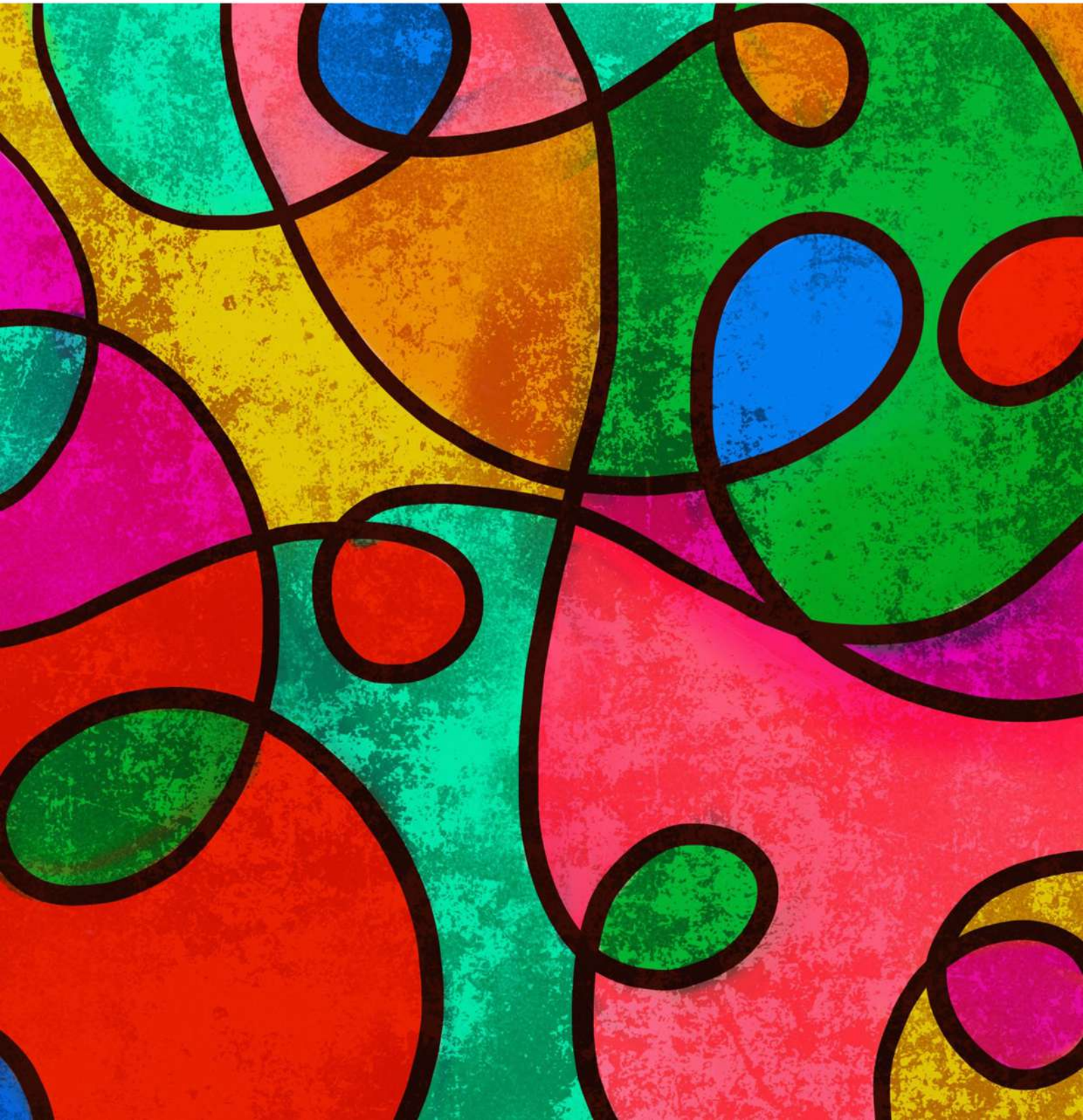




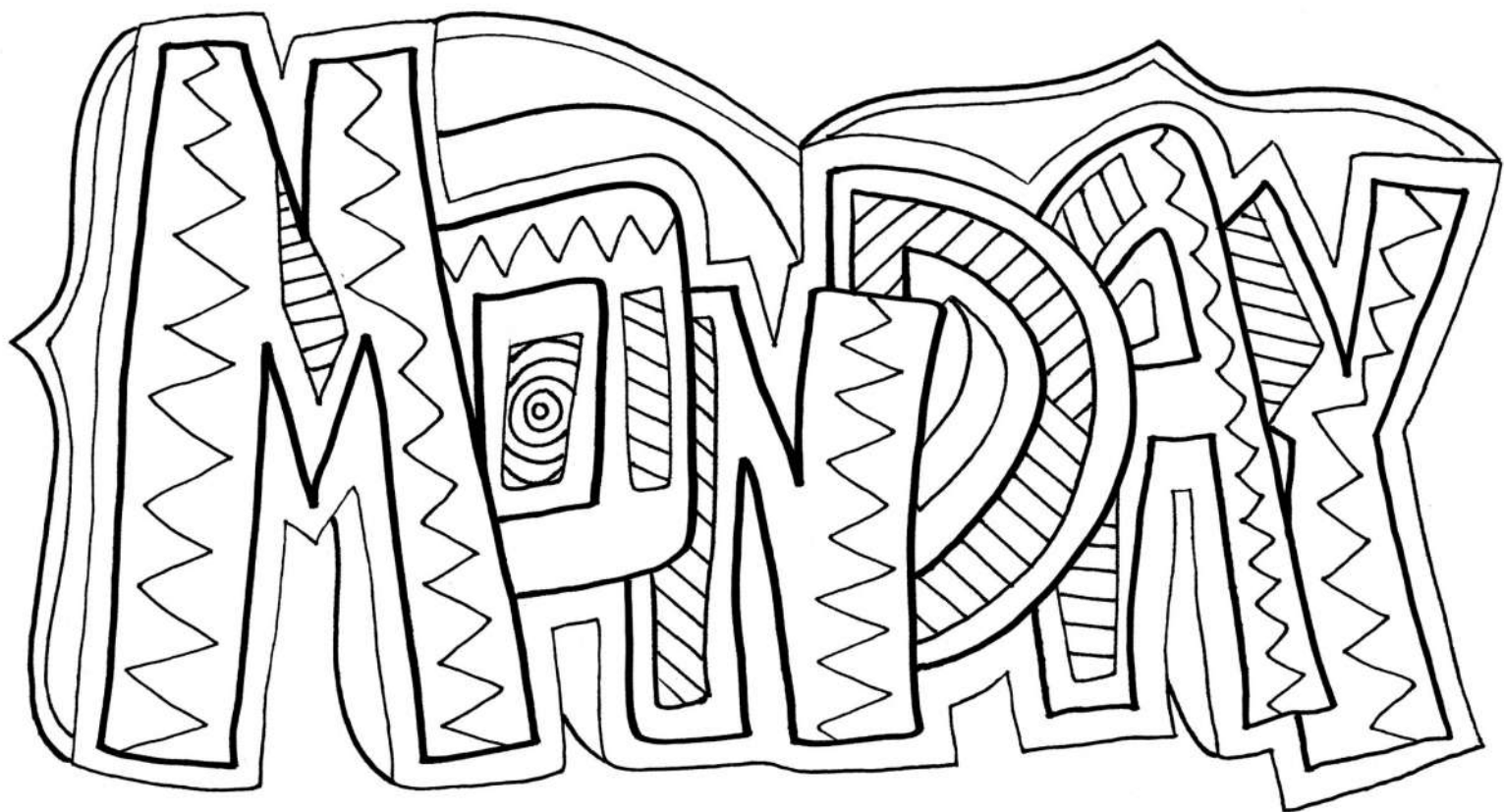
Queen Alexandra College

QAC Weekly

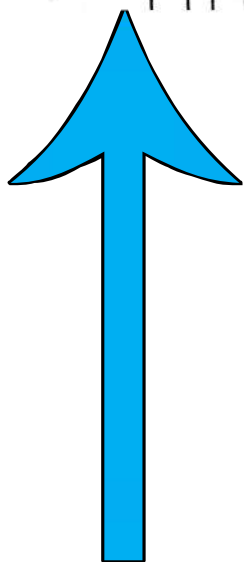
Issue 1



Monday



Doodle Art Alley ©



Colour Me

Monday

On This Day...

1981:

Failed assassination attempt against U.S. President Ronald Reagan In Washington, D.C., on this day in 1981, barely two months after his inauguration as the 40th president of the United States, Ronald Reagan was shot and seriously wounded by would-be assassin John W. Hinckley, Jr.



1945:

British rock musician Eric Clapton, a highly influential guitarist who performed with such groups as the Yardbirds and Cream before embarking on a successful solo career, was born.



Notable Birthdays...

