

# STUDENTS' MISTAKEN HISTORY

Mistakes from students' history exams and English essays. Compiled by Anders Henriksson, Richard Lederer and Rutherford. The spelling is as written.

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Homo Sapiens discovered sewing and stone-throwing (however, some birds know how to sew).

The Bible is full of interesting caricatures. In the first book of the Bible, Guinness, Adam and Eve were created from an apple tree. One of their children, Cain, asked "Am I my brother's son?"

Moses led the Hebrew slaves to the Red Sea, where they made unleavened bread which is bread made without any ingredients. Moses went up on Mount Cyanide to get the ten commandments. He died before he ever reached Canada. Solomon had three hundred wives and seven hundred porcupines. Jesus, Moose, Mohamed, Buddha and other prophets were good politicians.

Ancient Egypt was inhabited by mummies, and they all wrote in hydraulics. They lived in the Sarah Dessert and travelled by Camelot. The climate of the Sarah is such that the inhabitants have to live elsewhere, so certain areas of the desert are cultivated by imitation.

The Greeks were a highly sculptured people and without them we wouldn't have any history. The Greeks invented three kinds of columns: Corinthian, Ionic and Doric, and they built the Apocalypse. In the Olympic games, Greeks ran races, jumped, hurled the biscuits, and threw the java. The Greeks also had myths. A myth is a female moth. One myth says that the mother of Achilles dipped him into the river Styx until he became intollerable. Actually, Homer was not written by Homer, but by another man of that name.

Socrates was a famous Greek teacher who went around giving people advice. Socrates died from an overdose of wedlock. After his death, his career suffered a dramatic decline.

Eventually, the Roman conquered the Greeks. History calls people Romans because they never stayed in one place very long. Julius Caesar extinguished himself on the battlefields of Gaul. The Ides of March murdered him because they thought that he was going to be made king. Dying, he gasped out the words, "Tee Hee Brutus". Nero was a cruel tyranny who would torture his subjects by playing the fiddle to them.

Individuation began historically in medieval times. The rural civilization of the middle ages became a civilization based on the city. There was a new concept of curiosity which brought kings to Italy.

Middle Evil society was made up of monks, lords and surfs; those who prayed the clergy, those who fought the aristocracy and those who worked the peasants. The church and the state were co-operatic. The Middle Ages was a period were life was regarded as the way to death. Mideval people were violent. Murder during this period was nothing; everybody killed someone. During the Middle Ages, everybody was middle-aged. In midevil times, people were alliterate. Finally, Magna Carta provided that no man should be hanged twice for the same offense.

The invention of the saddle changed the western world. Rich people could have this tool with their horse making their assets more stable.

The Crusades were a series of military expaditions made by Christians seeking to free the holy land (the 'Home Town' of Christ) from the Islams. The Ottoman Empire spread all over the Middle East and were looking for Eastern Europe.

After a revival of infantile commerce slowly crept into Europe, merchants appeared. They roamed from town to town exposing themselves and organising big fairies in the countryside. Trade expansion helped this spread and transferred plants or animals from the middle-east through the Danube to the Mediterranean sea and so consequently to northern Europe.

Money became the primary source of wealth and the power of nations lied on it. It is an era of globalisation and international trade which did not disappear until now. Nobility loose its importance and the bourgeoisie gained weight.

England fought numerously for land in France and ended up winning and losing. Kings did not have to pay their army because they were permitted to spoil and conserve their booties.

Joan of Arc was given three tasks by God. The third one was to save the Dolphins. Joan of Arc was burnt to a steak and was cannonised by Bernard Shaw. (A saint is one who, having practised heroic virtues and enjoyed revelations or powers which the Church classes as supernatural, is eligible for colonisation.)

Finally, Europe caught the Black Death. The bubonic plague is a social disease in the sense that it can be transmitted by intercourse and other etceteras. It was spread from port to port by inflected rats. The victims often died way to fast (this was caused by the inefficiency of transportation.) Doctors recommended purges, potions and the application of a rabbit on buboes. During these hard times, the women's became very handy. The administrators who replaced the dead were untrained and were too weak to handle the later plagues which occurred. During 1348, the affliction leaped across the English Channel and over the Alps. The plague also helped the emergence of the English language as the national language of England, France and Italy.

