kusche learned many of the stories were wrong. Many of the ships that hadn't sunk in the triangle. Kusche discovered other mistakes. Many reports said that the ships have sunk in calm weather however, Kusche learnt that they sank in bad storms.

He also found that most of the stories about the Bermuda Triangle were made up and were not true. Some people think that there are other places like the Bermuda Triangle, some say Bridgewater Triangle in Massachusetts is mysterious. Others think a spot in Lake Michigan is too.

It's a mystery what this Bermuda Triangle can do because after all, we know more about space than we do about the oceans right here on earth and it's fun to think about the possibilities of what could be the reason of this unusual phenomenon, could there be simple answers to this mystery? You decide!

The Attack on pearl harbour

-by Mehar Gaba, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



Pearl Harbour is a U.S Naval base near Honolulu, Hawaii. This place was the location of the devastating attack on December 7, 1941. How did it all start?

Nations had imposed an oil embargo on Japan, which means that Japan cannot continue their conquests. This wasn't a problem for Japan. They would just import oil from the Dutch Indies. The Dutch Indies underfunded and under imposed gun fleet will pose no threat on the great imperial Japanese naval forces. Their ally, Great Britain cannot join them since they are already pre-occupied fighting in the second world war.

Through their new conquests, Japan's demands for resources would be met. However, the Philippines, a United States territory was right in the way. Thus, the

Japanese come to the conclusion that they must take out the Americans as well. **This is when the Japanese decided to invade the Philippines as well as launch an attack on the very powerful American fleet at Pearl harbour.** Planning the attack on Hawaii took almost a year.

Sunday, December 7th, 1941- 5:00 am- A Japanese fleet of six aircraft carriers sits 230 miles North of Hawaii. 350 pilots are getting ready before embarking on their mission to bomb Pearl Harbour.

In the words of Taiskee Mariama, a then 19 years old Japanese pilot- **"December 1941 I was a member of the squad room of the carrier here. I was a second-ranked pilot then but I didn't have a clear idea of what was going to happen in the future."**

The Japanese pilots training had included the rigid Japanese indoctrination of the military spirit. All cadets were taught to obey their leaders and be willing to freely give their lives for Japan. Their main target was the United States aircraft carriers. The geographical structure of the Pearl Harbour made it a perfect base for their pacific fleet.

The narrow entrance and shallow waters made it nearly impenetrable. Ford island on which the naval station is based and American at the hangar, is well protected. **According to American Leaders, a naval enemy attack was impossible, but the Japanese were rehearsing an air attack. Due to the geographical coincidence, they could practice with precision. Japan's Kamioka bay is the twin sister of Pearl Harbour.**

5:15 am- The pilots are being given their final orders. Chief of the navy, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto lets the pilots know that they

are now responsible for the glory of the Empire. The Japanese Armada is now only 220 miles north of Hawaii, safely out of range of American radar detection.

5:30 am- The first wave of airmen prepare for takeoff in their fighter planes and torpedo bombers. **This assemblage comprises of a strike force of over 180 aircrafts. Meanwhile, over 200 miles south of Oahu the United States aircraft carrier, Enterprise is launching 18 aircrafts.** They are headed to Ford Island, which is located in the middle of Pearl Harbour. Their estimated time of arrival is 8 o'clock.

6:10 am- 183 Japanese fighters, dive bombers and high altitude bombers are launched from carriers with split-second timing. All planes are in the air within 15 minutes. Their plan is to attack in 3 waves. The first would assault all military installations across the entire island of Oahu. The second wave would zero in on more specific targets. The third wave would take out fuel storage tanks, dry docks and repair facilities.

7:02 am- Two army privates at a radar on the North shore, pick up what appears to be a flight of unidentified aircrafts 132 miles north of Oahu. They report the information to Ford Shafter but the only person there is a new lieutenant who had just started training days earlier.

7:20 am- The Japanese fleet now 210 miles from Oahu have launched the second wave of 268 assault aircraft. The inexperienced Liuetanant at Ford Shafter feels certain that they are b-17s, scheduled to arrive from the mainland at 8:00 am. He then instructs the radar system to shut down.

7:25 am- An early morning church service is being conducted

at the Kaneohe naval base. The Oklahoma was one of the finest battleships in the American fleet but a day earlier she was moved from her customary defensive mooring on battleship row.

