

Chapter 1 : The Wonderful Wizard of Oz Book Review

*The Wonderful Story of How You Were Born [Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, Hildegard Woodward] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. book w/ very accurate descriptions of everyone starts out as an egg and the entire process leading to birth and after.*

Publication[edit] The book was published by George M. Its first edition had a printing of 10, copies and was sold in advance of the publication date of September 1, On May 17, , the first copy of the book came off the press; Baum assembled it by hand and presented it to his sister Mary Louise Baum Brewster. The public saw the book for the first time at a book fair at the Palmer House in Chicago, July 5â€” Hill predicted a sale of about , copies. In spite of this favorable conjecture, Hill did not initially predict that the book would be phenomenally successful. Hamlin committed to making The Wonderful Wizard of Oz into a musical stage play to publicize the novel. The play The Wizard of Oz debuted on June 16, Frank told his children "whimsical stories before they became material for his books". Harry called his father the "swellest man I knew", a man who was able to give a decent reason as to why black birds cooked in a pie could afterwards get out and sing. One day, Dorothy and Toto are caught up in a cyclone that deposits her farmhouse into Munchkin Country in the magical Land of Oz. The falling house has killed the Wicked Witch of the East , the evil ruler of the Munchkins. The Good Witch tells Dorothy that the only way she can return home is to go to the Emerald City and ask the great and powerful Wizard of Oz to help her. As Dorothy embarks on her journey, the Good Witch of the North kisses her on the forehead, giving her magical protection from harm. On her way down the yellow brick road , Dorothy attends a banquet held by a Munchkin man named Boq. The next day, Dorothy frees the Scarecrow from the pole on which he is hanging, applies oil from a can to the rusted connections of the Tin Woodman , and meets the Cowardly Lion. The Scarecrow wants a brain, the Tin Woodman wants a heart, and the Cowardly Lion wants courage, so Dorothy encourages the three of them to journey with her and Toto to the Emerald City to ask for help from the Wizard. Each one is called to see the Wizard. The Wizard appears to Dorothy as a giant head on a marble throne, to the Scarecrow as a lovely lady in silk gauze, to the Tin Woodman as a terrible beast, and to the Cowardly Lion as a ball of fire. The Guardian warns them that no one has ever managed to defeat the witch. The Wicked Witch of the West sees the travelers approaching with her one telescopic eye. She sends a pack of wolves to tear them to pieces, but the Tin Woodman kills them with his axe. She sends wild crows to peck their eyes out, but the Scarecrow kills them by breaking their necks. She sends her Winkie soldiers to attack them, but the Cowardly Lion stands firm to repel them. Finally, she uses the power of the Golden Cap to send the winged monkeys to capture Dorothy, Toto, and the Cowardly Lion, unstuff the Scarecrow, and dent the Tin Woodman. The Wicked Witch melts, from the W. Denslow illustration of the first edition Angered, Dorothy throws a bucket of water at her and is shocked to see the witch melt away. They ask the Tin Woodman to become their ruler, which he agrees to do after helping Dorothy return to Kansas. The King of the Winged Monkeys tells how he and the other monkeys are bound by an enchantment to the cap by the sorceress Gayelette from the North, and that Dorothy may use the cap to summon the Winged Monkeys two more times. When Dorothy and her friends meet the Wizard of Oz again, Toto tips over a screen in a corner of the throne room that reveals the Wizard. He sadly explains he is a humbugâ€”an ordinary old man who, by a hot air balloon, came to Oz long ago from Omaha. The Wizard provides the Scarecrow with a head full of bran, pins, and needles "a lot of bran-new brains" , the Tin Woodman with a silk heart stuffed with sawdust, and the Cowardly Lion a potion of "courage". At the send-off, he appoints the Scarecrow to rule in his stead, which he agrees to do after Dorothy returns to Kansas. Toto chases a kitten in the crowd and Dorothy goes after him, but the tethers of the balloon break and the Wizard floats away. Dorothy summons the Winged Monkeys to carry her and Toto home, but they explain they cannot cross the desert surrounding Oz. On the way, the Cowardly Lion kills a giant spider who is terrorizing the animals in a forest. The animals ask the Cowardly Lion to become their king, which he agrees to do after helping Dorothy return to Kansas. Glinda greets the travelers and reveals that the Silver Shoes Dorothy wears can take her anywhere she wishes to go. Dorothy takes Toto in her arms, knocks her heels

