The People, Places, & Events of World History

This chapter requires a companion activity book in which students respond to questions on text content.



Chapter 6

WH76369

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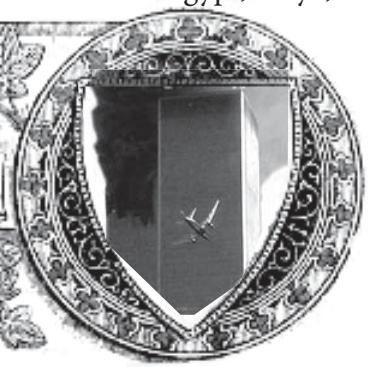
Time line 1800 AD - 2010 AD











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Circa

1800 White House burned during War of 1812, 1814
Battle of Waterloo 1815

1820

1830

1840

1850

1860

1880 Thomas Edison invented the lightbulb 1879

1890 Three businessmen founded "The Gideons" July 1, 1899
Albert Einstein published "theory of relativity" $E=mc^2$, 1905

1900 Marie Curie won the 1911Nobel Peace Prize for discovering radium
Panama Canal constructed, 1904 - 1914
Robert S. Smyth founded "Boy Scouts" and "Girl Guides," 1908

1910 Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated June 1914, starting World War I
League of Nations, 1919
Bolshevik (Russian) Revolution began; U.S. entered World War I, 1917

1920 Mahatma Gandhi imprisoned for his "Satagrah Campaigns," 1922 - 1924
Stockmarket crash began "Great Depression," 1929

1930 German Nazis invaded Poland September 1, 1939, beginning World War II

1940 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, U.S. entered World War II
U.S. Enola Gay B-29 dropped Atomic Bomb on Japan, August 6, 1945

1950 Korean Conflict, 1950-1957
Soviet Union launched first satellite (Sputnik I) into space, 1957;

1960 Soviet Union sent first man into space April 4, 1961
U.S. astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon, July 1969

1970

1980 Mount St. Helens erupted May 18, 1980
Attempted assassination of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, March 30, 1981

1990 Berlin Wall dismantled, 1989
Collapse of the Soviet Union, December 25, 1991

2000 World Trade Center attacked September 11, 2001
Tsunami destroyed villages surrounding Indian Ocean, 2004

2010 Volcano erupted in Iceland, 2010

2011 Revolutions in Egypt, Libya, Bahrain, Tunisia, 2011

Note: Dates are estimates based on archeological evidence and literary records that are subject to debate among scholars.



Lesson 1

Chapter 6

Section 1
Lessons 1-5

Government & Economices

PROGRESSIVE SOCIALISM, FASCISM, AND COMMUNISM



In *The People, Places, and Events of World History*, we have arrived at the 21st Century. In this chapter, we will study both the 20th century (1901-2000 AD) and the 21st century, into 2012. In the first half of the 20th century (1901-1950), especially, a great many events occurred that would forever change our world.

To a very great extent, during much of the 20th century, the world was locked in a fierce struggle with progressive political theories implemented under dictatorial Communism and Fascism (including Nazism). In some aspects, these political systems are similar. Both Fascism and Communism are types of ***progressive socialism*** and are, therefore, equally ***leftist*** philosophies. Fascism is "national socialism" and Communism is "international socialism." They share many elements, especially in practice.

The two are utterly *totalitarian*. Supposedly for the greater good of the general public, the State (national government) deprives its citizens of all civil rights. Society under Socialism is run by a State-sanctioned bureaucracy. Labor unions become government entities. Individual freedom and free enterprise are non-existent. All economic activity is tightly controlled by government.

The similarities in the two methods of governing are many. The differences are few and superficial. In *Fascism*, property is privately owned, but it is under the absolute control of the federal government that confiscates profits through high taxes. In *Communism*, there is no private ownership. In particular, the means of production and distribution are owned by the state, "in the name of the people." The *Communist Manifesto* defines clearly the objectives and strategy of progressive Marxists to destroy capitalism.

For centuries, the czars (hereditary rulers of Russia) held the Russian population in a reign of cruel tyranny with growing resentment and discontent. Finally, during World

VOCABULARY

Progressive Socialism: process in which the federal government gradually takes control of major entities of society

Leftist: radical views; advocating overthrow of established orders of government, religion, and society in general

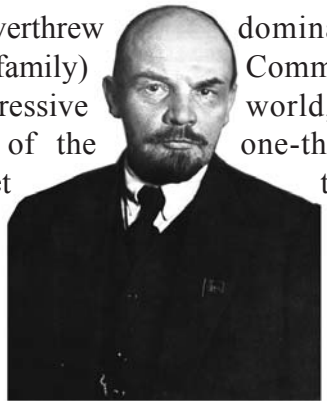
Bolsheviks: radical, extremist elements of Russian Social Democratic Party; Communists who overthrew the Czar in the Bolshevik Revolution of (1917-1920)

Central Powers: World War I military league; major powers were the German, Austro-Hungarian, and Ottomon (Turkish) Empire, plus the Kingdom of Bulgaria; the name "Central Powers" derives from their location in Central Europe

Mores (mò-rays): morally-binding customs

War I (1914-1918), the Russian Revolution erupted (1917). The Communists overthrew the ruling Romanov House (the czar's family) and instituted an even more oppressive regime. The ancient Kingdoms of the Russians became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the world's first Communist dictatorship.

Vladimir Illich Ulayanov (1870-1924), who later changed his name to Nikolai Lenin, emerged as the leader of the ***Bolsheviks***. At first from exile, and later within Russia itself, Lenin organized several warring, rebel factions into a single revolutionary machine. He, with other like-minded insurgents, implemented the theories of Karl Marx, adapting them into practical, revolutionary activities. Lenin further "preached" that the Marxist socialist state could come about only by means of the violent overthrow of all existing institutions, especially government, capitalism, and religion.



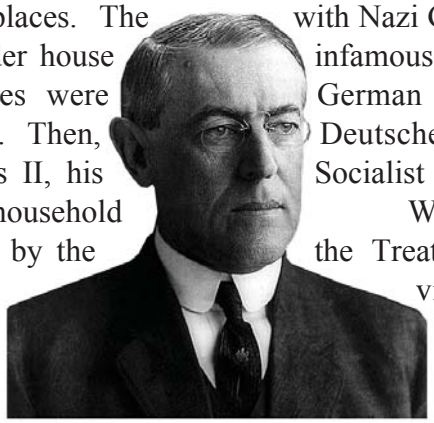
Nikolai Lenin

Throughout Russian society, bands of revolutionary activists terrorized professional-class citizens, property and business owners, and clergy. Churches were boarded up or made into museums or other non-religious places. The Romanov family was placed under house arrest. Many Russian industries were taken over by communist leaders. Then, on July 17, 1918, Czar Nicholas II, his wife, five of his children and four household servants were savagely executed by the Bolsheviks.

Seventy years later, the Soviet regime collapsed. Then, on the 80th anniversary of the Romanov's execution, (July 17, 1998), the bones of the Czar and his family were exhumed and reburied, with a public ceremony in St. Petersburg Cathedral. The "funeral" was attended by Boris Yeltsin, the country's first democratically-elected (communist) president, replacing Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

During the years of Bolshevik domination (1917-1998), Soviet-style Communism was exported around the world, creating a reign of terror for one-third of the globe. Members of the clergy, business persons, and/or patriots were systematically persecuted, imprisoned, and/or killed. The suffering of people under Communism, was a terrible chapter in Earth's history. Multiple millions of innocent victims were slaughtered under the regimes of Joseph Stalin in Russia, Mao Zedong (or Tse-Tung) in China, Fidel Castro in Cuba, and numerous other Marxists in Europe, Latin America, and Africa.

Communism's national socialist counterpart (Fascism) in the *Axis Powers* of World War II was just as bad. During and after that war (1939-1945), Benito Mussolini (Italy), Adolf Hitler (Germany), Francisco Franco (Spain), Hideki Tojo (Japan), and Juan Peron (Argentina) were the world's dominant Fascist dictators. Of the these, Germany, Italy, and Japan constituted the major Axis Powers, with Nazi Germany being seen as the most infamous. Nazi is an acronym for the German words Nationalisozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei ("National Socialist German Workers Party").



President Woodrow Wilson

World War I (1914-1918) and the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, had virtually destroyed Germany's ability to wage war or rebuild its economy, which was in shambles. Progressive USA President Woodrow Wilson set forth fourteen points of international relations, which were built into the League of Nations Organization of 1919 and restricted the ability of ***Central Powers*** to rebuild their nations. Consequently, inflation and joblessness were rampant. The German people believed they

needed two things—a strong leader and someone to blame for their troubles.

Into that chaos came a man who claimed to have the solutions to Germany's problems. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was born in northern Austria (along the German frontier) to a lower middle-class family. As a young man, Hitler crossed the border into Germany. During World War I, he was a corporal in the German Army.

After the war, Hitler became active in the German Worker's Party, and transformed that minor political association into the Nazi Party. In 1921, Hitler and the Nazi's attempted to overthrow the government. The plot failed, and Hitler spent a brief time in jail. There, he wrote a huge, rambling book, titled *Mein Kampf (My Struggle),* detailing his plans for Germany's future. In that time, Hitler identified those he blamed for Germany's woes. They were, he said, the Communists and the Jews. Interestingly, although he railed against the Communists, Hitler patterned his Nazi Party after their Marxist structures already established in Russia.

A sufficient number of the German people believed Hitler, consequently the Nazi Party captured an ever-increasing number of votes in each successive election. Gradually, the Nazis took over Germany and Hitler became its president. Finally, he was able to declare himself *Der Fuhrer* ("the Leader")—absolute dictator of Germany! Hitler next launched a series of invasions against the countries surrounding Germany: Poland, Austria, and Holland which triggered the Second World War (1939-1945), the major armed conflict of the 20th century.

Meanwhile, inside Germany and those areas conquered by German invasion, Hitler instituted an aggressive program (like the Communists before him) of persecution, imprisonment, and execution to rid those elements of society he



Nazi Invasion

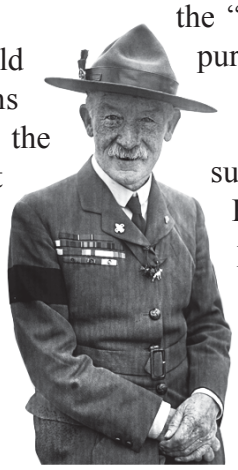
SPECTRUM OF GOVERNMENTS

Totalitarianism (ultimate progressivism)		US Articles of Confederation				
Communism	Socialism	Transitional Progressives	Emperors/Monarchs Dictators	Republic	Democracy	Anarchy
State Ownership of: Property Religion Education Industry Media Health Care Banks Agriculture Military Transportation	Government control of: Property Health Care Education Banks Agriculture Transportation Media Religion	Incremental Socialism enforces laws designed to move the nation toward government control of society	Single head of state, and Parliaments/ Prime Ministers	Constitution	Majority Rule (51%)	No Government
Stalin (Russia) Mao (China) Castro (Cuba)	High Taxes to support a welfare State run by government agencies	KEY WORDS: "Social Justice" "Distribution of wealth" "Change" "Fairness" "Tolerance"	Assemblies Clans Tribes Islamic, Shariah law	Representatives elected by voters to uphold Constitutional virtues, values, principles, and laws	whatever the voting population approves at the moment, Rule by popular consent	Barbarianism "Every man for himself" "Do what you can without getting caught" "Take what you want by whatever power is available" Rule by the strongest
	Hitler (German) Mussolini (Italian)	Court rulings to remove individual rights to worship or exercise private ownership	Tojo/Hirohito (Japan)	Capitalism, Balance of powers among: Executive Legislative Judicial Bill of Rights, Trial by jury of peers		

considered enemies of the State. That included Jews, Christians, Communists, Poles, gypsies, homosexuals, the mentally handicapped, and others classified as ethnic, social, and ideological "undesirables." Hitler based his political ideology of German supremacy on Darwinian evolution and its concept of natural selection and development of a superior race. By the time German Nazism collapsed in 1945, some six million Jews, plus those who sheltered them, and thousands of others had been systematically murdered. Those atrocities have been designated as "The Holocaust."

Progressivism under Communism and Fascism has brought about more sorrow and suffering than any other human ideology. That was certainly true in the 20th century. The world must be ever on guard that such crimes against humanity never happen again under the deception of "progressivism."

United States President Ronald Reagan called Communist nations (Russia, China, North Korea, Cuba) the "Evil Empire." Russian Communist revolutionary, Nickolai Lenin, once boasted that if he were given the minds of a country's youth, up to age six, he would control that generation and their nation. Thousands of years earlier, the Book of Proverbs in the Old Testament of the Judeo-Christian Bible said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." These two vastly different opposing view points express the same idea: what is put into a child's mind determines the kind of adult he or she will become. The Communists developed a youth program called the "Young Pioneers," which they hoped would produce a future, Communist-oriented society. The Nazis attempted to do the same thing with their "Hitler Youth Organization."



Sir Baden-Powell

Young people's associations which taught positive "family values," in an effort to influence the adults they would become, were established in the capitalist West before either Russian Communism or German Fascism came into being.

At this time, we want to examine such an organization. Let us, therefore, go to Great Britain almost a decade before the Bolshevik Revolution took place. There, we will meet a man and study the young person's club he founded.



Family

BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES

In 1908, British career soldier, Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth (1857-1946), known to the world as Sir Baden-Powell, founded two British youth organizations which he called the "Boy Scouts" and the "Girl Guides." His purpose was to provide boys and girls with social clubs in which they could acquire outdoor knowledge appreciation and skills, such as nature lore and woodcraft. Sir Baden-Powell also wanted to instill in young people a sense of basic family values: moral character, initiative, and good citizenship. From their very beginnings, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides were designed to be—unlike their later Communist and Fascist counterparts— non-political, non-military, and non-sectarian (not affiliated with or devoted to any particular religious sect or denomination).

The Boy Scouts were established in the United States of America in 1910, Followed by the American Girl Scouts, two years later. In the US, two earlier groups, had prepared the way for Scouting to become popular. They were the "Woodcraft Indians," founded by Ernest Thompson Seton (1860-1946), and the "Sons of Daniel Boone," the brainchild of Daniel Carter Beard (1850-1941). Both of those men were well known writers, artists, and naturalists.

Two main divisions exist in the Boy Scouts program: Cub Scouts are boys 9 to 11 years old; Boy Scouts are ages 12 to 17. At the age of 14, boys may choose varsity scouting or venturing, as well. Participation in these programs may last until a Scout is 20 years old.

In the USA, the entire Boy Scout organization is administered by a National Council. That body oversees the activities of several local councils. Each local Council supervises Troops in a given area. A troop is composed of 32 scouts and is led by an adult Scout Master. A troop is further divided into four Patrols of 8 scouts each. A Boy Scout Troop is usually sponsored by a church, the YMCA (the Young Men's Christian Association), a service club, a school, or some similar organization.



Boy Scout Uniform

All Boy Scouts pledge themselves to be thrifty, brave, clean, reverent, and honest. Also, a young man in the Boy Scouts works his way upward through six levels, or classes. They are as follows:

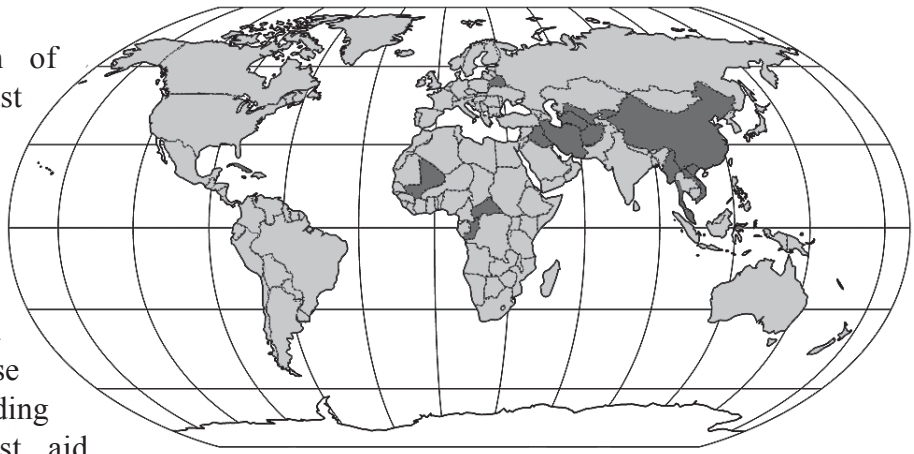
1. Tenderfoot
2. Second Class
3. First Class
4. Star
5. Life
6. Eagle Scout

To attain each of those ranks, a scout must pass a special test. The proof that he has mastered a particular test is the awarding of "merit badges." Each merit badge represents a certain degree of expertise in a given field, including tracking, forestry, first aid, archery, and other skills.

Girl Scouts are similarly engaged. In addition to learning woodland skills, Scouts are encouraged to become involved in various types of community service. Boy Scouts are available to help clean up after a fire or other emergencies, distribute food, plant trees, and fill sand bags in case of a flood. They participate in numerous conservation activities. During World War II, Boy Scouts throughout the Allied countries (those fighting against the Nazis) contributed to the war effort by collecting scrap metal and other materials to be recycled into military armaments.

Those war years also brought misunderstanding to the Boy Scouts International. Many people objected to the Boy Scouts on the basis that children in uniforms (which the Scouts wore) too closely resembled the Hitler Youth program. Therefore, a great deal of convincing was necessary to assure the detractors that the Boy Scout organization had no political or military functions.

Today, Boy Scout troops operate in 216 countries and territories around the world with a membership of 25 million young men. Every year, scouts meet in large gatherings called *jamborees*. An international jamboree represents all those nations involved with Scouting. For almost 100 years, scouting has



Countries with Boy Scouts Organizations

been a positive influence on the boys (and girls) of our world.

The Boy Scouts attempt to instill in the minds of young people basic ethics and ideals of knowledge, abilities, and family values of morality, as reflected in the Scout Oath (or promise):

> *"On my honor I will do my best*
> *To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law;*
> *To help other people at all times;*
> *To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."*

The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts have, historically, supported and encouraged the practice of traditional family values. Tragically, the traditional family of husband, wife, and their biological children became a political issue for ongoing decades, beginning in the 1960's. Proponents of homosexual lifestyles joined forces with the National Organization for Women (NOW), the National Education Association (NEA), and other aggressive, progressive groups, to attack the Boy Scouts' position on family values, to downplay the significance of marriage, and to encourage the concept of "gay rights" and/or of merely cohabitating. The Boy Scouts appear to have been simply used as another means to scorn traditional values and push anti-family concepts on the nation as a whole, through the courts, by claiming "discrimination."

While the Boy Scouts seem to have sustained their historical perspective, the Girl Scout leadership has reportedly deviated to partner with Planned Parenthood and welcome homosexual and transgender young people into membership. As a result, thousands of parents have tranferred their daughters to a similar organization, such as American Heritage Girls (founded 1995), that embraces traditional family values.

As a consequence of shifting national ***mores***, divorce, infidelity, and single-parent births have greatly escalated. By 2010, about 50% of all school age children were "fatherless" and millions more were "father-challenged." The spin-off consequences were escalating school dropouts, depression, addiction to alcohol and drugs, suicide, and incarcerations of millions of teenagers. However, by 2011, a small, but growing number of young people were becoming interested in learning traditional social and family values that would enhance prospects for domestic happiness and social stability. Interestingly, such prospects are usually associated with movements founded by persons of strong religious convictions.

We want, therefore, to look back at three religious movements from opposite ends of the Earth, involving very diverse religious traditions. Our study will take us to the sub-continent of India, the United States of America, and the Middle East. The time is a few years before the actual beginning of the 20th century; however, our stories will take us into the present.



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"That cannot be politically right which is morally wrong."

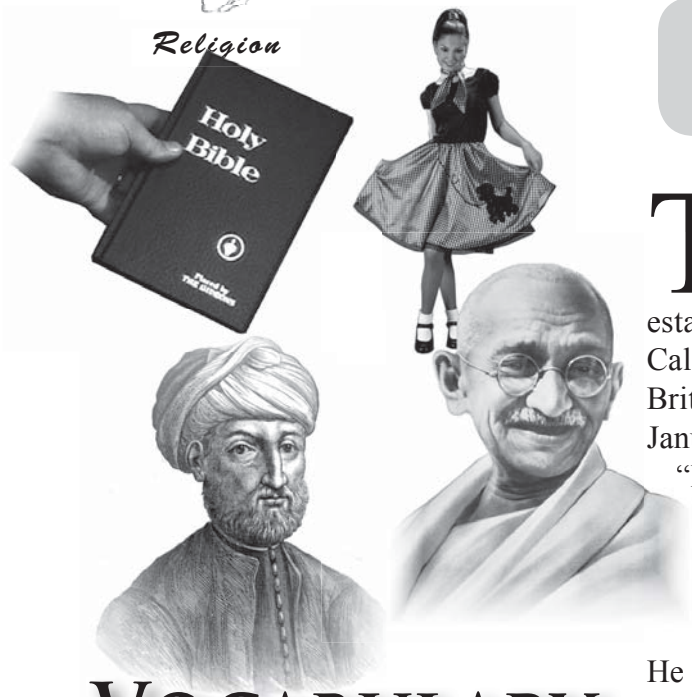
—Abigail Adams



Lesson 2

Chapter 6

Section 1
Lessons 1-5



GANDHI, GIDEONS, AND ISLAM

The British presence in India began in 1614. At that time, the British East India Company (a government-sanctioned, agricultural monopoly) established outposts in the Indian cities of Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay. By the middle of the 1800's, the British government had assumed political authority. On January 1, 1817, Britain's Queen Victoria was proclaimed "Empress of India." Consequently, by the 20th century, Great Britain had attempted to control India's destiny for 300 years.

On October 2, 1869, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born to a Hindu family in Porbandar, India. He studied law in London, England, and after graduation (1895), Gandhi emigrated to South Africa. There, he suffered under the ***rigors*** of ***apartheid***. Nevertheless, in spite of those indignities, he entered public life. From South Africa, he organized two Indian political movements.

Gandhi returned to India in 1914, the year World War I began in Europe. Back in his native country, he became both a political and spiritual leader. He led the struggle for Indian independence through a series of *satagraha* ("non-violence") campaigns. In time, Mohandas Gandhi became the ***Mahatma*** to millions of his fellow Indians, and his concept of non-violent resistance literally swept the length and breadth of the Indian sub-continent.

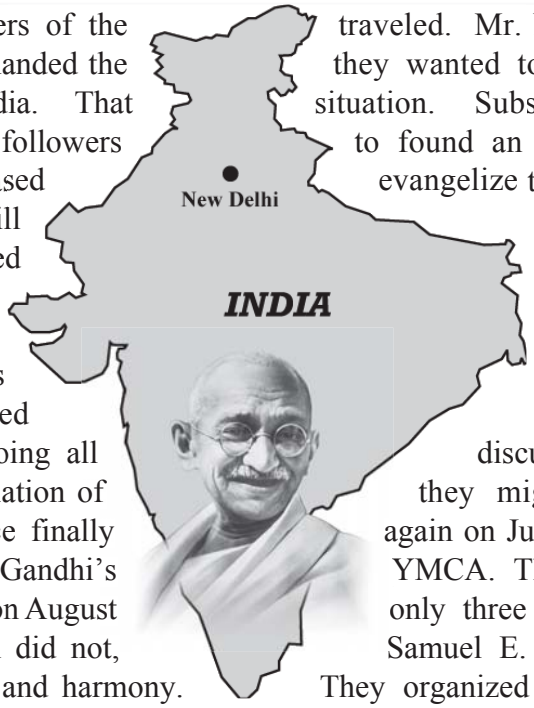
Gandhi organized and headed the Congress Party, which assumed leadership in the struggle for political freedom. For this he was imprisoned by the British authorities from 1922 to 1924. During those years, the Indian independence movement fragmented. In 1930, however, Gandhi initiated a massive "salt tax" satagraha campaign. Two years later, he was imprisoned again. At that time, Gandhi began to incorporate long periods of fasting as part of his non-violent protests.

During the mid-1930's, Gandhi started to focus his attention on the plight of India's poor and oppressed.

VOCABULARY

Rigors: harsh, unyielding conditions
Apartheid: strict racial segregation and discrimination
Mahatma: "Great Soul"
Caliphate: Islamic system of government
Caliph: a successor of Muhammed, the spiritual and temporal head of a caliphate
Shariah Law: a 1,200 year old Islamic military-political doctrine, instituted to protect the Islamic religion and government, gradually creeping into Western Civilization; at odds with Western *jurisprudence* (Law or legal system)
Axiom: proverb, truism
Landmark: significant, pivital, event that marks a stage or turning point
Phenomenon: an unusual occurence

In 1942, he and other leaders of the Congress Party formally demanded the British withdrawal from India. That action sent Gandhi and his followers to prison. Gandhi was released in the same year because of ill health; but the others remained in prison until the end of the Second World War.



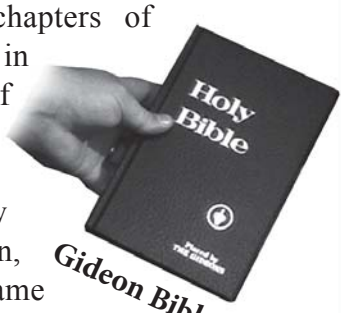
After the war, riots and mass murders ravaged India, in spite of Gandhi doing all he could to prevent the escalation of such violence. Independence finally came to India, due largely to Gandhi's political and spiritual efforts, on August 15, 1947. Political freedom did not, however, bring about peace and harmony. Toward the end of his life, and in spite of all his efforts to bring about personal and political peace, Gandhi confessed, "*I am yet so very far from Him whom I know to be my very life.*" On January 30, 1948, in India's capitol city of New Delhi, "Mahatma" Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist.

Meanwhile, far to the west, in the United States of America, another spiritual movement was born. While Gandhi was a practicing attorney in South Africa, an event took place in the US Midwest. During the Fall of 1898, American businessman John H. Nicholson of Jonesville, Wisconsin, went to the small town of Boscobel where he spent the night at Boscobel's Central Hotel. Because the hotel was crowded, Mr. Nicholson agreed to share a room with fellow businessman, Samuel E. Hill of industrial Beloit.