7:35 am- Japanese reconnaissance planes radio back to the Armada, that the main American fleet is in Pearl Harbour. Approaching the island of Oahu from its mountainous eastern coast, the first wave of Japanese squadrons is not detected by radar. There is a dead zone caused by the mountains plus American Surveillance planes are not in the air on Sunday mornings. This facilitates the element of surprise. Admiral Yamamoto realizes that he must eliminate the naval strength in the Pacific if Japan is to be victorious. **The Japanese believe that the American public will be discouraged by heavy losses and stay out of the war.**

The first wave Japanese forces attack at points all around the island of Oahu, not just Pearl Harbour. Dive bombers strike at Kaneohe Naval Air Station, while dive bombers and fighters attack together.



7:58 am- Horizontal bombers arrive at Pearl Harbour, no one even suspects they are Japanese. **Waves of bombers continue to attack military installations in an all-out assault on the island, but the Japanese aren't limited to military sites, they are also bombing civilian targets.** In a tragic case of bad timing the scheduled American b-17's and the US aircrafts from the enterprise arrived at the Pearl Harbour at the same time.



8:05 am- Machine guns on battleship Nevada opened up fire on torpedo planes, repair ship next to Nevada opens fire. Battleship California receives torpedo port side. **High level bombers begin the run on battleship row one of the easiest targets is the defenseless Oklahoma.** American soldiers are still unsure who exactly is attacking them. In defense, Americans put up whatever resistance possible but it is no match for the onslaught.

8:08 am- Local radio station 'KGND' interrupts music to call military personnel to duty. High level Japanese bombers are unleashing armour piercing delayed action bombs from 10,000 feet. One scores a direct hit on the battleship Arizona. The mighty warship

sinks in less than nine minutes. The Oklahoma is hit by 10 torpedoes, explosions have ripped holes throughout the ship's armor, seawater is surging into the ship.



8:14 am- The Oklahoma has capsized. Hundreds of men trapped inside the Oklahoma's hull can be heard pounding against the steel. **Desperate attempts to free the men trapped inside the overturned Oklahoma will continue on into the night.**

8:15 am- KGND interrupts regular programming for a second call ordering all military personnel to report for duty, including doctors and nurses.

8:26 am- the Honolulu Fire department responds to a call from Hickam Field (air base) of the brave unarmed men who are trying to save lives. Three firemen are killed and six are wounded.

8:50 am- The second wave of Japanese aircrafts come in from the north. Their plan of attack is to once again strike military bases all across the island with fighter horizontal bombers and dive bombers.

8:54 am- The second attack run begins. 78 dive bombers hit ships in Pearl Harbour. 54 high level bombers hit Naval air stations. 36 fighters circle over the harbour to maintain air control. **Americans are firing everything they can find in the sky. Tragically some of the planes shot down were the unarmed united states b-17's from the mainland and the planes sent by the US carriers.**



9:05 am- Radios around the island issue urgent warnings for citizens to get off the roads and stay at home but not everyone hears the call. The Japanese plan is working to perfection. Every attack not only leads but exceeds their expectations. **Military installations across the entire island of Oahu are in flames. Civilians are running for their lives and American military personnel can only react, there is no organized plan of action.**

10:00am- The first wave of Japanese aircrafts returns to their carriers which are now just 190 miles off the coast of Oahu. Only 29 planes are lost. A stunning victory.

11:46 am- Reports come in that Japanese troops are landing in the island of Oahu. **Just four hours into the attack the island is on fire and the skies are filled with suffocating black smoke. Communication is cut off from the mainland with absolutely no hope of help.** The people of Hawaii are certain that there will be a Japanese

invasion, the only question is when?

12:10 pm- Americans manage to get a few planes airborne and fly north in search of the Japanese aircraft carriers. Back on the island, people are in a state of shock.

.1:00 pm- The Japanese air commanders have landed safely on the aircraft carrier with the amazing success of the first two waves, he is ready to launch the third. Admiral Nagumo decides to call of the third wave of attack. The Japanese fleet withdraws. The Japanese had scored a tremendous victory with the first two attacks, now there was no need to risk defeat with the third.

4:25 pm- The Hawaiian governor proclaims martial law, the military now controls the island. For the Japanese Americans it is suddenly dangerous to be identified with the country of their birth. Paranoia engulfs the island, no one knows that the enemy fleet is already heading back to Japan. Everyone is still poised for invasion. They are sure it is coming.



Monday, December 8th, 1941-

11:00- Wreckage litters runways on air strips around the island. Pearl Harbour is smoldering. While casualties mount from the attack, rescue teams continue trying to save the 461 men still trapped inside the overturned Oklahoma. Japanese origin people were now packed of and sent to internment camps.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbour and the entire island of Oahu, Americans are not demoralized, they accept the situation that was forced upon them, it was now time for war with their enemy, the Japanese.