1968

Céline Dion
CANADIAN SINGER

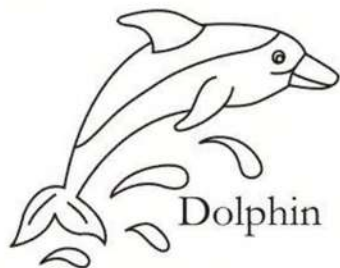


1965

Piers Morgan
BRITISH JOURNALIST AND
TELEVISION PERSONALITY

Monday

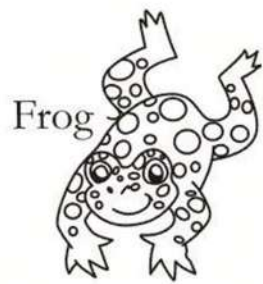
Word Search Puzzle Sea Animals



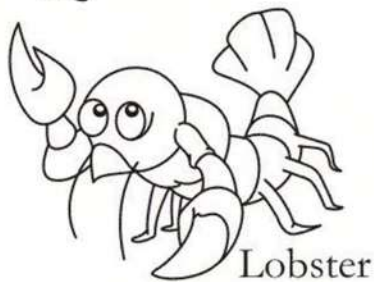
Dolphin



Fish



Frog



Lobster



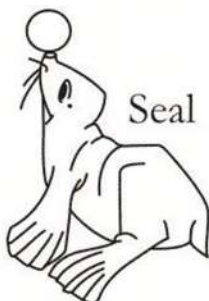
Octopus



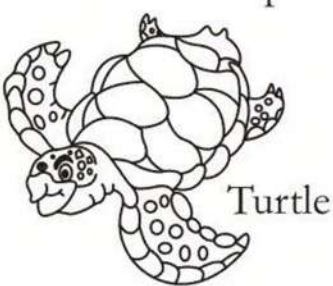
Crab



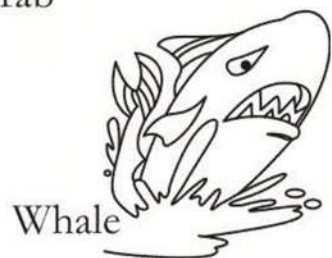
Seahorse



Seal



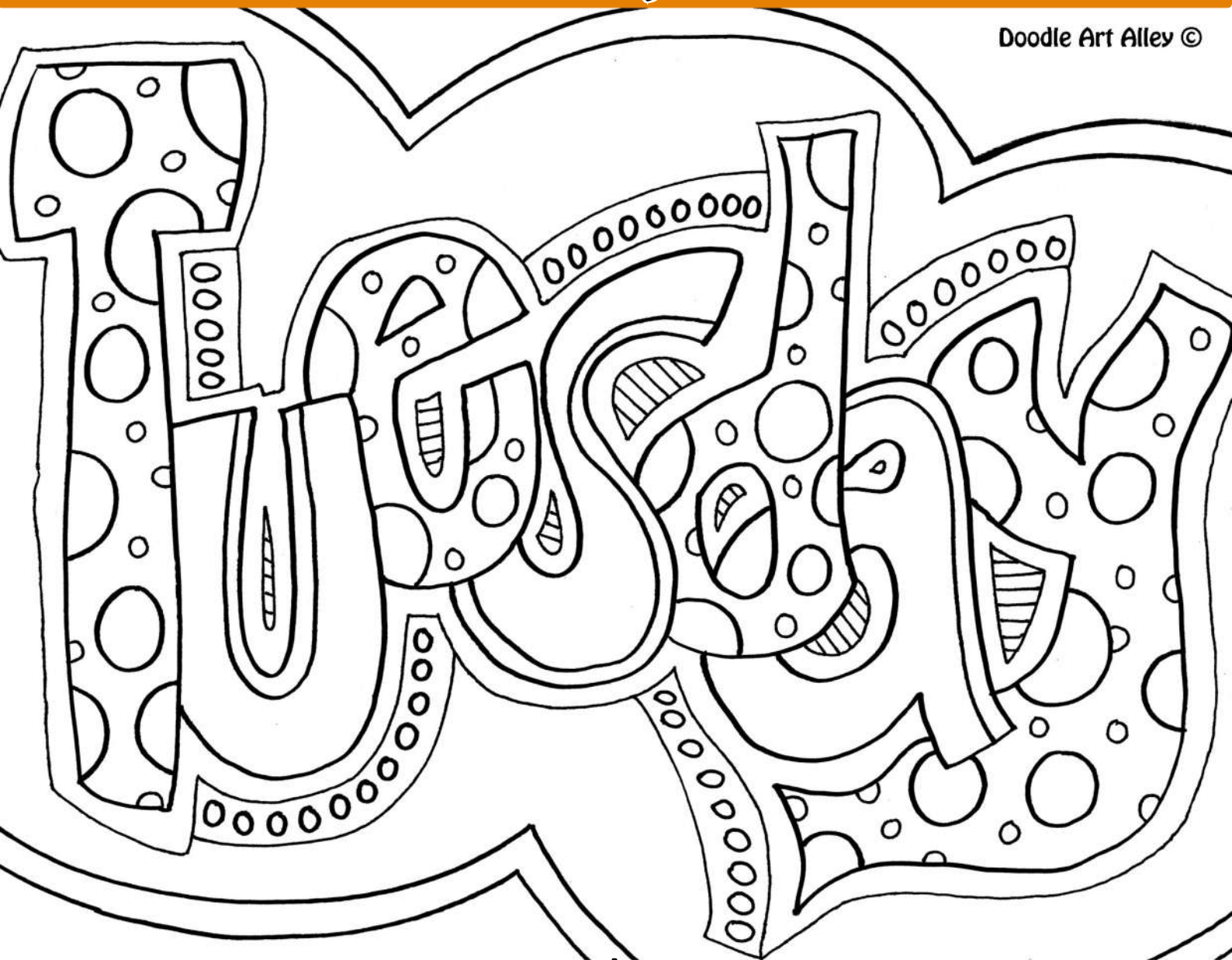
Turtle



Whale

Tuesday

Doodle Art Alley ©



Colour Me

Tuesday

On This Day...

1889:

The 984-foot (300-metre) Eiffel Tower, a wrought iron technological masterpiece created by Gustave Eiffel to commemorate the centenary of the French Revolution, was officially inaugurated in Paris this day in 1889.



1918:

Clocks in the United States were set one hour ahead as Daylight Saving Time went into operation for the first time.

Notable Birthdays...