The two men discovered that each was a devoted Christian. It was the habit of both to read the Bible and pray before going to bed. During their devotions that night, the thought came to them that other guests at the Central, and other hotels as well, might not have a Bible with them when they traveled. Mr. Nicholson and Hill decided they wanted to do something about that situation. Subsequently, they determined to found an organization which would evangelize travelers.

On the last day of May in the following year, Nicholson and Hill gathered a group of Christian businessmen at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, to discuss what kind of ministry they might establish. They met again on July 1, 1899, in the Jonesville YMCA. That meeting was attended by only three men-- John H. Nicholson, Samuel E. Hill, and Will J. Knights. They organized a Christian businessmen's ministry, with Hill as president, Knights as vice-president, and Nicholson as secretary/treasurer.

They decided to call their group "The Gideons." Mr. Knights read aloud from the sixth and seventh chapters of the Book of Judges in the Old Testament of the Bible. Those chapters tell part of the story of a Hebrew Judge named Gideon, and how he overcame staggering odds.



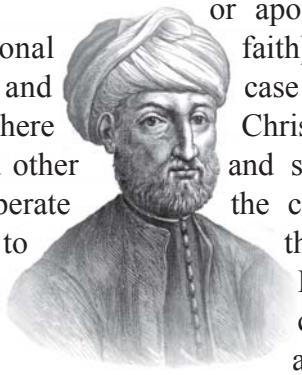
Gideon Bible

According to the account given in the Bible, Gideon was a man who was willing to carry out God's leading, regardless of the personal inconvenience. Humility, faith, and obedience were said to be Gideon's primary character traits. Those were what Nicholson, Hill, and Knights were seeking in the men they recruited as "Gideons."

As they considered what the Gideons might be able to do in spreading the Christian faith, it was suggested that a Bible might be placed at the reception desk of each hotel. A guest could then borrow that Bible if he or she

wanted to read it. Another suggestion was that a Bible might be placed in each room of every hotel. That latter plan was adopted at the Gideons' Convention held in Louisville, Kentucky in 1908.

Today, the Gideons International is made up of Christian business and professional men around the world. There is also an auxiliary for their wives and other interested women. Gideon "camps" operate in 173 countries, and Gideons continue to place Bibles in hotel rooms. They also dispense New Testaments to school children, prisoners, hospital patients, and nurses.



Muhammed

Gandhi and the Gideons both attempted to influence their world. They each had a vision for what they believed to be a better way of life. Religious events often trigger social and domestic changes that affect families and governments.

Religious issues in the 21st Century focus on the conflict between Islamic and Judeo-Christian beliefs and practices. Islam, the religion of Muhammed, is divided between Shiites and Sunnis. Both branches of Islam practice *Jihad*—the "justified" killing of infidels who refuse to convert to Islam. Radical Islamic leaders in Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, and Sudan affiliate with the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Islamic Brotherhood, which engage in terrorism to disrupt governments. Their intent is to establish a worldwide Islamic ***Caliphate*** headed by a ***Caliph***. Gentiles, or infidels (non-Muslims, especially Jews and Christians) would be eliminated, and ***Shariah Law*** would be established.

Shariah Law is subscribed to by a minority (some Islamic leaders) who oppress the majority, and is the law of the land in Iran, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and parts of Nigeria and Indonesia. Under this system, there is no freedom of speech or religion, no equal rights, no women's rights or children's rights. On the other hand, slavery, polygamy, forced child marriages, and "honor killings," are legitimate. Adultery (for women), homosexual activities, or apostacy (renouncing or leaving the faith) are punishable by death. A recent case in point is that of a 34-year-old Christian pastor in Iran who was arrested and sentenced to a public hanging for the crime of apostacy. He explained that he had never embraced the Islamic religion, and therefore could not renounce it. However, the authorities maintained that because the man had been born into a Muslim household, he was Muslim by default, and was therefore guilty as charged.

Islamic *honor killing* is the ritual murder of a family or tribal member by one or more family members or tribal affiliates, mainly exercised against women who have allegedly brought dishonor upon the family or community. The deed entails such acts as stoning, beheading, stabbing, burning, mutilation, and body desecration; and is regarded as a "sacred act" to purge the alleged wrong-doing and restore honor. The kind of behavior which qualifies one as guilty ranges from adultery to wearing inappropriate clothes to wanting to marry someone outside of one's own tribal group. It should also be noted that the types of conduct that, in the Islamic mind, qualifies one (primarily women) for such brutality are considered women's prerogatives in civilized societies around the world.

In addition to religion, fashion also affects culture for good or ill and reflects changes in it. Particularly was that true for those years during and between the two world wars. Western civilization after each war was considerably different from before those global conflicts began. At this time, we want to consider some of those changes and how they affected history.



Fashion

SHORT HAIR AND OVERALLS

Before the 20th century, history was regional in nature. From the beginning of the First World War, however, the human story took on a more global likeness. In the years 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, the nations of this planet engaged each other in armed conflicts which involved, to some degree, most of the continents and all of the seas.

Although those wars were of relatively short duration (four and six years, respectively) compared with some in the past, nevertheless, they were utterly devastating. Enormous sums of money were consumed, while vast amounts of property were destroyed. Millions of military personnel and civilians lost their lives. The normal flow of human progress was violently and lastingly interrupted, never to be the same.

Every period of history embodies change. That change, however, is not always permanent. A popular ***axiom*** states, "the more things change, the more they stay the same." After each catastrophic event of earlier days, human affairs had returned (more or less) to what they had been before.

That, however, has not been true in regard to occurrences of the 20th century, especially those pertaining to World Wars I and II. In each of those cases, the era after the war was not at all the same as the prior one. Therefore, to a very great extent, the first and second world wars were ***landmark*** events in world history.

The 20th century's two world wars entirely changed the role of women in Western Civilization. Prior to those global hostilities, most women in Europe and America neither voted nor worked outside the home. During the first World War, the Western Allies drafted some 65 million men, thereby depleting the Western nations' male labor force. As men were enlisted to fight the war, their vacancies were filled by thousands of women who entered factories, markets, and businesses. They were especially needed to produce items required in the war effort, such as uniforms, packaged food, and first-aid supplies.



Rosie the Riviter

In order to conform to a factory environment, many aspects of female fashion changed. For instance, long flowing hair and long, full skirts could easily be caught in machines and produce serious injuries. Therefore, for the first time in history, women cut their long tresses and wore "bobbed" hair. Likewise, they attired themselves in pants and overalls. In 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote. That act enhanced among women a sense of independence from "old ways."



1920's "Bobbed" Hair

One of the greatest changes, however, was in the length of their dresses. Before World War I, women's skirts had always reached to the ankle or the floor. After the war, American and European women began wearing dresses at about knee level. The hemline rose 18 inches between the two wars.

After World War I, the men returned home from Europe to find that their jobs were no longer available. In many cases, those jobs had been filled by efficient women. The U.S. Government dramatized the working woman by printing posters that depicted pretty women attired in factory clothes. A large percentage of those women were not willing to become "just" housewives again. Human society had changed forever.

The era of the Second World War was no different. By 1944, nearly 20 million women had joined the workforce in the United States alone. A typical lady worker said, "My husband's in the Army. I'm in the shipyard... We're in the war together."



Eisenhower Jacket

All actions have consequences: some good, some bad, some intended, some not intended. Undoubtedly, the greatest unintended consequence of mothers in the full-time workforce was the beginning of the disintegration of traditional families. Historically, Father earned the family living while Mother took care of the homefront and trained the younger children. However, with both parents involved in other priorities, children were increasingly left to their own immature devices and poor choices. The domino effect led ultimately to an ever-growing generation gap, a teen subculture, and to gangs that constituted "family" and provided some sense of structure, regardless of how bizzare it might be.

Humans are designed "to belong," which explains why people follow fashion trends. However, a certain fashion ***phenomenon*** was also observed, regarding the war eras. Women's skirt lengths appeared to rise and fall with the economy. For example, in the 1920's (the so-called "Roaring Twenties"), the economy was on the rise and so were the hemlines. During the Great Depression, however, the bottom fell out of the world economy, and skirt lengths returned to well below the knees. During World War II, when wartime produced a booming economy, skirt length dramatically shortened again.

Fashion was affected by the war in other ways as well. Women wore military style hats, and men sported "Eisenhower jackets" (patterned after the uniform worn by Allied Supreme Commander, General Dwight Eisenhower). Teen age boys, on the other hand, acquired army boots, and bomber jackets, and various other "uniforms" of their own. Two-colored saddle shoes and loafers were popular. Teenage girls in the 1950's universally wore rolled-up jeans, ponytailed hair, and rolled-down socks. Due to the latter, they were known as "Bobby-soxers."



Bobby Soxer

Early 20th century, fashion both produced change and was a product of the change that was taking place. Likewise, as the countries of the world became ever more interconnected, the transportation of food from one place to another gained in significance. The development of shorter routes made this world a smaller place. That was a major change. In the early 1900's, Central America was the scene of another particularly important change—construction of the Panama Canal.



Life Principle

"Our clothes often reflect our values and our aspirations."

—Ronald E. Johnson



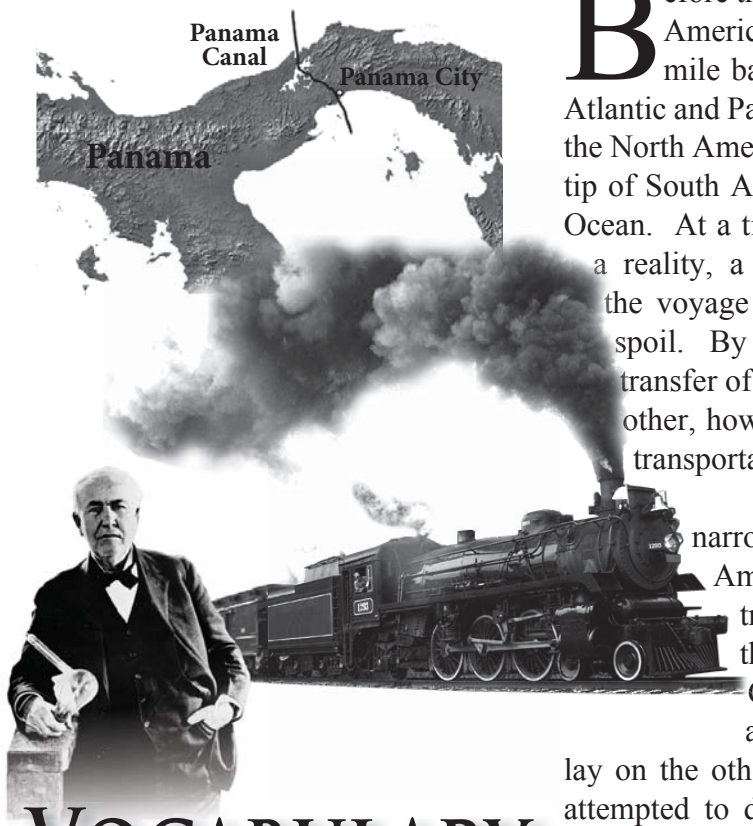
Lesson 3

Transportation

Chapter 6

Section 1
Lessons 1-5

THE PANAMA CANAL REDUCES GLOBAL TRAVEL



Before the construction of the Panama Canal, the two American continents presented a 12-to-13 thousand mile barrier, running north and south between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. A ship sailing from Europe or the North American coast had to travel around the southern tip of South America to reach lands bordering the Pacific Ocean. At a time when modern refrigeration was not yet a reality, a vessel carrying food might not complete the voyage in less time than it took for the cargo to spoil. By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the transfer of foodstuffs from one side of the planet to the other, however, had become a vital concern of global transportation.

The Isthmus of Panama was a relatively narrow strip of land connecting North and South America that effectively blocked all ***nautical*** traffic east and west. Historically, it had been that obstacle which prevented Christopher Columbus from reaching India. As soon as Europeans realized that a body of water lay on the other side of the American continents, sailors attempted to discover a natural water route through the Americas. Eventually, merchants recognized that a canal through the region would be a great benefit to humanity at large.

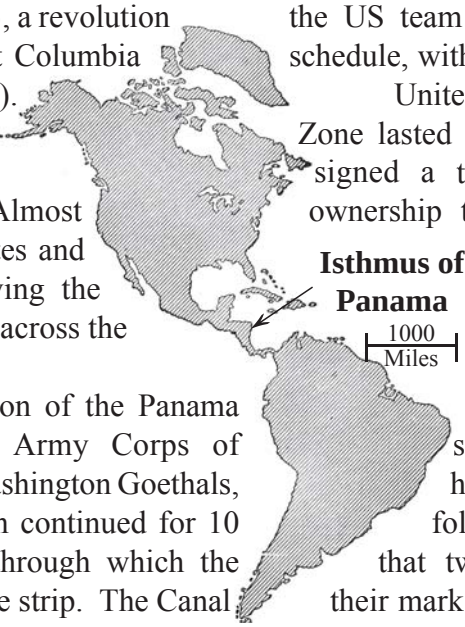
France decided to undertake the task of digging a canal through Panama. The attempt began in 1882. Ferdinand de Lessupo, the builder of the Suez Canal oversaw the Panamanian work. The French company, however, went bankrupt a few years later, and the French Panama Canal was never completed.

Meanwhile, US President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1908) strongly pressured the United States Congress to appropriate funds to construct a Panama Canal. Subsequently, France sold the rights to build such a canal to the United States of America for $40,000,000.

VOCABULARY

Nautical: oceanic
Investors: capitalists who provide money to entrepreneurs to invent and develop products
Unprecedented: new, unequaled, without pattern or example
Barons: capitalists who financed railroads
Patent: legal document that verifies ownership of original ideas or concepts

On November 3, 1903, a revolution broke out in Panama against Columbia (which owned the isthmus). Three days later, the USA formally recognized Panama as an independent republic. Almost immediately, the United States and Panama signed a treaty giving the US permission to dig a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.



The actual construction of the Panama Canal, supervised by US Army Corps of Engineers officer, George Washington Goethals, began in 1904. Construction continued for 10 years. The Canal Zone, through which the canal is cut, is a ten mile-wide strip. The Canal itself is 81 kilometers (51 miles) long. It cost 400 million dollars to build. The first ship sailed through the Panama Canal on August 3, 1914 (the approximate time World War I began in Europe).

The Panama Canal has been a vital link for the world's ocean shipping. It has greatly facilitated the shipment of foodstuffs from one side of the earth to the other. Fresh fruits and vegetables are transported, still fresh, from Europe and Africa to the Pacific Islands and Asia (and the reverse).

One of the primary difficulties encountered in Panama was the presence of Malaria and Yellow Fever. Those often-fatal diseases were most commonly found in the tropics. In 1900, Dr. Walter Reed had carried on experiments regarding Yellow Fever in Cuba, where he confirmed that Yellow Fever was carried by mosquitoes.

William Crawford Gorgas succeeded in developing, in Cuba, a program to exterminate mosquitos by spraying insecticide on walls of houses and eliminating their stagnant-water breeding places. He successfully employed the same plan in Panama during the construction of the Panama Canal. Gorgas' efforts enabled the US team to complete the canal ahead of schedule, with a far-lower mortality rate.

United States control over the Canal Zone lasted until US President Jimmy Carter signed a treaty which relinquished canal ownership to Panama, effective January 1, 2000. However, Communist China immediately obtained control of both ends of the canal.

Ours is an especially science-oriented era. Scientists have almost achieved the status of folk-heroes. It is important to note that two kinds of scientists have left their mark on history: "pure" scientists, who develop the theories and produce the inventions which may better all our lives, and "applied" scientists, such as engineers and technicians. Those individuals make practical use of the theories and inventions of others.

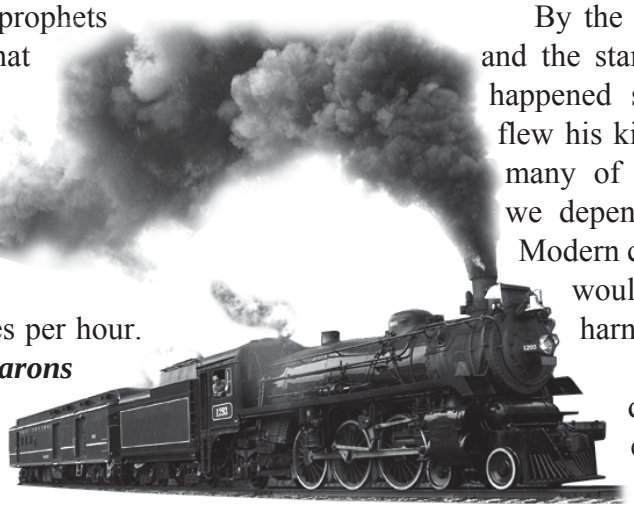
It was "applied" scientists (engineers) who constructed the Suez and Panama canals. The subject of our next vignette was an American "pure" scientist whose theories and inventions altered the lifestyles of us all. Scientists in the US, during those 30 years before and after the beginning of the 19th century, affected the entire world.


Industry

RAILROADS AND ELECTRICITY

The era from 1870 to 1930 involved probably the greatest degree of technological change in human history. The first half of that period was one dominated, not by politicians, but by ***investors***, inventors, and innovators. Those nations comprising Western Civilization were experiencing an ***unprecedented*** economic boom. Therefore, growth and change were at all-time highs.

In the United States of America, the advances made in those years by the railroads serve as a classic example of the changes that occurred. In 1840, "prophets of doom" predicted that human beings would be unable to survive railroad speeds of 30 miles per hour. Yet, within a half century, passenger trains traveled 120 miles per hour. Railroads and steel ***barons*** like Andrew Carnegie, Charles Crocker, Jay Gould, Mark Hopkins, and Cornelius Vanderbilt invested millions of dollars to expand railroads across America. The iron rails that began to crisscross America provided thousands of jobs with railroad companies and enhanced markets for cattle, textile, produce, construction materials, and fuel. The steam-powered "Iron Horses" provided access to remote towns and ranches, thus enabling Americans to settle the central plains and transport merchandise efficiently from New York to California.



Steam-Powered Train

In 1866, approximately 37,000 miles of railroad track existed in the US. By 1880, 93,000 miles of track had been laid. Ten years later, that total had grown to 163,000; and by 1910, track mileage increased to 250,000. In four decades, some 213,000 miles of railroad track had been laid in the USA alone by free-enterprise capitalists.

Europe was quick to implement a railroad system that enhanced commerce and military movements there, so that by the 20th century railroad tracks crisscrossed Germany, France, England, and Spain.

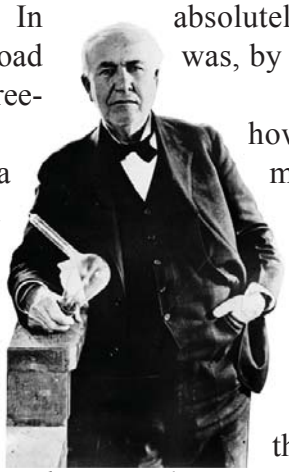
Another area of industrial development was electricity (discussed in a previous chapter). It would be nearly impossible to imagine our lives today without the "miracle" of electricity. We expect to walk into a room, turn on a switch, and be flooded with light, as if it were a "right."

By the close of the 19th century and the start of the 20th, much had happened since Benjamin Franklin flew his kite in a thunderstorm. So many of the devices upon which we depend are run by electricity. Modern civilization, as we know it, would cease to exist without the harnessed power of electricity.

Human beings did not have to invent electricity. It existed quite naturally in the universe. Humanity merely had to learn how to control it and make use of it. Over the years, scientists invented numerous industrial items by which capitalists utilized electricity to perform a myriad of functions, including electric-powered trains.

One of that long line of scientific pioneers who contributed to our knowledge of electricity and its potential uses was Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931). Edison was born in Milan, Ohio (USA), on February 11, 1847.

Thomas Edison's formal education was limited to only three months of his childhood. Nevertheless, his natural curiosity, basic ingenuity, and native intelligence were absolutely unsurpassed. Thomas Edison was, by any standard, a genius.



Thomas Edison

At the age of 15, he learned how to send and receive telegraph messages, which enabled him to obtain employment as a telegrapher. His constant desire to experiment, however, caused him frequently to be fired by irate employers.

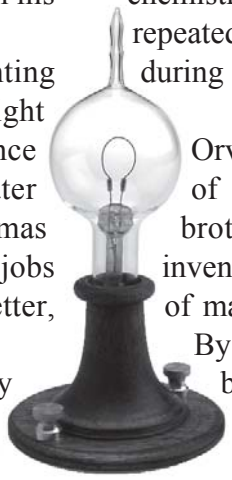
In 1879, Edison invented the incandescent light bulb: a lamp in which light is produced

by a filament capable of conducting electricity, contained in a vacuum and heated until it glows white hot by means of an electric current. In the process of developing the light bulb, Edison tried literally thousands of materials as filaments. When each one failed, Edison would remark, "Now I know one more thing that doesn't work." Finally, his perseverance paid off. In January 1880, he applied to the United States Patent Bureau for a ***patent*** on his light bulb.

Soon the demand for electric lighting was overwhelming. By 1881, some eight electrical power stations were in existence in the United States. Seven years later that number had grown to 2,774. Thomas Edison's invention created thousands of jobs and provided millions of homes with better, safer, and cheaper illumination.

Thomas Alva Edison was certainly the greatest American inventor. He took out a total of 1,097 patents. Among his inventions, in addition to the incandescent light bulb, were the phonograph, motion pictures, automatic telegraphy, the stock-market ticker, and the microphone. Edison's entrepreneural spirit of capitalism created jobs and opportunities for countless thousands of men and women, who in turn, produced electric motors, lights, generators, wires, and appliances that dramatically changed the world. Their inventions and products paved the way for 21st century youth to communicate and learn on wireless devices, personal tablets, and laptop computers.

In 1903, Pierre and Marie Curie along with Henri Becquerel were jointly awarded the Noble Peace Prize for their work in physics and their discovery of radioactive elements. In 1911, Marie Curie was again awarded the Noble Peace Prize, this time in chemistry, for discovery of the new elements, polonium and radium. These discoveries were vital in development of x-ray machines, and use of radiation in medicine and weapons. Marie Curie was the only person ever to be awarded the Nobel Prize in physics and chemistry. Tragically, however, she died from repeated exposure to radiation, accumulated during her years of research.



Edison's Light bulb

Also, in 1903 Wilbur and Orville Wright made their first flight of a motor-powered aircraft. The two brothers sparked the imagination of inventors worldwide, causing acceleration of man's efforts to build flying machines. By WWI (1914-1918), airplanes were being designed for military missions. Suddenly the world was reading about fighter aces, whose aerial exploits made headlines in America and Europe. Warfare would forever be changed from horses to airplanes.

The first half of the 20th century was an era of great triumph. The inventions of Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) were examples of such. This period was also one of great tragedy. Two devastating world wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945) fit that description. Although we have already alluded to those global conflicts, the following vignette specifically deals with them both. Let us look at each in turn and observe how they affected world history.

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"I have never failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."

—Thomas Edison



Lesson 4

Chapter 6

Section 1
Lessons 1-5

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

Military



VOCABULARY

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, comprised of the US and certain European nations.
Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan
Imperialism: the policy of one nation conquering and controlling other nations
Stalemate: a political deadlock
Fiscal: pertaining to finance
Mark: primary unit of German currency before adoption of the Euro in 2002

As the 19th century drew to a close, tensions were growing in Europe. The portion of the continent experiencing the worst strain was the *Balkan Peninsula,* a section of Southeastern Europe between Italy and the Black Sea. On the eve of World War I, the Balkans were called, "The Powder Keg of Europe." Officials expected hostilities to break out there. They were not wrong. On June 28, 1914, a Serbian nationalist assassinated Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in the city of Sarajevo, Serbia. The First World War had begun!

Immediately after the murder of Francis Ferdinand, Austria-Hungary invaded neighboring Serbia. Within the next three years, almost every European country became involved in the war. By 1917, the United States of America had been drawn in as well. The two sides consisted of the *Allies* (mainly France, Britain, Russia, the United States, Serbia, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Romania, Montenegro, Japan, and Portugal) and the *Central Powers* (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria). For almost four years, the Allies and the Central Powers fought an inconclusive engagement. Sometimes, the two sides battled for weeks, or even months, for a few feet of ground. For most of that time, soldiers conducted "trench warfare" while subject to wet, cold, mud, rats, lice, infection, artillery bombardments, and poison gas (used by Germany). Each side would climb out of muddy trenches to attack the enemy, only to be cut down by machine gun fire.

Before the conflict ended in 1918, 8 million combatants had died. Another 21 million were wounded. An estimated 6 to 7 million civilians also had been killed. American authors, David Brownstone and Irene Franck, in their book, *Dictionary of 20th Century History*, made the observation that "World War I was the worst catastrophe to befall humanity" until World War II. In recent history (approximately 80 years after the start of World War I), ***NATO*** forces were engaged in attempting to bring about and maintain peace among the Balkan Serbs, Croatians,

Bosnians, and Albanians. A primary center of their operation was (again) the city of Sarajevo.

To a very great extent, World War II came about because the problems that caused World War I were never resolved. The defeat of Germany and the demands imposed upon that nation by the Treaty of Versailles (plus the resultant economic depression) brought about the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Third Reich. Meanwhile, Italian Fascism led by Benito Mussulini and Japanese militarism, added to the world's problems. Once again, war was virtually inevitable as ***Axis Power*** aggressions invaded neighboring nations. World War II began on September 1, 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. Britain, by treaty alliance, was obligated to assist Poland.



Adolf Hitler

The United States attempted to stay out of the struggle. However, on December 7, 1941, Japan's Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, under Emperor Hirohito, ordered Japanese aircraft to attack and destroy the American naval fleet anchored in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Subsequently, the United States, under President Franklin Roosevelt, declared war on Japan and began supporting Allied forces in Europe.

World War II was infinitely worse than World War I! German bombing all but destroyed London, England. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill rallied the British people with his impassioned radio broadcast in which he pledged,

> *"We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we, shall fight on the seas and the oceans, we shall fight with growing... strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.... Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth lasts for a thousand years, men will say, 'This was their finest hour!'"*

Allied bombing leveled numerous German cities, electric dams, and factories. Japan left a path of devastation in her relentless warfare throughout the Pacific area, especially in the Philippine Islands. The cruel, 65-mile Bataan Death March there — dubbed by historians "the Alamo of the Pacific" — took the lives of nearly 700 US troops and 10,000 Filipinos.