Now of the Americans sense of defiance, the Americans desire for only one united goal: payback.



Boston Tea Party: *No Taxation without Representation*

-by Jeiya Khurana, Grade XI, SNS Gurugram



The Boston Tea Party, known to contemporaries as the Destruction of the tea, was a political protest that occurred on 16th December 1773 at Griffin's Wharf in Boston, Massachusetts.

It involved the destruction of 342 crates of British tea in retaliation to Britain's 'taxation without representation'. Proving to be a significant development in the progressively worsening relationship between American colonists and the British, the Boston Tea Party paved the way for the American Revolution.

Why did it happen? **The Seven Years' War was fought between Britain and France and their respective allies from 1754 to 1763.** Actuated by competing colonial

claims to the Ohio territory of North America, it was joined by European allies of the two colonial powers, Britain and France.

Ending in 1763, with France surrendering all claims to Canada and territories east of the Mississippi river and Spain, Britain's pre-eminence established with the Treaty of Paris came at the cost of immense blood and treasure sacrificed in waging the war. **To ease its financial difficulties, Britain attempted soliciting taxes form its North American colonies.**

The Stamp Act

The first step of the British, seeking to implement their iniquitous scheme, was to pass the Stamp Act in March 1765. It required all newspapers and documents- including official court documents to be printed on stamped paper from Britain, which additionally had to be paid for in British hard currency.



The Act was welcomed with widespread hostility and riots, colonial assemblies and protests were organised. **The enduring slogan 'No taxation without representation arose from this opposition.** The colonists were enraged at having to pay taxes despite having no representation in the Parliament. In the midst of

unconcealed outcry and protest, the Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766.

The Townshend Act

In 1767, a series of new taxes were imposed to raise revenue. Provisions under this act enabled all imports on glass, lead, paint and tea to be taxed and violators and smugglers could be prosecuted in courts of admiralty. These actions, known as the Townshend Acts were greeted by protests and boycott of British goods.



Colonists organized boycotts of British goods to pressure Parliament to repeal the Townshend Acts. As British customs officials arrived to collect taxes and prosecute smugglers, colonial opposition intensified, resulting in street demonstrations and protests that sometimes turned violent.

In Boston, there was particularly fervent opposition. Merchants by signing nonimportation agreements, suspending all imports of British goods, encouraged those in Philadelphia and New York to do the same. **The ensuing action of the British dispatching naval and military officials to enforce the acts, laid the framework for the Boston Massacre.**

The Boston Massacre

Tensions in Boston were heightened with the arrival of British soldiers in 1768 and the state of virtual British military occupation beget numerous skirmished and scuffles between the radical townspeople and the British soldiers, popularly known as 'Redcoats'.

One such skirmish, on March 5th turned bloody and violent. Frustrated colonists flung snowballs, oyster shells, rocks, sticks and a sting of colourful profanities at a British sentry. The British responded by opening fire into the crowd, killing five civilians and injuring many more.

This incident came to be known as the Boston Massacre and was widely publicised and further fuelled the American colonists' rage. Revolutionary sentiments were newly animated, even though troops were recalled.



The Tea Act

Faced with widespread unrest and opposition, Britain relented and repealed the taxes imposed on its American colony. However, they kept the tea tax firm in place, seeing the profitability of this tax imposed on the 1.2 million pounds of this indispensable commodity.

The colonists boycotted tea sold by the British East India company and turned to smuggled Dutch tea. **The British Parliament, with the aim of easing the burden of looming bankruptcy from the East India Company, passed the Tea Act in May 1773, which made British tea considerably cheaper than its smuggled Dutch counterpart.** However, the spirit of no taxation without representation, still fuelled the colonists' struggle against their oppressors.

The Boston Tea Party

The British authorization of shipments of tea was protested by the colonial tea merchants. Nevertheless, Thomas Hutchinson, the governor of Boston and a pro-British Loyalist that ships be allowed to dock, and tax be paid.

The Tea Act was opposed vehemently a secret society called the Sons of Liberty which was formed as an aftermath of the passing of the Stamp Act by radical patriots.

Led by leaders such as Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty, a group of 50 Boston locals disguised as Mahawk Indian warriors or Native Americans boarded the ships Beaver, Dartmouth and Eleanor on December 16, 1773 at Griffin's Wharf. They then dumped 342

crates of tea belonging to the **British East India Company**, into the **Boston harbour thus destroyed almost 10 thousand pounds sterling worth of tea, which would amount to 1.7 million dollars today.** This incident, then called the Destruction of the Tea is referred to as the Boston Tea Party in the contemporary times.



