# Mario's Time Machine FAQ/Walkthrough 

by Mortortex
Updated to v1.08 on Jan 19, 2007

## This walkthrough was originally written for Mario's Time Machine on the SNES, but the walkthrough is still applicable to the NES version of the game.




My third Faq\Walkthrough is on a game that I've had for a long time. I've beaten it many times and have the experience to write a Faq\Walkthrough on it even though the guide would probably not require it to write. All the answers and instruction are there to beat this game flawlessly, even though it would take someone with really low intelligence to find this game difficult.

So please sit back, relax, and enjoy my work...

This Faq\Walkthrough will include:
>Introduction
>Version History
>Story
>Controls
>Basics
>Answers
>Legal/Contact/Credits

| \|| | INTRODUCTION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

Do you like history? Hopefully, because Mario must. Bowser, king of the Koopa's, has stolen artifacts from back in time and is threatening to change history forever. Mario must travel back in time and return all the artifacts and save history from changing for the worse.

You act Mario and some of the things you get to do are surf, fill out homework and travel back in time and talk to people.

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|| VERSION HISTORY ||
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Version: 1.00--December 09, 2005 - Original version

Version: 1.05--February 22, 2006 - Changed top of page to all capitals

- Changed all headers to all capitals
- Added ASC art
- Added preamble
- Edited and added info to Legal/Contact/Credits

Version: 1.08--January 19, 2007 - Added lup.com, Supercheats.com and Honestgamer.com to site list

- Added games to library at bottom
- Changed headers into boxes and centered


Bowser: "It's time, my cunning Koopas, to use the time machine and steal the most valuable artifacts that history has to offer. Mario, my collection is almost complete...and there's not a thing you can do to stop me!"

Mario: "Bowser's musuem is inside his castle...I have to get in there and return all the stolen artifacts before history is changes forever... At last, Bowser's Castle! I'll show that no good reptile! He can't mess with history as long as I'm around to set things right!"

Bowser: "The greatest collection of all time is near complete, and it's all mine. No one can stop me!...not even Mario!"


A - Talk to people, action button
Start - Pause game
Directional pad - Control Mario


Filling out homework - Every artifact needs to have the corresponding homework filled out before it can be returned. To do this select the item and the press the $R$ button to see the homework. I recommend doing the homework before going to the place so that you don't run out of time. Highlight a blank space in the homework and then you'll get a list of many words or numbers. Use your head and maybe you can find the right word that fits in the blank. Read the sentences before the blanks, the answer will make some sense. If not, just do what I did and try one until you find the one that works. But be carefull, if you get three wrong guesses in a row, its game over.

Going back in time - Hit the L button and the time machine will come down. Navigate the various option, set the time and date of the place you want to go and you're off.

Surfing - Use the X button to speed up and collect 10 mushrooms, watching out for the urchines that deplete your supply back to 0 . When you have 10 mushroooms then you can fall down one of those warp holes in the water.

Returning the artifact - Find the person and talk to them, it's that easy

Returing home - One of the buttons brings out a giant hand that you can use to stop your visit and then return home.

| \| 1 | ANSWERS |
| :---: | :---: |

Born on $\qquad$ , 1642, Isaac Newton went on to become one of the world's greatest scientists. Newton was uninterested in school until he attended University, but his studies there were interrupted by London's Great Plague of 1665. In two short years back at his familyfarm in Woolsthorpe, Newton invented caculas, made major discoveries in optics, and formulated his famous theory of $\qquad$ after obversing a falling apple.

Newton's "Three Laws of $\qquad$ " revolutionized both physics and $\qquad$ . He also discovered the $\qquad$ of white light and invented the first $\qquad$
telescope. Although London's Royal Academy of Science made him a full fledge member at the young age of $\qquad$ , Newton actually waited many years before publishing his discoveries in two landmark books, "The $\qquad$ " and "Optiks."
In the 20th century, Einstein's theories have prevailed at atomic sizes and extreme speeds, but Newtonian physics is still used to safely navigate rockets to the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

Apples Answers:
>Christmas Day
>Cambridge
>Black
>gravitation
>Motion
>astronomy
>spectrum
>reflecting
>30
>Principia

Isaac Newton is located in the back. He is standing beside a fountain.
$=======================$ Orleans, $1429 \mathrm{A.D.==============================}$

The idea that a mere 17-year-old could inspire hardened soldiers to win battle after battle during France and England's "Hundred Years War" is amazing. That
$\qquad$ of Arc was an illiterate $15 t h$ century farm girl males it only more astounding. Driven to change her world by visions and voices of _ saints, Joan led French troops against the $\qquad$ in a effort to expel them from her country. Armed with the sword of $\qquad$ and clad in custom-made armor, Joan led an army of $\qquad$ men to a decisive victory, lifting siege of the city of $\qquad$ .