William Tell shot an arrow through an apple while standing on his son's head.

The greatest writer of the Futile Ages was Chaucer, who wrote many poems and verses and also wrote literature.

The Middle Ages slimpereed to a halt and the renasense bolted in from the blue. The Renaissance gave rebirth to all ancient Latin and Greek philosophers. Life reeked with joy. Italy was also a major part of the Middle Est during this period. Italy became robust and more individuals felt the value of their human being. Man was determined to civilize himself and his brothers, even if heads had to roll! It became sheik to be educated. Europe was full of incredible churches with great art bulging out their doors. Renaissance merchants were beautiful and almost lifelike. I don't say that it is a generality, but in most cases it is true.

Queen Elizabeth was 'the Virgin Queen'. As a queen, she was a success. When she exposed herself before her troops they all shouted "Hurrah!"

Sir Walter Raleigh is a hysterical figure because he invented cigarettes and started smoking. Sir Francis Drake circumcised the world with a 100-foot clipper.

Shakespeare was born in the year 1564, supposedly on his birthday and is famous only because of his plays. He wrote tragedies, comedies, and hysterectomies, all in Islamic pentameter. In one of Shakespeare's famous plays, Hamlet rations out his situation by relieving himself in a long soliloquy. His mind is filled with the filth of incestuous sheets which he pours over every time he sees his mother. The clown in As You Like It is named Touchdown, and Romeo and Juliet are an example of a heroic couplet. Romeo's last wish is to be laid by Juliet.

Miguel Cervantes wrote Donkey Hote. The next great author was John Milton. Milton wrote Paradise Lost. Then his wife died and he wrote Paradise Regained.

During the Renaissance America began. Men always wanted to discover new terrotories. These explorations were almost made by Europeans. They used the mid-day sun to calculate their latitude with the help of a table. Christopher Columbus discovered America while cursing about the Atlantic. His ships were called the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Fe. His return produced a sensation among Spanish unknown vegetables. Colonisation subdued local populations to colons. A group of Indians was given to colons as manpower, and in exchange the colon protected them.

Gutenberg invented removable type and the Bible.

The Reformation happened when German nobles resented the idea that tithes were going to enrich Catholic coffers. An angry Martin Luther nailed 95 theocrats to a church door. Theologically, Luther was into reorientation mutation and was nailed to the church door at Wittenberg for selling indulgences. He died a horrible death, being excommunicated by a bull.

The Popes, of course, were usually Catholic. Calvinism was the most convenient religion since the days of the ancients. Monks went right on seeing themselves as worms. The last Jesuit priest died in the 19th century. Most British people had the same religion: they were Protestant – including the Catholics of Northern Ireland.

After the reformation were wars both foreign and infernal. Louis XIV became King of the Sun. He gave the people food and artillery. If he didn't like someone, he sent them to the gallows to row for the rest of their lives. Britain also had a good navy. They were better at fighting at sea than on land.

The enlightenment was a reasonable time. Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo changed the people's position towards the universe. Kepler invented three sources of planetary motions. Tycho Brahe spent his life looking at the stars with his own eyes. Voltaire invented electricity and wrote a book called Candy that got him into trouble. It was an age of great inventions and discoveries. Gravity was invented by Isaac Walton. It is chiefly noticeable in the autumn, when the apples are falling off the trees. This idea occurred to him when an apple fell from a tree which unlocked his doorway. Another important invention was the circulation of blood. Viruses, mushrooms, bacteria and other pathogenic agents carried by the colon had disastrous effects on the nature.

Later, the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, and this was called Pilgrim's Progress. The winter of 1620 was a hard one for the settlers. Many people died and many babies were born. Captain John Smith was responsible for all this.

One of the causes of the American Revolutionary War was that the British put tacks in their tea. Also the colonists would send their parcels through the post without stamps. Finally the colonists won the war and no longer had to pay for taxes. Delegates from the original states formed the Contented Congress. Soon the Constitution of the United States was adopted to secure domestic hostility. Under the constitution the people enjoyed the right to keep bare arms.