According to historical accounts no damage was done to the three ships, the crew or any other item on board except one broken padlock. The padlock too was promptly and fairly replaced the next day by the colonists. This was done in the spirit of protecting private property while at the same time communicating that the Americans were not ready to accept taxes and tyranny without rebellion.

Save for the cargo the fifty odd men ensured deliberately to not cause injury to the private property of the East India Company. The Patriots did not steal anything from the ship and even cleaned it and placed every object in its proper place after destroying the tea.

Aftermath of the Boston Tea Party

Though non-violent, the Boston Tea Party coaxed out of the British Parliament a series of oppressive laws aimed to isolate Boston from the other colonies owing to its radical opposition to the British

Crown. In 1774, the Parliament passed the Coercive act, which came to be known as the 'Intolerable Acts' in the colonies. These legislative measures included:

1. Boston Port Bill: closing the Boston harbour until the fines for the tea destroyed were paid.

2. Government Bill: rewrote the charter of the Massachusetts colony and granting wide range of powers to the royal governor. In practicality martial law was imposed.

3. Quartering Act: applied to all North American colonies and stated that British troops could be housed in private buildings.

4. The Administration of Justice Act: authorizing the governor to send the accused government officials to other colonies or to London for a trial.

The Colonists Retaliate

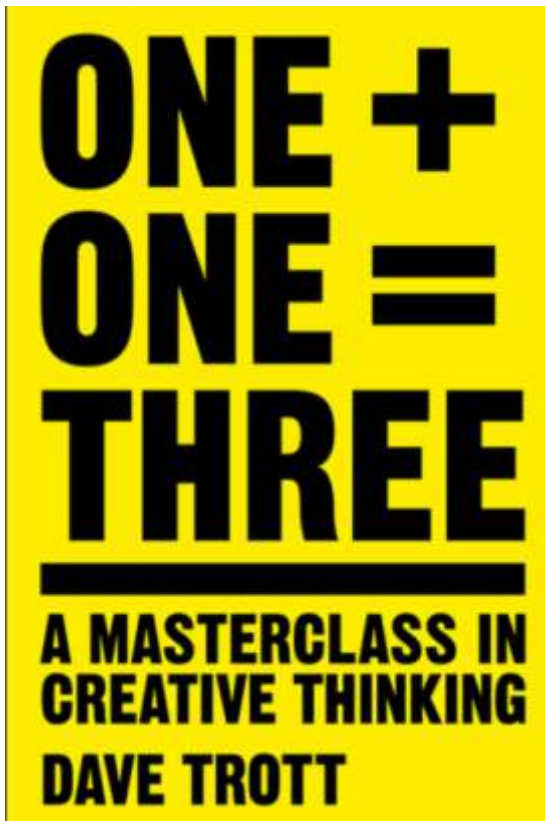
In March 1774, around 60 Bostonians boarder the ship Fortune and dumped about 30 chests of tea into the harbour. The second Boston Tea Party encouraged tea-dumping demonstrations in Maryland, New York and South Carolina. Additionally, Britain's divide and rule strategy, executed through the Coercive Acts backfired. **The Intolerable Acts united the colonies and delegates from all colonies except Georgia convened for the First Continental Congress in the autumn of 1774 in Philadelphia.** The Congress symbolised the colonies' support for Boston and the first step towards systematic opposition of the British.

In conclusion, the sequence of event leading up to the American Revolution. The Destruction of the Tea is indeed a historical incident worth remembering for the values of liberty and fair representation, and the tyranny and oppression is fervidly opposed.

Book Review:

One plus one equals three

-by Jeiya Khurana, Grade XI, SNS Gurugram



How do you think creatively? How do you conjure uncommon and novel ideas?

In an interview Steve Jobs said new ideas are simply 'combinations of old elements.' The creative individual's ability to see relationships helps them conjure ideas never heard of before. This ability, he said is enhanced by their vast experience which gives them more dots to connect and thus more relationships to spot.

According to Steve Jobs a true creative person knows a lot about everything. By researching about topics, we're not naturally interested in we widen our pool of knowledge and thus provide ourselves with an augmented number of unexplored connections.

The book 'One Plus One Equals Three' by Dave Trott sets out to explain how to ignite the creative impulse present in all of us. Inhabiting a disparate world of thought from the conventional self-help books, it briefs us of the basic thought process needed for advertising.

It's a copious collection of provocative anecdotes, thought experiments and practical advice. The short stories lasting a maximum of three deliver their core principle fast and in easily understandable terms.

Divided in nine parts, the book begins with an introduction where the author summarizes Steve Jobs' view on creativity. He goes on to say that according to a book by an Indian Mathematics professor we can greatly increase the amount of brain we use by exploring new subjects and gaining new experiences, which is the cornerstone for creativity.

