

ZAGREB TIMES

BREAKING NEWS

20 NOVEMBER 2024

EVENING EDITION

YOUR DAILY PAPER

SHORTS

PROJECT WEEK

I. GIMNAZIJA ZAGREB

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

The Austro-Hungarian Empire hasn't been on top of the Europe for a long time - because it doesn't exist anymore, it split up after World War One in different countries. Today those countries are Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, Serbia (Vojvodina - a part of Serbia), Bosnia and Hercegovina, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia and a part of Poland.

ARMY

The biggest spenders on army are Russia, France, England, The Austro-Hungarian Empire and Italy. In my time, the 21st century, all those world-known countries except the Austro-Hungarian Empire are still really powerful and influential.

EQUALITY

For a long time women didn't have a good political status, but through the centuries women were fighting for their rights. In the 21st century women have all the rights and equality is respected.

LANGUAGE PROGRESS

Matica Hrvatska is a really influential and well-known Croatian language institute. The Croatian language has been developing and changing through the centuries. Today the official language in Croatia is indeed Croatian and it has been official in political institutions since 1847.

TIME MACHINE



Luka Ciprijan

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

The journey of women's education has been a long and challenging one, filled with significant obstacles. Looking back, we can see remarkable moments in history that paved the way for modern achievements. In 1891, in Sarajevo, two women made history by becoming doctors after completing their studies at the University of Zurich, a remarkable achievement in a time when education for women was rare.

However, the struggle wasn't always easy. That same year, one tragic case was of a teacher who took her own life, feeling she wasn't good enough in her role, highlighting the emotional weight of expectations that women had to face in order to be accepted and be respected. In the year 1892, in Zurich, Emilija Kempin-Spyri became the first fully qualified female teacher, delivering a one-hour lecture on Roman law and gaining public acceptance. Similarly, in Russia and Poland, women fought for

higher education rights. In 1887, the Russian government tried to restrict women's courses to prevent political involvement, but women persevered, leading to the opening of a women's medical institute in Petrograd.

In 1890, in Paris, Şarmişeq Vilescu, at just 23, became the first woman to earn a doctorate in law. Her success set a precedent for women in law. Meanwhile, in Austria-Hungary, Emilija Edel became the first female dentist, in the year 1895, challenging the male-dominated profession.

Today, women continue to break barriers in all fields, with greater access to education. However, while progress has been made, the fight for equality continues. Challenges remain, including gender bias, discrimination, and the struggle to balance family responsibilities with academic pursuits. Women, especially in low-income or non-Western countries, also face financial barriers and safety concerns, such as violence and threats against girls seeking education in regions like Afghanistan or Nigeria. Women today owe much to the women of the past, whose struggles and achievements paved the way for future generations.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE FLU

Imagine a world where diseases like the flu no longer cause panic. In my time, the 21st century, science has completely transformed how we deal with illnesses. Let me explain how it works now compared to your methods in the 19th century. The most important tool we have today is something called a vaccine. Vaccine is a fluid that is injected in your body with a needle usually through the vein in your hand. Vaccines teach our bodies how to fight viruses without getting sick first. For example, during a recent global illness called COVID-19, scientists used a new technology called mRNA to create a vaccine in just a few months. This was a huge breakthrough, as in your time, creating vaccines could take years. We also have machines and systems that can track diseases before they spread too far. Using something called artificial intelligence (a kind of advanced thinking machine), we can predict where diseases might appear next. This allows us to warn people and protect them before they get sick. When a disease does spread, we still use quarantines, but they look very different now.

Thanks to the internet, people can work, study, and shop from home, even during a lockdown. This keeps life moving without risking anyone's health.

One of the greatest changes is how the whole world works together to fight diseases. Scientists and doctors from every country share their discoveries instantly. This global teamwork makes finding cures and creating vaccines much faster than it was in the past.

So, while the flu and other diseases are still challenges in the 21st century, modern tools and global cooperation have made them much easier to control. What once caused great fear is now something we can often prevent or stop quickly.

Paula Ivšan



21ST CENTURY VACCINE

THE RISE OF FAST FASHION

When it comes to discussing fashion it is no secret that there have always been trends. But it is no lie that today, in the 21st century, trends come and go more frequently than ever, which not only negatively impacts us, but it also destroys the environment while people and children are forced to work in inhumane conditions.