1948

Al Gore

VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES



1596

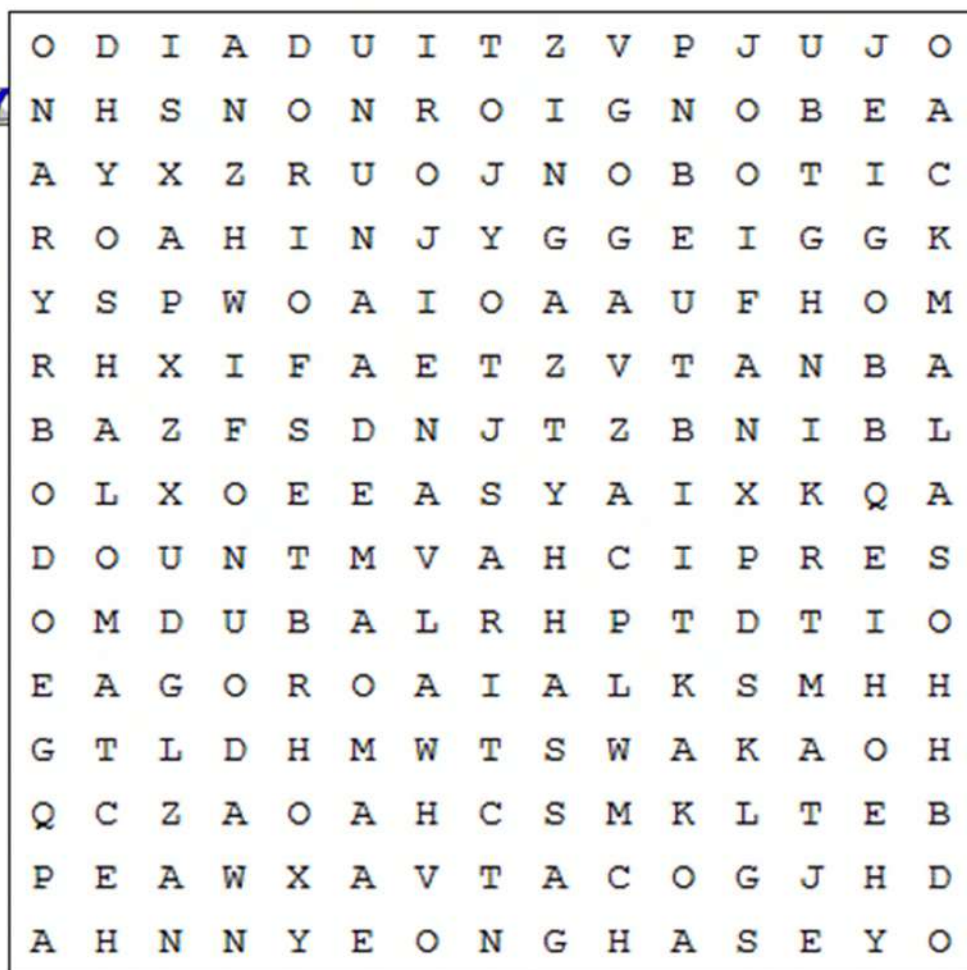
René Descartes

FRENCH MATHEMATICIAN AND PHILOSOPHER

Tuesday



Say Hello Around the World



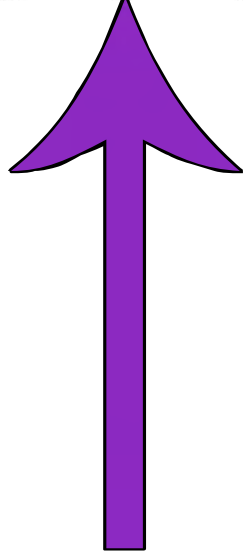
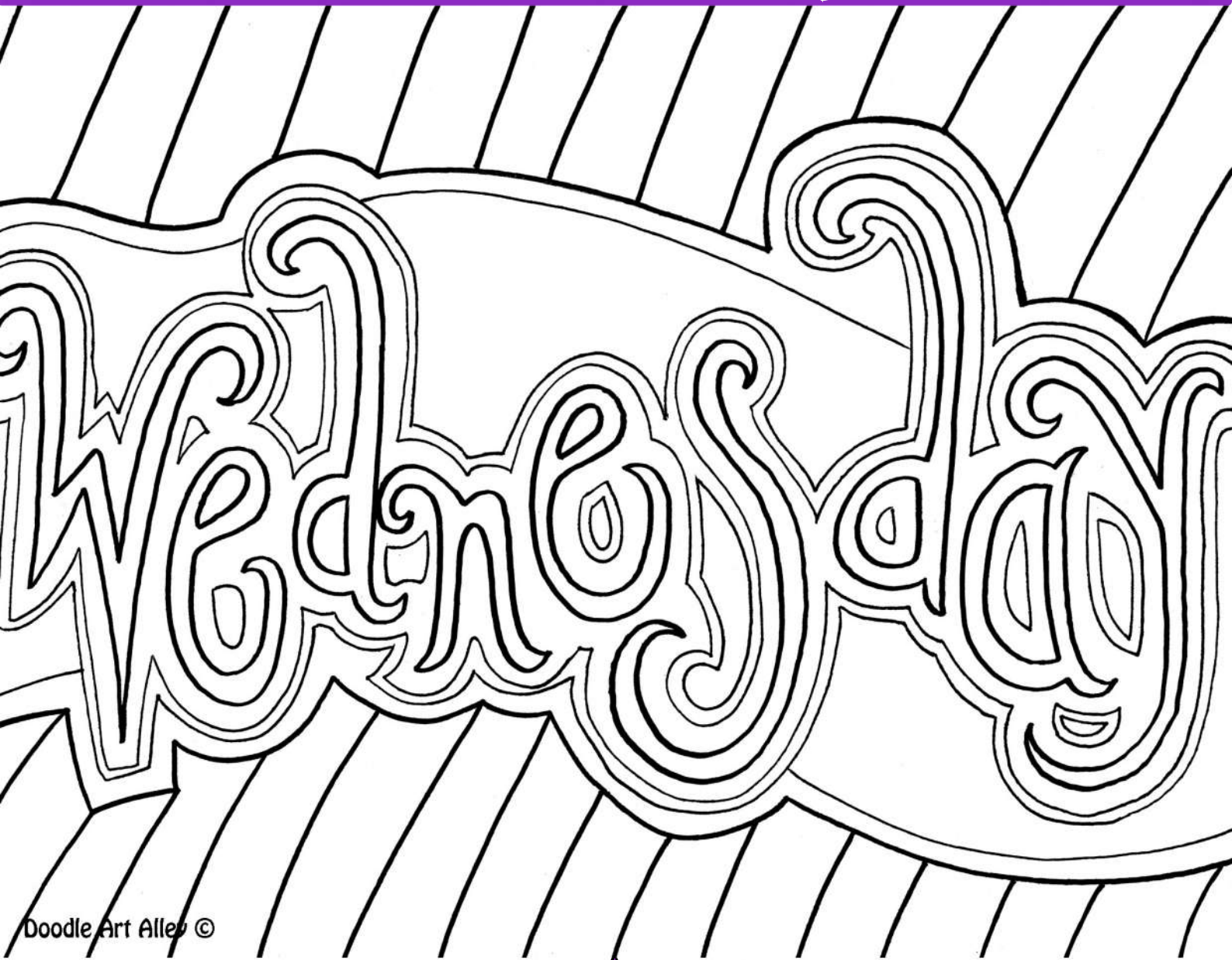
AHN NYEONG HA SE YO
(Korean)
ALOHA (Hawaiian)
BOM DIA (Portuguese)
BON GIORNO (Italian)
BONJOUR (French)
CHAO (Vietnamese)
DIA DUIT (Irish)