Part One titled 'Regret is worse than embarrassment' contains numerous true stories all tied together neatly with the underlying message that one needs to have the courage to do tasks without the fear of failure or embarrassment.

Writing a book on unconventional thinking, Dave Trott befittingly draws unconventional messages from true incidents. The young Tilly Smith who saved a hundred lives at the Mai Khao Beach, Thailand on the Boxing Day of 2004 was applauded for her observance and the media repeatedly underscored the importance of education through this incident.

Dave Trott drew the creative lesson that being unreasonable and being heard instead of wishing you had spoken up later after it

was too late, we need to do things i.e., regret is worse than embarrassment.

Exploring stories that act as a rallying cry for individuals to follow unconventional wisdom, the writer highlights the need to change a problem from one you can't solve into one you can through **Part Two of the book, called 'Choice Architecture'. Instead of restricting or dictating a person's choice we can rearrange the architecture such that people act in ways favorable to you.**

The author investigates the idea of the spirit of the law and not the letter of the law. He encourages us to think and take a risk. He highlights the perils of going along with conventional wisdom and herd thinking through a plane crash in Africa.

Following this, the writer tries to establish the importance of language to get your point across. More importantly, where and when you say something plays a huge role in advertising and in our daily lives.

Using incidents ranging from General Patton's speech to the Third Army before D-Day, Levy's campaign for rye bread and young men posing as restaurateurs to fool high end food experts to Florence Nightingale's brilliant chart, Dave Trott underscores the importance of medium in which things are presented.

In the subsequent parts of the book titled 'Disaster is a gift', 'The value of ignorance', 'Question the Question', 'Belief trumps fact', and 'Creativity is messy', **the author apprises us of various ways of standing out, solving problems in an innovative manner, adapting to different environments and reinterpreting the brief.**

To conclude, Dave Trott's distinctive writing style and a combination of humour and precise storytelling makes 'One Plus One Equals Three' an extremely engrossing read.

Having a wide range of short stories, it is highly recommended to all individuals seeking to ignite their creative ambitions or just looking for an enjoyable read.



Dave Trott

Book Review:

Animal Farm

-by Jiya Gaur, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



“All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than other”

Written during 1944, *Animal farm* is an allegorical novel following the story of a group of animals. It is set in a world where animals are clever beyond words and are starting to realise all that is wrong.

The story begins by familiarizing us with the characters; the animals and their master Mr. Jones. The introduction has been written in a rather descriptive manner, giving the reader a better insight of the numerous animals on the farm.

Influenced by Old Major, a boar, the animals began questioning the supposed paradise they lived in. Unfortunately, the death of Old Major paved the path for the pigs to exercise power and take over the farm.

At first, the animals are delighted about running the farm. Strange enough, things began to change. The plans that had once been made at the beginning of the story were no longer the same.

Initially, the idea of “animalism” struck out to each animal present on the farm however things were now different. **The two pigs gathered power and authority and began misusing for their own benefit. The farm that the animals had once wanted was now nowhere in sight.**

The most interesting aspect of the story was that animal farm is not purely a story of a farm, it jumps to heights beyond that. **The novel attempts to portray and symbolise the Russian Revolution of 1917 and its impact, a revolution that resulted in a government much more deadly, tyrannical and dictatorial than the one that existed before.**