If we compare fashion in the 19th century to fashion in the 21st century we can notice that there have been massive societal and industrial changes that have completely changed the industry. For example, people used to mainly buy their clothes in family owned shops. This has both its perks and disadvantages. The good side of shopping in small businesses is that their production is far more ethical than the one we see today in the fashion world. Another perk is that the clothes are usually better quality and more durable if handmade. The negative side is that then the clothes are more expensive which not everyone could afford in the 19th century. In this day and age clothes are accessible to everyone. It is rarer to see that someone

cannot afford to buy at least the bare minimum of clothes that is necessary for them. Fast fashion is inexpensive clothing produced rapidly by mass-market retailers in response to the latest trends. There are still small businesses, but people mostly get their clothes from fast fashion brands like ZARA, Pull&Bear, H&M and many more. Most people are aware of the negative impacts of fast fashion but it is simply more convenient for them to shop in malls because it is easier, faster and cheaper. A mall is a very large building or buildings containing a lot of stores and restaurants - a shopping mall is no longer just a place to go to buy something, it's a community and entertainment center. People also lean to fast fashion because of trends which are now more prominent than ever before. The reason for that is our obsession with social media platforms and the urge to fit in. Social media platforms are like public squares where people from all over the world can gather to share news, ideas, and stories instantly, using a magical device called a smartphone that connects them across vast distances. Many people today feel that to

be valued they have to wear certain clothes that are currently trending or that they can't repeat outfits and be seen in the same clothes that they post on social media. Celebrities are famous people who have gained popularity and recognition through their work in the entertainment or sports industry. Influencers, on the other hand, are individuals who have built up a following and earned credibility through their expertise or authority in a specific niche. Celebrities and influencers both also play a big role in the rise of fast fashion because they promote a lifestyle which is unattainable to everyone but the top 1%. People tend to feel like they have to copy the style of celebrities that they admire. Some even go as far as trying to look exactly like their idols because they feel like they are not enough due to seeing unrealistic portrayals of others on social media. We have to realize that this is extremely bad for us as a society. Because of micro-trends and our insecurities children forced to work in inhumane conditions are dying and as they are dying the environment is also

being destroyed. To prevent the situation from worsening we can try to reduce our consumption of fast fashion and try to keep small shops as our main source of clothes. We should shop less frequently because at the end of the day quality is better than quantity. There is not much that one individual can do but if we unite we can stop the massive consumption and the rise of fast fashion.

Sara Belavić

HOMES

Back in the 19th century design and function of a home depended on social norms and values that is why every house was decorated in the same way. We will compare some of the rules and styles of homes in the 19th century and modern styles and techniques.

As you know, back then every room had a strictly designated role, the most important room was the parlor. That room was a place where families showcased their respectability and taste. Some strict rules for the parlor were that no family photos were allowed because the space was meant to showcase elegance, not personal sentiment. Religious motives were also not welcome in the parlor because you shouldn't push your beliefs on someone.

Instead, items such as books, newspapers and even typewriters were displayed to visitors. The main thought was: "Better a little with taste than a lot without taste." Today we don't have a parlor, we could compare it to a hallway that doesn't have an important role in a house. However, we could describe our living rooms as the parlor. In your time living rooms were meant to be warm and comfortable and that still remains the same. Your living rooms weren't meant to be shown to visitors while that is completely normal and even expected today. In our living rooms we present family photos and some family achievements. Some may agree with your beliefs that a well-arranged living room would keep the husband away from pubs. Even though today's living rooms aren't as private as yours were, our bedrooms stayed private. We don't really care about the size of our bedrooms as much as you did but we do care about the cleanliness. Unlike you we like to put flowers and pictures in our rooms and we think it shows character. In conclusion, our rooms don't have strict roles as yours had and we

like to display our pictures to others. We don't have a parlor and we replaced it with our living rooms, we like to decorate our bedrooms with flowers but we still care about the cleanliness and our bedrooms stay private.

Leona Špišić and
Lara Luna Žilić

ZAGREB TRAFFIC

Zagreb is a big city that is constantly moving. In the 21st century the city is overcrowded and the traffic is very slow. In the late 1800's Zagreb people didn't rely on public transport because they didn't have it. Zagreb got its first tram in 1891 and was called "Konjka" because it was horse drawn. The first electric-powered tram ran through the city in 1910 and since then Zagreb has had 19 tram lines. Also, the city later introduced buses, big vehicles on wheels that transported citizens. In the last 100 years the city population grew by 700 000 people. Therefore, many new neighborhoods were built that buses connected to the city center.

In the 19th century cars rarely existed. The first car in Zagreb was introduced by Mr. Budicki in 1901. Cars are private vehicles that transport up to 5 people. Since then people opted for them because they were quicker. In 2024 the city centre has very few parking spaces and parking costs are high.