Overall, the Allies suffered some 15 to 17 million casualities, and 23 to 26 million more were wounded. Approximately 25 to 35 million civilians in Europe and Asia were also killed during attacks by Axis Powers.

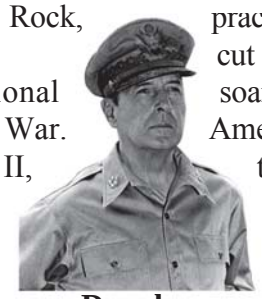
On June 6, 1945, the Allies began their invasion of Europe at Normandy Beach, France. The British were led by Field Marshall Bernard L. Montgomery. The American forces were directed by General Dwight Eisenhower. French resistance forces were led by General Charles DeGaulle. The Russians were led by Joseph Stalin. After the fierce battle across France, the Allies, led by American Generals Patton and Bradley, entered Berlin, Germany. The invading Allied troops discovered that Adolf Hitler had committed suicide on April 30, 1945. Germany surrendered and victory had been won. Peace, however, was only temporary, as Joseph Stalin promptly began to establish ruthless Communism across Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, Allied forces led by General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Perry had pounded Japan out of the Pacific campaign. Japanese Emperor Hirohito refused to surrender, even though American bombers, led by General Doolittle, were bombing Japanese cities. On August 6, 1945, United States President Harry Truman authorized the *Enola Gay* B-29 bomber to drop an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima. Three days later the United States dropped another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan. The decision to drop "the bomb" was calculated to spare more American lives in the

long run, enabling the war to be brought to a speedier end, and bring Japanese and Nazi ***imperialism*** to a halt.

One of America's greatest heroes of both world wars was General Douglas MacArthur (1880-1964). Coming from a long line of US military men, he was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on January 26, 1880.

MacArthur was a divisional commander during the First World War. After the outbreak of World War II, he assumed command of US Army forces in the Pacific. He served his country with distinction and contributed mightily to the defeat of the Japanese.



Douglas MacArthur

General "Mac" oversaw the Japanese surrender on board the US Battleship, *Missouri,* on September 2, 1945. After the war, he was appointed military governor of occupied Japan. He also served in the Korean conflict (1950-1957), and returned home to a hero's welcome.

MacArthur became involved in the Korean conflict when China's Communist leader, Mao Zedong (or Tse-Tung), sent troops to invade South Korean. Mao's brutal military tactics in Korea effectively led to a ***stalemate*** in which Korea remained divided into North and South Korea at the 38th parallel.

World War I and II wreaked much havoc across the globe. War is not the only cause of devastation and suffering, however. Sometimes nature contributes her share. Such was the case in the US during those years between the world wars. Let us drop in on the United States of America's Midwest in the 1930's.



Agriculture

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

In 1929, the United States Stock Market collapsed. That event ushered in what has been called the "Great Depression." Bankruptcies began to occur at an alarming rate. Credit was no longer available. Because of non-payment on loans, bank foreclosures were becoming an everyday event. Prices dropped sharply. Foreign trade virtually dried up. Factories closed their doors, and many never reopened. Banks failed. Construction practically stopped altogether. Wages were cut drastically, and unemployment began to soar. By the end of 1930, about 6 to 7 million Americans were out of work. Two years later, that number had doubled. The country was truly in the throes of the Great Depression.

Popular myth credits the reforms of United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-1945) with ending the Depression. In actual fact, it was more the conversion to a wartime economy, after 1941. Indeed, some scholars maintain the Depression was not really overcome until after the war (1945).

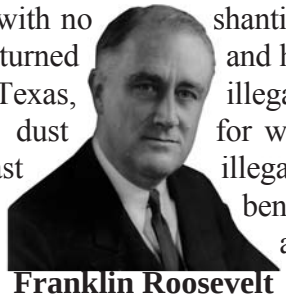
One must not see the economic woes of that period as merely an American problem. The Great Depression was worldwide. Virtually all participants in World War I had experienced devastating financial difficulties. In fact, foreign economic troubles had contributed to the US Stock Market crash.

Germany was already on the brink of ***fiscal*** ruin in 1929. The German people literally carried baskets full of money to purchase the "cheapest" of items. German workers were paid each noon, so they could spend their wages before the value of the German ***Mark*** fell again before morning.

In all the affected countries, agriculture was the hardest hit. Farmers could not repay their loans, so their farms were confiscated by banks. It began to cost more to raise a crop than a farmer could receive in payment for it. As farms shut down, less and less food was available, and food that was on the shelves became unaffordable.

The world in general, and the United States in particular, was facing unbelievably hard times. Then, a second disaster struck; the American mid-west became a "Dust Bowl."

By the mid 1930's, America's Midwest was in the midst of a severe drought with no rain in months. Ultra dry conditions turned much of the topsoil in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas to dust that was literally blown away. Vast dust storms of thousands of tons of dirt flew through the air, and entire crops died. Midwest farmers who persevered rather than move away ate dust morning, noon, and night, yet many determined to hold out for better days. A witness in Texas observed:



Franklin Roosevelt

> *"These storms were like rolling black smoke. We had to keep the lights on all day. We went to school with headlights on, and with dust masks on. I saw a woman who thought the world was coming to an end. She dropped down on her knees in the middle of Main Street in Amarillo and prayed out loud: 'Dear Lord! Please give them another chance!"*

Many persons displaced by Dust Bowl conditions sought better times in the West, particularly California. They looked for employment picking fruits and vegetables. Some people walked. Others drove cars. There were occasions when so many travelers were on the move that both sides of the road were filled with migrants going west to find employment.

American folksingers wrote songs describing the depression and the thousands of Americans who went west looking for hope. When they got to California, however, too few jobs were available, and those that existed paid terribly low wages. The migrant workers were forced by circumstances to live in shacks and shanties where living conditions were primitive and hard. To further compound the problem, illegal aliens flooded the area, also looking for work. The question soon arose whether illegal immigrants should receive the same benefits from the United States government as American citizens, particularly the privilege to attend American public schools for free. Those issues are still with us today, over 80 years later.

American author John Steinbeck recorded the lives of those migrant workers in the Dust Bowl era in his novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*. The story was published in 1939 and won a Pulitzer Prize the following year, even though it was not an accurate portrayal of most Dust Bowl families. One passage states:

> *The cars of the migrant people crawled out of side roads on to the great cross country highway, and they took the migrant way to the West... And because they were lonely and perplexed, because they had all come from a place of sadness and worry and defeat, and because they were all going to a new mysterious place, they huddled together; they talked together; they shared their lives, their food, and the things they hoped for in the new country.*

The World Wars, the Depression, and the Dust Bowl caused great suffering among people. Even in times of pain, however, one may sometimes find moments of pleasure. Western civilization was about to experience a new artform at the turn of the 20th century.



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"They that give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

—Benjamin Franklin



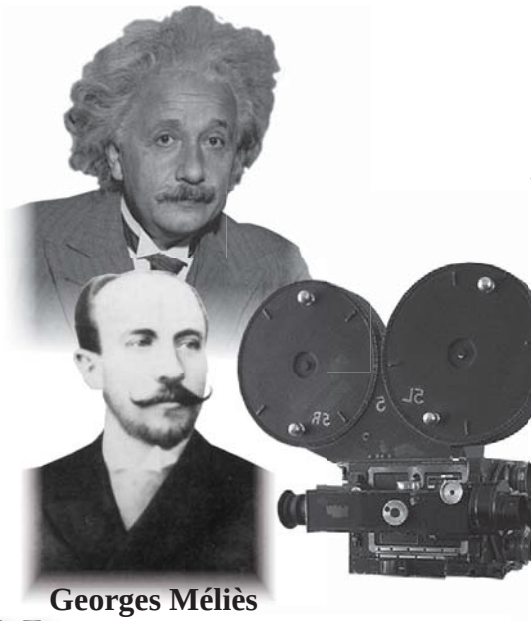
Lesson 5

Chapter 6

Section 1
Lessons 1-5

Literature, Music, & Education

MOVIES TEACH AND ENTERTAIN AMERICA



Georges Méliès

We live in an age of *media*. The term includes newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and movies. In other words, the media are the various agencies of mass communication within society.

On the other hand, motion pictures are also an expression of the performing arts. Someone once said, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Art is much the same way. When an individual views a work of art, what he (or she) sees is largely based on one's personal perceptions. Movies, however, as performing arts, are for the education and entertainment of viewers. The assigned values of movies reflect the perceptions of the films' producers.

Motion picture cameras and projectors were developed at the end of the 19th century. At first, "movies" were silent, brief, and without plots. They were popularly known as "flickers."

The man who is usually credited with making motion pictures into an art was the Frenchman, Georges Méliès (1861-1938). Around the turn of the century, Méliès established a ***field studio*** in the city of Paris. There, he filmed a series of imaginative fantasies.

Edwin S. Porter (1870-1941) made the first US film that told a story. It was called *The Great Train Robbery* (1903). The film was a soundless, eight-minute long "clip" but received enthusiastic audience response. Other silent "cop-and-robber" types of movies followed. By 1912, printed subtitles were added to let the viewers know what was happening. Local theaters usually included a piano accompaniment to increase the dramatic effect of the flicks.

The big change in the film industry came in the year 1915. That was when D. W. Griffith (1875-1948) released his three-hour long dramatic feature, *Birth of a Nation*. It told the story, from a Southern viewpoint, of the US Civil War and Reconstruction (the process, after the Civil War, of reorganizing the Southern States which had seceded, and re-establishing them into the Federal Union). The film was adapted from Thomas W. Dixon's

VOCABULARY

Field studio: room in which to experiment with ideas
Giants: persons of much influence
Cold War: a state of political hostility between countries, characterized by threats, violent propaganda, and military rivalry that stops short of full-scale war; specifically existed between the Soviet Union and US-led Western Powers from 1945-1990.
Nuclear weapons: weapons of mass destruction powered by atomic rather than chemical means.
Nuclear warhead: front part of a guided missile, rocket, or torpedo that carries the nuclear or explosive charge, such as an atom or hydrogen bomb.

novel, *The Klansman*. *Birth of A Nation* was a technological masterpiece for its time, but the story was pure racist propaganda. Nevertheless, it has been recognized as the first film epic of the American movie screen.

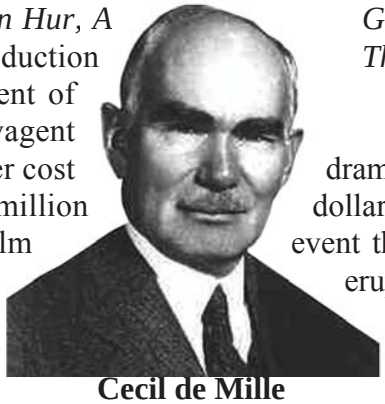
In 1914, the first huge theater was built in which movies were shown. It seated 3,000 viewers; and other similar structures soon followed. Silent movies had become big business in a remarkably short time. During that period of movie infancy, the large, major studios were formed, including Paramount, Warner Brothers, Universal, and United Artists. During and after World War I, the film industry was located primarily in Southern California. Soon, the city of Hollywood became the American movie capital.



Old Film Camera

One of the features produced by Hollywood in that era was the Saturday afternoon *serial*. Serials were adventure films divided into several 20-minute episodes. One such chapter was shown each week. Every episode ended with the hero or heroine in terrible danger. Those unresolved finales were called "cliff hangers" because audiences were left hanging precariously over an emotional cliff.

One of the movie-maker ***giants*** in those early days was Cecil B. De Mille (1851-1959). *The Ten Commandments,* a 1923 silent film, was the first of his several Biblical epics. Its lavish, 1956 remake was his last blockbuster. The most expensive production in the silent movies era was Frank Niblos adaptation of the Lew Wallace novel, *Ben Hur, A Tale of the Christ* (1925). Production cost was $4,000,000 (equivalent of $33 million today). Its extravagent 1959 remake by William Wyler cost $15 million (equal to $124 million today), the most expensive film ever made up to that time. It was also one of the most honored, award-winning films of all time. The Roman Coliseum chariot race climax thrilled movie goers everywhere.


Cecil de Mille

The next innovation in the movie industry was the addition of sound. America's first film with sound was *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson, which appeared in October, 1927. Many "talkies" followed in its footsteps: W. C. Fields comedies, "gangster films," such as *Little Caesar* (1930) and *Public Enemy, Number One* (1931), Jeanette Mac Donald/ Nelson Eddy musicals, and Fred Astaire/ Ginger Rogers dance spectaculars.

Walt Disney began producing feature length cartoons. Two of the most popular were undoubtedly, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937) and *Bambi* (1942) Meanwhile, Disney's signature character, Mickey Mouse, soon became as popular as any human actor.

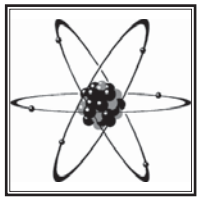
The most fabulous year for movie making up to that time was 1939, the year World War II began in Europe. A number of movies were made that year, all of which became recognized as "classic" films. Among them were:

Gone With The Wind
The Wizard of Oz
Mr. Smith Goes to Washington
Gunga Din
Of Mice and Men
Stagecoach
Wuthering Heights
Good Bye, Mr. Chips
The Hound of the Baskervilles

By the 21st century, popular high drama "disaster films" earned millions of dollars. In those stories, some catastrophic event threatens humanity, such as a volcanic eruption, a plane crash, a killer tornado, or a giant meteor. Other multimillion dollar box office successes with

historical themes included *The Passion of the Christ, Gladiator*, *Patriot*, and *Braveheart*.

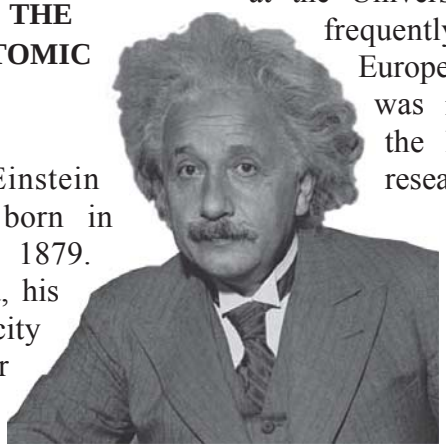
At the end of World War II, however, human beings unleashed a disasterous force that caused the imaginings of movie makers to pale by comparison. The specter of nuclear annihilation has haunted humanity ever since. Let us return to the early days of the 20th century and observe the unfolding of those events leading to the birth of atomic energy.



Energy

Author of the Theory of Atomic Energy

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) was born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879. When Einstein was one year old, his family moved to the nearby city of Munich. There, his father ran a small factory which manufactured electrical supplies. Albert Einstein was a shy child and was never happy in school. He did not like to memorize and seemed slow in learning. Therefore, he was considered a bit retarded. He did learn, however, what interested him, and he was always good at math and literature. In his teens, Albert became intrigued with science and read everything he could find on the subject.



Albert Einstein

At the age of 17, Albert Einstein entered Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, where he studied mathematics and physics. When Albert was graduated, he asked to be appointed an assistant in the physics department, but his request was denied. Then, after an unsuccessful attempt at teaching, he went to work in the Swiss Patent Office in the city of Bern, Switzerland.

In 1905, Albert Einstein published a series of articles in which he set forth many of his ideas. Among them was what has come to be known as the "Theory of Relativity." The theory maintained that matter and energy were not two different substances, but merely two forms of the same substance. Einstein said that neither matter (mass) nor energy could be destroyed, only converted from one form to another. He devised a formula to "explain" his thoughts: $E=mc^2$ (Energy equals Mass times the Speed of Light squared). The scientific community recognized that Einstein was an exceptional genius, although few people understood his theories.

By 1908, Einstein was offered a position at the University of Bern. He was also frequently asked to lecture at other European universities. In 1913, he was invited to Berlin, Germany, the leading center for scientific research at that time.

In March of 1919, a total eclipse of the Sun occurred. That event gave scientists the opportunity to test Einstein's theories about light rays. The results of those tests demonstrated he had correctly predicted exactly what actually took place. From that time, Albert Einstein became an international figure in the world's scientific community. He was awarded a Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

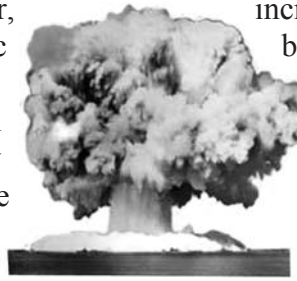
Einstein lived and worked in Berlin for 10 years. The rise of Nazism, however, caused Einstein, who was Jewish, to be concerned about his future. Also, he had criticized Germany's preparations for war. Therefore, while traveling abroad in 1933, he decided not to return to his homeland. Instead, he went to the United States of America. There, he accepted a position at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey.

In 1939, Einstein's life changed forever. That year, Nazi Germany was developing an atomic bomb. Prominent United States scientists wanted Einstein to assist the nation in building an atomic bomb. That proposal caused Einstein much personal soul searching. On the one hand,

he was totally opposed to violence and armed destruction. He realized, however, that Nazi Germany would use atomic bombs to enslave the world.

With reluctance, Einstein agreed to help his adopted country develop the atom bomb as a defense against Nazi tyranny.

The United States assembled a team of scientists in 1942 to work on what was called the "Manhattan Project." That was the largest, unified, secret effort in history, employing over 200,000 workers and several thousand scientific engineers. Facilities in Illinois, Kentucky, Washington, and New Mexico were used to produce various aspects of the highly-classified project.



Manhattan Project Explosion

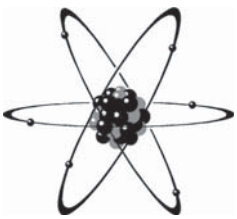
The first atomic explosion occurred at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945. The following month, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. The devastation was unprecedented! The Hiroshima bomb destroyed 60% of Hiroshima and killed or wounded 150,000 people. The Nagasaki atomic bomb killed another 57,000 Japanese.

Shortly thereafter, American traitors Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, along with Robert Oppenheimer, gave atomic bomb secrets to the Communists in Russia; and within five years, the Soviet Union had developed an arsenal of atomic bombs. Thus began the ***Cold War*** between the Soviet Union and the United States with the development and proliferation of ***nuclear weapons***.



By 1964, the United States, Russia, Great Britian, France, and China had great numbers of ***nuclear warheads***, Such rapid increase in weapons of mass destruction became an increasing cause for concern among military and political leaders worldwide. Therefore, the United States, along with other like-minded nations, negotiated a Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1968. Since that time, other States have joined the "nuclear club" and some have dropped out, while others never joined. Some of the latter group continue to test nuclear devices and build arsenals. Of most recent concern are the volatile States of Iran, North Korea, Syria, India, and Pakistan. Iran has repeatedly threatened Israel with annihilation, labeling her as "Satan," while calling the US "the Great Satan." North Korea is set on conquering South Korea and forming nuclear ties with Syria. The neighboring States of India and Pakistan are politically and militarily suspicious of each other. However, some portions of the globe have chosen to be nuclear weapons-free zones, such as Central and South America, Africa, and Australia.

We have long since passed the time in history when transportation energy was accomplished by animal, human, wind, or water power. In the 20th century, all means of transportation also required large amounts of energy produced by a machine or scientific process. Once again, we need to return to the 19th and early 20th centuries to observe the development of transportation on the ground and in the air.



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

—Edmund Burke



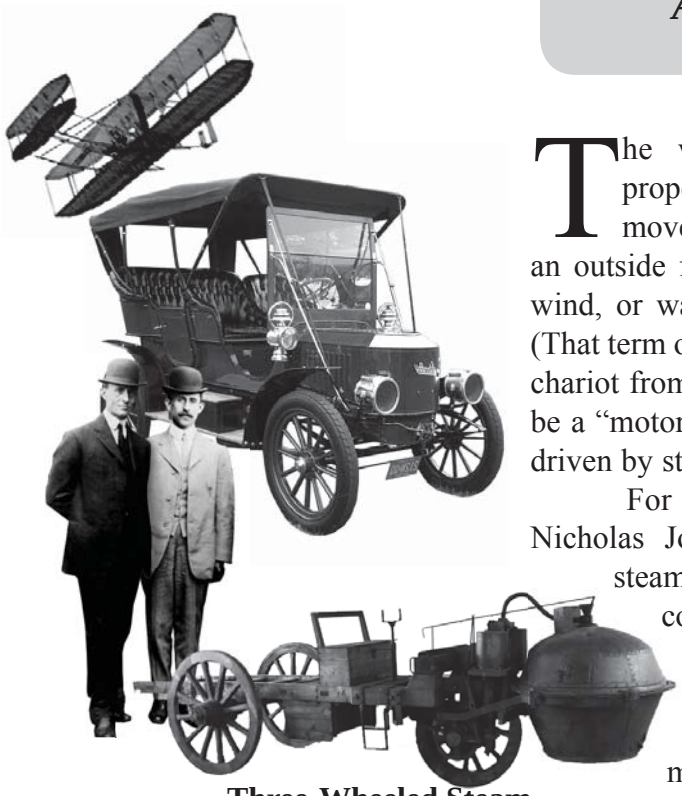
Lesson 6

Chapter 6

Section 2
Lessons 6-10

Transportation

AUTOS AND AIRPLANES



Three-Wheeled Steam-Powered Vehicle

The word "automobile" literally means "self-propelled." An automobile is a land vehicle which moves by its own power and is not acted upon by an outside force, such as a human being, an animal, the wind, or water current. We call such a device a "car." (That term originally designated a two-wheeled, Celtic war chariot from ancient Gaul). A more accurate name would be a "motorcar." The very first such road machines were driven by steam engines.

For instance, in 1769, French Army captain, Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, constructed a three-wheeled, steam-powered vehicle. The Cugnot "automobile" could achieve a speed of 5 kilometers per hour (3 miles per hour). Unfortunately, it had to stop every 10 to 15 minutes to allow pressure to build up again in its boiler. The wheels were made of wood. The engine possessed a single piston, and the vehicle had no ***suspension***.

In 1801, British inventor Richard Trevithick built a four-wheeled, steam-powered "car." It was really not very practical, however. Trevithick was better at developing railroad engines than automobiles.

In the 1830's, Sir Richard Gurney designed a six-wheeled steam wagon. Gurney's machine was able to achieve a speed of 24 kilometers per hour (15 miles per hour). Many other models followed.

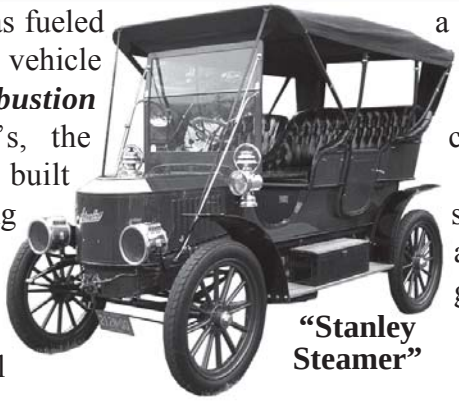
In the United States, meanwhile, more than a hundred different steam-powered vehicles appeared throughout the 19th century. Probably the best known were those made by the brothers, Francis E. and Freelan O. Stanley. The cars, known as "Stanley Steamers," were manufactured between the 1890's and the 1920's.

Then there was the electric car that was popular during the late 19th century. The best examples of such were the automobiles made by William Morrison of Des Moines, Iowa.

VOCABULARY

Suspension: springs shocks and linkages that connect a vehicle to its wheels.
Combustion: ignition of gasoline in cylinders with pistons which create power to thrust the piston downward.
Reconnaissance: military survey of enemy territory to gather strategic information
Iron Curtain: a guarded wall or boundary established by Communist dictators to prohibit Western influence in the Soviet Union

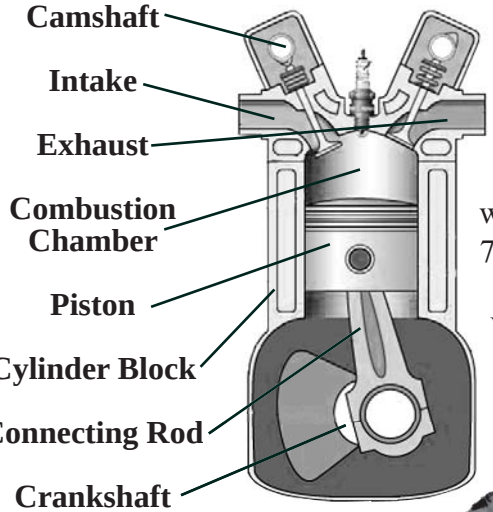
A third kind of auto was fueled by gasoline. That type of vehicle employed an internal-***combustion*** engine. In the late 1850's, the Frenchman, Etienne Lenoir, built a single cylinder, gas-burning automobile.



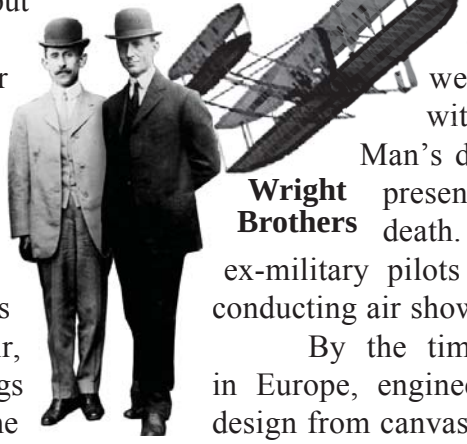
"Stanley Steamer"

In 1895, two Germans, Gottlieb Daimler and Otto Benz started building internal combustion cars. (In 1998, Germany's Daimler Benz merged with America's Chrysler). Other French and British car makers manufactured several gas-burning vehicles. Then, Charles E. and Frank Duryea founded the first American car company. However, their elegant vehicles were too expensive for most Americans. Then, entrepreneur Henry Ford entered the competition and designed the Model-T Ford car that was manufactured at a price affordable by average Americans. His Fords put America on wheels.

Internal Combustion Engine



The Wright brothers, Wilbur (1867-1912) and Orville (1871-1948), were bicycle mechanics who persevered with their dream and made the first motor-propelled airplane.



Wright Brothers

An airplane is defined as a self-propelled, heavier than air, fixed-wing aircraft. Human beings have dreamed of flying since the beginning of time. The mythology of ancient Greece included the story of Icarus. He was said to have flown with wings made by his father, Daidalus. Centuries later, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1514) built a working model of a flying machine. Nevertheless, the 20th century dawned without humanity having attained that coveted goal of flight.