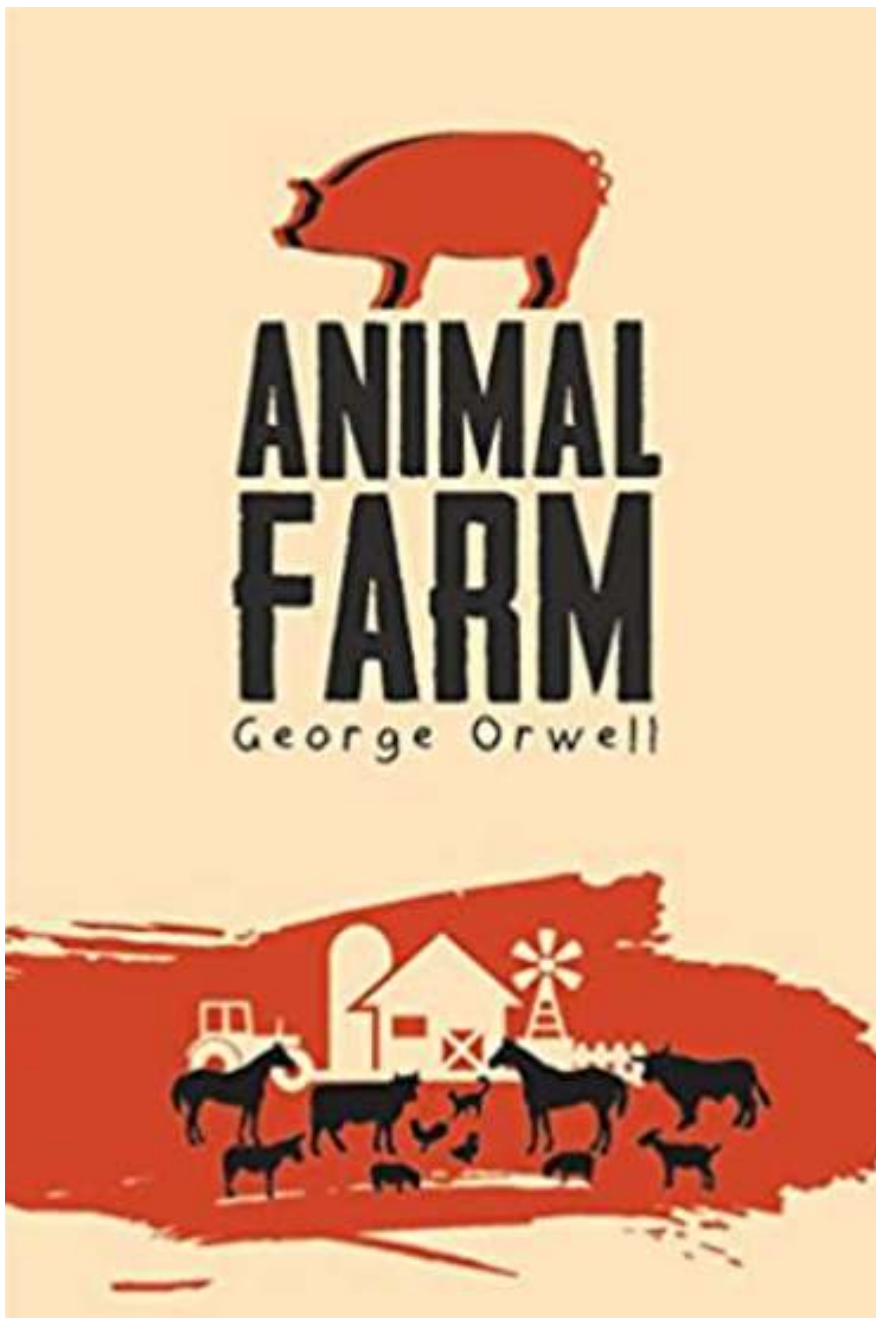
Orwell has used interesting dynamics while creating his characters by representing important people during the revolution. The character Mr. Jones was created on the basis of Tsar Nicholas II, the last Russian ruler.

Old Major on the other hand, is the animal version of both Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin. Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik party and seized complete control during 1917. Similarly, several events in the story are references to the incidents that took place during the revolution.

Animal Farm is an enriching and moving book. It comes off to be a warning sign for humanity and all that could possibly go wrong. The story alerts the readers about the different ways by which the government can slowly slide into a dictatorship.

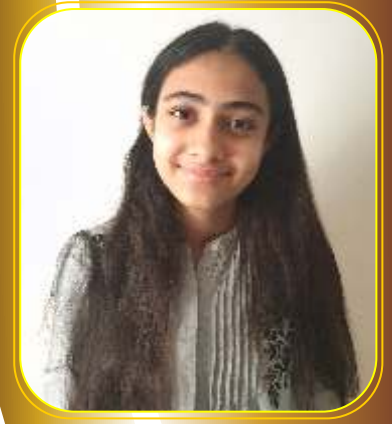
Today, the story holds great importance in terms of the message it conveys. The novel takes us on a journey, one that starts off with seven commandments but leads into an entirely different situation altogether.

I would highly recommend this book to anyone who would like to expand their historical knowledge further. Overall, it is an excellent book which has slowly made its way into my list of books that everyone should read at least once.



Book Review: *The war I finally won*

-by Mehar Gaba, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



The war I finally won is a riveting book. It is the sequel of the Newbery honour award book, the war that saved my life.

The first book revolves around a young girl, Ada who is trying to find her place in the world. She was abused by her mother for having a clubfoot but when world war two broke out, she fled away from London with her brother and other children evacuees. Her guardian, Susan is an unusual lady. Things begin to settle and Ada finally has someplace she can call home until it is burned down.