Also, Zagreb got its first cable car in 1963, the new modern gondolas that were attached to a wire and transported people to the top of Medvednica, due to safety issues its operation was temporarily ceased. Now, people mostly travel by bike because it is eco-friendly. In the last 30 years constant usage of cars and its burning of fossil fuels in the engine resulted in air pollution so people are now trying to find new ways of cleaner transportation.

In the 19th century and now people in Zagreb depend on traffic and are always finding new ways to improve it.

Nia Čeran and
Vito Vidan



1963 CABLE CAR

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

In the 19th century crimes were more happening more often and penalties were harsher, such as property crimes and treason. Some penalties which are gone today are: corporal punishment, exile or penal colonies; the guilty would be sent to remote locations such as Siberia or colonies in Australia or South America. There is a different way of public shaming today, as someone today is humiliated by social media and much more people can see and react to someone's actions. Capital punishment (execution) is also a thing in 19th century which today has increased criteria. One could receive the death penalty for mocking a guard, while today it is reserved for severe crimes such as mass murders, assassinations, or acts of terrorism. Back then, methods of execution like the guillotine were widely used, while modern practices include the electric chair, lethal injection, or hanging, depending on the country. Globally, the prevalence of the death penalty has significantly decreased; it is now

practiced in only 55 countries, including China, the United States, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Japan. And like Habsburg Monarchy did enforce the death penalty, now in Croatia it is abolished. Notably, some nations, like China, carry out more executions than the rest of the world combined, often under a veil of secrecy. Meanwhile, the trend toward abolition continues, with over 140 countries having either outlawed or ceased practicing the death penalty entirely.

Mihael Bartolinčić

TRAGEDIES

Humanity has always faced hard times, as well as in 21st century. Many families are mourning the loss of their loved ones in the recent floods all over Europe. Unpredictable and unusual weather for this time of the year brought torrential rain to multiple countries, such as Spain, which has been facing severe drought up to this point, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where almost 20 people died due to flooding of their homes, and many more countries in central Europe.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country in south-eastern Europe formed after breakup of Yugoslavia, which formed after breakup of Austro-Hungarian Empire. The main reason for such weather is the climate change, caused by rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. It is one of the main global problems this century, however, it started in 19th century during the industrial revolution. This week on the Čiovo island, a wildfire has taken place around the Dominican monastery and great portion of olive plantages burnt down. A similar event occurred in 1875 in Vodice where rakija was being cooked when a great fire started. Luckily, in both cases firefighters arrived on time and everyone survived.

Modern times and development also resulted in better and more efficient police. Unfortunately, two teenagers, Dora and Fabian, 16 years of age, 170 and 168 cm tall, both wearing mostly black clothes, went missing last night. They were last seen in Siget street. If you have any information, please report to the authorities.

Cars are surely one of the most important human inventions. The first designs came to be in the late 19th century, but today, they are a

part of our everyday life. This month another young person lost their life in car accident in Rijeka. A young girl was crossing the street at night, when a car arrived and ran over her. She passed away in hospital day later. Traffic remains the leading cause of death among young people.

Matej Karas

ENTERTAINMENT

From playing chess, buying music hidden in the fine lines of phonograph records, going to the coffee shops to "see and be seen" and going to the shows dressed your best to something we call modern age. What will it look like when everything you know becomes history, living in the lines of some book or perhaps finding its place in some new monstrous inventions?

MOBILE PHONES

It is important to note that, in recent times with the mobile cellphone invention (a little electronic device which people use for fun, listening to music or searching for information), new ways of entertainment have become way more

available and easily accessible, so past time and information gathering as you know it are way less popular two centuries later.

CHESS

In your time the game of chess is a popular way of entertainment. Everybody knows the rules and there is always somebody who is willing to join you in taking up the challenge of playing a round of this remarkable game. In the modern time chess is less popular. However, tournaments are still held and grandmasters exist.

MUSIC

Music is still popular as much as it was 200 years ago. The most famous music genre today is popular music which connects all living generations. In your century people liked to listen to operas and similar kinds of classical music, but nowadays there also exist other types of music. The difference between popular and classical music is that popular music is meant for wider audiences. Because of many types of popular music it's loved by many people. You listened to music on

phonograph records, but today they are no longer in use and people mostly listen to music on their phones. They also use loudspeakers to amplify the sound.

COFFEE SHOPS

At your time coffee shops are places where you went to drink your coffee or perhaps listen to some gossips and read newspapers. Basically, you went there to "see and be seen". Nowadays, people mostly use coffee shops as a meeting spot or a place to drink something that they don't have at home.