The Wright brothers studied the problems of flight and were able to improve the glider. In 1900, the Wrights began flying those engineless crafts over the sand dunes near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina (USA). Next, they mounted an engine on a glider. On December 17, 1903, Orville Wright piloted the *Flyer I* (also known as the "Kitty Hawk") for 120 feet. That first, powered flight in history lasted only 12 seconds. The flight distance was half the length of a modern 747 airliner.

By the outbreak of World War I (1914), the airplane was one of the new and terrible weapons available to the various combatants. At first, airplanes were used only for ***reconnaissance***. Before long, however, the dare-devils who flew planes were shooting each other with deadly machine-gun fire. Man's dream of flight had, for the present, become a nightmare of death. Following World War I, ex-military pilots popularized air travel by conducting air shows across America.

By the time World War II erupted in Europe, engineers had modified airplane design from canvass-covered wings to entirely aluminum-covered crafts that could zip through clouds with speeds in excess of 300 miles an hour. After World War II, commercial air travel developed in single engine, then multi-engine aircraft.

The development of automobiles and airplanes, in a sense, made the world smaller. Those inventions enabled people to travel further and faster than ever before. Growth in the area of communications also brought the people of this world together. Let us return to the closing days of the 19th century to review development of electric-powered communication.



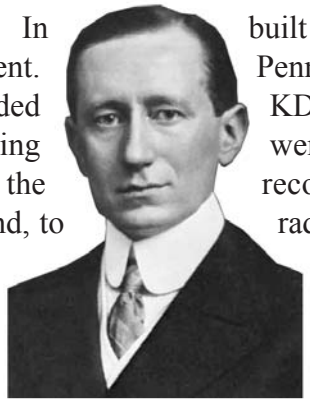
Communication

RADIO UNITES THE WORLD

The existence of radio waves were predicted long before they were actually discovered. That prediction was made in 1864 by James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), an English physicist. Some sixteen years later a German physicist, Heinrich Hertz (1857-1894), made a very simple radio transmitter and receiver, where whith he demonstrated that radio waves travel through space. Yet another physicist, Englishman Ernest Rutherford (1871-1937), succeeded in sending a radio signal for 3/4 of a mile. Still another Englishman, Oliver Lodge (1851-1940), developed the basic principle of tuning (selecting channels).

Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), an Italian working in England, became the Founder of Radio Communication. In 1896, he was awarded his first patent. On December 12, 1901, he succeeded on his first try at sending and receiving wireless telegraph messages across the Atlantic Ocean from Cornwall, England, to Newfoundland, Canada.

Marconi's wireless telegraph could send dots and dashes, but it could not transmit voice. That necessitated the invention of the vacuum tube. In 1904, the first vacuum tube was made by John Ambrose Fleming (1848-1945), an English electrical engineer. That tube was a "diode." That is, it had two electrical parts. In 1906, American inventor Lee De Forest (1873-1961) added a third part. Thus De Forest had developed a "triode" or "audion."



Guglielmo Marconi

Radios were first used for signaling by ships at sea. The United States Navy began to call the wireless a "radiotelegraph." Hence, the term *radio* was born. The British still use the older term, "wireless," to describe a radio.

The first radio broadcast occurred on Christmas Eve in the year 1906. Ships at sea suddenly began hearing a man speaking, a woman singing, and a violin playing. Then came the words, "If you have heard this program, write to R. A. Fessender at Brant Rock (Massachusetts)." The next year, the first two-way, radio-telephone transmission took place between Brant Rock and Scotland.

By 1910, wireless telegraph messages were frequently made between land stations and ships at sea. That same year, communications were established between a ground-based station and an airplane. Then, in 1918, the first land-to-airplane message was transmitted from Britain to Australia.

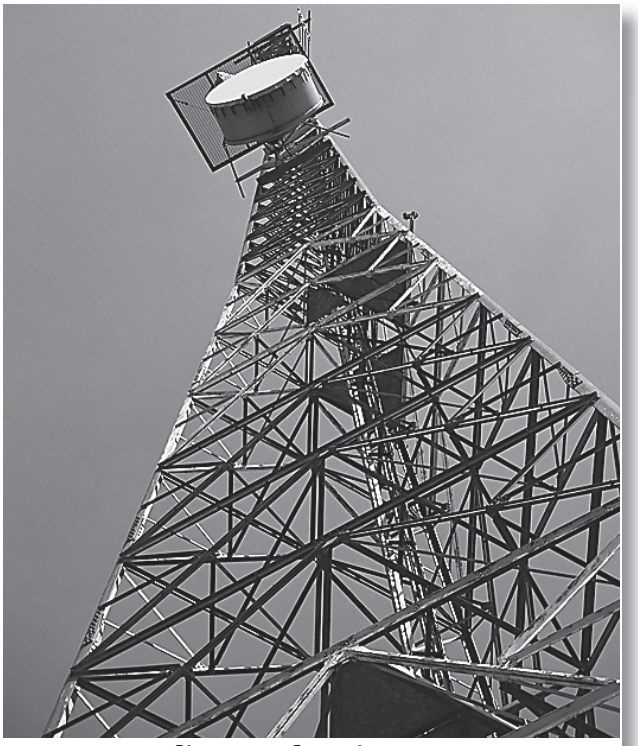
In 1920, a Westinghouse Company engineer, Frank Conrad, started a series of evening voice broadcasts. The audience response was enthusiastic, and many radio sets were sold. Westinghouse subsequently built a broadcasting station at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which was identified as KDKA. Other stations around the world were soon formed, as entrepreneurs recognized the commercial value of radio communications.

In 1921, a blow-by-blow account of a major boxing match reached a radio audience of approximately 300,000 people. The first paid commercial on radio was broadcast the following year. By 1926, some of the major networks that we know today,

such as NBC, CBS, and ABC, were forming.

Radio was an important tool during World War II. In Axis and Communist countries, however, listening to the "wrong" radio station could lead to imprisonment. In the following "Cold War" era, Radio Free Europe broadcast the message of freedom behind the Communist "***Iron Curtain***."

Wireless communication devices have expanded from diodes in cumbersome radios and transmitters to minute chips in thumb-size devices that can receive, transmit, and record myriads of messages and images. Satellites and microchips enable people to communicate in real time almost anywhere on the globe. Instant, wireless communication allows efficient commercial transmissions, military messages, educational lessons, and religious expressions to take place with tiny, hand-held devices. That is why the 21st Century has been called, "The Information Age."



Radio Broadcasting Tower

Radio had a great role to play in communication between and among the peoples of this planet. During the World War II period, three men dominated our world. Each of them effectively used radio to communicate the messages they wanted to convey. They influenced the world for both good and evil. We shall look at each of them in turn and attempt to evaluate each role in history.

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"Never doubt the power of a small group of committed people to change the world. That's about the only way it has ever happened in the past."

—Margaret Mead



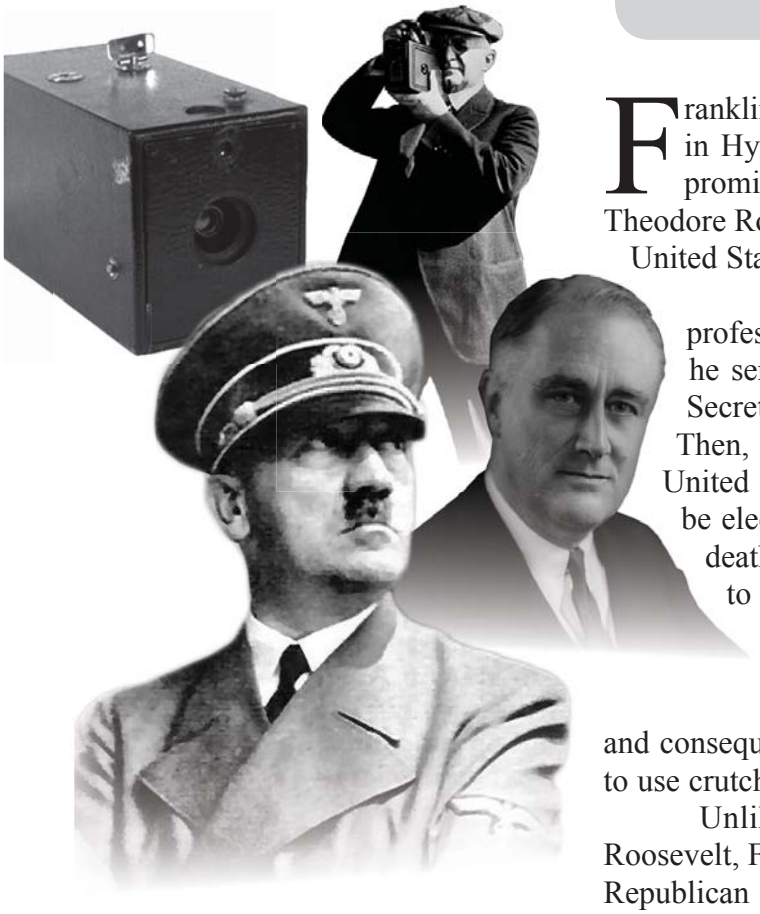
Lesson 7

Chapter 6

Section 2
Lessons 6-10

Dominant Personalities

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, AND HITLER



Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945) was born in Hyde Park, New York (USA), to a wealthy and prominent American family. He was also related to Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1919), the 26th President of the United States.

FDR, as he was known, was a lawyer by profession. Between the years of 1911 and 1932, he served as a New York state legislator, assistant Secretary of the Navy, and governor of New York. Then, in 1933 he became the 32nd President of the United States, and the only person in US history to be elected president four times. (Six years after his death, Congress ratified the 22nd Ammendment to the Constitution by which a president is limited to two elected terms of office.) In 1921, Roosevelt was stricken with, and crippled by, the dreaded disease of Polio, and consequently was confined to a wheel chair or forced to use crutches the rest of his life.

Unlike his famous cousin, President Teddy Roosevelt, FDR was a progressive Democrat. He defeated Republican ***incumbent*** president Herbert Hoover (1932), as well as Republican presidential candidates Alf Landon (1936), Wendell Wilkie (1940), and Thomas Dewey (1944). FDR was president during the Great Depression and most of World War II. In his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Nomination Convention of 1932, FDR had promised a "New Deal for the American People." As president, FDR's domestic policy was, therefore, designated the "New Deal."

Within his first hundred days in office, Roosevelt instituted numerous government agencies and programs, theoretically to assist the country out of economic depression. Each agency was designated by an acronym, such as. NRA (National Recovery Act), AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act), CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), PWA (Public Works Administration), etc. FDR's big-government progressive policies necessitated higher taxes

VOCABULARY

Incumbent: the current occupant of an elected office
Cabinet: an official, appointed group of advisors to a head of state
Prime Minister: chief executive of a parliamentary government
Treatise: a systematic written exposition of facts, principles, and conlusions of the subject under discussion
Domestic: a hired household servant

and caused the federal government, rather than free enterprise, to become the dominant force impacting the nation's economic policies.

While President Roosevelt implemented Socialistic policies at home, he opposed the European and Asian forms: German/Italian Fascism and Japanese militarism. Thus, the U.S. government forged a coalition with the Western Allies to defeat the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan). FDR did not live to see the final victory, however. He died at Warm Springs, Georgia, on April 12, 1945, and was succeeded by Vice President Harry Truman.



Winston Churchill

Franklin Roosevelt's wartime counterpart in Great Britain was Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874-1965), born at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, England, on November 30, 1874. His father was Lord Randolph Churchill. His mother, Jennie Jerome, was an American. Ironically, as a young man, Churchill did poorly in English classes, but as an adult became an accomplished author and historian. Churchill also served as a British Army officer in India and Egypt, and functioned as a war correspondent during the Boer War in South Africa.

Churchill's political career had its ups and downs. He served in the **cabinets** of several British ***Prime Ministers***. He was, however, largely held responsible for bad policy decisions during World War I and on the eve of the Depression. Therefore, he was forced to leave office, being deemed an ineffective advisor.

From 1917 on, he became an ardent foe of Russian Communism. With the rise of Hitler and German Nazism, Churchill likewise took up the crusade against Fascism. In 1939, Churchill assumed the office of Lord of the Admiralty for the second time in his career. Then, on May 10, 1940, he became Prime Minister of Great Britain.

He would play an extremely important role in the rallying of Britain during those difficult war years. In Vol. I of *The Gathering Storm*, his six volume, post-war ***treatise*** on World War II, Churchill warned:

> *"If you will not fight for right when you can easily win without blood shed; if you will not fight when victory is sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."*

In the Cold War era which followed, Winston Churchill gave a speech in which he said the Soviet Union had surrounded itself with an "Iron Curtain." The term stuck and became the standard designation for the Communist domain.

The third man in this trio of World War II-era dominant persons was Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), born on April 20, 1889, in the Austrian border town of Braunau. His father was a minor civil servant. His mother was a ***domestic.*** As a young man, Hitler crossed the frontier into Germany and worked for a time as a house painter.

At the outbreak of World War I, Hitler joined the German Army and became a corporal, decorated twice for bravery. Near the end of the hostilities, he was temporarily blinded by a gas attack. When Germany surrendered, ending World War I (1918), Hitler was devastated. He was convinced that his adopted "fatherland" had been the victim of a treacherous conspiracy, for which he blamed the Communists and the Jews.

In 1920, he joined the German Workers Party. By the next year, the Workers Party had become the Nazis, and Hitler had become their leader. In 1923, Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nazis) staged a mini revolution. It failed, and Hitler went to jail. There, he used the time to write a book, called *Mein Kampf ("My Struggle"),* which detailed his plans for the future.

Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party slowly gained popular support. Hitler's rise to power is a grim reminder that a nation is vulnerable to tyrants when the people prefer economic ease over virtues and moral principles. Hitler was able to assume absolute power in 1933. He rapidly changed republican Germany into a progressive, fascist dictatorship. Chancellor Hitler rearmed the country and prepared for war. In 1939, Germany invaded Poland and World War II had begun. For the next six years, Nazi Germany attempted to conquer Europe and form a worldwide German empire.

Hitler falsely blamed the Jews for all of Germany's past and present woes. Therefore, they were persecuted, arrested, imprisoned, and executed for "crimes" they did not commit. By the end of the Nazi régime, some six million Jews were victims of Nazi racism and had been systematically murdered. In the end, Hitler committed suicide and Germany lay in ruins. Hitler had dominated his portion of the world and taken it down with him to death and destruction.

Many different things may dominate a particular time and place: a philosophy or a person, an object or an event.

Certain individuals from other than political walks of life may dominate an era. Religious leaders, scientists, military personnel, and inventors may all qualify. If it is the latter, then their inventions may be the dominant factor. Such was the case in regard to the subject of the next vignette. We are about to discuss an invention that has dominated popular culture in our day.

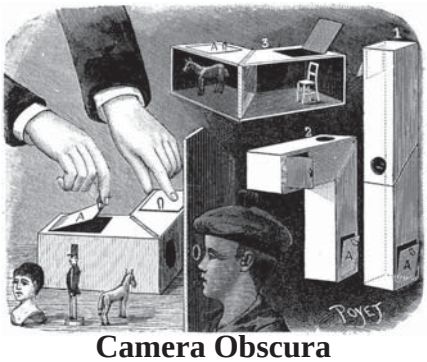


Recreation

CAMERAS AS RECREATION

Someone once said "a picture is worth a thousand words." Throughout all of world history, that idea was obviously foremost in people's minds. Even very primitive societies produced pictures. Some were to please the spirits. Some were intended to produce favorable hunting magic. Some recorded important events. Still others, however, were for no other purpose than just to be enjoyed at present, or later for remembering an enjoyable occurrence.

Humans have always searched for more precise ways to record what the culture wanted to remember. In ancient days, human beings developed a primitive device to make pictures, known as the *camera obscura*. Those two Latin words, literally mean "dark chamber."



Camera Obscura

The camera obscura was a darkened room with a tiny hole in one wall. As light passed through that opening, an image of an outside object was produced on the opposite wall.

For approximately 500 years, that primitive ancestor of the modern camera was used primarily for observing eclipses of the sun. Later, portable versions were made which could be transported from place to place.

Eventually, the camera obscura became a small, hand-held box. Pictures that projected on the opposite wall could be traced. Years passed before a film was developed upon which the picture could be permanently recorded.

By the 1700's, German doctor Johann Schulze found that sunlight would darken chalk which had been treated with silver nitrate — a significant discovery, as modern (non-digital) photography is based on the fact that light affects certain silver compounds.

In 1826, French inventor Joseph Nicephore Niepce succeeded in making an image which did not immediately fade, by using a metal plate which had been coated with an asphalt compound. In 1829, Niepce went into partnership with Louis Daguerre. Niepce soon died; but Daguerre continued the work. It was he who perfected the first real camera.

In 1839, he demonstrated the products of his experimentation, known as "Daguerreotypes." The pictures were taken on glass plates treated with certain chemicals. Each picture was unique but could not be reproduced as film had not yet been invented. At about the same time, however, an Englishman, William Henry Fox Talbot, designed the first practical process that produced film plates from which prints could be made.

During the American Civil War, Matthew Brady recorded battles on film. The process was difficult and required a wagon load of equipment. Photography was still a long way off from the digital cameras of modern times. Such a development was, however, initiated by George Eastman (1854-1932). He was an American inventor and businessman who made photography one of the world's most popular hobbies. Eastman started the Kodak camera and film company.



George Eastman

Eastman was born on July 12, 1854, in Waterville, New York. His father was the head of a business school there, but in 1860 he moved his family to the nearby city of Rochester. George's father died when the boy was about twelve years old, leaving young Eastman to quit school and go to work to support himself and his family.

Even as a boy, George was good at business. He went to work in the Rochester Savings Bank as a bookkeeper and saved his money. In a few years, he had accumulated $500. Then, Eastman involved himself with turning his photography hobby into a business.

In 1884, Eastman developed a flexible, roll-up film. Four years later, he introduced the first Kodak cameras. Loaded with film and ready to use, it sold for $25.00. Exposed film was sent to the Eastman Company for developing. The company's slogan was, "You press the button, we do the rest."

Eight years later, Eastman produced a camera which cost only $5.00. His simple, reliable cameras made photography a popular recreation for millions of people and the company grew rapidly. It continued to do so even after Eastman's death in 1932.

By 2009, handheld cell phones with cameras had become the recreation of choice for teenagers in industrial nations. Youth spend multiple hours weekly chatting or text-messaging with peers on camera-equipped cell phones. Ironically, self-worth became so associated with possession of cell phones that non-functioning, simulated phones are carried as status symbols by many youth who cannot afford to purchase real cell phones. Communication technology with cameras have impacted careers and recreation throughout the world. During Desert Storm, camera-guided missiles conducted precision air strikes on Iraq military targets.



Camera of the late 1800s

***Star Trek, Star Wars, and Stargate* are household words**. **Science fiction space travel is common place because real-life space travel has also become common place. That is true because rocketry pioneers prepared the way. Let us now take a look at the careers of two of them, an American and a German. Perhaps one day we really will "boldly go where no one has gone before."**



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"Courage is the first of human qualities, because it is the quality that guarantees all the others."

—Winston Churchill



Lesson 8

Chapter 6

Section 2
Lessons 6-10

Discoveries & Explorations



MAN IN SPACE

Robert Hutchings Goddard (1882-1945), the father of "American Rocketry," was born on October 5, 1882, in Worcester, Massachusetts. Early in life, Robert developed a keen interest in science, and as a teenager became absorbed in reading science fiction stories about space travel. Goddard firmly believed a piloted rocket could and would someday travel to the moon and other planets.

After high school, he studied and taught at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In 1914, Goddard taught physics at Clark University in Worcester and began to experiment with rockets in his spare time.

In 1916, Goddard wrote a report on his experiments, hoping to engender interest in rocketry from a scientific organization. Thus, he submitted a copy to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. To Goddard's great joy, the Smithsonian not only gave him $5,000 to continue his research but subsequently published his rocketry report.

In the 1920's, Goddard began experiments with liquid-fuel rockets. His first such rocket was launched on March 16, 1926. It was 3 meters (10 feet) long, rose into the air for 12.5 meters (41 feet), then dipped back toward the earth and crashed 56 meters (184 feet) away from its launch pad. This launch "failure" was actually a success because it proved a theory. Goddard continued to launch liquid-fuel rockets at a farm near Auburn, Massachusetts, until neighbors complained, at which time he moved his launch site to Fort Devens (Massachusetts).

Famous American aviator Charles Lindbergh read about Goddard's experiments with great interest and persuaded Daniel Guggenheim (a wealthy businessman) to invest money in Goddard's research. Consequently, Goddard was able to establish an experimental site near Roswell, New Mexico. There, he developed larger rockets.

In 1935, one of Goddard's rockets flew at the speed of sound. Four years later, he built an 18 foot rocket that flew upward a mile. During World War II, Goddard was

VOCABULARY

Anthology: a collection of literature pieces on a certain topic, published as a whole

Sovereign states: self-governing nations

Sanction: explicit/official permission or ratification of something

Ethnic cleansing: the elimination of an unwanted group from a society, as by genocide or forced migration

Genocide: The deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group

Internationalism: originally denoted as cooperation among nations; more recent implications portend a one-world government with jurisdiction over all nations

Social Justice: redistribution of goods to equalize everyone's assets, regardless of merit.

to the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, to develop his theories further.



Goddard's Rocket

Robert Goddard died on August 10, 1945. After his death, the scientific community began to realize the importance of Goddard's work. In 1959, he was posthumously honored with a congressional medal. Three years later, the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, was dedicated. In 1969, Neil Armstrong walked on the moon. Then, in 1976, a small, unmanned space craft landed on Mars. Those rockets expanded on Goddard's ideas. Goddard's dream had come true; rockets had landed on the moon and another planet!

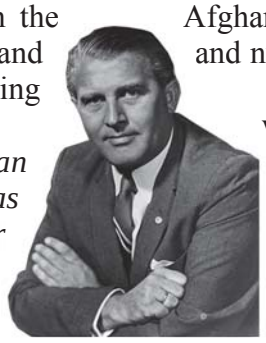
Another rocketry pioneer was Wernher von Braun (1912-1977), born in Wirsitz, Germany, before the outbreak of World War I. During the Second World War, von Braun headed the group of German scientists that developed the V-2 rocket.

However, he opposed Hitler's plans, and in 1945 defected to the United States. There, he headed the missile development program at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama (1950-1960) and directed the group that sent the first US satellite into orbit (1958). Three years before, he had become a naturalized US citizen. Then, from 1960-1970, Dr. Von Braun was the Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

The combined work of Goddard and Von Braun established the means by which Americans developed space travel and launched the US-Russian Space Station and Hubble Space Telescope that photographs the heavens.

Von Braun was a member of the Lutheran Church and active in its affairs. In the forward to an ***anthology*** on creation and design in nature, he made the following statement:

> *"Manned space flight is an amazing achievement, but it has opened for mankind thus far only a tiny door for viewing the awesome reaches of space. An outlook through this peephole at the vast mysteries of the universe should only confirm our belief in the certainty of its Creator. I find it as difficult to understand a scientist who does not acknowledge the presence of a Superior Rationality behind the existence of the universe as it is to comprehend a theologian who would deny the advances of science."*



Wernher von Braun

Thus far in our study, we have traveled through nearly 4,000 years of recorded history. We have now arrived at the second half of the 20th century AD during which a great many important events occurred. Unfortunately, it will be impossible to discuss them all. A great many will have to be omitted. When we arrive at the end of this chapter, however, history will not be done. Simply "tune in" to media news reports to access the ongoing story of what you have been studying.



Government

Battles to Rule Nations and to Maintain Liberty

Some of the prominent figures of recent and current history include United States Presidents (Bill Clinton, George Bush, Barack Obama), British Prime Ministers (Tony Blair, Gordon Brown, David Cameron), Russian Heads of State (Boris Yeltsin, Vladimir Putin), Iraqi Heads of State (Saddam Hussein, Jalal Talibani), Iran President (Mahmoud Ahmedinajad), North Korean Heads of State (Kim Jong-il, Kim Jong-un), Chinese President (Hu Jintao), deceased Afghanistan terrorist leader (Osama Bin Laden), and numerous others.

You live in the midst of history; you will never be separated from it as Planet Earth and humanity continue to exist. The significant incidences of today and tomorrow are merely the continuation of what began in Sumer (Mesopotamia) in approximately 4,000 B.C.

From the beginning of recorded history, reoccurring, progressive movements have attempted to unify nations into vast super powers or a one-world government. Progressive idealists since the mid 1800's have portrayed individualism and nationalism as inherent evils and sinister obstructions to the formation of mega, global administrations. After World War II, therefore, the excesses of German, Italian, and Spanish ultranationalism provided a golden opportunity for progressive socialists to promulgate a one-world governing body under the banner of ensuring world peace.

Thus, during the course of WWII, key Allied leaders met and agreed that a permanent, international organization should be founded in an attempt to ensure world peace. Several wartime meetings took place to discuss that proposal. One such assembly was held in Washington, DC, USA, in August through November of 1944. At that time, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China drafted a Charter for the United Nations. That draft was co-authored by Alger Hiss, a Soviet Communist agent/sympathizer who was also an advisor to President F.D. Roosevelt, and who later served as the UN's first Secretary-General. Therefore, The UN Charter was, unsurprisingly, reflective of the Soviet Constitution. Unlike the US Constitution's Bill of Rights, the UN's Declaration of Human Rights has a provision (in certain circumstances) for suspending the "rights" it promulgates. Fifty-one countries adopted the UN Charter at the San Francisco, USA Conference which met from April to June, 1945. Other ***sovereign*** states joined over time, including those that ***sanction*** terror, slavery, ***ethnic cleansing***, and ***genocide***. Examples of the latter include: Turkish (radical Islamic) butchering of 1.5 million Armenians (1915-1917), Nazi slaughter of 6 million Jews (WWII era), Khmer Rouge (radical Marxist) massacre of 2 million Cambodians (1975-1979), Bosnian Serb murder of 200,000 Bosnian Muslims (1992-1995), and the Rwandan Hutu (majority) slaughter of the 800,000 Tutsi minority (1994), as potrayed in the film *Hotel Rwanda*.