In the sequel, Ada continues her journey living in Lady Thornton's cottage after a surgery that is meant to fix her foot. She feels as though everything is going just the

the way it is supposed to until Ruth, a German comes to live with them.

The book has a very interesting twist in the middle that forces Ada to decide where her loyalties in the war lie. The book revolves around their growing friendship in the most unprecedented of times. Both of them share their love for horses and will do just about anything to save them, when it comes to it.

I enjoyed the book a lot. Apart from being a source of entertainment, the book also has an extreme educational value. It includes a lot of detail about World War II, especially day-to-day life for regular people in England -- rationing, neighbourhood watch, etc. and how your house could just be taken over if the army wanted to use it.

WWII buffs may also recognize references to Bletchley Park and its code-breaking work. The book also conveys several positive and strong messages of kindness, generosity, love, family, courage, loyalty, and learning to love and trust people after a lifetime of abuse.

Messages about the value of creative thinking, including knowing when to break the rules for a good cause are also included in this book. The book is suitable for anybody above the age of 12.

I personally immensely enjoyed Ada's journey in which she realises various truths about life, her surroundings, human nature and war. The most fascinating part of the book is when she realises that knowing things and believing in them is very different. The last line of the book states 'You can know things all you like, and someday you might believe them'.

The book includes how she expresses the most difficult things to explain like death, in such simple words.

Set during the second world war, we learn about the unrest, concern and agitation of people at that time. Any reader would be made familiar with rationing, fire-watching, potato-picking, shelters, bombs and death. The book starts out happy but the readers are soon acquainted with the sorrowful lives of the characters.

I would recommend this book to everybody who enjoys historical fiction or feel good books.

Kimberly Brubaker Bradley, the author has attended Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts and received a degree in chemistry. Her first novel, *Ruthie's Gift*, was published in 1998 and she has continued to publish 17 books catered to children and young adults. She has won numerous awards for her stories as well as many other literary honours. Bradley has published 17 books, which have won various awards and honours.



Kimberly Brubaker Bradley

Ferdinand Magellan

-by Vyoma Ial, Grade IX, SNS Gurugram



Not all those who wander are lost. Certainly not Ferdinand Magellan.

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer. Although he has achieved many great things, in the west he was called the 'voyager' however in the east he was termed as the 'intruder'. Who is this man? Why are views on him so divided?

Born on the 3rd of December 1480, Magellan was passionate about cartography, mapmaking and navigation. As a child he used to run around with maps and used to make some himself. As he grew into his mid-20s, this passion supplied a great chance to change the fate of his future. But for this we must understand the relation between Portugal and Spain at that time.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered America. This discovery prompted the Spanish Catholic Rulers of that time to turn to the Pope in search of an answer to the division of all the new land. They were afraid of the Portugese securing any new land for themselves. **In the end, an imaginary line was drawn from which, Spain had the rights to claim any land from the west divides, and Portugal had the East. This, after a fairground was found, was called the Treaty of Tordesillas.**



In that time, all the great powers had their eyes on the 'Spice Islands' which is now known as Indonesia. These islands were greatly known for their food preservatives, seasonings, aphrodisiacs and of course spices! **These Asian Spices were used mainly by the wealthy, showing how precious they were. They were often compared to weight in gold.**

However, Spain had a problem. Portugal had access to all the western sea routes. They needed to find a way there. Their only viable option was to travel west.

And this is when Ferdinand Magellan came into the picture. In 1517, due to some brawl with the King Manuel of Portugal, Magellan renounced his Portuguese nationality. When King Charles I of Spain realized that Magellan, a Portuguese defector, knew that

there was a westward route towards the Spice Islands, he made Magellan the captain of the Armada Española (the Spanish Navy) supplied him with ammunitions, money and 5 ships and around 260 men.

Out of the 5 ships, San Antonio, Concepcion, Trinidad, Victoria and Santiago. He also had a young slave called Enrique who had been captured by Magellan on a previous expedition.

In 1505, Magellan, in his mid-20s, joined a fleet sailing to East Africa, and consequently found himself in the Battle of Diu. He explored Malacca, in present day Malaysia and captured his slave Enrique from there.

On the 20th of September 1517, the anchor was weighed, and the fleet had started sailing south-west. They went alongside South America from Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Aires, looking for a passage through the coast.

Aside from the problem of finding a route, the Spanish crew started resenting having a Portuguese captain. A full-blown mutiny erupted but Magellan managed to stay his ground. However, for him, it was as though problems were in abundance.

Soon enough, the Santiago sunk due to a devastating storm. Next, while exploring the Tierra del Fuego, the captain of the ship, San Antonio escaped and took their first opportunity to return home. However, Magellan was not one to give up.