Patricija Moćan and
Dina Varenina



DAILY CHESS CHALLENGE:
WHITE MOVES, MATES IN 2 MOVES.

SUDOKU

If you enjoy playing chess, let me introduce you to another brain teaser that is perfect for you. In the 21st century sudoku is a popular game and

is made of squares where each one can fit in 9 numbers (3 x 3). The goal is to have each square filled with numbers from 1 to 9 but the numbers mustn't repeat in a square and in a square there must be each of the 9 numbers once. The numbers mustn't repeat in a column or a row and there must be one of each numbers in a column and in a row.

Luka Ciprijan

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

DAILY SUDOKU CHALLENGE

WOMEN'S FASHION

Women clothes never stopped changing. There is always something new that is popular. If we compare the formal women clothes of your time and ours, we will notice many differences.

Long dresses were a must and they were usually made out of silk with various patterns of flowers at the bottom. The waist was accentuated, but the dresses weren't fully tight, the sleeves were puffy at the top and tight from the elbow to the wrist. Women today wear dresses and suits. The dresses that are worn are long and completely tight in most situations and they emphasise the full figure of the body. We get to wear pants or show our ankles and skin which may be shocking to you but we got that right in 1893. The luxurious hats decorated with feathers that the women wore were very noticeable. Such an occurrence nowadays is rare, as ordinary hats or buckle decorations are worn more. Sunglasses or visors are worn to protect from the sun, while it was more normal for you to carry a summer umbrella in your hand. It was also one of your fashion accessories, while nowadays handbags are more common. We can often see women on the street who have put a lot of effort into their appearance, but this used to be more common in your time but getting dressed up for special occasions isn't unusual.

When a woman puts a lot of effort in her appearance it is not only visible in the outfit she wears but also in her makeup, hair and how confident it makes her feel. In conclusion, women love to dress up and they always did love that because it made them feel confident. Trends come and go but the passion for fashion stays.



19TH CENTURY FASHION



21ST CENTURY SUNGLASSES



21ST CENTURY FASHION



21ST CENTURY MAKE UP

Antea Selak and
Marina Šoštarić

SCIENCE

Electric trains were the peak of technology at the end of the 19th century. But nowadays, they have been left in the dust by the new and faster MAGLEV trains. These trains reach a top speed of 375 mph (603 km/h). They can achieve such speeds because of reduced friction. How? Thanks to magnets, which make the train levitate above the surface. Unfortunately, they reach these speeds only in Japan, as the rest of the world has not developed them as much. In the 19th century, science was not highly developed. Back then, it was believed that the Sun could fit 300,000 Earth-like planets. However, now we know that is not the case. In reality, you could fit approximately 1.3 million Earths inside the Sun. It was also thought that the size of the universe could be measured in kilometers and by calculating how many Suns could fit side by side. This estimate was off by around 13.3 billion light years. By the way, a light year is the distance that light travels in one year.

Vito Eškinja

DIET

The 1896 article discusses dietary habits and health considerations during the summer, offering insights into how people in that period approached nutrition and seasonal changes.

SEASONAL

ADAPTATIONS IN DIET

In the 19th century, it was recommended that due to the lower energy needs for heating the body, you should eat lighter foods and consume them in smaller quantities, which is still believed today.

IMPACT OF HEAT ON DIGESTION

People from your time noted that the digestive system becomes more sensitive in summer. Heavier meals like those rich in fats and proteins can upset digestion. The recommendation is to favor easily digestible foods. Nowadays, to cool down, people eat fruits (watermelon, cantaloupe, pineapple...), ice creams and light salads which contains fresh and simple ingredients such as tomatoes, cucumbers, feta cheese and olive oil. In your time exotic fruits like bananas, pineapple and mangoes are rare delicacies, but today we have large ships powered by machines, as well as airplanes which can travel across oceans

so exotic fruits are available to everyone.

PREFERRED SUMMER DIET

Plant based foods, such as rice, fruits and vegetables, along with lean meats were promoted in the 19th century. Now, there is a lot of people promoting that kind of diet in every day life.

HYDRATION PRACTICES

The importance of staying hydrated is highlighted, but with a warning against excessive ice consumption due to risks of stomach problems and other illnesses. In your century, warnings about ice seem overly cautious by modern standards, where clean ice and refrigeration are common. Yet, the emphasis on proper hydration remains valid. Today, isotonic and drinks enriched with electrolytes have replaced cooling drinks for replenishing nutrients lost through sweating. Isotonic drinks are ideal for athletes and intense physical activity, while electrolyte enriched drinks are used for recovery from dehydration due to exercise or illness.