The United Nations was ostensibly formed to solve world problems and keep the peace. Not surprisingly, however, progressive policies of the UN have not prevented hundreds of outbreaks of armed conflict worldwide. In fact, many Americans refer to the UN as the "Useless Nations" or the "Trojan horse" on New York's East River.

Nations and alliances have come and gone over time. The 19th century saw the formation of the British Empire and Britons proudly boasted that the sun never set on the British Empire. That political presence, at least for decades, was partially global.

In the 20th century, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) tried to construct a worldwide Communist regime, which ultimately enslaved a third of the globe. The Berlin Wall, which divided the capital city of Germany into the Communist East and the Capitalist West, was torn down in late 1989. The Soviet Union, as such, ceased to exist, but its enslaving Marxist ideology remained alive and well under different labels. The East-West "Cold War" officially came to an end, even though certain Communist nations (North Korea, China, Russia, and Venezuela) continue plans to subdue other nations.



Near the close of the 20th century, the British home islands seemed to be on the verge of political disunion. The United Kingdom (Great Britain) in modern times is made up of four separate countries: England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. In 1921, the 26 southern counties of Ireland broke away and formed the Republic of Ireland. The six counties in the north (Ulster), however, remained united with Britain (U.K.).

In the late 1990's, Tony Blair, the U.K.'s first Labor Party Prime Minister in almost 20

years, appeared to be presiding over the political disintegration of the British Isles. In 1997 and 1998, Scotland and Wales were each allowed to vote themselves a parliament for the first time in several hundred years. During the summer of 1998, Irish people on both sides of the border between the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland voted to form a joint assembly to direct some of Ulster's internal affairs. In all three of those circumstances, the United Kingdom gave up a measure of her sovereignty.

Many world leaders, including United States presidents, since the early 1900's have quietly labored to being about a one-world government. George H. Bush, U.S. President from 1989-1993, spoke of a "New World Order" and alluded to the prospect of a coming era of ***internationalism*** that would replace national sovereignty. In 2010, US President Barack Obama and other progressive idealists promoted a "Global Economy." These presidential goals appeared to echo those of Nicholai Lenin, responsible for the Communist overthrow of Russia in 1917, who stated: "*a single world economic system is essential for the final triumph of Socialism*." Progressive economic policies, however, have threatened worldwide financial security. By 2011 countries such as the United States, England, Japan, Germany, Spain, and Greece were seriously in debt and on the brink of economic collapse.



Flag of U.N.

The hard reality is that big, progressive government is not only inefficient but is a very real threat to national and individual liberty. Progressive governments require silencing of critics and restricting ownership of self-defense armaments and other private properties. The Third Reich, Communist superpowers, the United Nations, the New World Order, and the Global Economy have not produced the ideals promised by political progressives. Even though the ideological relics of progressivism have encouraged totalitarianism and resulted in the inevitable police state, political progressives continue to push for universal "***social justice***," enforced by a one-world government.

Earth's seven billion people are indeed much alike. They are also quite different. Personal individualism and public nationalism are not vices, but virtues. Humanity can and should cooperate for the common good but not at the price of chains and the loss of freedom, independence, and distinctive national identity.

Sometimes government, especially "big government," takes on the role of family. We speak of one's native country as his or her "fatherland" or "motherland." An oppressive regime is often referred to as "Big Brother." The first president of the United States of America (George Washington) was called the "Father of His Country." The leader of France's World War II anti-Nazi resistance (Charles DeGaulle) was popularly known as "Papa Charles." Both leaders fought to preserve national identity.

However, history verifies that progressive governments shackle opportunities for families to live freely in the pursuit of happiness. Progressive governments eventually degenerate into totalitarian dictatorships that abuse families while claiming to implement rights and social justice. You are about to study the lives of people who pursued their dreams, without enslaving thousands of people in the process. At this time, therefore, we go to North America in 1959, and Europe and India some 38 years later (1997).

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"Liberty has never come from government…The history of liberty is a history of limitations of governmental power, not the increase of it."

—Woodrow Wilson



Lesson 9

Chapter 6

Section 2
Lessons 6-10

Family & Home



FAMILIES IN BUSINESSES, ROYALTY, AND RELIGION

In 1959, two friends in the small town of Ada, Michigan (USA), decided to form a business which would benefit the average family in the United States. Rich de Vos and Jay Van Andel established a multi-level sales and marketing plan, first involving the distribution of cleaning products, and later numerous other items. The friends called their company *Amway*, which was short for "American Way." De Vos and Van Andel wanted their business to be the very essence of what they envisioned as the American free enterprise system (capitalism).

Of course, the two men desired to be successful and make a profit. Another major part of their goal, however, was to share that potential for success and profit with others. They hoped that Amway would be something in which entire families could participate. They highly esteemed not only the virtues of private enterprise, but also traditional family values, and ***American exceptionalism***.

By 2010, Amway Corporation had operations in 40 countries around the world and produced an annual income of $6.3 billion. Countless individual and family dreams have been realized because of the vision of two men who applied concepts of free enterprise to help thousands of people operate family businesses.

The British Royal House (family ***lineage***) has been in existence for 1,000 years. The current heir to the throne of Great Britain is Prince Charles. Before his marriage, he was considered the world's "most eligible bachelor." Then, in July of 1981, what seemed to be a fairy-tale wedding took place. Charles Philip Arthur George Mountbatten-Windsor, the Prince of Wales, married Lady Diana Spencer (a cousin of former Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill) in full pomp and ceremony at Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, England.

Their first son, William, was born a year later. By 1985, the Princess of Wales had given birth to a second son, Harry. In the natural order of things, Prince William will succeed his father as Britain's king.

VOCABULARY

American exceptionalism: the concept that America holds a special place in the world due to its unique origins; a "City on a Hill" that serves as an example to the world in offering hope and opportunity, undergirded by a constitutional republic that shaped America into a nation fundamentally different, in numerous ways, from its European ancestry and other developed nations

Lineage: a group of individuals who trace their descent from a common ancestor

Paparazzi: a derogatory Italian word for overly-aggressive news reporters and photographers who plague celebrities; literally means "buzzing insects"

Dissident: one who openly disagrees with prevailing powers

Unfortunately, the fairy-tale wedding did not produce a fairy-tale marriage. After several years of a troubled marriage, the royal couple divorced in 1996. Controversy and infidelity scandals surrounded Charles and Diana both during and after their marriage. She, particularly, was constantly hounded by the ***paparazzi*** wherever she went. Nevertheless, the Princess of Wales also accomplished much good and became affectionately known as the "Peoples' Princess."



Princess Diana

The Royal Family was, historically, very aloof and isolated from their subjects. Diana, on the other hand, was friendly and became involved in a number of charities. She worked hard to outlaw landmines, to better the lot of the poor, and to help AIDS victims. She is still remembered for her good works.

Then, on Monday, August 31, 1997, the world was stunned by the news that the 36-year-old Princess of Wales had been killed in a car crash in Paris, France. The people of Great Britain and the world responded with a great outpouring of grief.

Meanwhile, less than a week after Diana's untimely death, a Catholic nun died, half a world away. Her achievements were, arguably, more significant than those of the Princess of Wales. The media coverage of her death, however, was eclipsed by Diana's popularity and tragic car crash.



Mother Teresa

Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu was born in Skopje, Albania (Yugoslavia), in the year 1910. As an adult, she became a nun in the Roman Catholic Church and joined the Sisters of Loretto (an Irish order). She later founded the Order of the Missionaries of Charity. As the head of that group, she became known as "Mother Teresa." The nun went to India as a teacher and devoted her life to working with the homeless and downtrodden in the streets of Calcutta.

In 1979, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work among unfortunate people. Then on September 5, 1997, the 87-year-old Mother Teresa died. Her work, however, has gone on without her physical presence. Today, 4,000 nuns are in the Order of the Missionaries of Charity and some 614 homes around the world that house destitute people. To "Mother" Teresa, the needy of this world were her family.

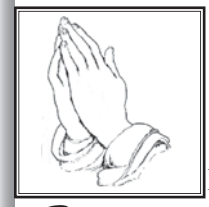
One could hardly imagine more different individuals than the founders of Amway, the Princess of Wales, and Mother Teresa. Yet, each, in his or her own way, contributed to our understanding of the term "family." Mother Teresa played an important role in religion in accordance with the biblical injunction of "pure and undefiled religion is to visit orphans and widows in their troubles and also to keep oneself unspotted from the world." Those words would certainly describe Mother Teresa.

Families have traditionally been the "glue" that hold cultures together. A home, traditionally for thousands of years, consisted of a husband, a wife, and their biological children. Since WWI, especially, families worldwide have been disrupted on a grand scale by war, media, industry, persecution, slavery, and political movements. Some special-interest groups among political progressives have added to the chaos by attempting to redefine family as a "group of people living together." The most prominent group of people who want to redefine family identify themselves as "gay," or lesbian, and have influenced legislatures and judges to enact laws that redefine the meaning of family.

Other social and political issues are impacting traditional families. Divorce is affecting about 50 percent of traditional families. Blended families consisting of previously divorced persons are common in Western Europe and America. In Asia, especially in China,

Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, prostitution and "sex slavery" have become major industries, as single males and unfaithful husbands seek sensual pleasure outside the bounds of traditional family settings. Fundamental, radical Muslims consider women to be property rather than persons with emotions, rights, feelings, and deserving of common courtesies and love. Interestingly, husbands and wives tend to experience stable families when they practice the common, Judeo-Christian principles and values of unconditional love, kindness, virtue, forgiveness, honesty, sharing, faithfulness, and courtesy. Tragically, these qualities are becoming increasingly uncommon during the fast-paced 21st century in which many people desire pleasure at the expense of family unity.

A basic instruction to early Christians cautioned them to be watchful in all things and to exercise their faith in such a manner as to be positive influences on culture. The next vignette looks at the activities of prominent Christian evangelists and how they affect the world around them.

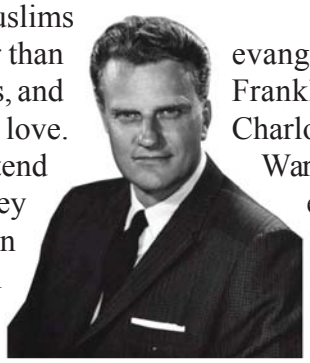


Religion

HOPEFUL EVANGELISTS

The 21st century is a particularly religious era. People are looking for spiritual truth that provides peace. Sacred concepts are well received. For instance, angels are a popular subject for numerous books, television programs, and movies. TV is also teaming with advertisements for psychic hot lines. Religion is an "in" topic on talk shows. A great deal of speculation exists about religious faith as the world looks for answers to spiritual questions.

Almost every organized religion believes that its message should be shared with the rest of the human race. "Evangelists" of every sort abound among many kinds of faith systems in our world today. Nevertheless, historically, Western Civilization is Judeo-Christian. That is their history and heritage. Therefore, it is legitimate to study the Christian contribution to Western Culture.



Billy Graham

Perhaps the best known Christian evangelist is Billy Graham. William Franklin "Billy" Graham was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, USA, the year World War I ended. He was raised a Baptist and experienced a religious awakening as a child. He graduated from Wheaton College (Illinois) in 1943 and soon thereafter, embarked on a ministry of Christian evangelism.

He began preaching evangelistic sermons on the radio and before live audiences. Later, television was added. Throughout the years, the Billy Graham Crusades have conducted mass evangelism services around the world, including the former Soviet Union, speaking directly to millions, and broadcasting to hundreds of millions more. A typical Billy Graham Crusade includes audiences of 20 thousand people in football stadiums. Many of those original services are still being broadcast over television to additional millions. Dr. Graham also wrote scores of books, including the best seller, *How to be Born Again* (1977).

Dr. Graham's son, Franklin, was selected to succeed his father upon Dr. Graham's retirement from public ministry.



Billy Graham Crusade

Franklin Graham spent many years in rebellion against his father's beliefs. However, he experienced a spiritual conversion and returned to the Christian faith. He founded Samaritan's Purse, an organization that provides aid to victims of disasters such as famines, floods, and earthquakes. His organization provided aid for victims in Haiti, Africa, and other nations hit by earthquakes, tsunamis, and war.

Another American TV evangelist is Pat Robertson. Marian Gordon "Pat" Robertson was born in 1930. He was ordained a Southern Baptist preacher in 1959. Robertson is the founder and the host of television's "700 Club." He also built up the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN). In 1980, Robertson ran unsuccessfully for the Republican Party nomination for President of the United States of America. After the presidential race, Pat focused his energy on education and TV.

He founded, and is head of, Regent University in Virginia. Robertson also started the Christian Coalition as an arm of the "Religious Right" in US politics. He is the author of numerous books, including, *America's Dates with Destiny* (1986) and *The New World Order* (1991).

Meanwhile, on the so-called "Dark Continent" (Africa), another Christian evangelist has impacted millions of people. Reinhard Bonnke was born in Germany. He believed, however, that God had called him to minister to the sub-Saharan Africans. He has functioned in that capacity for more than 20 years. Bonnke's desire is that all of Africa would hear and respond to the message of Jesus Christ as a means to experience peace now, and life eternal.

In Africa, Mr. Bonnke has preached to numerous audiences of more than 100,000 people. Great numbers of Africans have converted to Christianity because of Bonnke's work. Thus, he has been called "the Billy Graham of Africa."

Mr. Bonnke also ministers in other parts of the world. In 1997, for example, the Reinhard Bonnke Crusades Organization



Gospel Crusade with Rienhard Bonnke

mailed an evangelistic message to every mailing address on the Continent of Europe.

Meanwhile, in India, millions of villages are being converted from the Hindu religion to Christianity through the efforts of other evangelical organizations which use radio, movies, and printed booklets to explain the life of Jesus Christ: Gospel For Asia, Dayspring International, and Benny Hinn Ministries. Two prominent films have been instrumental in drawing millions of people to consider Christianity:

- *The Passion of the Christ*, by American actor and producer Mel Gibson
- *Daya Sagar*, by Indian actor and producer Vijay Chandler.

Perhaps the most phenomenal promoter of Christian evangelism worldwide is The Trinity Broadcast Network (TBN), founded by Paul Crouch in a small television studio in California, USA, in 1973. By 2010, TBN was operating television stations in a dozen languages worldwide, penetrating the airways on every continent 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Recently, TBN began broadcasting the Gospel message into Muslim countries. Consequently, many Muslims are embracing Christianity's message of love, grace, mercy, and forgiveness. In 2011, Christianity remained the fastest growing religion in the world.

Families of political and religious ***dissidents*** in the former USSR (Soviet Union), under Communism, lived in constant fear of government reprisals. Such was the case for

the Sharansky family. In 1977, Soviet secret police quietly arrested Jewish mathematician and human rights activist Nathan Sharansky on unsubstantiated charges of espionage for the United States. Nonetheless, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison, including hard labor and solitary confinement. During that time, Sharansky became a symbol for human rights in general, and Soviet Jewry in particular. Some nine years later, he was released due to international pressure on the Soviets, brought about by the efforts of his wife, Avital Sharansky, and human rights groups in Western nations. The Sharanskys subsequently were expelled and emigrated by plane from their native Ukraine in the USSR to Israel. Upon landing, they immediately called American president Ronald Reagan to thank him for his part in securing Natan's release.



Natan Sharansky

Over the years, Sharansky has held many prominent positions both in and out ot the Israeli government. Then, in 1986, the US Congress bestowed on him the congressional Gold Medal. In 2006, US President George W. Bush awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and in 2008, Sharansky was awarded the 2008 Ronald Reagan Freedom Award, the highest honor bestowed by the Ronald Reagan Foundation. Sharansky has also authored three books, including *Fear No Evil* and *The Case For Democracy: The Power of Freedom to Overcome Tyranny and Terror*. In the latter, he argues that freedom is essential for security and prosperity, and that the free world must stop appeasing and doing business with tyrant regimes.

In a recent interview concerning the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Sharansky maintained:

"Jews came here 3,000 years ago and this is the cradle of Jewish civilization. Jews are the only people in history who kept their loyalty to their identity and their land throughout the 2,000 years of exile, and no doubt that they have the right to have their place among nations—not only historically but also geographically. As to the Palestinians, who are the descendants of those Arabs who migrated in the last 200 years, they have the right, if they want, to have their own state... but not at the expense of the state of Israel."

Sharansky based his remarks on the statement by Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir in 1948 when she signed the Jewish Declaration of Establishment that officially recognized the nation of Israel.

Tragically, proponents of radical Islam use terrorism and murder to "evangelize" the world to accept the teachings of Muhammad. Al-Qaeda, Taliban, Hamas, and other Muslim groups attempt to force the world to convert to Islam by controlling women's attire, education, and religious expression, while the Jewish people fight for the freedom to exist and voice their beliefs. The Christian evangelists, discussed in this chapter, hoped to change the world by the persuasive words they spoke. To some sub-groups of society, the Gospel of Jesus Christ was absolutely revolutionary in scope.

Women have "changed the world" in the matter of clothing. In a very different sense, female fashions have sometimes assumed revolutionary proportions; so, at this time, we want to look at the affect of three such developments in ladies' apparel.



Life Principle

"I just try to achieve the best with the talent God has given me. If I do that, I'm satisfied."

—Coach Tom Landry, Dallas Cowboys



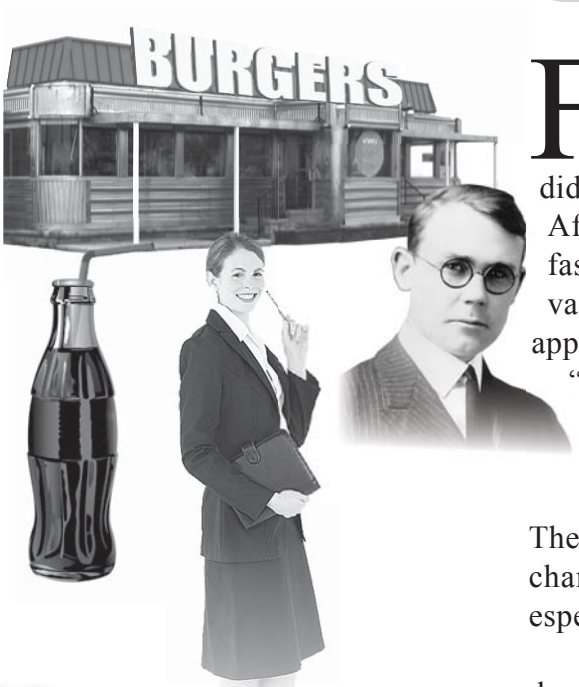
Lesson 10

Chapter 6

Section 2
Lessons 6-10

Architecture, Art, Fashion, & Furniture

FASHIONABLE WOMEN AND CULTURAL VALUES



Fashion often represents the changing moral values of a culture. When women's skirts suddenly shot upward in the 1920's, and again in the 60's, they did so in response to changing societal moral standards. After WWI, WWII, and the Vietnam War, women's fashions reflected a general rebellion against traditional values of virtue, modesty, and purity. Single women appeared desirous of attracting male attention through "suggestive" fashions.

Changes in textiles, fabrics, and values escalated interest in women's fashions. The differences between 1900 and 2000 were dramatic. The 20th century undoubtedly saw more pronounced changes in modesty levels than any prior period, especially between 1960 and the turn of the century.

The shorter skirts of the era greatly increased the demand for women's hosiery as more of their legs were exposed, women wanted to look more attractive. Hence, science, fashion, political, and social changes worked together to develop a market for the artificial material designated as *nylon*.

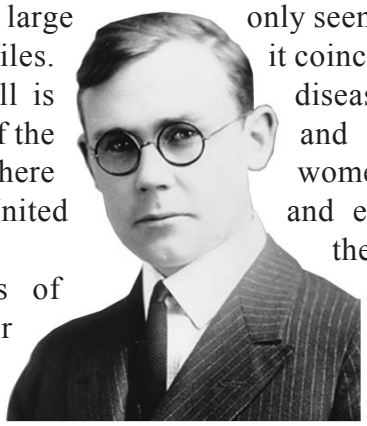
Nylon is a very strong and highly elastic ***synthetic*** fiber produced by the proper ***amalgamation*** of coal, water, and air. The substance was first devised in 1934 by Burlington, Iowa, native Wallace Hume Carother. When natural silk imports were cut off from Western nations because of World War II, nylon became a popular replacement in the manufacture of stockings and other articles of clothing. DuPont Chemical company began to produce numerous nylon products, including parachutes for the war effort and women's hosiery.

Fashion trends, as well as their names, can derive from just about any location, circumstance or entity. The miniature swim suit know as the "bikini" is a case in point. The *Bikini* ***atoll*** of the Marshall Islands in central Pacific Ocean consists of a chain of 36 small

VOCABULARY

Synthetic: man-made rather than nature-made
Amalgamation: the merger of various components into a single entity
Atoll: a ring-like coral island and reef that nearly or entirely encloses a lagoon
Lagoon: a shallow body of water, especially one separated from a sea by sandbars or coral reefs
Astute: analytical, "clued-in", wise
Soda fountain: the equipment and counter for preparation and serving of soda-pop, and ice cream sodas and sundaes; originally situated in drug stores

coral islands in the center of a large ***lagoon*** of some 200 square miles. The total land area of the atoll is only 2.87 square miles. Tests of the atomic bomb were conducted there in the summer of 1946 by the United States of America.



Wallace Carothers

The native inhabitants of Bikini were resettled on another island. Later, the atoll was also the site for hydrogen bomb tests. In 1968, Bikini was declared safe, and its original inhabitants were allowed to return. They were, however, removed again in 1978 when the medical hazards from nuclear fallout were reassessed.

Also in 1946, women began appearing on French beaches in the scantiest of bathing suits. Because both the scanty swimwear and the nuclear tests appeared the same year and each produced a heretofore unprecedented "explosion," the miniature bathing garment became known as a *bikini*.

In the 1960's, English fashion designer Mary Quant demonstrated her defiance of modesty by introducing the *mini skirt*—the shortest women's skirt ever seen. The bikini on the beach and the mini skirt on the street set major fashion trends. Western Civilization had never before seen such near public nudity. Public toleration of such "open flesh" not only reflected, but exacerbated a universal drop in inhibitions and moral values.

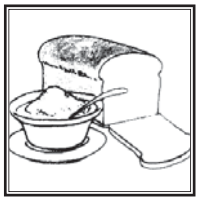


Soda Bottle

The 1930's, 40's, and 60's in the United States, France, and England, produced major trends in women's fashion which jolted cultures of modest values, in what some analysists see as producing a long-term ripple effect. The increasing brevity of women's attire not only seemed to reflect the culture of the times, it coincided with escalating rates of venereal disease (STDs), abortion, divorce, rape, and pornography. Fortunately, ***astute*** women "connected the dots" of cause and effect and refused to participate in the degrading movement to promote sexually explicit concepts through provocative clothing. Well-dressed women "stand-out" conspicuously, while earning admiration and respect among business and social groups.

At this time, we must make the transition from how little some people wear to how much they eat. This is particularly the era of "fast foods." The "all-American" hamburger, fries, and carbonated soft drinks are found virtually everywhere on the planet.

US food brand names have become part of the vocabulary of most foreign languages. Some of those countries strongly object to the intrusion of English words into their culture. Nevertheless, American private enterprise economics has promoted the popularity of "fast food."



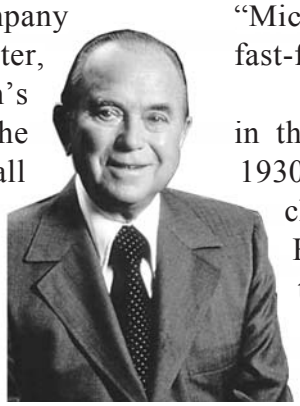
Food

FAST FOODS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Coca-Cola©, Pepsi©, Dr. Pepper©, McDonalds©, Pizza Hut©, Chick-fil-A© and Kentucky Fried Chicken© are household words around the world. Food products are advertised in Amman, Jordan, in Jerusalem, Israel, in Moscow, Russia, and in Monrovia, Liberia (Africa). In Spanish speaking nations, customers hear on the radio, *Tome Coca-Cola Grande* ("Drink King-Sized Coke").

In 1886, an Atlanta, Georgia (USA), pharmacist named John Pemberton invented

Coca-Cola© and formed a company to sell the product. Ten years later, Asa Candler bought Pemberton's company and started making the ***soda fountain*** drink available all across America. By 1898, "Coke" was also being sold in Mexico and Canada. Even before World War I, Coca-Cola© could be obtained in some sixty-four countries. Today, it is found in virtually all nations around the globe. During the "Cold War" years, Coke was sold even behind the Iron Curtain. Throughout the world, Coca-Cola© is a symbol of the USA and the American free-enterprise system.



Ray Kroc

Within a dozen years after its invention, Coke had competition. In 1898, Caleb Bradham invented Pepsi. The registered trademark, "Pepsi Cola," appeared in 1903. By World War I, Pepsi had more than 300 bottlers. Today, Pepsico (Pepsi Company) is a huge international business and owns many other kinds of food products, such as Frito Lay.

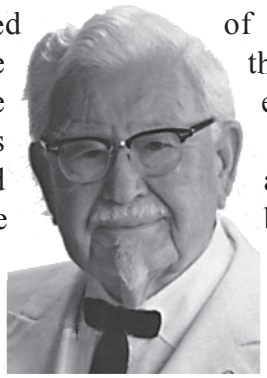
McDonalds© was started in 1948 in San Bernadino, California, by Dick and Mac McDonald©. In 1954, the two brothers signed a franchise agreement with businessman Ray Kroc. It was Kroc who turned McDonalds© into a worldwide enterprise, and by the 1970s, the company was starting 500 restaurants each year. In 1984, Ray Kroc died and his widow began managing the company.

Today, McDonalds© restaurants are found almost anywhere in the world. "Billions have been sold" in many countries. McDonalds© is a little bit of the USA on foreign soil. McDonalds©, nicknamed "Mickey D's," has many "copycats" in the fast-food business.

Harland Sanders was born in 1890, in the small town of Corbin, Kentucky. In 1930, Sanders began cooking and selling chicken according to his "secret" recipe. He became so well known that, in 1935, the governor of Kentucky made him an honorary "Colonel."

Then, In the early 1950's, a new highway was constructed through Corbin, Kentucky, and "Colonel" Sander's restaurant was completely by-passed. Therefore, in 1952, Sanders began selling franchises for Kentucky Fried Chicken© outlets. By 1964, more than 600 KFC stores operated in the United States and Canada. Today, they are found around the world. Eventually, the "Colonel" died, and the company was acquired by the Pepsico food production empire.

