

Chapter 1 : Stand-Up Reagan by Ronald Reagan on Apple Music

This is another collection of the most important and well-known speeches of modern times. These are the dramatic words from world leaders that changed the course of history and inspired millions worldwide.

By reframing the vaccine debate The Greatest Good a U. Forest Service Centennial film The greatest good [videorecording]: John; story by Fredric M. John, Frank Cavett; produced and directed by Cecil B. The dramatic lives of trapeze artists, a clown, and an elephant trainer against a background of circus spectacle. The greatest silence rape in the Congo The greatest silence [videorecording]: Over 4 million people have died, and many tens of thousands of women and girls have been systematically kidnapped, raped, mutilated and tortured by soldiers from both foreign militias and the Congolese army. Until now, the world has known nothing of their stories. A survivor of gang rape herself, Emmy Award-winning filmmaker Lisa F. Jackson has created an extraordinary film in which these brave women finally speak"--Container. Greatest speeches of all time. III Greatest speeches of all time. Seen and heard in this original footage are the dramatic speeches from world leaders that changed the course of history and inspired millions worldwide. The greatest speeches of all time. The greatest speeches of all-time. Volume II The greatest speeches of all-time. Another collection of the most important and well-known speeches of modern times. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. Greek gods, heroes and monsters Greek gods, heroes and monsters. The History Channel explores the stories behind the classic myths of ancient Greece. Meet Zeus, the king of the gods, in an epic battle with the Titans.

Chapter 2 : Greatest Soft Rock Songs on Amazon Music Unlimited

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

Scientific American, November 1, Advertisement A competition sponsored in by Scientific American asked for essays on the 10 greatest inventions. Inventions are most salient when we can see the historical changes they cause. In we might not appreciate the work of Nikola Tesla or Thomas Edison on a daily basis, as we are accustomed to electricity in all its forms, but we are very impressed by the societal changes caused by the Internet and the World Wide Web both of which run on alternating-current electricity, by the way. A century from now they might be curious as to what all the fuss was about. The answers from thus provide a snapshot of the perceptions of the time. Scientific American - November 1, Following are excerpts from the first- and second-prize essays, along with a statistical tally of all the entries that were sent in. The first-prize essay was written by William I. Wyman, who worked in the U. Patent Office in Washington, D. The steam turbine, invented by Charles Parsons in and commercially introduced over the next 10 years. A huge improvement in powering ships, the more far-reaching use of this invention was to drive generators that produced electricity. Wyman gave the honor specifically to Gottlieb Daimler for his engine, arguing: Such success did come with the advent of the Daimler motor, and not before. Entertainment always will be important to people. Systems for transmitting information between people have been around for centuries, perhaps millennia. Telegraph signals got a speed boost in the U. Wireless telegraphy as invented by Guglielmo Marconi, later evolving into radio, set information free from wires. It appears on this list for only one reason: It is used to extract gold from ore. The Nikola Tesla induction motor. The Linotype machine enabled publishersâ€”largely newspapersâ€”to compose text and print it much faster and cheaper. It was an advance as large as the invention of the printing press itself was over the painstaking handwritten scrolls before it. The electric welding process of Elihu Thomson. In the era of mass production, the electric welding process enabled faster production and construction of better, more intricate machines for that manufacturing process. The electric welder invented by Elihu Thomson enabled the cheaper production of intricate welded machinery. Assembled in numbers, they provided an efficient means of driving electrical generators and producing that most useful commodity. Dowe, also of Washington, D. He divided his inventions into those aiding three broad sectors: Electrical fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. As natural fertilizer sources were depleted during the 19th century, artificial fertilizers enabled the further expansion of agriculture. Preservation of sugar-producing plants. McMullen of Chicago is credited with the discovery of a method for drying sugar cane and sugar beets for transport. Another success of chemistry. Henry Ford began production of the Model T in and it was quite popular by Charles Duryea made one of the earliest commercially successful petrol-driven vehicles, starting in Cars for personal transportation were an improvement on railways. Bartlet, who each had a milestone on the road pun intended to successful automobile and bicycle tires. The giant rotary press was quite capable of churning out masses of printed material. The bottleneck in the chain of production was composing the printing plates. The Linotype and the Monotype dispensed with that bottleneck. The essays sent in were compiled to come up with a master list of inventions that were considered to be the top Here are the rest of the results:

Chapter 3 : Greatest Speeches of All Time Vol. 1 by Various Artists on Spotify

This is another collection of the most important and well-known speeches of modern times.