DOBRY RANO (Czech)
GOEDENDAG (Dutch)
GUTEN TAG (German)
HEJ (Swedish)
HOLA (Spanish)
KONNICHIWA (Japanese)
JAMBO (Swahili)
MARHABAH (Arabic)

NAMASTE (Hindi)
NI HAO (Chinese)
SALAM (Arabic)
SHALOM (Hebrew)
SZIA (Hungarian)
YIA SOU (Greek)
ZDRAVSTVITE (Russian)



Wednesday



Colour Me

Wednesday

On This Day...

1918:

The United Kingdom's Royal Air Force was formed.



1984:

American entertainer Marvin Gaye was shot and killed by his father in Los Angeles.

Notable Birthdays...

1961

Susan Boyle
SCOTTISH SINGER



1908

Abraham Maslow
AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST

Wednesday

Countries Word search

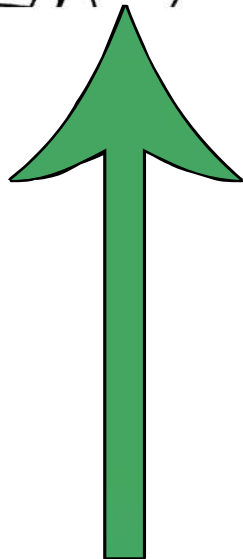
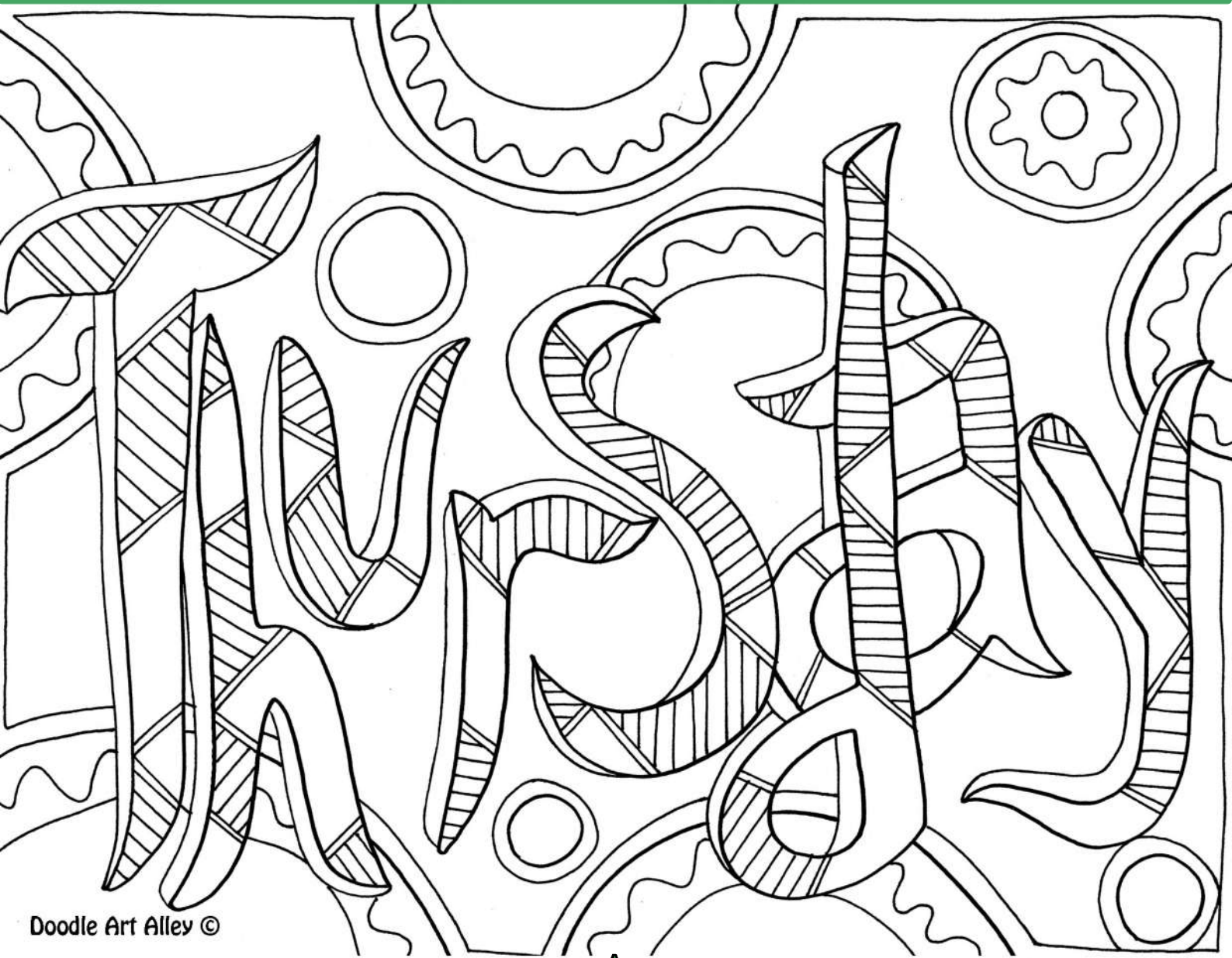
P	U	L	K	F	U	E	S	C	M	J	A	P	A	N	M	J
O	P	I	O	Z	X	N	W	Z	E	L	V	C	C	K	J	T
F	R	X	R	H	E	G	Y	A	G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	C
T	U	G	E	K	M	L	X	R	B	I	C	A	X	O	U	R
Q	S	C	A	K	J	A	W	P	W	N	H	O	M	X	U	U
H	S	R	A	N	H	N	N	X	A	S	I	M	N	F	L	U
W	I	Q	C	S	T	D	I	D	H	O	N	Q	W	R	G	V
U	A	L	G	E	R	I	A	V	P	I	A	K	G	A	O	F
F	G	S	B	R	I	I	G	W	Q	A	T	M	N	N	T	V
E	C	V	G	V	Y	L	H	S	P	A	I	N	C	C	F	Z
R	B	N	T	P	M	A	T	R	S	O	L	V	S	E	Q	A
U	X	K	U	S	G	R	E	E	C	E	X	W	F	C	W	R
C	J	F	R	G	L	R	F	S	H	E	M	H	P	Y	S	Q
A	M	K	K	O	V	I	T	Y	G	I	B	R	A	Z	I	L
N	N	C	E	J	B	A	P	T	P	O	V	J	B	Z	F	Z
A	G	J	Y	O	M	I	C	E	L	A	N	D	G	L	Q	N
D	P	A	U	Q	W	J	I	L	U	E	J	T	O	D	U	P
A	R	D	W	D	K	O	A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	D
O	J	F	C	W	V	F	E	H	Y	W	V	Y	R	D	Z	W