One of the most unusual fast-food stories is that of Chick-fil-A© which started in 1946 when Truett Cathy opened his first restaurant in Hopeville, Georgia. Mr. Cathy expanded his chicken-based restaurants by locating in shopping malls. By 2011, Chick-fil-A© had become the second largest, quick-service chicken restaurant in the United States with nearly 1,500 locations. A distinctive of Chick-fil-A© restaurants is that they are closed on Sundays to allow employees to be with their families.



Colonel Harland Sanders

Many other soft drink brands and fast-food companies could be added to those discussed here. Nevertheless, Coke©, Pepsi©, McDonalds©, Chick-fil-A©, and KFC serve as especially good representations of typical, 20th Century, fast-food success stories. Again and again, in our era, individuals built their dreams into businesses that became worldwide, household words.

Pemberton, Bradham, Kroc, Cathy, and Sanders were all men who demonstrated the economic opportunities available in an open-market society. Each devised a product or developed a plan that led to business success in the area of soft drinks and fast foods and opened employment opportunities for millions of people.

Our era is also the age of high-tech. The 20th and 21st centuries produced people who devised and developed amazing technologies. When fast-food businesses began, the technical skills which are now an integral part of our world were not even visualized. Today, our mechanical/ industrial/electronic capabilities have brought us to the era of microchips, lasers, and GPS. Let us now examine a few of those high-tech pioneer efforts.



Fast-food Restaurant



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"One man's discovery becomes another man's foundation for new inventions."

—Anonymous

Lesson 11

Chapter 6

Section 3
Lessons 11-15

Industry



TELEVISION AND LAPTOP COMPUTERS

Two inventors, John Logie Baird (Scotland) and Charles Francis Jenkins (USA), experimented with the electrical transmission of pictures and sound (what we call television) in the 1920s. The concept had been explored since the 1880s; however, the first successful demonstration of television (TV) was done by Baird in London, England, in 1926. Valdimir Zworykin, a Russian-American scientist, introduced two important improvements on Baird's and Jenkins' ideas: electron-beam scanning and the ***cathode ray tube*** (which preceded the modern, flat-screen ***LCD*** models). Experiments with color television were also conducted; however, the first color broadcast was not made until 1940.

In Great Britain, television was first made available to the public in 1936 under the ***auspices*** of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The BBC's initial program was the coronation ceremony of King George VI (r. 1936-1952).

Meanwhile, in the United States, Zworykin's Radio Corporation of America (RCA) demonstrated television at the New York World's Fair in 1939. That was also the year television sets were initially made available to the public and carried the first televised pictures of a U.S. president (Franklin Delano Roosevelt), a major league baseball game, and a college football game.

Not until the 1940s, however, did TV really become popular. The first US commercial TV station was WRGB in Schenectady, New York, which began broadcasting on February 1, 1940. By the middle of that year, 20 other US television stations were established. American television was officially authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), founded on July 1, 1941.

World War II temporarily put a stop to most TV broadcasting, and all but six US stations shut down until the war was over. Television development and broadcasting resumed in 1945 after the surrender of Japan. That year National Broadcasting Company (NBC) linked

VOCABULARY

Cathode ray tube (CRT): the vacuum tube technology used in traditional TV and computer monitors; emits significant amounts of radiation

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display): emits about 1000 times less radiation than CRT models

Auspices: leadership, direction, support

Preemptive: to take action in order to prevent an anticipated attack; to strike first

Sovereignty: independent of outside authority; a nation's right to govern and defend itself

Déjà vu: a French word for "already seen"; the feeling of reexperiencing a situation

Appeasement: to pacify or make concessions to, usually at the expense of principles

New York City, Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), and Schenectady (NY). By 1949, in excess of 1,000,000 privately owned TV's were viewed in US homes. Two years later, 10,000,000 sets were occupying families. In another eight years, that number had grown to 50,000,000. By 1971, color television sales in the United States greatly outnumbered black-and-white models. TV has become common place, and people of the world are, by-and-large, "addicted" to television.

During the 1960s and 70s, news commentators like Paul Harvey, Tom Brokaw, and Mike Wallace gave daily reports on world events over CBS, NBC, and ABC. Later, cable news was added by CNN and FOX. By 2010, FOX news commentators Bill O'Rilley, Sean Hannity, and Glenn Beck were the TV programs of choice for multiple millions of Americans. Additionally, satellite programs numbered in the hundreds ranging from religion, sports, and documentaries, to foods, health, and lifestyle. The progression from television to the computer was a natural step.



Bill Gates

Before the late 1930s, computers were mechanical devices the size of entire rooms. The first completely electronic computer was known as the Atanasoff-Berry Computer, or ABC, and was built during the years 1937 to 1942. In 1943, the British developed the *Turing's Colossus* to break German military codes.

The ENIAC was the world's first general-purpose, digital computer for military purposes from 1942 to 1946. However, the ENIAC had to be completely rewired for each new task.

John von Neumann believed that data programs could be stored in the computer itself. That stored information would also be provided with instructions coded as numbers. In 1951, the builders of ENIAC constructed the UNIVAC I, and the needed information was placed on magnetic tape. Five years later, "computer languages" were being developed.

A series of improvements allowed each "generation" of computers to become smaller and, at the same time, more complicated. Vacuum tubes and wire circuits mounted on boards were replaced by transistors. The latter were replaced by removable "floppy disks" and microprocessor silicon chips. Today, most businesses and homes are equipped with desktop personal computers (PCs). A proper, current education includes "computer literacy" and Internet competency.

Personal computers were changed dramatically by a young man named Bill Gates. William Henry Gates III was born on October 28, 1955, in Seattle, Washington, one of three children. His father was a Seattle attorney. His mother was a former school teacher.

In the seventh grade at the private school he attended, Bill Gates met Paul Allen, a kindred spirit. In high school, the two boys founded their own firm that "debugged" computer programs which controlled the power grid of the Bonneville Power Administration. Gates' and Allen's company also analyzed traffic patterns. Bill Gates was probably responsible for the first "computer virus," for which he was severely reprimanded.

Gates matriculated into Harvard University in 1973 where he studied for one and one half years. Then, in January of 1975, Gates and Allen read an article in *Popular Mechanics Magazine* that changed their lives. The article was about the need for someone to design and produce practical, computer software. Both young men had discovered their "calling." Gates immediately dropped out of Harvard to design computer software.

In 1977, the pair founded Microsoft Company. That firm has become the leading producer of software programs for personal computers. Today, Bill Gates is the wealthiest person in the United States and has created thousands of jobs. Each technological discovery encouraged and inspired subsequent technology and employment opportunities. Today, tiny microchips and high-energy batteries enable

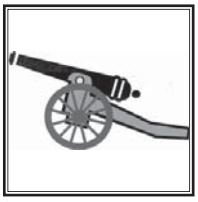
people to communicate around the globe with handheld devices that can access the internet, download applications, and play music on MP3 players or other mobile devices.



MP-3 Player

The technology of the 20th century seemed to hold the promise that all human problems would be solved. That hope has yet to be realized. We have entered the 21st century and yet Planet Earth is still beset with difficulties common throughout history.

World War I, for instance, was called "The War to End all Wars." Twenty-one years later, however, World War II began. After the Second World War, the United Nations was formed. Some optimists claimed that the UN was "man's last best hope for peace." However, since the founding of the UN, the Earth has continued to experience "wars and rumors of wars."



Military

COMMUNISTS AND TERRORISTS

Not only has the time following World War II been one of repeated "wars and rumors of war," but armed clashes involved, at one time or another, most nations. Many involved issues associated with Islam or Communism. Because it is not possible to discuss all of the conflicts, a few examples will have to suffice.

A mere three years after the end of the Second World War, Arab nations attacked Israel, and Chinese communists attacked South Korea. At the beginning of the 20th century, Korea was a Chinese protectorate. The Korean Peninsula was captured by Japan in 1910 and held until the end of World War II in 1945, when Korea was divided into US and Soviet Union occupation zones. Then, in 1948, The Korean Peninsula became the separate countries of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Communist North Korea). In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. The UN condemned the invasion, and its Security Council voted to send United Nations forces to police the situation. World War II hero, General Douglas MacArthur, was ordered to command the UN troops, but his strategic plans had to be approved by the UN Security Council, which included communist Russia and China, who supported North Korea.

Indecisive battles lasted for the next three years. Because he objected to the "no-victory, limited-war" policy, General MacArthur was relieved of his command by US President Harry S. Truman in 1951. The Korean "Police Action" finally came to an end on July 27, 1953. Neither side had gained a thing. Some critics have seen the Korean Conflict as the first war the United States lost. Today, nearly 50 years later, UN soldiers still patrol the "Demilitarized Zone" between the two Koreas. The UN's failure to curtail Communist aggression in southeast Asia, allowed Communists to invade Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Today, North Korea's growing nuclear capabilites are a threat to its neighbors, the US, and Western Nations.

During the decade between 1990 and 2000, Islamic terrorists attacked Israel with hundreds of missiles and rockets launched from Lebanon, Gaza, and Iraq. Since the rebirth of the modern Jewish State in 1948, Israel has fought three major conflicts with her Arab neighbors. The third of those encounters was known as the Six Day War (June 5-10, 1967). Two times previously, Israel had to defend herself against Arab attacks. Therefore, in the summer of 1967, Israel determined to employ a ***preemptive*** strategy. The Hebrew State launched a series of surprise attacks against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria which had surrounded Israel with tanks and artillery.

In six days, Israel brought all three of her enemies to their knees. Israeli troops captured the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the "Old City" of Jerusalem, the West Bank (of the Jordan River) from Jordan, and the Golan Heights

from Syria. Then, following the pattern found in the Old Testament, "on the seventh day they rested." The Six Day War clearly established that the modern nation of Israel existed and was determined to defend her ***sovereignty***.

During the 1960's Nelson Mandela inspired South African efforts to eliminate the practice of apartheid—separate black and white civil laws. Bloody battles finally resulted in expulsion of white rule in South Africa.

After the end of World War II, Indochina was engaged in war between the Communist North and the pro-Western South. After the withdrawal of the French from the region, the United States sent in thousands of "advisors." Their job was to counsel the Vietnamese army on its defense strategy. Over the years, the numbers of those US "advisors" greatly increased, and they took on more and more of a combat role, under the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

When it became clear that China supplied the North Vietnamese and Communist Vietcong troops, US President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered massive B-52 Bomber attacks on North Vietnam. From March of 1965 onward, all US military plans had to be approved by the United Nations Security Council, which prevented the US from defeating Communist forces—in essence, a military ***déjà vu*** of the happenings during the Korean Conflict.

The 10-year Vietnam Conflict was, during that era, the USA's longest and bloodiest "war." Meanwhile, progressive political opposition to US involvement in Vietnam had escalated in the United States, causing civil turmoil. Finally, on April 30, 1975, Communist forces overran the city of Saigon, and Americans were evacuated. For the second time in the 20th century, the US had lost a military engagement. The "war-games" of misguided leaders that prompted "no-win" wars produced a deep demoralization in US troops, as well as civilian disrespect for the military. Accordingly, returning troops were disdained rather than given a heroes' welcome.



World Trade Center Attack

Communism and Islam

The Communist Manifesto and the Islamic Qu'ran both promote violence as justifiable action to attain absolute, worldwide domination: both of these ideological groups disdain live-and-let-live Judeo-Christian principles and capitalism.

Communist dictators have orchestrated the murder of millions of people in Asia under Mao Zedong and successors, in Eastern Europe under Joseph Stalin and successors, in Cuba under Fidel Castro, and in Africa under various leaders. Islamic Al-Qaeda terrorists startled the world on September 11, 2001, when they used box cutters to commandeer jet airplanes, crashing two of them into the World Trade Center of New York City's Twin Towers and another into Washington DC's Pentagon. The same day, an attempted attack on the US capitol building was foiled by the heroic, self-sacrificing action of Todd Beamer and three other courageous men who caused United Airlines flight 193 to divert from its target, crashing instead into a Pennsylvania field and killing all on board. The book, *Let's Roll*, by Beamer's wife tells the story, as does the movie, *Flight 193.*

These suicidal aggressions marked the 28th-30th attacks over a 35-year period on innocent people, on US soil, killing 2,976 and injuring some 300 others. Twenty-nine more assaults resulting in 55 deaths followed, as of April, 30 2011. Islamic extremists reason that America ("the Great Satan") is the embodiment of evil on Earth, and therefore must be destroyed. Israel, targeted as the "Little Satan," has sustained hundereds of attacks over the years. Many other terrorist bombings, killing hundreds, have occurred in various countries such as England, Spain, India, and Russia. One terrorist attempted to blow up a plane with a shoe bomb. Another tried to ignite a bomb hidden in his underwear. As of 2011, US and Allied forces were engaged in military action against Islamic radicals in such

places as Iraq, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Sudan, Pakistan, and Palestine.

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded the small neighboring country of Kuwait. The United Nations immediately demanded that the Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein, withdraw his forces. He refused. The UN then authorized the use of force to make Hussein comply, commissioning the United States to begin a military build-up in the Persian Gulf. On February 24, 1991, the US launched Operation Desert Storm, subjecting Iraq to massive missile and bomb attacks. One hundred hours later the Iraqi armies had been driven out of Kuwait and back to Baghdad, the Iraqi capital.

Early in the morning of Friday, August 7, 1998, terrorist car bombs exploded outside the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Darfur Salaam, Tanzania. Almost 100 people were killed and nearly another 2,000 were injured in the two African capitals.

Within a few days, US President Bill Clinton ordered missile attacks on a chemical plant in Sudan and a military training camp in Afghanistan. Both were suspected of belonging to Islamic terrorist groups responsible for the embassy bombings. The governments of both Sudan and Afghanistan strongly protested what they considered unprovoked attacks on their sovereign territory.

Other nations were involved in military conflicts throughout the second half of the 20th century and into the 21st century. They ranged from minor to major in consequences. Some examples follow:

- Israel and Arab nations (1948-2011)
- France in Indochina (1950s)
- The U.N. in the Congo (1960s)
- South Africa (1960-1990's)
- Israel (1967)
- India and Pakistan (1971)
- The Soviet Union in Afghanistan (1979-1989)
- Britain and Argentina in Falkland Islands (1982)
- The U.S. in Grenada (1983) and Haiti (1994)
- Russia and Chechnya (1994)
- NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in Bosnia (1990s)
- Numerous African-based civil wars (2010-2011)

During the first decade of the 21st century, the United States, England, Canada, Australia, and Israel have opposed attempts by Islamic terrorists to gain control of Iraq and Afghanistan. US President George W. Bush was required to devote his entire eight-year term to keeping America safe from terrorists. His strategy was to use military forces to defeat terrorism. When Barack Obama became US President in 2009, he chose to use ***appeasement*** and diplomacy to persuade Islamic nations not to wage war against the West. However, the Obama appeasement policy has not curtailed efforts by Islamic Iran and Communist North Korea to build atomic bombs, ostensibly with which to destroy Israel and Western Culture.

In February 2011 civil unrest erupted in Egypt. President Hosni Mubarak was the object of two weeks of public demonstrations which led to Mubarak's resignation and military rule in Egypt. Within a few days, demonstrations broke out in Libya, Bahrain, Tunisia, and Somalia, where Islamic factions demanded changes in government leadership and policies.

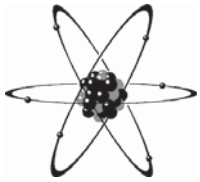
Wars claim the lives of untold numbers of innocent victims and have done so throughout history. Millions of lives have also been lost because of natural disasters. Let us now look at a disaster that almost happened (USA, 1979) and one that did (Soviet Union, 1986). Both were the result of the actions of human beings and could probably have been prevented.

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"If we do not use our freedom to defend freedom, we will surrender our freedom to tyrants."

—Ronald E. Johnson, C.Ph.D.



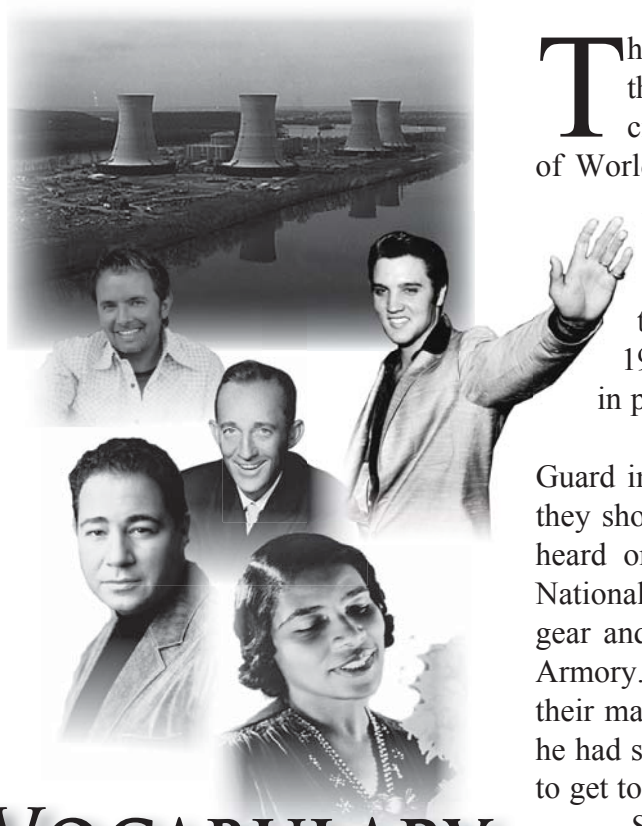
Lesson 12

Energy

Chapter 6

Section 3
Lessons 11-15

ATOMIC ENERGY



The greatest horror ever unleashed in wartime was the dropping of the atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the closing days of World War II. With those occurrences, the "Nuclear Age" had begun, and Planet Earth would never be the same again. During the years following the Second World War, an entire generation lived in the shadow of "The Bomb." School children of the 1950's and 60's practiced hiding under their desks in preparation for a nuclear attack.

In the 1960's, a lieutenant in the Army National Guard instructed the men under his command as to what they should do in the event of nuclear attack. Once they heard on the radio that the missiles were coming, the National Guardsmen were to gather up all their military gear and drive as fast as possible to the National Guard Armory. He then told his listeners that having received their mandatory annual briefing, they could forget all that he had said because none of them would live long enough to get to the armory.

So, humanity began to look for uses for atomic power other than for mass destruction. Soon, numerous industrialized civilizations had fleets of nuclear powered submarines and electric power plants.

Ever since the discovery of the New World by Europeans, explorers began looking for a way around the American continents. Specifically, explorers sought for the so-called "Northwest Passage." They wanted to find an open waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Again and again, the explorers were disappointed. Finally, in the modern age, one was found. A nuclear-powered submarine slipped under the Arctic ice cap.

Human beings began to fear that the day was coming when the world would run out of ***fossil fuel***. Therefore, they started looking at the possibility of nuclear energy as an alternative to gasoline-powered vehicles. Atomic

VOCABULARY

Fossil fuel: petroleum and coal
Ukraine: a country of Eastern Europe bordering the Black Sea; formerly part of the Soviet Union
Galvanize: to strengthen greatly, as with a coating of steel.
Degeneracy: base, crude, moral decay
Debut: first appearance, or presentation
Genre: (zhan · ra) type or category of music or literature, characterized by a particular style or content

energy, however, had potential drawbacks. The radiation it produced was an ever-present danger. Two incidents took place which changed humanity's thinking about nuclear power.



Three Mile Island

Three Mile Island was an atomic power plant located near Middletown, Pennsylvania USA. On March 28, 1979, Unit 2 of that station developed serious problems as it began to experience *meltdown*: the melting of a significant portion of a nuclear reactor core due to inadequate cooling of the fuel element. Such a situation can lead to a nuclear explosion.

Thankfully, no explosion occurred at Three Mile Island. However, a large amount of radioactive material was apparently released into the neighboring area. Experts continue to disagree as to the seriousness of the damage done to humans and the environment. The possible calamity, heightened by extensive media coverage, turned public sympathy against use of nuclear energy in the United States. Other atomic-power stations were closed, and still others were never completed because of what happened at Three Mile Island.

Seven years later, a much more serious accident happened in the Soviet Union. On April 26, 1986, an actual core melt down, explosion, and fire did occur at the Chernobyl, Pripyat nuclear power plant, near the city of Kiev in the ***Ukraine***. The Soviet Union catastrophe released a massive cloud of radioactivity that emptied nearby cities, condemed entire regions, and contaminated agriculture. The invisible particles seeped into people and animals that survived the initial impact, causing on-going concerns, birth deformities, mental retardation and death for hundreds of thousands of people. The toxic cloud drifted over nearby countries, then spread across all of Europe. Eventually, it covered the entire northern hemisphere of the globe. Atomic power may be one of the most valuable servants humans have devised, or it may be a "beast" which can turn on its makers. Production of energy is an ever-present, dangerous aspect of life which contemporary cultures attempt to keep under control. War, government, and technology are potential "beasts" which are the "necessary" components of life in the 21st century.

An old saying exists which proclaims that "music has charms to soothe the savage beast." There are those, however, who would maintain that certain types of music could well be one of those "beasts" with the potential to get out of control. Let us, at this time, take a look at the role of contemporary music.



Music

MUSIC

Every period of history has its own style of music. Each succeeding generation finds it difficult to identify with what was popular before its own time. It has often been said that, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Likewise, music is in the ear of the hearer.

On the other hand, music tends to reflect, as well as reinforce, the general ideals of a culture. Moral, social, political, or religious music has the power to create loyalties and ***galvanize*** political and social opposition. Eighteenth century Scottish philosopher Andrew Fletcher understood that when he said, *"Give me the making of the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws."* Hitler also understood that principle and depended on music to fuel his propaganda. Some music styles mirror the worst of culture and perpetuate ***degeneracy***. So-called "gangsta rap" is a good example of

such. Song lyrics which glorify illicit sex, gross mistreatment of women, and killing police officers cannot bring out the best behavior. Most popular music is an expression of the values of that particular era. Those values may be good, bad, or ugly. Therefore, the music may be in good taste or in bad taste. It is, in truth, a microcosm of the culture at large.


Bing Crosby

In the 1930s and onward, Bing Crosby (1904-1977) was one of the most celebrated singers in the world. His real name was Harry Lillis. His song, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" became almost the theme of the Great Depression years (1929-1933). The song "White Christmas," written by American composer Irving Berlin, became a seasonal classic and was introduced by Bing Crosby in the 1942 film, "Holiday Inn." Crosby's style was known as "crooning."

Nathaniel Adams Cole (1917-1965), a gifted black singer, broke segregation barriers with his unique style. Known as Nat "King" Cole, he began his career as a jazz musician. Cole was a singer, a pianist, and a band leader. Two of his best known songs were "Mona Lisa" and "Unforgettable." His daughter, Natalie Cole, has carried on in her father's footsteps.

Ella Fitzgerald (1918-1996) was another African-American jazz and "pop" singer. She was one of the pioneers of what is known as "scat" singing. *Scat* is the singing of meaningless syllables, instead of words, in an attempt to make the human voice sound like a musical instrument.

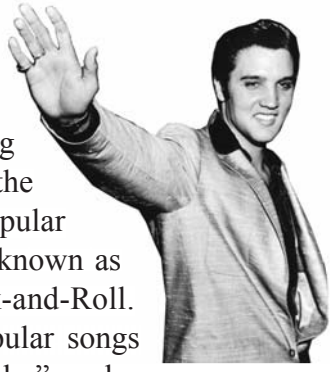

Marian Anderson

Marian Anderson (1897-1993) was a gifted African-American opera singer. However, in the year 1939, Miss Anderson was not allowed to perform in Washington, DC, USA, at Constitution Hall because of her "race." In response to that situation, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt sponsored Anderson's Easter Sunday, Lincoln Memorial Concert. That musical gathering was attended by 75,000 to 100,000 people. It also became a civil rights movement landmark event. Sixteen years later (1955), Marian Anderson made her decades-overdue ***debut*** at the Metropolitan Opera—the first African-American artist to perform there. World-renowned symphony orchestra conductor, Arturo Toscanini, referred to Marian Anderson as "the voice that comes once in a hundred years."

Mario Lanza (1921-1959) was an extremely talented American singer of Italian descent who combined both operatic and popular singing. He also starred in several musical motion pictures. Perhaps the two best known were *The Great Caruso* (the life of Italian opera singer Enrico Caruso) and *The Student Prince.*

Luciano Pavarotti (1935-2007) was another leading Italian opera singer. He was one of the world's best known tenors and appeared frequently on US public television.

Far removed from opera is American "Rock-and-Roll." One of its leading pioneers in that ***genre*** was Elvis Presley (1935-1977). Born in the American South, he began singing in churches. From the mid 1950's onward, however, Presley quickly became an international singing sensation and altered the course of American popular music. Soon he was known as "the King" of Rock-and-Roll. Two of his many popular songs were "Love Me Tender" and

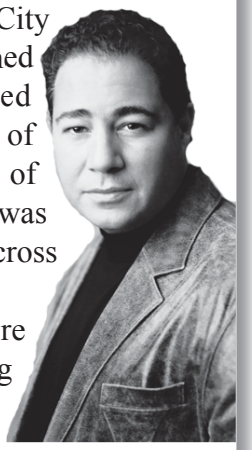

Elvis Presley

"You Ain't Nothin' but a Hound Dog." He also starred in several musical films. However, his flamboyant private lifestyle finally caught up with him, and he died from a drug overdose in 1977.

In 1958, four natives of Liverpool, England, founded a British, rock music group called "the Beatles." They were John Lennon (1940-1980), Paul McCartney (1942—), George Harrison (1943-2001), and Pete Best (1941—). Four years later, Ringo Starr (Richard Starskey) (1940—) became the band's drummer after Pete Best left the group.

The four "Liverpoolians" (residents of Liverpool) would utterly transform popular music. They first journeyed to the United States as part of what has been called "The British Invasion" of British Rock-and-Roll groups. Well-known Beatles songs include "Yesterday," "She Loves You," "I Want to Hold Your Hand," "Strawberry Fields Forever," "Hey Jude," and "Yellow Submarine." The Beatles became the representatives of the so-called "Counter Culture" of the 1960's and 1970's. But, by 1969, the group was starting to break up. Then, in 1980, John Lennon was murdered in New York City. Most of the Beatles popular songs were written by Lennon and McCartney.