He persisted on and discovered what we now call the Strait of Magellan into Mar pacifico. The crew couldn't foretell how vast the ocean would be. Dozens of sailors succumbed to scurvy and famine.

Finally, after 100 long days at sea, they finally reached land and were greeted well by the Rajah of Humabon of Cebu. **Due to his kindness, Magellan overconfidence proved fatal when he offered the King to defeat his rival, the chief of Mactan, Lapu Lapu.**

He was, as expected, heavily outnumbered and as unfitting it seems, **Ferdinand Magellan was killed with Bamboo spears in the native Island of Mactan.**



But once a voyage has started, it must not end with a compromise. Ferdinand's will be specified that Enrique be freed, and he took responsibility for the discovery.

Before proceeding however, he is said to have plotted with the King of Cebu to get 30 of the Spaniards killed, because it was his freedom at stake. That was the last time the world heard from

Enrique. If he ever reached Malacca again, he would have been the first person to circumnavigate the world.

The Concepcion was burned by survivors, so the remaining 2 ships carried onwards. **Finally, in November of 1521, they reached the Spice Islands and with cargo fully loaded, they rejoiced at the new route they had found.**

At last Victoria, the smallest vessel out of all the 5, reached Spain, led by Captain Juan Sebastian Elcano. Trinidad had earlier sunk after being captured by the Portuguese. The cargo turned the whole expedition's expenses into profit and the Spaniards rejoiced.

Still remembered and honored, Ferdinand Magellan and Jaun Sebastian Elcano are seen everywhere from Spanish currency notes to satellites too.

When one's bravery and knowledge are in proportion, then fate can be aligned in great ways. **Ferdinand Magellan, though seen through various perspectives, he dreamed of something no one dared to do, followed up and left a legacy that left a mark on the history of the world.**



Magellan and Elcano circumnavigation

Country Research : *Indonesia*

-by Naisha Arora, Grade X, SNS Gurugram



Indonesia, officially known as the Republic of Indonesia, is one of the largest countries in Southeast Asia with an area of 1.905 million sq. km and a population estimated at 273,523,615 people. This accounts for approximately 3.51% of the total world population.

With Jakarta as its capital, Indonesia shares borders with Malaysia on Borneo island, with Papua New Guinea on Papua island, and with East Timor on Timor island. Few other official neighbours of Indonesia include Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the union territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in India.

Indonesia consists of 5 major islands with over 30 major island groups. There are

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more than 17000 islands out of which only 6000 are inhabited. As a group of island nations, **Indonesia has not only wonderful beaches but also mountains up to 4000 metres in height, many of which are active volcanoes!** It also has tropical rainforests, jungles as well as swampy mangrove areas, with the most fertile land being a part of the island of Jakarta.



Indonesia, after much struggle and changes, was founded as an individual entity on 17th August 1945. As a nation, it follows the principles of democracy, constitutional republicanism and presidential system.

Its current president is Joko Widodo and some notable leaders in the past have been Suharto and Sukarno. The Republic of Indonesia has a military strength of more than 400,000 and is an amicable nation with various allies like Australia and USA.

It is also one of the founding members of ASEAN along with Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines. It has a friendly relationship with China and has set an example for other ASEAN countries to initiate friendly relationships with the People's Republic of China as well.

It has a policy of “Many friends and no enemies”. Indonesia has had conflicts with India in the past, however, it is currently set on maintain positive and amicable global relationships.

The Javanese account for around 40% of Indonesia's total population. Some other major ethnic groups present in Indonesia are the Sudanese, the Malay, the Batak, the Madurese and the Betawi.

The various physical variations have also led to the protection and fostering of various indigenous people and ethnicities, bringing a huge diversity to Indonesia as a country.

Indonesian is the official language of Indonesia, however, a primary language spoken by a lot of the population is Javanese. Five of Indonesia's largest metropolitan cities are Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, and Bekasi and Medan, out of which all are on Java except Medan, which is on Sumatra.

Some of Indonesia's major trading partners are Australia, Africa and Oceania. It uses the Indonesian Rupiah as the official currency and its recently calculated GDP is 1.04 lakh crores USD.

Indonesia is still a developing country which ranks 116th according to the latest HDI rankings, making it have a pretty decent standard of living and quality of life. A country rich in natural resources, Indonesia is rich in gold, copper, bauxite, oil, gas, geothermal energy, rainforests and various marine species. Its most important export commodities are oil and gas, minerals, crude palm oil, electrical appliances and rubber products.

Not unlike India, Indonesia's motto is 'Unity in Diversity' as it is a hugely diverse country.

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