ALGERIA
GERMANY
FRANCE
AUSTRALIA
RUSSIA

SPAIN
GREECE
TURKEY
ENGLAND
BRAZIL

CHINA
JAPAN
KOREA
CANADA
ICELAND

Thursday



Colour Me

Thursday

On This Day...

1968:

Stanley Kubrick's 2001: A Space Odyssey had its world premiere in Washington, D.C.; it became a classic, setting the benchmark for sci-fi films



1982:

Argentine troops seized the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), precipitating the Falkland Islands War with Britain.

Notable Birthdays...

1965

Rodney Glen King
AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION
WORKER



1914

Alec Guinness
BRITISH ACTOR

Thursday

Math Cross Numbers

Each of the digits 1 through 9 is used once and only once in each of these two puzzles. Can you figure out where they must be placed so that each of the equations (both horizontally and vertically) are true? Only positive numbers are involved.

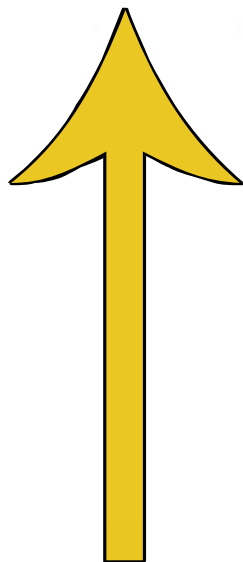
(-		+	(= 8
-		+		÷	
)	-		+)	= 7
x		-		-	
(÷)	+		= 7
= 5		= 10		= 0	

(+	(-		= 4
+		x		+	
)	-)	+		= 8
-		-		-	
(x)	-		= 8
= 6		= 2		= 6	

Friday



Doodle Art Alley ©



Colour Me

Friday

On This Day...

1879:

Sofia, liberated from the Ottoman Empire by Russian troops, was named the capital of Bulgaria.



1948:

On this day in 1948, U.S. President Harry S. Truman signed into law George C. Marshall's post-World War II plan to revive the economies of western and southern European countries so as to foster democracy in the region.

Notable Birthdays...

1961

Eddie Murphy
AMERICAN ACTOR AND
COMEDIAN



Fazlur R. Khan

AMERICAN ENGINEER

BORN

April 3, 1929

Friday

Number Search Puzzle #001

DIRECTIONS: Find the numbers in the list below the grid. The numbers can be in any direction: backwards, forwards, up, down, or diagonally.

2	5	6	1	8	5	6	3	0	4	8	3	6	1	6
7	2	8	7	6	5	3	2	8	0	8	5	8	1	8
3	0	2	3	1	3	5	0	5	5	4	8	7	5	5
2	2	9	0	8	3	4	5	2	0	9	6	2	0	8
4	8	5	7	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	2	4	9	8
4	8	6	6	9	2	6	1	9	8	4	1	5	0	5
4	7	8	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	4	6	1
7	0	5	6	5	4	1	8	0	9	0	6	9	0	3
9	0	5	4	4	4	5	9	7	7	0	3	3	3	4
1	9	5	3	9	2	7	4	2	3	5	2	9	5	0
0	9	8	9	6	4	9	7	9	8	0	5	9	2	0
3	2	2	9	4	2	5	5	0	0	6	3	9	0	0
3	8	7	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	6	5
9	6	5	4	9	8	7	2	5	2	0	6	8	0	1
4	3	6	2	3	4	7	0	8	9	9	1	0	1	3

130456

150526

253060

270159

280858

286554

296684

322942

325326

399918

410974

433334

436234

444791

454908

470085

481973

500043

520680

549872

561280

567037

572855

588586

592884

642950

712600

870099

896497

991013

Biography

Queen Alexandra of Great Britain

Princess Alexandra of Denmark, later Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, married Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1863 and she reigned as Princess of Wales from 1863-1901, the longest time anyone held that title. When Queen Victoria died in 1901, Albert Edward became King Edward VII, and Alexandra his queen-empress from 1901 to 1910. From the time of King Edward VII's death in 1910 until she died in 1925, Queen Alexandra was the dowager queen and the queen mother of the reigning King, George V.