Michael Jackson (1958-2009) became an international pop music star from the late 1970s. The best selling record album ever produced was Michael Jackson's "Thriller." His songs, dances, costumes, and lifestyle became the ultimate in Counter-Culture living. Throughout his turbulent career, he was involved in sex scandals and drug abuse. He died from an overdose of prescription drugs in 2009.



Daniel Rodriguez

In 2001, a New York City Hispanic police officer named Daniel Rodriguez blessed audiences with his rendition of *God Bless America* at the site of the Twin Towers' rubble. He was soon in demand in cities across America.

Country music fans were entertained by such recording stars as Kenny Rogers, George Strait, Randy Travis, and Alan Jackson. Italian singers Josh Groban and Andrea Bocelli captured audiences worldwide. Christian audiences enjoyed concerts by artists such as Bill Gaither, Jars of Clay, Larnel Harris, Sandi Patty, Charlie Hall, Chris Tomlin, and Matt Redmond. According to a 2006 article in *Time Magazine*, Chris Tomlin's songs are the most sung in the entire world, although he, himself, is not well known.



Chris Tomlin

Music has power and strength to accomplish good or evil. In a totally different way, the same is true for the forces of nature. The unharnessed energy of nature run amok can cause unbelievable devastation. Throughout history, there have been many examples of catastrophic earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes. We want to look at a couple such incidents from recent years.



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"Defense of freedom is the responsibility of every citizen."

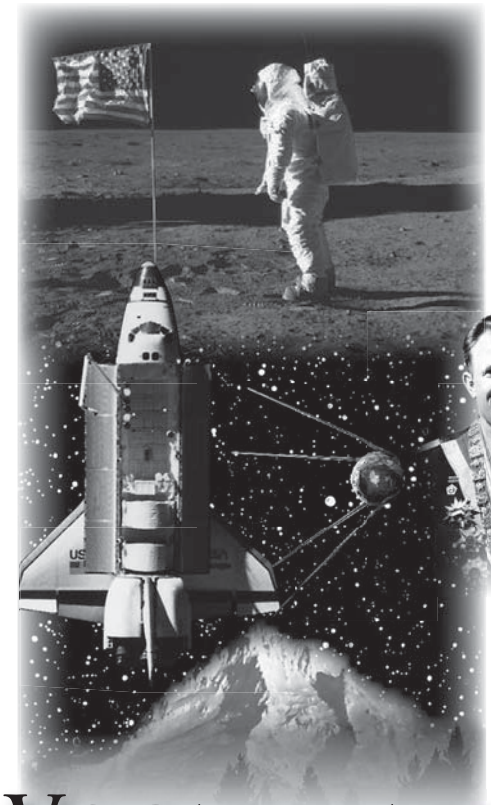
—Dr. Nathan Johnson, Police Chief

Lesson 13

Chapter 6

Section 3
Lessons 11-15

Energy



VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES, AND OIL SPILLS

Mount Saint Helens is a peak with a history of volcanic activity, located in the northwestern state of Washington. For several years, however, it was considered dormant. Then, in 1979-1980, Mt. St. Helens began showing signs that it was very much alive! Volcano experts predicted that a major eruption was coming.

On May 18, 1980, during a 9-hour eruption, Mount St. Helens shot an omnious, billowing, ***Plinian column*** some 15-20 miles (20-25 km) into the atmosphere. The huge cloud bearing some 540 million tons of ash and debris, carried by high winds, soon blanketed a large portion of America's Pacific Northwest. The mountain's entire northern slope was blasted away, creating a gigantic landslide that killed 57 people and destroyed the local ***flora*** and ***fauna*** over some 372 square miles (600 km^2).

Adequate warning had been given; however, some people chose to ignore it. Furthermore, the subsequent eruption was much more powerful than had been expected. The Mount St. Helen's blast greatly exceeded the energy released by the atom bombs dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 35 years earlier.

An elderly gentleman had lived many years alone in a small cabin high on the slopes of Mt. St. Helens. His name, like that of the former US President, was Harry Truman. When Mr. Truman was advised to evacuate, he refused. He said the lonely cabin was his home, and he would stay there. He did stay there. The mountain erupted, and the cabin that had been Truman's home became his tomb.

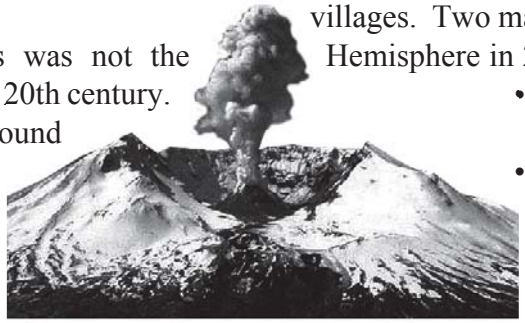
David Johnston, a US Geological volcanologist, was camped a few miles north of St. Helens to be as close to the mountain as possible when the eruption occurred. He was in radio contact with the outside world, and as the volcano began to erupt, the scientist's last excited words

VOCABULARY

Plinian Column: a convecting plume of volcanic ash ascending into the stratoshpere, named after Pliny the Younger, a Roman statesman who wrote a vivid account of the eruption of Italy's Mt. Vesuvius in 79 AD
Flora: plant life of a particular environment
Fauna: animal life of a particular region
Typhoon: a hurricane
Phenomena: unusual, abnormal, or rare items, events, or incidents
Moratorium: suspension of activity
Concentric: having the same center

were, "This is it. This is the big one!" He was right. He witnessed what he wanted to see but died in doing so.

Mount Saint Helens was not the only volcanic eruption of the 20th century. Throughout the years and around the world, many others occurred.



Mount Saint Helen

On May 8, 1902 (78 years before Mount St. Helens' eruption), 30,000 people were killed when Mount Pelee, on the Caribbean island of Martinique, erupted. The city of Saint-Pierre was destroyed. The tragedy was that the island's government knew the eruption was coming and neglected to issue any warning.

A decade later, Mount Katmai erupted in Southern Alaska. That volcano thrust upward massive amounts of debris that utterly devastated the neighboring valley and clouded the Northern Hemisphere for months. Today, that volcanic wasteland is known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and has become a US National Park tourist attraction.

In 1991, the Mount Pinatubo volcano in the Philippine Islands erupted, killing more than 400 people. Another 30,000 were evacuated from the surrounding area. The sheer magnitude of the Philippine eruption altered worldwide weather patterns for the next several years.

Earthquakes on islands in the Pacific Ocean, along the Ring of Fire, brought emotional, financial, and industrial chaos during the early years of the 21st century. In 2004, a massive quake on the floor of the Indian Ocean set off a subterranean tremor across the ocean floor that sent a massive tsunami crashing into coastal villages, killing thousands of people and destroying hundreds of villages in Indonesia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka.

In the fall of 2009, several earthquakes, tidal waves, and a ***typhoon*** impacted American Samoa and the Philippine Islands. Associated with the typhoon were heavy flooding and mud slides that inflicted terrible destruction on villages. Two major quakes struck the Western Hemisphere in 2010:

- Haiti, Caribbean Sea (230,000 killed)
- Chile, South America (1000 killed)

In April of 2010, a volcano in Iceland erupted, causing ash to spread across Europe. Airline travel was disrupted in England, France, and Holland for several weeks.

In March, 2011, a 9.0 earthquake struck Japan, creating a massive 30-foot tsunami wave that killed more than 18,000 people, displaced at least 450,000 more, and severely damaged a nuclear power plant.

Changing weather patterns also can produce catastrophic results around our globe. Weather-related ***phenomena***, likewise, are great sources of released natural energy. The 20th century experienced amazing climatic disturbances. Two of those have been called *El Niño* and *La Niña*. From time to time, the waters of the eastern and central Pacific Ocean become warmer than normal. At the same time, the trade winds blow less strongly than usual. The occurrence of those events are known as *El Niño*. Because those phenomena are most evident around Christmas time, South Americans have named them *El Niño.* That is Spanish for "the (boy) child" and refers to the Christ Child.

The changes in water temperature and wind strength produce tremendous differences in climatic conditions. The devastating effects of El Nino are felt all around the planet. In 1996, 1997, and 1998, noticeable increases occurred in the number and intensity of hurricanes, tornadoes, winter blizzards, and droughts. Coasts were battered by fierce storms. Floods ravaged coastal areas and river valleys. In those regions

where the climate should be hot and dry, it was cold and wet. Those places commonly cold and wet, on the other hand, were hot and dry. Weather-wise, conditions reversed. In fact, during those years, it became popular to blame all environmental oddities on *El Niño*. The effects of *El Niño* were just settling down when weather reversed itself once again. *El Niño* had been replaced by *La Niña.* Those Spanish words mean, "the little girl."

Some disasters are manmade. In May, 2010, an exploratory British Petroleum Oil Company platform 40 miles south of New Orleans, Louisiana, exploded. A ruptured pipe a mile beneath the ocean surface began gushing millions of gallons of crude oil into coastal waters of the southern USA. Deplorably, the massive oil slick severely damaged wildlife and industries associated with fishing and tourism along the Gulf Coast in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida. Petroleum experts began various efforts to cap the well. Two months later, the oil flow was stopped, but the catastrophe caused US President Obama to invoke a ***moratorium*** on oil exploration in US coastal waters, thereby putting thousands of people out of work.

Global warming became a world-wide topic of discussion, especially after US Vice-President Al Gore received a Nobel Peace Prize for his book, *An Inconvenient Truth: The Planetary Emergency of Global Warming and What We Can Do About It*. Scientists continue to debate the issue of alleged, manmade Global warming based on pollution of the environment. Evidence to support the theory of manmade Global Warming is inconclusive. Many weather scientists disagree with progressive politicians who claim that industrialization is the cause of climate changes. Whereas industrial pollution is a major concern, it is likely not guilty of changing the laws of nature.

Nature is a storehouse of untapped energy. Volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, and tidal waves, for instance, release vastly more energy than anything devised by human beings. On the other hand, humanity has harnessed some of that energy for certain practical purposes. One of them is the exploration of space. The residents of Planet Earth, in the 20th and 21st century, have orbited the globe, gone to the moon, and sent unmanned probes to other worlds. Let us, therefore, look at the history of modern space flight.



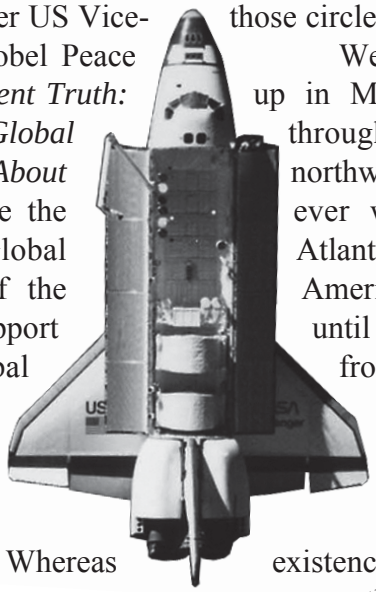
Transportation

SPACE EXPLORATION

The history of man has largely been the pursuit of frontiers. Old World civilization began in the river valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates (Mesopotamia) and spread to the Nile (Egypt), the Indus (India), and the Yellow River (China). The cultures which populated those areas spread out in ever-expanding, ***concentric*** circles. At those circles' edges were the frontiers.

Western Civilization originally sprang up in Mesopotamia and moved westward throughout the Mediterranean Sea and northward into Europe. It then progressed ever westward across Europe and the Atlantic Ocean to the New World. In North America, civilization continued westward until it spanned the entire width of land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

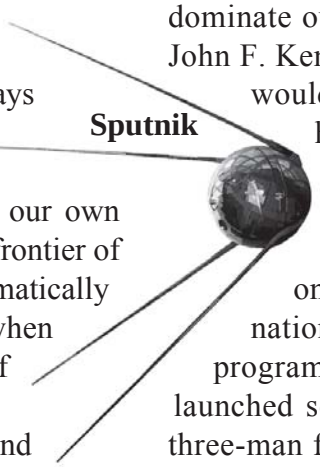
US historian Frederick Jackson Turner, in the early years of the 20th century, attributed America's greatness partly to the existence of the western frontier. Today, there is no longer a geographical



Challenger

frontier on the North American continent. Some scientists, however, maintain that the oceans are basically untapped frontiers.

The popular television show of a few years ago, *Star Trek,* always began each episode with the words, "Space, the final frontier." If humanity has run out of frontiers on our own planet, there is the mostly unexplored frontier of space. Pursuit of space expanded dramatically during the 1990s through 2011, when the USA launched its final flight of *Atlantis.*



Sputnik

On October 4, 1957, mankind entered the Space Age. That was when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite into orbit around our globe. It was known as *Sputnik I.* A second Soviet spacecraft, *Sputnik II,* launched later that same year, carried the first passenger into space—a dog named Laika. The following year (January 31, 1958), the United States joined its rival in the "Space Race" by placing *Explorer I* into Earth's orbit.

Then, on April 12, 1961, Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin (1934-1968), a Soviet cosmonaut, became the first human being to enter space. In the space craft *Vostok I*, Gagarin orbited the earth one full time but later died in an airplane crash at only 34 years of age.



Yuri Gagarin

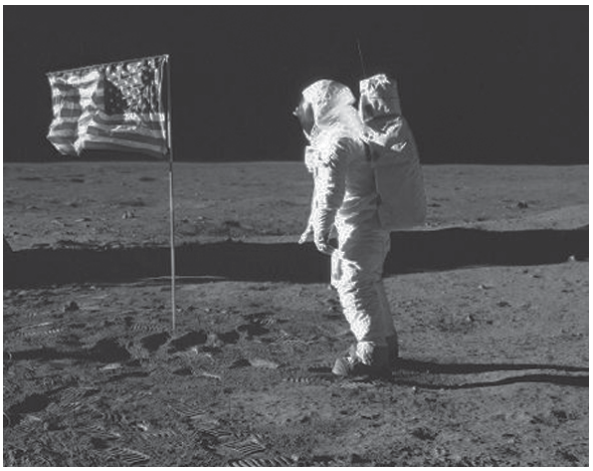
On May 5, 1961, US astronaut Alan B. Shepard, Jr. (1923-1998) became the first American to enter space. In the Mercury spacecraft, *Friendship 7*, Shepard made a 15-minute, suborbital flight, reaching a height of 116 miles. The New Hampshire, native received a flight bonus of $14.48. When he returned to Earth, Shepard remarked, "Boy, what a ride!" He died of leukemia many years later (1998) at 74 years of age.

That was also another new beginning. The two "Super Powers"—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and the United States of America—were each determined to dominate outer space. In 1961, US President John F. Kennedy had pledged that his country would send a man to the moon and return him safely during that decade. The USSR and the USA, therefore, became locked in a race to be the first country to put a human being on the surface of the moon. Both nations worked diligently on their space programs. The Soviet Union and the US launched series after series of one, two, and three-man flights into space.

Finally, in July of 1969, the US succeeded in sending a spacecraft to the moon. Neil Armstrong and Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin, Jr. succeeded in landing their *Apollo II* lunar module on the moon's surface. Michael Collins remained aboard the main spaceship in lunar orbit. On July 20th, Neil Armstrong became the first human being to set foot on the moon. As he stepped onto its surface, Armstrong said, "That's one small step for a man and one giant leap for mankind."

Landing on the moon was not the final accomplishment of the US space program. Other US astronauts also walked on the lunar surface. The fifth man to do so was Alan B. Shepard, Jr. By 1983, some American astronauts were female. Sally K. Ride had the honor of being the first woman to enter space.

Then, on January 28, 1986, tragedy struck. The American Space Shuttle, *Challenger*, on its tenth mission, exploded on lift-off, killing all seven of its crew members. One of them was a social studies teacher at Concord High School, Concord, New Hampshire. A national competition had been conducted to select a teacher to be part of a US space mission. Christa McAuliffe won, but, unfortunately, she paid for



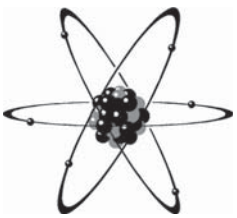
Neil Armstrong on the Moon

that privilege with her life. The *Challenger* disaster almost ended the US space program. However, it was put back on track. Then, seventeen years later (2003), Space Shuttle *Columbia* broke up on its 28th mission during reentry into Earth's atmosphere, killing all seven astronauts. Two and a half years passed before NASA staged its "Return to Flight" mission launch of Space Shuttle *Discovery* in 2005 to the international Space Station. Since 1986, the US and Russia teamed up to construct the orbiting space station from which spectacular photos have been beamed back to Earth. Other space probes have "extended human eyes" far beyond Mars and Jupiter. However, due to federal budget cuts, the Space Shuttle program was retired, and formally ended in 2011, thus casting doubt on future US space exploration.

Some scientists entered the quest to probe space in order to discover life beyond Planet Earth. That effort has proven futile, as predicted by Bible scholars, who claim that mankind is unique to Earth. Other scientists entered "the space race" to keep America (or Russia) at the cutting edge of space weaponry. Still others simply wanted to be part of something grand and spectacular. Regardless of the reasons people associate with the space industry, exploration of the heavens will remain a valid topic of discussion and career option as the 21st Century progresses for nations like the USA, Russia, China, India, Japan, and perhaps others.

One of the most popular movies of the year 1995 was *Apollo 13*. The film told the dramatic story of one of the USA's space flights. The world of space explorations, as well as other aspects of human history, have, at one time or another, been depicted in movies. Since their invention, movies have been a major fascination to people. Let us take a look at some of the more famous movies over the years and the people who starred in them.

Movies are based on historical events or fantasy. Most films are designed to entertain audiences and are not necessarily historically accurate. Unfortunately, many viewers accept movie renditions of life as fact. Tragically, contemporary youth too often form their belief systems from media scripts and images.



LIFE PRINCIPLE

"All my life I have tried to pluck a thistle and plant a flower wherever the flower would grow in thought and mind."

—Abraham Lincoln

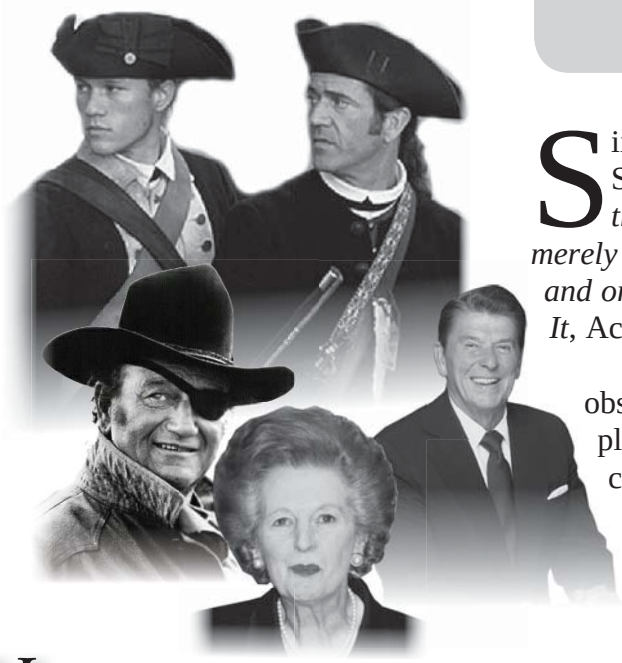


Lesson 14

Chapter 6

Section 3
Lessons 11-15

Communication



MOVIES AND LEADERS

Sixteenth century English playwright William Shakespeare (1564-1619) once remarked that *"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players: They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many roles."* (*As You Like It*, Act III, Scene VII, Lines 139-142).

If such is true, that may explain the virtual obsession human beings have always had with theatrics: plays, acting, and actors. Early plays, in ancient cultures, were an integral part of their religious and historical pageantry. That was so even into the European Middle Ages. Eventually, plays took on more of an entertainment role. Nevertheless, they continued to communicate underlying themes of history, religion, politics, and moral values. Movies can be powerful tool for either good or evil, as are many other things in life.

Ever since the invention of motion pictures (whether "silent" or "talkies"), audiences identified with the actors starring on screen. "Movie stars" became cultural "folk heroes." In the United States, for example, the leading men in westerns were seen as symbols of what was considered traditionally "American."

One such film idol was Marion Michael Morrison from Winterset, Iowa. On the screen, he was known as John Wayne, and the types of characters he portrayed were thought to represent the kind of person he actually was.

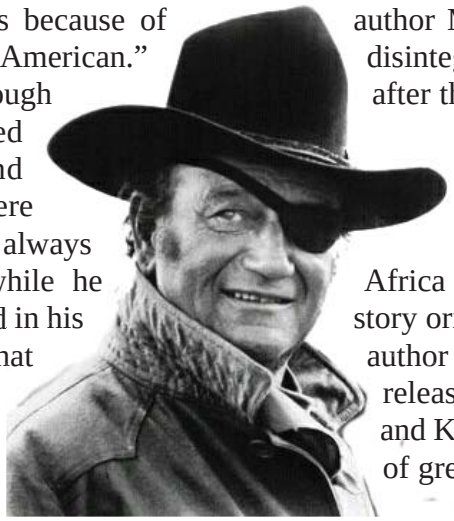
Outside the city of Tucson, Arizona, USA, is a movie set and tourist attraction known as *Old Tucson*, where John Wayne was making the movie, *Rio Bravo.* Wayne ate breakfast every morning at a local hotel lunch counter. Early one morning, an eight-year-old boy showed up to meet his hero. When the actor arrived and was informed of the situation, he invited the lad to have breakfast with him. The boy was ***mesmerized***.

John Wayne was much like the heroic characters he portrayed in such films as, *Hondo, True Grit*, and dozens more. He was perhaps the most popular real life folk

VOCABULARY

Mesmerized: completely fascinated, spellbound
Blockbuster: a very successful movie, book, or other commercial product
Agrarian: relating to rural fields, lands, and agricultural interests
Monaco: second-smallest country in the world on the southern coast of France, ruled by a monarchy, under French protection
Riviera: a narrow, coastal region extending from southeastern France to northwest Italy along the north coast of the Mediterranean Sea
Staunch: determined, committed, steadfast
GOP: Grand Ol' Party (Republican)
Stymied: obstructed

hero in the United States because of his reputation as a "real American." John Wayne portrayed tough characters who defended women, children, and freedom. His roles were paradoxical, in that he always exhibited noble ideals while he smoked, drank, and cussed in his roles. The reason was that during the 1930s through the 1950s, films were financed by the tobacco and alcohol industries which wanted actors and actresses to promote tobacco and alcohol.



John Wayne as Rooster Cogburn in *True Grit*

In 1911, a boy was born in the Midwestern American state of Illinois. Later, he moved to California and became a Hollywood actor. He starred in a number of movies, many of them westerns. Also, for several years, he hosted the popular television show, *Death Valley Days.* Then, he decided to enter politics, first becoming the governor of California.

Then, in 1980, Ronald Reagan, the former movie actor, was elected the 40th president of the United States of America and served as president for two terms (1980-1988). He was known as "the Great Communicator" because of his persuasive speeches in support of America's great achievements.

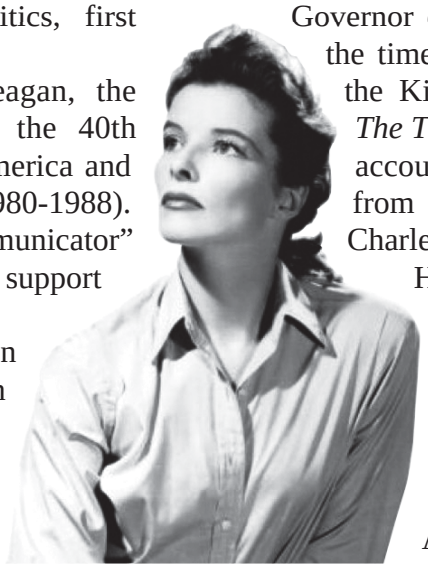
Some of the better known movies of the mid-to-late 20th Century depicted a great variety of themes and techniques. Let's look at a few of them.

In 1939, movie goers were thrilled with the epic, *Gone with the Wind.* The film starred Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh and told the story of the U.S. Civil War and Reconstruction Period to follow. Although most people focus on the romance between the characters Rhett Butler and Scarlet O'Hara, that is not the primary story line at all. *Gone with the Wind* (based on the novel by US author Margaret Mitchell) is really about the disintegration of the South and its survival after the Civil War.

The African Queen is a classic film about how a missionary woman reformed a drunken boat captain and then the two sank a German ship in Africa at the beginning of World War I. The story originally appeared as a novel by British author Nevil Shute. The movie version, released in 1951, starred Humphrey Bogart and Katharine Hepburn, and remains an icon of great acting.

Around the World in 80 Days was based on the novel of the same name by French author Jules Verne. It tells the story of a 19th century man's attempt to travel completely around Earth in just 80 days. The 1956 movie starred David Niven and Shirley MacLain.

The Ten Commandments and *Ben Hur* were released in 1956 and 1959 respectively. The latter was based on a novel by Lew Wallace, Governor of New Mexico territory (at the time the infamous outlaw, Billy the Kid was gunned-down there). *The Ten Commandments* retold the account of the Hebrew Exodus from Egypt. Both films starred Charleton Heston. Thereafter, Mr. Heston has frequently been referred to as "Moses," due to the role he played in that movie. In the spring of 1998, Charleton Heston was elected president of the US National Rifle Association (NRA), a patriotic organization involved in supporting the Second Ammendment to the US Constitution—the right to keep and use firearms.

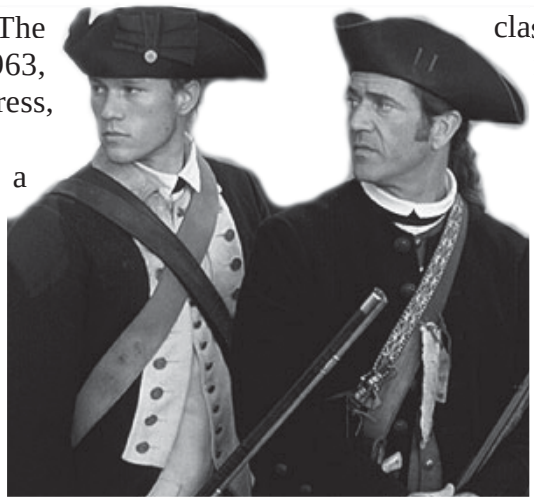


Katharine Hepburn

Richard Burton was born in the country of Wales. He performed on the British stage, often in Shakespearean plays. Later, he became a movie actor as well. Perhaps his most famous

film was *Cleopatra*. The picture, released in 1963, also starred English actress, Elizabeth Taylor.