Thomas Jefferson, a Virgin, and Benjamin Franklin were two singers of the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Franklin invented electricity by rubbing two cats together backwards and declared that "A horse divided against itself cannot stand". Franklin died in 1790 and is still dead. Philosophers were unknown yet and the fundamental stake was one of religious toleration slightly confused with defeatism. Children were born every year in the 18th century.

The French Revolution was accomplished before it happened. Marie Antoinette told the French peasants "Let them have their cake and eat it". The revolution evolved through monarchial, republican and tolarian phases until it catapulted into Napoleon.

During the Napoleonic wars, the crowned heads of Europe were trembling in their shoes. Then the Spanish gorillas came down from the hills and nipped at Napoleon's flanks. Napoleon became ill with bladder problems and was very tense and unrestrained. He wanted an heir to inherit the power, but Josephine was a baroness which meant that she couldn't have any children.

Meanwhile in Europe, Johann Bach wrote a great many musical compositions and had a large number of children. In between he practised on an old spinster which he kept up in his attic. Bach died from 1750 to the present. He was the most famous composer in the world and so was Handel. Handel was half German, half Italian and half English. He was very large. Other countries had their own artists. France had Chekov.

Beethoven wrote music even though he was deaf. He was so deaf that he wrote very loud music. He took long walks in the forest even when everyone was calling him. Beethoven expired in 1827 and later died for this.

Charles Darwin was a naturalist who wrote the *Origin of the Species*. Madman Currie discovered radio. When Pasteur experimented with drugs, people said he was mad. And Karl Marx became one of the Marx Brothers.

The 19th century was a time of many thoughts and inventions. Urbanisation has increased living standards by doping the development of the countries. People stopped reproducing by hand and started reproducing by machine. The invention of the steamboat caused a network of rivers to spring up. More than 90% of Americans who traveled by train in the 1800s traveled in the same wagon. Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick reaper, which did the work of a hundred men.

The first tourist destinations were essentially in Italy because of the instalment of the Papacy in Avignon. People crossed France from East to West because it was cheaper to descend the Rhone than to ascend it. That's why the first destinations for English people was Paris.

Abraham Lincoln became America's greatest Precedent. Lincoln's mother died in infancy, and he was born in a log cabin that he built with his own hands. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves by signing the Emancipation Proclamation. On the night of April 14, Lincoln went to the theatre and got shot in his seat by one of the actors in a moving picture show. They believed the assassin was John Wilkes Booth, a supposedly insane actor. This ruined Booth's career.

Great Britain, the USA and other European countries had democratic leanings. The middle class was tired and needed a rest. The old order could see the lid holding down new ideas beginning to shake. Among the goals of the chartists were universal suffrage and an annual parliament. Voting was to be done by ballot. A new time zone of national unification roared over the horizon. Nationalism aided Italy because nationalism is the growth of an army. Here too, was the new Germany: loud, bold, vulgar and full of reality.

The sun never set on the British Empire because the British Empire is in the east and the sun sets in the west. Queen Victoria was the longest queen. She sat on a thorn for 63 years. She was a very moral woman who practised virtue. Her death was the final event which ended her reign.

The First World War, caused by the assassination of the Arch-Duke by an anarchist, ushered in a new error in the annals of human history. World War I broke out around 1914-1918. Germany was on one side of France and Russia was on the other. In July, English occupied the African territory of Germany. At war people get killed and then they aren't people anymore but friends. Peace was proclaimed at Versailles, which was attended by George Lloyd, Prime Minister of England. President Wilson arrived with 14 points.

In 1917 Lenin revolted Russia. Communism raged among the peasants, and the civil war 'team colours' were red and white.

Germany was displaced after WWI. This gave rise to Hitler. Germany was morbidly overexcited and unbalanced. Berlin became the decadent capital, where all sorts of sexual deprivations were practised. A huge anti-Semitic movement arose. The Nazi propaganda machine told you what you should watch at the cinema. This was kept at the police station.

Poland was devised between Germany and the Soviet Union. Germany invaded Poland, France invaded Belgium and Russia invaded everybody. War screeched to an end when a nuclear explosion was dropped on Hiroshima. A whole generation had been wiped out and their forlorn families were left to pick up the pieces.

One of the greatest men of the 20th century was Martin Luther King.

J.F.Kennedy is portrayed in two ways: as an ego-statistical bully or a beneficial leader.