Of the justices who have served on the Supreme Court, only a select few managed to see a legal horizon far beyond the view of their contemporaries. We all know who you are. When you get to your destination, you can find it and just mail it to us. The president and other officials involved in the selection process can only speculate what route a new appointee will follow during a lifetime tenure on the Court, much less what lasting impact he or she might have on interpretation of our laws. And predicting whether any justice will achieve a measure of greatness is a crapshoot. Sonia Sotomayor is no exception. Even though she often dictated the outcome of cases, she did so with insular and sometimes conflicting rationales. The most notable trend in recent decades has been for presidents to put forward nominees who have empty files: Even though America has the deepest pool of lawyers in the world, if genius is found on the modern Court it is largely accidental. There is no standard profile for the selection of great justices. However, close examination of the records of the justices who have served on the Court reveals that a select few managed to see a legal horizon far beyond the view of their contemporaries, often espousing views that would not reflect majoritarian values for decades. The nine justices featured on the pages that follow all exhibited an ability to rise above conventional thinking and prejudices and epitomize what constitutes the right stuff on the Supreme Court. John Marshall, Charles Evan Hughes and Earl Warren all sat on the bench during transformative periods in American history and the social and political consequences of their decisions reverberated for generations. Madison , which established the supremacy of the Court in legal judgments. He also issued a series of decisions involving the balance of power between the federal government and the states that laid the legal foundation for the young republic. Despite such praise, Marshall has an obvious advantage. His decisions on judicial review, Indian tribes and other fundamental issues reflected the fact that these were the first defining cases. One has to recognize that anyone writing these early decisions would have had the same fundamental impact. He used Marbury to stake out valuable territory for the Court, a gamble that paid off despite initial protests that he was amending the Constitution through the ruling—the earliest allegation of judicial activism. Yet the decision achieved a vital balancing of the judicial, legislative and executive branches of government that assured the peaceful resolution of countless conflicts. Marshall was interested more in the outcomes than the analytical underpinnings of his judicial opinions, but he is responsible for the institutional status and authority of the Court itself—giving him a Moses-like stature that is unrivaled by his successors. But he used his political skills to maneuver the Court through swirling waters of social change. Hughes was the Republican governor of New York before beginning a six-year stint as an associate justice in . Then, after resigning from the Court to mount an unsuccessful campaign for president and spending several years in private practice as a lawyer, he served as secretary of state under Warren Harding from to . He returned to the Supreme Court five years later when Herbert Hoover appointed him chief justice. Roosevelt as the leader of a Court that declared several New Deal measures unconstitutional. Most notably, in *Schechter Poultry Corp.* But in the interim Hughes helped avoid a cataclysmic showdown between the Court and the president through quiet diplomacy and by working closely with Louis Brandeis, Harlan Fiske Stone and Benjamin Cardozo in decisions supporting New Deal legislation he believed did not threaten the foundations of constitutional law. In he stood as a favorite-son candidate of California for the Republican nomination for president, but withdrew in support of Dwight Eisenhower, who appointed him chief justice a year later. Eisenhower proclaimed that the Court needed a justice with conservative economic and social values much like his own. Instead, Warren took the Court boldly into the 20th century with transformative liberal rulings in areas ranging from desegregation to free speech to criminal procedure. The Warren Court issued one landmark decision after another, and Warren wrote the majority opinion in some of the most famous cases: *Board of Education* banned segregation in public schools; *Miranda v. Arizona* required that criminal defendants be informed of their rights to remain silent and to be represented by a lawyer; *Loving v. Virginia* struck down prohibitions on interracial marriage. Nevertheless, Warren was able to find grounds for unanimity among his colleagues in controversial cases like *Brown* and put the entire