She set fashion trends all over the world and in England she tried to influence her husband's family and British ministers to favor Greek and Danish interests. On a more personal level she withstood her husband's infidelities, a domineering mother-in-law, the loss of two of her sons, and managed to develop her talents for woodworking and photography despite her extensive charity work and fulfilling the duties and obligations of being both the Queen and the Queen Mother.



Queen Alexandra of Great Britain

Biography

Princess Alexandra Meets the Prince of Wales

When Princess Alexandra was sixteen, she met Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, called Bertie by his family and friends, the heir to Queen Victoria's throne. A legendary story of their meeting finds Prince Albert Edward out shooting with a party of friends. One of his friends took a photograph of a beautiful girl wearing a white muslin gown and a loose white jacket with a black velvet ribbon around her throat and her hair smoothed back from her forehead. The Prince of Wales quickly discovered her identity and arranged to tour the Continent making a special stop in Denmark to meet Princess Alexandra. He met her at the Cathedral of Worms in southern Germany.

The official story of the meeting of the future King and Queen of England is slightly less romantic. Acting on a request from her parents Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, Crown Princess Victoria of Prussia introduced her brother Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales to Alexandra on September 24, 1861 in Speyer, a city of Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.

The Queen and King were searching for a suitable wife for their son Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, although they didn't consider Alexandra one of their top choices. Queen Victoria had reservations about the suitability of the match because when the German Confederation invaded and annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Queen Victoria adamantly took the German side and Alexandra and her family just as adamantly embraced the Danish position.

Albert Edward took some time to break off his affair with Nellie Clifden, but finally on September 9, 1862, he proposed to Alexandra at the Laeken Royal Palace, the home of King Leopold I of Belgium, his great-uncle.

After his marriage, It is reported that Albert Edward continued his relationships with other women, including Lillie Langtry, the actress; Daisy Greville, Countess of Warwick; Agnes Keyser, humanitarian; American Jennie Jerome, the future mother of Winston Churchill; and society matron Alice Keppel. Alexandra knew about most of her husband's relationships and bore them with dignity, remarking, "He loved me the most." She permitted Alice Keppel to visit Albert Edward on his deathbed. Alexandra remained faithful to Albert Edward.

Biography

Prince Albert Edward and Alexandra settled into Marlborough House as their London home and chose Sandringham House in Norfolk as a country retreat. The newlyweds entertained lavishly, and Queen Victoria disapproved what she considered their excessive socialising.

Her contemporaries reported that Alexandra was dignified and charming in public and affectionate and fun loving in private. She enjoyed activities including dancing, ice skating, and she also was a skilled horsewoman and tandem driver. Much to Queen Victoria's dismay, Princess Alexandra also enjoyed hunting although the Queen unsuccessfully tried to make her refrain from hunting.

According to Queen Victoria, Princess Alexandra also performed many public and charitable duties "to spare me the strain and fatigue of functions..." The Queen reported that Alexandra never complained about her round of opening bazaars, attending concerts, and visiting hospitals in the Queen's place. Alexandra selected the London Hospital for special attention, visiting it frequently. During one of her visits she met Joseph Merrick, the "Elephant Man," who was a patient there.

Besides her family, Alexandra pursued her own talents and interests. She excelled at woodcarving and specimens of her work were featured at various exhibitions. In England, Queen Alexandra often visited the Technical Schools at Sandringham where handicrafts like woodcarving were taught.

Queen Alexandra's chief hobby was photography and she took Kodak pictures during trips and tours. In 1908, Queen Alexandra published a book of her photographs called Queen Alexandra's Christmas Gift Book to raise money for charity.

Because Alexandra had a small scar on her neck, she hid it by wearing choker necklaces and high necklines, inadvertently setting a fashion precedent that survived for fifty years. A bout with rheumatic fever in 1867 left her with a stiff leg and a limp, but society ladies even copied her limping walk which came to be known as the "Alexandra limp."

Biography

The Social and Political Alexandra

Even after the couple's first child, Prince Albert Victor was born, Alexandra socialised as much as she had before which caused some problems with her mother in law the Queen, especially since Alexandra hated Prussians and Queen Victoria favored them.

Although the two women were genuinely fond of each other, the relationship between Alexandra and her mother-in-law Queen Victoria could at times be strained. From the beginning Alexandra, the Princess of Wales, enjoyed immense popularity with the British public.

Her beauty captivated many of her subjects, but her enormous charm made them love her. For many years she and Prince Bertie were the public symbols of British monarchy, because Queen Victoria secluded herself after Prince Albert's death and did not attend public functions. The Queen did not give the Prince of Wales any real responsibility, forcing him to serve his country in indirect ways and perhaps encouraging his womanising.

As the years passed, Alexandra endured her husband's philandering with dignity, which further endeared her to the British public. For a long time, Alexandra was the most popular member of the royal family and at times the crowds would cheer her and boo the Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria must have noted this and perhaps resented her daughter-in-law's popularity.

The Queen also gave the young couple unwanted advice on many matters, eventually including the names of their children. Albert Edward and Alexandra had six children. Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale; Prince George who later would become King George V of the United Kingdom; Louise, Princess Royal and Duchess of Fife; Princess Victoria; Maud, Queen of Norway; and Prince Alexander John of Wales born in the spring of 1871, who lived only a few hours.

The births of Alexandra's first two children, Albert Victor and George were premature, but she survived them in good health.

Biography

The birth of Princess Louise on February 20, 1867, was quite different. After the delivery Alexandra became ill enough for the doctors to ask Queen Victoria and her own parents to come to her bedside. Her husband carried on his social life and flirtations, and did not appear. Alexandra survived, but recovered as a changed person, both physically and emotionally.