My Fair Lady was a musical film version of English author, George Bernard Shaw's play, *Pygmalion.* It tells the fictional story of a lower-class London flower seller who is transformed into an upper class "lady" by an eccentric professor who, because of a wager, teaches the girl to speak "correctly." Released in 1964, *My Fair Lady* starred Rex Harrison and Audrey Hepburn. It remains a classic.



Heath Ledger and Mel Gibson in *The Patriot*

Forrest Gump tells the fictitious story of a young American man who served in the Vietnam conflict. Although somewhat retarded, Forrest Gump maintains a level of morality lacking in many of the movie's other characters and the real world of today. Released in 1994, the movie starred Tom Hanks in the title role.

The ***blockbuster*** film of 1997 was *Titanic*, and recounted the true story of the British luxury liner by the same name. The *Titanic* was considered unsinkable; nevertheless, on her first voyage, the vessel struck an iceberg and sank. Consequently, some 1,500 passengers and crew lost their lives. The movie produced a *Titanic* obsession, selling not only movie tickets, but books, TV specials, souvenirs, and memorabilia. The film starred Leonardo de Caprio and Kate Winslet.

Actor Mel Gibson produced and/or acted in four other blockbuster films: *Braveheart*, *The Patriot*, *We were Soldiers*, and *The Passion of the Christ.*

The Walt Disney Studio has produced many feature-length, full color cartoons. Three of the most famous are *Snow White* (1937), *Cinderella* (1950), and *Beauty and the Beast* (1991). Those three films were based on the classic fairy tales by the same names. Each is now considered a classic in the history of motion pictures.

Movies became more popular as populations shifted from ***agrarian*** to urban lifestyles, and free time was filled with movies in theaters and (later) in homes.

Another major shift relating to movies took place in the mid 20th century. Prior to the mid 1960's, media codes reflected the concept that "the good guy wins," and justice is served. Since that time, evil is countered with vengence and more violence. Controlled studies of these issues reveal that children and teens who have a media diet of violence exhibit double the standard homocide rate within 15 years. In a Stanford University test, after one semester of non-violent media viewing, young people experienced a 40% reduction in violence and abusive language. Additionally, rates of obesity and dissatisfaction with life decreased significantly. Conclusion: media violence is the most remedial aspect of violent behavior. An ancient manuscript behavior cue reads, "As a man thinks, so is he." In computer jargon, its modern equivalent would be, "Garbage in, garbage out."

Several technological developments dramatically facilitated popularity of movies worldwide. The Internet literally connected movie watching around the world through personal computers, cell phones, and iPods® loaded with movies. Movies are just a small part of life in general. Over the past few years, however, several actors have become involved in political activities. Actress Grace Kelley startled the world by dropping her movie career to become Queen of ***Monaco*** on the French ***Riviera***. Arnold Schwarzenegger became governor of California, and Ronald Reagan became President of the United States.

On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, in Great Britain, a shopkeeper's daughter became the first female British Prime Minister. These two persons last mentioned dominated a significant portion of the modern era. Let us now look at the personal lives and political careers of Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

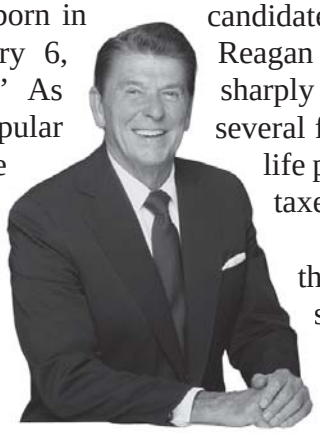


Dominant Personalities

DEFENDERS OF FREEDOM

The decade of the 1980s was politically dominated by two people from opposite sides of the Atlantic Ocean. They were Ronald Reagan of the United States of America and Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom (Great Britain). They were both part of a general shift to the right on the political spectrum. After years of progressive liberalism, both nations elected conservative leaders.

Ronald Wilson Reagan was born in Tampico, Illinois USA, on February 6, 1911. His family called him "Dutch." As a young man, Dutch Reagan was a popular sportscaster on radio stations state wide. Then, in 1937, he decided to "try his hand at acting." He successfully completed a screen test for Warner Brothers and was on his way to Hollywood, California, to become a movie actor. His successful acting career spanned the 1930's, 40's, and 50's. He was president of the Screen Actor's Guild from 1947 to 1952. During those years, he was a liberal Democrat. Slowly, however, Ronald Reagan made the transition to become a conservative Republican. At the same time, he became an ardent anti-communist. That ***staunch*** opposition to Communism would define the remainder of his life.



Ronald Reagan

By the early 1960s, Ronald Reagan became active in US Republican Party affairs and served as governor of California from 1967 to 1975.

He unsuccessfully sought to become the ***GOP*** presidential nominee in 1968 and 1976. However, through perseverence, he achieved that nomination in 1980 and was elected the 40th president of the United States, defeating Democratic incumbent president, Jimmy Carter.

Some people had been concerned about Reagan's safety because he was elected president in a year ending in zero. Since the early 1800's, every US President elected in a "zero year" died in office, several by assassination. Others scoffed at the whole idea of the so-called "zero-year curse."

Nevertheless, on March 30, 1981, President Reagan was the victim of an assassination attempt. John Hinckley, Jr. shot the president, his press secretary, a Secret Service agent, and a policeman. All wounded parties survived and in 1984, Ronald Reagan achieved a landslide re-election victory over Democratic candidate Walter Mondale. In domestic policy, Reagan pursued a conservative agenda. He sharply reduced welfare spending, eliminated several federal regulations, endorsed the pro-life position, promoted capitalism, and cut taxes.

During Reagan's tenure in office, the US economy soared. Unfortunately, so did the national deficit. There has been a controversy, however, over whether the debt was primarily due to Reagan's conservative fiscal policies, called "Reaganomics," or because of the Democratic-controlled Congressional "tax and spend" philosophy.

In regard to foreign policy, Reagan continued to be a stalwart anti-Communist. He publicly labeled the Soviet Union "The Evil Empire." During a 1987 visit to Berlin, Germany, Reagan made a speech in which he demanded of the Soviet leader, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!" Reagan was referring to

the infamous Berlin Wall which divided the German capital. Historians assert that the combined afforts of Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II were instrumental in the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Shortly after the Reagan presidency, Soviet Communism collapsed, and by late 1989 the Berlin Wall had come down. It could be said that US President Ronald Reagan was the man who won the Cold War and defeated Communism.

To Reagan's mind, his presidency was a huge success, as were the goals he set for himself and his country many years before his presidency.

Meanwhile, in Great Britain, that country's first woman Prime Minister governed. Margaret Thatcher (Roberts) was born on October 13, 1925, in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England. Her father was a middle-class English shopkeeper, and Margaret never tried to separate herself from her middle-class origins. Before entering politics she pursued careers as a chemist and a lawyer.

Margaret Thatcher was elected to the British Parliament as a member of the Conservative Party in 1959. She served as Education and Science Minister from 1970-1974, and in 1975 became the leader of her party. Four years later, Margaret Thatcher became the United Kingdom's first female Prime Minister.



Margaret Thatcher

As a leader of the most conservative wing of her party, Mrs. Thatcher returned industries, which had previously been taken over by the government, to the private sector. In addition, she greatly reduced welfare and arts spending, sponsored legislation to limit the power of labor unions, and eliminated many national security "leaks."

As a committed nationalist, she vowed that not one scrap of British soil would be surrendered while she was in power. In pursuit of that goal, she fought a war with Argentina to maintain possession of the faraway Falkland Islands near Argentina, South America. She also did everything she could to overcome Irish Republican Army Terrorism in Northern Ireland. Her unrelenting determination earned her the title, "The Iron Lady."

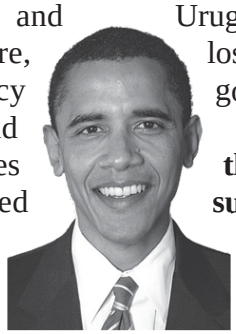
She often visited with US President Ronald Reagan with whom she shared much in common. Mrs. Thatcher proudly identified herself as a "middle-class" conservative.

While Reagan and Thatcher were promoting the virtues of freedom in America and Great Britian, a courageous Polish labor leader named Lech Walesa became popular in Europe because of his efforts to build solidarity against brutal Communism His unfettering focus on freedom was instrumental in breaking the iron grip of Communism in Eastern Europe.

America's safety became the dominate effort by US President George W. Bush after Islamic terrorists brought down New York's Twin Towers on September 11, 2001. Ever-present threats and attempts by Islamic terrorists to kill Americans abroad, and on US soil, forced President Bush to devote most of eight years as president (2000-2008) to protecting Americans. Unfortunately, during that time, unscrupulous bankers, politicians, and mortgage executives exploited freedom and extorted millions of dollars from people who had invested their lifetime finances in organizations controlled by people that the investors thought they could trust. During the final year of the Bush presidency, the US economy crashed as corruption and irresponsibility were exposed among Wall Street executives, bankers, mortgage companies, Congress, and Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac agencies.

By the election of 2008, progressive Democrat Barack Hussein Obama won a historic election as America's first black president. While campaigning, he promised "change you can believe in." His administration immediately began implementing an aggressive, progressive

government takeover of the banking and auto industry, insurance, medical care, energy, and education. The core policy team of the Obama White House and Congress were committed progressives who supported Socialism and opposed free-enterprise Capitalism. That was not the "change" for which most people had hoped.



Barack Obama

Progressive leadership in the U.S. House of Representatives and US Senate initiated a massive federal government tax-and-spend policy that raised the US debt to more than 13 trillion dollars. Most of the debt was owed to China and Japan. By 2010, the American economy was so weak that unemployment exceeded 10 percent of the workforce. Thousands of families lost their homes as mortgage companies foreclosed on loans backed by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The American economic down-turn became a global issue. As the US national debt soared, imports and exports became "upside down." That is to say, imports (buying) exeeded exports (selling). Nations which had also adopted a "tax-and-spend" economic policy began to collapse. Riots erupted in Greece, Spain, Germany, France, England, Egypt, Libya, Uruguay, and others as unemployed people lost their source of financial income and/or government welfare checks.

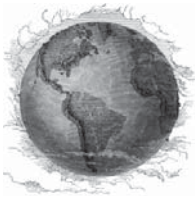
In the summer and fall of 2010 the American Tea Party emerged to support political candidates who vowed to over turn the progressive economic policies of the Obama administration and Congress. The November 2010 election dominated news media. Numerous commentators such as Glenn Beck, Sean Hannity, Bill O'Reilly, Ann Coulter, Mike Huckabee, Rush Limbaugh, and Sarah Palin raised public awareness about the impact of Obama's progressive policies on families and private business. Consequently, the Democratic Party lost a combined 60 seats in the US House and Senate. Ohio Congressman John Boehner (Republican) became Speaker of the House and initiated aggressive action to cut government spending and reduce the national debt of more than 13 trillion dollars. However, his efforts were *stymied* by the Democratic controlled Senate; thus a gridlock prevailed. By 2012, the Senate had not passed a budget. Consequently, the national debt exceeded 13 trillion dollars!

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"Duty is to do what you are responsible to do."

—John Hagee, Pastor



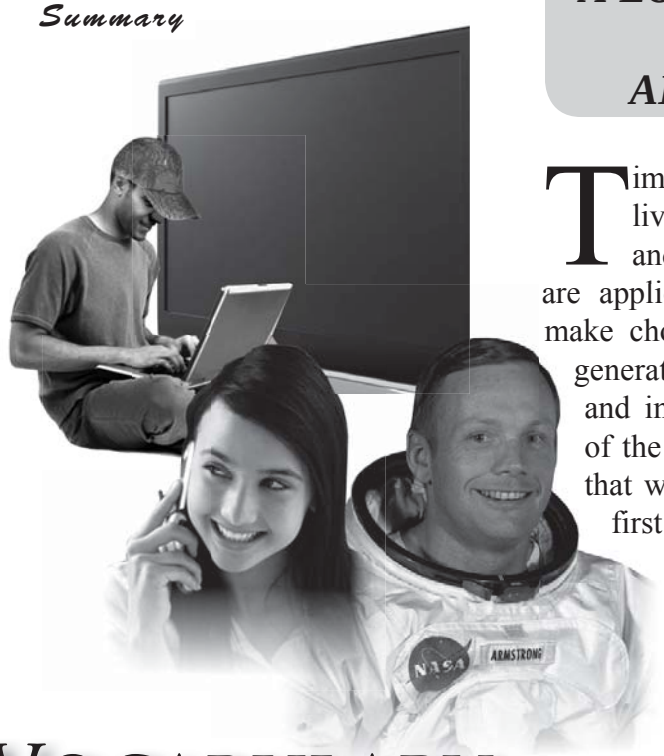
Lesson 15

Chapter 6

Section 3
Lessons 11-15

A LOOK FROM WHERE WE CAME, TO WHERE WE ARE, AND WHERE WE ARE GOING

Summary



Time marches on. Events occur. People are born, live, and die. Some events occur as a result of God and nature, as the laws of physics and chemistry are applied. Some events occur as men and women make choices that affect themselves and others. Each generation builds on the discoveries, achievements, and inventions of previous generations. By the turn of the 21st century, humanity witnessed achievements that would have astounded and terrified people of the first century. Humans since the beginning of time have left footprints on mountain trails, sandy beaches, and in wooded forests. In the 20th century, Neil Armstrong left his footprint on the Moon. During the past 100 years, men have discovered laws of nature that enable satellite-projected electronic devices to cross the world and explore space. Things that were mere fantasy in previous generations are now common practice.

Modes of travel have progressed from foot to combustion engines to rocket propulsion. People of the 19th century thought they were making great progress if they succeeded in traveling 20 miles per day via horse-pulled wagons. Teenagers today zip down roads at excessive speeds on motorcycles, in cars, pickup trucks, or turbo-charged, sport-utility vehicles. Ancient warriors swung swords, hurled spears, and slung stones at enemy forces in face-to-face combat. Just 150 years ago, military forces moved on horses, fired black-powder muskets, and spotted the enemy from hot-air balloons. Modern soldiers use laser-guided rockets, infrared spotting scopes, and supersonic airplanes to immobilize enemy forces hundreds of miles away.

Communication in 1900 was still primitive by modern standards. People corresponded through hand-written letters, mechanical typewriters, and paper telegrams. In World War I (1917-19) military messages

VOCABULARY

Morse Code: signals sent by dots and dashes as flashes of light; laid the groundwork for later communication innovations; used by the military and for international maritime communications until 1999

Collaborative: work together, joint effort

Gangrene: death and decay of body tissue; caused by failure of blood supply due to injury, or disease.

Prosthetics: artificial replacement for body limbs, teeth, or organs

Virtual school: the *essence* or effect of a traditional school, though not formally recognized as such in some areas; academics delivered online (via internet) or by means of CDs/DVDs

were sent by flags and flashing lights. ***Morse Code,*** developed by Samuel Morse in the 1830's and 40's, revolutionized long-distance communication and was used strategically for over 160 years. In its time, it was the most efficient means of transmitting signals among military ships, airplanes, and ground troops. Today, soldiers correspond with code-encrypted messages via hand-held cell phones. Telephone service as late as World War II (1939-45) was mostly party lines between homes and businesses, connected to black, plastic, desk-top instruments. Today, sophisticated Global Positioning Systems (GPS) enable instant correspondence anywhere on earth and in space. Whereas teenagers of 1950 exchanged messages on paper notes, contemporary youth carry personal cellphones on which to text-message, Twitter, or talk to friends next door or around the world. Modern youth have never experienced an age without access to electronic devices for entertainment or social networking.



Office managers of 1960 relied on telephones, telegrams, and ticker-tape machines to correspond and transmit information. Modern corporations send and receive documents transmitted on facsimile (fax) machines, e-mail, and iPhones®. American homes of 1950 had one, black-and-white television set in the family living room. Contemporary American urban and rural homes may have two or three high-definition family entertainment centers that include cable or satellite television services, and CD, DVD, or Blu-Ray players. In 1960, television viewers had access to three major television networks: American Broadcast Network (ABC), National Broadcast Network (NBC), and Columbia Broadcast System (CBS). By 2010 American viewers had access to hundreds of television programs transmitted through cable networks such as Fox News, Cable News Network (CNN), Trinity Broadcasting Network (TBN), and Christian Broadcast Network (CBN).

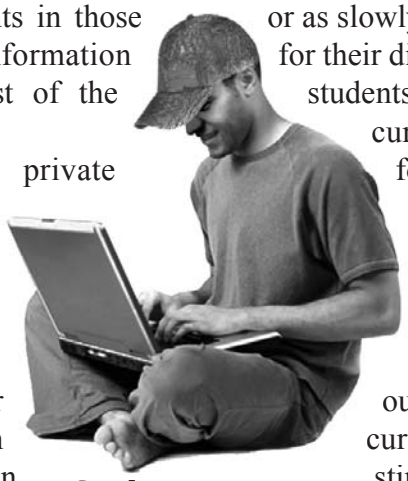
Modern, satellite-transmitted entertainment includes sports events, news, wilderness survival episodes, dramas, religious programs, quiz shows, movies, and documentaries. The average American spends more than 50 hours per week watching television, playing video games, pecking on computer keyboards, and/or talking on cellphones. The 21st century has been called "The Information Age" because so much time is spent sending or receiving information on electronic devices. However, availability of modern electronic and mechanical conveniences which could be used to obtain substantive information are used by modern youth mainly for social correspondance or engaging in entertainment.

School programs of the 1950's era were mostly brick and mortar buildings. Classrooms were equipped with chalkboards in front of rows of wooden desks. Teachers lectured and/or coordinated ***collaborative*** learning sessions during 50 minute class periods. Students moved from grades one through twelve in groups assembled in September and promoted in May (in the Northern Hemisphere) or January through September (in the Southern Hemisphere). Studies were conducted in hardback textbooks stored in metal lockers between class periods that started around 8:00 AM and ended around 3:00 PM. Yellow buses transported American students from across town and down county roads to the local public (government) high school. Students in other nations walked, bicycled, or used public transportation to arrive at school.

By the end of the 20th century, government and private schools were still brick

and mortar buildings in which students learned from a teacher who stood at the front of the classroom to deliver lectures and make academic assignments in hardback books furnished by the government. However, most students worldwide in 2012 have access to government or private schools in which to complete at least eight years of formal education. The majority of nations require students to learn only information and skills approved by the state or national departments of education and delivered in government-controlled schools. Most Islamic nations operate academic programs under very strict government rules. Students in those countries learn only the information considered in the best interest of the Islamic religion.

Home education and private schools of choice are not new. That was the typical means of obtaining an education for thousands of years in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Americas, and in the Middle East. Charter schools are another option allowed by most American states. These are public schools operated like private schools but funded by local, state, and federal taxes. Charters usually operate on modified schedules and with curriculum designed to address specific student population groups.



Student on Laptop

Most nations, including the United States, require students to pass certain academic examinations in order to be promoted or graduated from high school (commonly called *secondary school*). This policy has pressured local community schools to become arms of the federal government. Tragically, nationally standardized academic tests force each generation to fit into a preconceived model of citizens defined by federal agencies. Thereby, individuality is lost, and conformity to the national or global norm becomes mandatory in order for students to pass government exams.



Girl on Cellphone

Education is changing, however. Contemporary educators are employing creative means by which students learn with a combination of paper and electronic devices. Whereas most students still sit at desks in public school classrooms, thousands of students are learning from desktop computers at home or in local learning centers. Such ***virtual schools*** are becoming popular with students who prefer not to sit at desks facing a chalkboard. Various computer and internet systems enable students to complete academic lessons as rapidly as desired or as slowly as needed to earn transcript credit for their diplomas. Motivated and disciplined students who learn from individualized curriculum in paper or computer format at home or in schools of choice can complete high school in two or three years, rather than the traditional four years. Access to the internet also has encouraged students to obtain information outside the prescribed government curriculum. That opportunity has stimulated a growing national spirit of independence and entrepreneurship.

Transportation of materials has progressed from horse-drawn wagons over dirt roads in the late 1800's to diesel-powered locomotives and 18-wheeled trucks equipped with GPS systems, refrigerated cabs, and sleeping compartments. Iron railroad tracks connect most nations, enabling locomotives to deliver tons of products efficiently and quickly. Trucks crowd concrete, interstate highways coast to coast and border to border throughout the world. Mechanization enables farmers and manufacturing plants to load products in the morning and deliver them hundreds of miles away by afternoon. Aviation transportation systems enable millions of people to order products via fax, cell phone, or personal

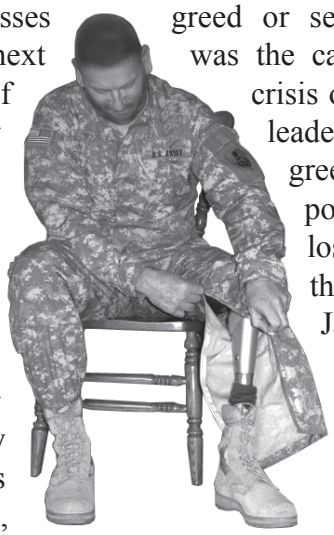
computers and receive delivery at door steps within hours.

Medical practices by the end of the 20th century were remarkable compared to primitive practices of country doctors who visited homes on horseback in 1890. Military casualties of the American Civil War (1860-64) often resulted in loss of legs or arms from ***gangrene*** or amputation. Modern medical practices with laser surgery and optics enable physicians to reattach severed hands or feet. Surgeons can now replace entire organs through transplant operations in which donors provide replacement body parts for injured or diseased patients. Heart attacks in 1950 usually resulted in death. Now, doctors can diagnose heart illnesses on one day and insert metal stents the next day, enabling patients to walk out of the hospital with assurance of longer life and better health. Thick eye glasses of the 1960's era have been replaced with plastic contact lenses that enable people to see clearly and comfortably without plastic or metal frames suspended on the nose bridge.

Handicapped persons prior to the 20th century were basically dependent on family members for assistance with food, clothing, and transportation. In the 21st century, handicapped persons have access to laser surgery to correct limited eye sight, ear implants to enhance hearing, ***prosthetics*** to replace lost arms and legs, and electric carts on which to shop, attend school, or perform employment tasks. Students with special needs have access to "talking lessons" displayed on personal computers with enlarged print. Most contemporary public buildings, airports, and rail trains are equipped with easy-access ramps, doors, elevators, phones, water fountains, and restrooms.

Major challenges of the 21st century are associated with laws of nature—which humanity cannot control—and human relationships, often related to religious and political issues. Great tidal waves, earthquakes, hurricanes, and volcanoes have dramatically impacted human activity across the globe. Scientists are becoming more proficient at predicting and issuing warnings of natual disasters but are still helpless to prevent such occurrances. Rescue and rebuilding efforts usually follow natural disasters. Some disasters are man-caused. Such was the case with oil spills in Alaska, the Caribbean Sea, and West Africa coast during the latter 20th century and early 21st century. Marine life and commercial enterprises were damaged extensively.

Other disasters are caused by individual greed or selfish, political ambitions. Such was the cause of the world-wide economic crisis of 2009-10 when nations under the leadership of progressive politicians and greedy investors manipulated public policy that caused the private sector to lose trillions of dollars. Nations like the United States, Germany, Greece, Japan, England, and Russia plunged into economic chaos as their national debts soared to support welfare projects, public health, and union retirement pensions.



Soldier with Prosthetic

The term *Islamic terrorists* has become synonymous with suicide bombers who fly jet planes into buildings, steer automobiles into crowded streets, or walk into restaurants and open-fire, murdering innocent persons in the name of Allah. The age-old conflict between Muslims and the Judeo-Christian population began some 4,000 years ago with half-brothers Ishmael and Isaac in ancient Canaan, now composed of Palestine and Israel, known in Old Testament times as "the Promised Land." The conflict escalated when Israel was reestablished as a nation in 1948. In the 1990s, Saddam Hussein of Iraq decided to invade Kuwait and threatened to annihilate Israel. US President George H. Bush initiated Desert Storm and sent American troops into

Kuwait to push back Iraq military forces. That act produced an escalation of the modern-day war against Islamic terrorists.

Two, well-known Islamic terrorist goups are the Taliban (based in Afghanistan) and Al-Qaeda. The latter has no stationary home base but has autonomous, underground cells in some 100 countries, including the United States. Both groups work with other, lesser-known terrorist organizations. While the Taliban appears to be primarily concerned with activities within Muslim countries, Al-Qaeda has declared Jihad against non-Muslim nations, especially Israel and the United States. In 2001, Al-Qaeda terrorists commandeered four American jet liners, two of which were flown into the New York Twin Towers and one into the Pentagon, while the fourth plane was rerouted from its target into a Pennsylvania field. Thousands of people have been slaughtered by Islamic terrorists in Africa, Indonesia, the United States, Scotland, Iraq, Germany, and other places in the world. In recent years, Iranian Islamic radicals have threatened to launch nuclear missles against Israel and all Western nations that support Israel. The conflict continues as this book goes to press.

Osama Bin Laden, founder of Al-Qaeda, was killed by a US Navy Seal team in April of 2011, almost 10 years after Bin Laden and his Islamic suicide pilots brought down the New York Twin Towers and part of the Pentagon.

Optimism still abounds. Good things happen when good people assume responsibility for government and private policy. The future can be bright for anyone who acts responsibly with honesty, integrity, and uprightness. People who decide to live irresponsibly or selfishly can expect negative consequences for themselves and other people. Drug cartels, terrorists, gangs, and self-serving people drag culture down. People guided by moral principles and a sense of commitment to noble goals elevate culture, making possible great opportunities for nations to live in peace and prosperity. To a large measure, each reader of *The People, Places, and Events of World History* will participate in the writing of history. Write it well, for you will live in the world you help create!

LIFE PRINCIPLE



"You must be the change you wish to see in the world."

—Mahatma Gandhi