weight and credibility of the Court behind opinions that brought great social change. His dissenting opinions, particularly in cases involving freedom of speech and the right to privacy, would later become the majority positions of the Court. He was revered by the left and reviled by the right because of his outspoken opposition to the death penalty and support for abortion rights. But his opinions on less socially contentious issues had an equal if not greater impact on the expansion of constitutional theory and doctrines. *New York Times v. Sullivan* established the constitutional standard for defamation of public officials. Carr enabled federal courts to protect individual voting rights by intervening in the reapportionment of electoral districts. When President Theodore Roosevelt put his name forward as a Supreme Court justice in , it was one of the rare occasions that a brilliant legal scholar has been nominated with little regard for partisan politics. *United States v. Holmes* objected to the use of the clear-and-present-danger test to punish people solely on the content of their speech. But John Marshall Harlan, Hugo Black and Joseph Story possessed extraordinary insights that allowed them to transcend their times and articulate a far-reaching view of our laws. Harlan became an eloquent defender of equal rights, and was the sole dissenter in *Plessy v. California* , Harlan was the first justice to argue that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which extended rights of citizenship to blacks after the Civil War, also prohibited states from constructing laws that infringe on protections accorded individuals under the Bill of Rights. Likewise, in the *Insular Cases* , Harlan insisted that residents of new U. While serving one of the longest tenures of any justice, Harlan was frequently in the minority, but he articulated a new way of thinking about core issues of the Constitution that was decades ahead of his time. But over the course of his year tenure on the Court, he articulated a highly principled view of the Constitution. In his dissent in *Dennis v. There is hope, however, that, in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later Court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.* *Wainwright* , which established that states must provide an attorney to an indigent defendant. Black defied easy categorization as either a conservative or a liberal, but he brought a profound clarity to his constitutional interpretation of cases that continue to have a dramatic impact on both law and American politics. Joseph Story, Library of Congress Joseph Story Associate Justice to Story was only 32 years old when he joined the Supreme Court and was overshadowed by John Marshall during most of his tenure on the bench, but he ultimately had a greater impact on the law, society and legal theory than any other justice in history. Even though Marshall assigned virtually all the major early Supreme Court opinions to himself, Story was the intellectual anchor who gave lasting meaning to the decisions. His decision in *Bank of the United States v. Dandridge* led to the creation of the modern corporation as a legal entity and other seminal opinions laid the foundations for admiralty law, equity law and patent law. In *United States v. Amistad* , which was the basis of a Steven Spielberg film starring retired Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun as Story, he bolstered the abolitionist movement by ruling that the transport of a group of Africans across the Atlantic was illegal and the slaves should be freed. Story clearly saw the law as an evolving body of doctrines that connected at deep common roots, and the influence of his thinking spread when he became the first Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University and penned his three-volume *Commentaries on the Constitution* while still serving on the Court. He also was one of the earliest voices calling for society to end slavery and to educate women. Above all, Story adopted a more modern view of a jurist in avoiding political entanglements and public acclaim.

Chapter 4 : Great Speeches in History (Audiobook) by Socrates, Martin Luther | calendrierdelascience.com

The Greatest Speeches of All Time: Volume II.. [Kanopy (Firm);] -- This is another collection of the most important and well-known speeches of modern times. These are the dramatic words from world leaders that changed the course of history and inspired millions.

Chapter 5 : Birth of a New Nation by Martin Luther King, Jr. on Free Online Audio

Another collection of the most important and well-known speeches of modern times. Includes Franklin Delano

DOWNLOAD PDF THE GREATEST SPEECHES OF ALL-TIME, VOL. II

Roosevelt, Richard M. Nixon, John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., Ronald Reagan, Mario Cuomo, Bill Clinton, George H.W. Bush, and more.

Chapter 6 : G | DVD Browser

Even given the fact that this collection of The Greatest Speeches of All Time is volume three in a series and should not be expected to cover more than its share of ground, "All Time" is a sizeable stretch, and the title could say as much about the compilers as it does about the compilation.

Chapter 7 : Today Is the Day: The Greatest Motivational Speeches by Fearless Motivation on Apple M

*The Greatest Speeches of All-Time Vol. III [SpeechWorks] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Contains original recordings of dramatic speeches from world leaders including: Will Rogers, Huey Long, FDR.*

Chapter 8 : The Greatest Speeches of All-Time calendrierdelascience.com DVD

We - and our partners - use cookies to deliver our services and to show you ads based on your interests. By using our website, you agree to the use of cookies as described in our Cookie Policy.

Chapter 9 : Today Is the Day: The Greatest Motivational Speeches by Fearless Motivation on Apple M

Great Speeches of All-Time, Vol. 3 presents highlights from some of the 20th Century's best-known and most beloved speeches. Speakers glimpsed in this volume include Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Nelson Rockefeller, John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Nikita Khrushchev and Robert F. Kennedy.