During a visit to Ireland in 1885, Alexandra and Albert Edward in the City of Cork encountered a crowd of over two thousand people waving sticks and black flags favoring Irish nationalism. She smiled her way through the crowd's hostility and in the same visit accepted a Doctorate in Music from Trinity College in Dublin.

Princess Alexandra placated the Irish, but she continued to hate Germans. Her biographers including David Duff in his 1980 biography *Alexandra: Princess and Queen*, contend that the Albert Edward and his advisers denied her access to his briefing papers and excluded her from some of his foreign tours so that she could not be involved in diplomatic matters.

She still distrusted Germans and opposed anything favoring German expansion or interests. In 1890, Alexandra wrote and distributed a memorandum to senior British ministers and military people warning them against exchanging the British North Sea island of Heligoland for the German colony of Zanzibar. She pointed out the strategic significance of Heligoland, arguing that either Germany could use it to launch an attack or Britain could use it to contain German aggression. The ministers and military ignored her warning and continued with the exchange.

The Germans fortified the island which became a keystone in Germany's maritime operations. Alexandra detested and distrusted her nephew Wilhelm II of Germany, calling him an "inward enemy."

Alexandra never recovered from the death of their oldest son Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, who died on January 14, 1892, during an influenza epidemic. Much like her mother-in-law Queen Victoria did for Prince Albert, she left her son's room and possessions exactly as they had been the day he left them.

Biography

In 1894, her brother-in-law Alexander III of Russia died and her nephew Nicholas II became Tsar. Alexandra traveled to Russia to support her widowed sister Marie Sophie Fredericka Dagmar or Maria Feodorovna, Empress of all the Russias, as she was known in Russia. She slept, prayed, and stayed by her sister's side until Alexander was buried and stayed on in Russia for some time despite the objections of her mother-in-law Queen Victoria. The death of her mother Queen Louise of Denmark in 1898 added to her mourning.

Princess Alexandra Becomes Queen Alexandra

After Queen Victoria died in January 1901, Albert Edward became King Edward VII and Alexandra his Queen-Empress consort. In March 1901, the King and Queen's son George and their daughter-in-law Mary embarked on an extensive tour of the empire, leaving their young children with their grandparents.

While George and Mary toured the Empire, Edward and Alexandra minded their grandchildren and prepared for the coronation of Edward Albert as King Edward the VII in June 1902.

A few days before the coronation, King Edward became seriously ill with appendicitis and Alexandra stood in for him at a military parade and attended the Royal Ascot races in his place so the public wouldn't be alarmed at his absence.

The coronation was postponed and Dr. Frederick Treves of the London Hospital operated on Edward to drain his infected appendix. After he recovered, Alexandra and Edward were crowned together in August 1902, with the Archbishop of Canterbury Frederick Temple crowning Edward and the Archbishop of York, William Dalrymple Maclagan crowning Alexandra.

Biography

In 1910, Alexandra set a precedent when she became the first queen consort to visit the British House of Commons during a debate. For two hours she sat in the Ladies' Gallery that overlooked the chamber while members of Parliament debated the Parliament Bill which would remove the right of the House of Lords to veto legislation, a bill that Alexandra opposed. A few weeks later while Alexandra visited her brother, King George I of Greece in Corfu, her family sent her word that her husband had been stricken with several heart attacks. She arrived home on May 5, 1910, and on May 6, she personally administered oxygen from a gas cylinder to help him breathe.

King Edward VII died on May 6, 1910, and Queen Alexandra observed that she felt like she had been turned into stone, "unable to cry, unable to grasp the meaning of it all."

Edward VII and Queen Alexandra's son George became the new King and later in the year Queen Alexandra moved out of Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, keeping Sandringham in Norfolk as her residence. Her son, the new King George, immediately faced a decision about the Parliament Bill, and he reluctantly agreed to Prime Minister H.H. Asquith's request to create an adequate number of Liberal peers after a general election if the House of Lords continued to block the legislation. Although she opposed the bill, Alexandra supported her son.

In 1911, Alexandra did not attend the coronation of King George because tradition dictated that a crowned queen should not attend the coronation of another king or queen, but she continued her charitable work.

One of her favorite charities was Alexandra Rose Day, where women volunteers sold artificial roses that disabled people made to raise funds to aid hospitals.

Biography

World War I only intensified Alexandra's dislike and distrust of Germans. She detested her nephew Kaiser Wilhelm II and voiced her revulsion in no uncertain terms during the controversy about the banners of foreign princes.

During World War I, some people criticized the custom of hanging the banners of foreign princes awarded the Order of the Garter, Britain's highest order of knighthood, in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle. The critics said that since the German members of the Order were fighting against Britain their banners should be removed. Bowing to public opinion, King George had the banners taken down, but he went a step further and ordered both the Prussian banners and Hessian banners removed. In Alexandra's opinion, their Hessian relatives were just soldiers or servants acting under "that brutal German Emperor's orders."

On September 17, 1916, Queen Alexandra endured a Zeppelin air raid close to her Sandringham residence, but the Russian branch of her family suffered much worse.

In Russia, the Bolsheviks overthrew her nephew Tsar Nicholas II and murdered him and his wife and children. In 1919, HMS Marlborough rescued the Dowager Empress, Alexandra's sister Marie, and brought her to England where she lived with Alexandra for some time.

In her senior years, Alexandra no longer traveled abroad and her health deteriorated. On November 20, 1925, at age 80 she suffered a fatal heart attack at Sandringham House in Norfolk. She was buried on November 28, 1925, beside her husband at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.

Colour



Me