Joan's soldiers routed the enemy repeatedly and eventually took back enough land to allow the $\qquad$ to be crowned King $\qquad$ of France in the cathedral of Rheims. Before the :Maid of Orleans" could complete her task, however, she fell into the hands of the English. Tried and convicted of
$\qquad$ , Joan -- still true to her purpose -- was martyred in 1431. Later cleared of the charged, Joan of Arc was made saint by the Catholic Church.

Shields Answers:
>Joan
>3
>English
>Saint Catherine
>4000
>Orleans
>Dauphin
>Charles VII
>heresy

Joan of arc is located to the right, down a trail.
$======================$ Florence, $1505 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .============================$

One of the most versatile geniuses in history, Leonardo da $\qquad$ took his name from the village of_Vinci_, where he was born on April 15, $\qquad$ . He lived
during a persiod of artistic and intellectual reawakened called the ____ which followed the 1000 year slumber known as the middle ages. A telented child, Leonardo apprenticed as a painter in $\qquad$ and later worked in Milan and Rome. He was employed by a series of wealthly $\qquad$ , and his interests extended far beyond painting.

Leonardo was also a sculptor, $\qquad$ , engineer, musician, scientist, and
inventor -- a perfect example of a " $\qquad$ Man." His famous notebooks used $\qquad$ handwriting for security purposes and were full of ideas that would not be realized for almost 500 years. His sketched included hang gliders, helicopters, parachutes, tanks, machine guns, submarines, and diving gear. Leonardo's $\qquad$ of "The Last Supper" and his portrait of " $\qquad$ ." also known as la Gioconda," rank among the most famous pictures every painted.

Notebooks Answers:
>Vinci
>1452
>Renaissance
>Florence
>patrons
>architect
>Renaissance
>backward
>fresco
>Mona Lisa

Leonardo da Vinci is located in the big white doors in the middle.
$=====================$ Vienna, $1824 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .==============================$

Arguably the greatest composer who ever lived, Ludwig van Beethoven spent most of his life in the Austrian music capital of $\qquad$ . Born in $\qquad$ , Ludwig gave his first $\qquad$ concert at age eight. Soon recognized as a master pianist, he said to have met Woldgang $\qquad$ in 1787. His talents turned toward composing, however, when the ear problems he had suffered for years worsened and he became totally $\qquad$ . It is perhaps because of this handicap that he became such an original $\qquad$ . Able only to imagine the music he created, Beethoven dared to ignore musical convention.

Although he lived in the $\qquad$ of his royal patron and was admired the world over, Beethoven was said to have had a bad temper, messy habits, and a mean tongue. This perhaps explains why he never married. he completed his first
$\qquad$ in 1800, beginning a cycle which reached its peak with presentation of his masterpiece, the Ninth Symphony, in $\qquad$ . When he passed away in 1827, he had published approximately 200 works.

Sheet musics Answers:
>Vienna
>1770
>piano
>Mozart
>deaf
>composer
>palace
>symphony
>1824

Ludwig van Beethoven is located in the white house.
$====================$ Philadelphia, $1776 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .==========================$
$\qquad$ was born in Virginia in 1743. After studying law, he became
a leader in Virginia House of $\qquad$ . In his famous paper, "A Summary View Of The Rights of $\qquad$ America," he insisted that colonial ties with England were $\qquad$ . What he lacked as a public $\qquad$ was certainly made up for by his powerful writing. For this reason, Jefferson was chosen to write the declaration of $\qquad$ , the document that gave birth to the United States on July 4, $\qquad$ .