SCIENTIFIC UNDERSTANDING

In 1896 your advice aligns with

today's understanding of adjusting diets to seasonal energy demands. Today, nutrition also supports eating lighter meals in summer, focusing on hydration and fresh produce.

Unlike your time, now we know that moderate consumption of cold drinks or ice isn't inherently harmful, as long as it's done hygienically.

NUTRITIONAL PREFERENCES

The shift toward plant based diets mentioned in article from the 19th century mirrors current trends emphasizing vegetables, fruits, and lean proteins for health and sustainability.

However, modern dietary science often debunks the strict avoidance of certain foods in moderation, as they are essential for balanced nutrition. In the 21st century there is a concept called fast food. Imagine walking into a place where in few minutes you can have a hot, freshly prepered meal ready to eat. It has become a part of our daily life because it is affordable and convinent but it is not without criticism. Some say it lacks nutritional value of home cooked meals, and they

worry that it encourages people to eat too quickly.

HEALTH RISKS

The article talks about poor dietary choices to gastric fevers and kidney strain, which we now understand better in terms of foodborne illnesses and dehydration-related kidney issues.

Modern medicine has significantly advanced in understanding digestion and the body's adaptation to heat, reducing misconceptions about cold foods causing harm.

To sum up, 1896 recommendations reflect sound principles, many of which remain relevant today, such as moderation, choosing lighter meals, and staying hydrated. However, modern science has clarified and expanded these ideas, offering more advice on diet and health. While some of yours concerns, like avoiding ice, seem false, the general emphasis on adjusting habits to seasonal conditions is timeless.

Mia Smoljan and
Petra Zelić



FAST FOOD

POLITICS

BULGARIA has bad relations with the Macedonians claiming their land but in the 21st century they still don't recognize the Macedonian culture and language but were the first country to recognize the Macedonian state after the fall of Yugoslavia, which was a union of the South Slavic people unified in 1919, in 1991 leading to the states still having tense relations.

RUSSIA has a different way of ruling their country. The Tsar has all the power and the people have no say in the country's future. In the 21st century Russia is a more democratic and free state where the people don't only work in the fields but found new jobs such as computing, coding and designing. In the 21st century Russia has access to all the new and improved technologies and one of those are computers

which are medium-sized machines that help with storing vital information and doing research. They also work in better conditions with more vacations and freedoms thus being able to have a 2-day weekend every week where they don't have to work.

ITALY is a relatively new and unified state which was united in 1861 and hasn't yet developed a sophisticated way of ruling their new country. The country is a kingdom and is dealing with many problems but in the 21st century Italy is a prosperous, influential and democratic state with many freedoms and luxuries with a strong Italian identity.

FRANCE is a democratic and colonial superpower located in western Europe. Their culture has a big influence in many areas of the world and their language being spoken everywhere. That is also true in the 21st century. France is an even more developed and prospering nation which lost its colonies after World War II. World War II was the biggest and bloodiest war where there were millions of casualties and where many European countries including

France suffered from the totalitarian regimes in the 20th century. Nowadays, in the 21st century, their language and culture is still very widespread and influential in their past colonies and in Europe.

Emir Raifi

LESSONS FOR THE FUTURE

The late 19th century brought remarkable improvements, but it also came with risks, as seen in two tragic events reported in "Dom i Svijet". One article describes a railway accident where speeding trains and poor safety measures led to devastating consequences. Another describes a shipwreck near Calais, where a ferry sank during a harsh storm, claiming many lives.

Today, over 100 years later, we have made even greater advances. We now have flying machines, called airplanes, that can carry people through the sky, much faster than any ship. But even with airplanes, accidents still happen. Recently, some airplanes have crashed, showing us that even with all our new machines, dangers remain. One of the newest inventions is the "self-driving car." This is a type of carriage, like the ones you

might see on the road, but it doesn't need anyone to drive it. Instead, it has special eyes, like a person's eyes, that can see the road and avoid obstacles, like people or other vehicles. It also has a kind of brain, like a person's, that tells it what to do—where to go and when to stop. Even though these cars are still being improved, many believe they will help reduce accidents caused by people who make mistakes while driving.

Just like in your time, when people worked hard to make trains and ships safer, today we are trying to do the same with these new machines. Even with all this progress, we must always remember that safety is the most important thing. The mistakes of the past remind us that we must be careful with new inventions and always think about how to keep people safe.

Petra Tešija



WELLINGBOROUGH RAIL ACCIDENT

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SUDOKU PUZZLE ANSWER