Heartbroken over untimely passing of his young wife, Martha, in 1782, Jefferson never married again. In his political career he served as the Governor of Virginia, the first Secretary of State, the Second Vice President, and the third $\qquad$ of the United States. Retiring to the home he has designed, his beloved $\qquad$ , he later became the founder of the University of Virginia. A scientist, $\qquad$ , architect, and statesman, Jefferson's personal library became the nucleus of the U.S. Library Of Congress.

Declaration of Independences Answers:
>Thomas Jefferson
>Burgesses
>British
>voluntary
>speaker
>Independence
>1776
>President
>Monticello
>farmer

Thomas Jefferson is located down the path, in the building in the back.

FLOOR TWO
$======================M \mathrm{Menl}$ Park, 187 A A.D. $============================$

The prolific inventor $\qquad$ , also known as New Jersey's
" $\qquad$ of Menlo Park," began his quest to perfect the light bulb in 1879, after tiring of the flickering light and funny smells from the old, dangerous __ lamps. Learning of a similar invention in $\qquad$ , Edison tried over
__ types of material in his seemingly endless quest to find a long-burning
$\qquad$ . Eventually, he discovered that carbonized $\qquad$ was the perfect
material.

Although best remembered as the inventor of the incandescent $\qquad$ , Edison also brought us, among other inventions, the phonograph, the $\qquad$ battery, and motion pictures. Edison is also credited with owning more
$\qquad$ than anyone else in history, receiving more that $\qquad$ in his lifetime. Later in life he was quoted as saying, "genius is $1 \%$ inspiration and 99\% $\qquad$ ."
>Thomas Alva Edison
>Wizard
>gas
>Europe
>200
>filament
>bamboo
>light bulb
>alkaline
>patents
>1000
>perspiration

Thomas Alva Edison is located in the house closest to the left.
$====================$ Gobi Desert, 1292 A.D. $===========================$

When Marco Polo was born in the Italoan trading port of $\qquad$ , about 1254 A.D., the Western world knew little of the far east. Marco's merchants who happened upon the Eastern capitol of the Chinese emperor $\qquad$ in 1266. When the Polo's set out again for China in 1271, they took $\qquad$ -year-old Marco with them. A journey of more than _ years, including a crossing of the $\qquad$ Desert, brought them to Kublai Khan's capitol at $\qquad$ (now Beijing).

The Khan took a liking to Marco and employed him for 17 years in enterprises all over $\qquad$ . Marco discovered wonders unknown in Europe; including $\qquad$ , money, coal, spectacles, and $\qquad$ - The Polos finally returned to Venice in $\qquad$ after escorting a Mongolian princess to the Khan of $\qquad$ . Back
home, Marco was captured during a war between Venice and Genoa. While imprisoned, he wrote of his travels in "The $\qquad$ of Marco Polo," which remained Europes main source of information on Asia for the next $\qquad$ years.

Printing blocks Answers:
>Venice
>Kublai Khan
$>17$
$>3$
>Gobi
>Cambulac
>Asia
>paper
>fireworks
>1295
>Persia
>Book
>500

Marco Polo is located to the left in the desert.
methods by which we seek an undstanding of our world, our universe, and ourselves are believed to have been created by the great thinkers and teachers of ancient $\qquad$ . One of the most noted of these philosophers was Plato. In
$\qquad$ he founded what is said to be the first $\qquad$ . Known as "The Academy," this school survived for over $\qquad$ years. There Plato Taught his students through a "dialogue" of questions and answers. He learned this so
$\qquad$ " method of instruction from his own teacher, $\qquad$ .

One of Plato's students, $\qquad$ , became a great philosopher-scientists himseld. Plato examined such questions and ideas as "What is wisdom?", "What is
$\qquad$ ?", and "What is the best form of $\qquad$ ?" The teachings of Plato have influenced Western Civilization for $\qquad$ centuries. His ideas are found in his many great works, including "The $\qquad$ ," in which he contended that the best form of government would be a $\qquad$ of ruling $\qquad$ .

Books Answers:
>Greece
$>387$ B.C.
>university
$>900$
>Socratic
>Socrates
>Aristotle
>truth
>government
$>24$
>Republic
>meritocracy
>philosophers

Plato is located in-between two whote greek looking builings.

The transformation of $\qquad$ from a small island nation to a great world power began during the $45-y e a r$ reign of one of that country's greatest monarchs, $\qquad$ - $\qquad$ Queen Bess," as she was fondly known by her subjects, ruled with strength and wisdome in spite of many problems she faced as queen. Hers was a kingdom troubled by deep religous divisions and a was with Spain's King $\qquad$ . The famous sea battle with his
$\qquad$ was successful, but costly. Finally, countless plots against Elizabeth were attributed to her enemies, including her cousin, Mary,
$\qquad$ .

When Mary fled to England, after abdicating the Scottish throne Elizabeth had her $\qquad$ for some 16 years. Ultimately, Mary was accused of $\qquad$ and done away with. It was, however, Elizabeth's generous support of the arts and sciences during the period that produced playwright William Shakespeare and world Explorer $\qquad$ , that allows her to preside over what is today called "The Golden Age" of England.

Crowns Answers:
>England
>Queen Elizabeth I
>Good
>Philip II
>Spanish Armada
>Queen of Scots
>confined
>treason
>Sir Francis Drake
$======================$ Calcutta, $1947 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .=========================$

Few political leaders have earned the prestige of Mohandas K. Gandhi. Born in India in 1869, he studied law in $\qquad$ and settles in South Africa. There he protested unjust laws with campains called " $\qquad$ ," meaning "grasping for the truth." After some success, Gandhi returned to India in $\qquad$ , a land ruled by the Britist since $\qquad$ - Gandhi first sought cooperation, but after a British attack on nationalists, he organized non-violent protests against British rule.

Soon called " $\qquad$ ," or "great soul," he united indian factions and extracted British concessions by threatening to fast himself to $\qquad$ - In 1942, when he refused to support the British in $\qquad$ , he was jailed. After war, he participated in coferences with British Viceroy which lead to the independence and partition of India and Pakistan. Though Gandhi was mortally wounded one year later, his enduring legacy is in the practice of $\qquad$ resistance, a tactic later used during the Civil Rights movement in the United States.

Flags Answers:
>Britain
>satyagrapha
>1915
>1757
>Mahatma
>death
>World War II
>Mountbatten
>passive

Mohandas K. Gandhi is located through the gate.

## FLOOR THREE

$========================$ Mainz, $1455 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .============================$

When young Johann Gutenberg was growing up in $\qquad$ at the turn of the 15th century, books were very rare and expensive because of a $\qquad$ had to duplicate each copy by hand. Since Johann was a child of great curiosity who loved to $\qquad$ , he dreamed of a faster, more easier way to make books. Luckily, Johann had $\qquad$ a large fortune. This allowed him to dedicate all his time to the invension that would soon change the world. The secret, he realized, was in finding a way to $\qquad$ words, so copies would be quick and effortless.

Guntenberg first tried carving letters from wood, but the printing came out ___ and blurry. He continued to experiment, spending all of his father's money during the $\qquad$ years it took to pefect the $\qquad$ press. The final press made with movable $\qquad$ type, worked perfectly. His childhood dream realized at last, Johann printed his first book in $\qquad$ . They are known as Gutenberg
$\qquad$ -
>Germany
>scribe
>read
>inherited
pprint
>crooked
$>30$
>printing
>metal
>1455
>bibles

Johann Gutenberg is located in the latticework house.
$====================$ Pacific Ocean, 1521 A.D. $=========================$

The inportance of perserverance has a few better examples than Ferdinand Megellan. When Columbus reached America in 1492, he though he had found a western shortcut to $\qquad$ . By $\qquad$ , however, when Magellan's five ships sailed west to find the $\qquad$ islands, explorers suspected that the Americas were a vast new region unconnected to Asia. Afer a year of exploring the $\qquad$ coast of the "New World" for a way west, Magellan entered the rough seas between " $\qquad$ " and the tip of South America.

After $\qquad$ days of struggle, Magellan entered the vast $\qquad$ ocean. Sailing west his crew endured malnutrition and $\qquad$ until they reached the Philippines, there Magellan was the vitim of hostile natives, bu Juan Sebastian
$\qquad$ pressed on. "Victoria," the sole remaining ship, rounded the tip of Africa and returned to Spain. Thus, Magellan's expadition became the first to sail around the $\qquad$ . In so doing, it demonstrated the true scale of the
$\qquad$ and proved that the Americas were indeed a new world.

Globes Answers:
>India
>1519
>spice
>eastern
>Tierra del Fuego
$>39$
>Pacific
>scurvy
>Del Cano
>globe
>oceans

Ferninand Megellan is located in the captains chamber in the ship.
$======================$ Florence, $1503 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{D} .============================$

Michelangelo Buonarroti, one of history's most impressive artists was born in
$\qquad$ , Italy, on March 6, $\qquad$ . Raised by a family of $\qquad$ , at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the basics of painting at the
$\qquad$ brothers' studio. Michelangelo, however, considered himself a sculpter, and he broke his contract so that he might study in the sculpter gardens of the great patron $\qquad$ .

Indeed, Michelangelo's fame as a sculpter is unmatched. His remarkable "Peita"
was carved when he was only 23. Shortly thereafter, his $131 / 2$ foot " " was wrought from a single block of marble. When commissioned to paint the ceiling of the $\qquad$ , though, Michelangelo implored pope $\qquad$ that the painter Raphael could do better. Michelangelo was given the job anyway, and, ironically, the result was his true masterpeice. Five hundred years after this accomplishment, Michelangelo's influence as a painter, architect, and sculpter is still felt.

Chisels Answers:
>Caprese
>1475
>stone cutters
>Ghirlandaio
>Lorenzo de Medici
>David
>Sistine Chapel
>Julius II

Michelangelo Buonarroti is located in the building that is brownish.
$=====================$ Stratford upon Avon, 1601 A.D. $=================$

Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Macbeth -- these are only a few of the famous characters immortllized by the greatest $\qquad$ and poet in
$\qquad$ literature, William Shakespeare. Born over 400 years ago in 1564, Shakespeare's plays are still performed throughout the world. Shakespeare wrote during England's "Golden Age," a time when Queen Elizibeth I was generously supporting the arts. It is said that Shakespear wrote a $\qquad$ just for her.

An $\qquad$ as well as an author, Shakespeare is known to have written some plays. Amoung them were $\qquad$ , such as "Richard III" and "Henry V";
comedies, such as "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Twelfth Night"; and
$\qquad$ , such as "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet." Most of Shakespear's
plays were first performed at the open-roofed $\qquad$ theatre where bad $\qquad$ could cancel a performance. Shakespear lived until 1616, having made a modest fortune. He was buried in the village where he was born, $\qquad$ -upon-avon.

Skulls Answers:
>playwright
>English
>play
>actor
>37
>histories
>tragedies
>Globe
>weather
>Stratford

William Shakespear is located in one of the middle houses.
$====================$ Alexandria, $47 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C} .============================$

Upon their father's passing, Cleopatra and her brother were named to rule the kingdom of $\qquad$ . However, Cleopatra's selfish brother, $\qquad$ ,
didn't wish to share the throne, so he banished his sister from the capital city of $\qquad$ . It was up to the Roman ruler, $\qquad$ , who served as Egypt's $\qquad$ , to retore Cleopatra to her throne. Thus, a second
$\qquad$ was held for the Queen in the year $\qquad$ .

Meanwhile, Caesar fell deeply in love with Cleopatra, and she eventually bore him a son named $\qquad$ . However, on March 15th, 44 B.C., Julius Caesar was done away with by members of the Roman Senate. One of Rome's new leaders,
$\qquad$ , had once been an officer in Caesar's army. Cleopartra, who had a penchant for powerful rulers, soon married Anthony and bore him three sons. A Roman civil war soon followed in which Anthony's forces were defeated in a great sea battle. Soon after, bothe Anthony and Cleapatra took their own lives.

Staffs Answers:

## >Egypt

>Ptolemy XII
>Alexandria
>Julius Caesar
>guardian
>coronation
$>47 \mathrm{BC}$
>Caesarian
>Marc Anthony

Cleopatra is located in the back building.

After that if you were fast enough bowser gets his just desserts, if not, he goes on a tropical vacation, and you don't want that, do you?


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If you wish to contact me because: spelling mistakes, comment, question, want to add something--will credit, or I made a mistake, here is my E-mail address: mrchuckles_6666@hotmail.com

Credits go to: Nintendo for making the game, me for writing this faq, sites for posting this Faq\Walkthrough and my system for playing it.

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