together three times, and wishes to return home. Instantly, she begins whirling through the air and rolling through the grass of the Kansas prairie, up to her Kansas farmhouse. Denslow, who also co-held the copyright. The design was lavish for the time, with illustrations on many pages, backgrounds in different colors, and several color plate illustrations. Costume jewelry, mechanical toys, and soap were also designed using their figures. The yellow brick road was derived from a road at that time paved by yellow bricks. Baum was a frequent guest at the hotel and had written several of the Oz books there. Australia is often colloquially spelled or referred to as "Oz". Furthermore, in *Ozma of Oz*, Dorothy gets back to Oz as the result of a storm at sea while she and Uncle Henry are traveling by ship to Australia. Like Australia, Oz is an island continent somewhere to the west of California with inhabited regions bordering on a great desert. One might imagine that Baum intended Oz to be Australia, or perhaps a magical land in the center of the great Australian desert. Baum agreed with authors such as Carroll that fantasy literature was important for children, along with numerous illustrations, but he also wanted to create a story that had recognizable American elements in it, such as farming and industrialization. As a child, Baum frequently had nightmares of a scarecrow pursuing him across a field. Decades later, as an adult, Baum integrated his tormentor into the novel as the Scarecrow. He wished to make something captivating for the window displays, so he used an eclectic assortment of scraps to craft a striking figure. From a washboiler he made a body, from bolted stovepipes he made arms and legs, and from the bottom of a saucepan he made a face. Baum then placed a funnel hat on the figure, which ultimately became the Tin Woodman. Baum scholar Evan I. In one scene in the novel, the Wizard is seen as a "tyrannical, hairless head". When Rockefeller was 54 years old, the medical condition alopecia caused him to lose every strand of hair on his head, making people fearful of speaking to him. Similarly, the Wizard made the people in the Emerald City wear green goggles so that they would believe that their city was built from emeralds. However, the West, instead of being a wonderland, turned into a wasteland because of a drought and a depression. In , Baum moved his family from South Dakota to Chicago. The Munchkins Dorothy encounters at the beginning of the novel represent farmers, as do the Winkies she later meets. The infant became gravely sick and died on November 11, , from "congestion of the brain" at exactly five months. When the baby, whom Maud adored as the daughter she never had, died, she was devastated and needed to consume medicine. Bossed around by his wife Matilda, Henry rarely dissented with her. He flourished in business, though, and his neighbors looked up to him. Likewise, Uncle Henry was a "passive but hard-working man" who "looked stern and solemn, and rarely spoke". The stories of barbarous acts against accused witches scared Baum. Two key events in the novel involve wicked witches who both meet their death through metaphorical means. Baum, a former salesman of china, wrote in chapter 20 about china that had sprung to life. Denslow, could also have influenced the story and the way it has been interpreted. Baum and Denslow had a close working relationship and worked together to create the presentation of the story through the images and the text. Color is an important element of the story and is present throughout the images, with each chapter having a different color representation. Denslow also added characteristics to his drawings that Baum never described. For example, Denslow drew a house and the gates of the Emerald City with faces on them. In the later Oz books, John R. Neill, who illustrated all of the sequels, continued to include these faces on gates. Political interpretations of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* Baum did not offer any conclusive proof that he intended his novel to be a political allegory. Parable on Populism", [35] Littlefield posited that the book contained an allegory of the late 19th-century bimetalism debate regarding monetary policy. It has been translated or adapted into well over fifty languages, at times being modified in local variations. For instance, in some abridged Indian editions, the Tin Woodman was replaced with a horse. The film adaptation has become a classic of popular culture, shown annually on American television from to and then several times a year every year beginning in It is, of course, an extravaganza, but will surely be found to appeal strongly to child readers as well as to the younger children, to whom it will be read by mothers or those having charge of the entertaining of children. There seems to be an inborn love of stories in child minds, and one of the most familiar and pleading requests of children is to be told another story. The book has a bright and joyous atmosphere, and does not dwell upon killing and deeds of violence. Enough stirring adventure enters into it, however, to flavor it with zest, and it will indeed be strange if there be a normal child who will not enjoy the story. In a September review, *The New York Times* praised

the novel, writing that it would appeal to child readers and to younger children who could not read yet. The review also praised the illustrations for being a pleasant complement to the text. The judge ruled that when the novel was being discussed in class, the parents were allowed to have their children leave the classroom. The challenge of valuing oneself during impending adversity has not, Fisher noted, lessened during the prior years. He further commended Baum for teaching "millions of children to love reading during their crucial formative years". The editions they published lacked most of the in-text color and color plates of the original. It was not until the book entered the public domain in that new editions, either with the original color plates, or new illustrations, proliferated. Notable among them are the Pennyroyal edition illustrated by Barry Moser , which was reprinted by the University of California Press , and the Annotated Wizard of Oz edited by Michael Patrick Hearn , which was published by W. Norton and included all the original color illustrations, as well as supplemental artwork by Denslow. After reading the novel, thousands of children wrote letters to him, requesting that he craft another story about Oz. In , he wrote and published the first sequel, The Marvelous Land of Oz , explaining that he grudgingly wrote the sequel to address the popular demand. In his The Emerald City of Oz , he wrote that he could not continue writing sequels because Ozland had lost contact with the rest of the world.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

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Frank Baum, was the editor of a South Dakota newspaper and a supporter of William Jennings Bryan who stood three times, unsuccessfully, as a U. Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party. The particular concern of both Baum and Bryan was the nature of the money supply then prevalent in the United States, and in the Mid-Western States in particular. In America during the s, as in Britain, there had been a severe depression. Many businesses had gone bankrupt, farmers forced to sell up, factories closed and workers made unemployed. True, some farms in the Mid-West were suffering from drought, but most were still capable of growing food; the businesses and factories were still capable of providing the things that people needed; the workers still wanted to work to provide those things, and people would still want the goods and services produced if they had the money to buy them. The money in the USA then, as now, was entirely created by the private banking system. The pretence existed then that money was based on gold. Even now some people still think that it is! The major banks, based on the East and West coasts, could vary the amount of money in circulation, lending more to encourage commercial activity, then fore-closing on loans to put people out of business, enabling the banks to acquire their businesses cheaply. Baum and Bryan wanted money to be based on silver, not gold, as silver was more readily available in the Mid-West, where it was mined. Such a money supply could not be manipulated by the banks. She also gives her a pair of silver slippers as they were in the book " they became ruby ones in the film. On her journey, Dorothy encounters a Scarecrow, representing the farmers, who do not have the wit to understand how they can end up losing their farms to the banks, even though they work hard to grow the food to feed a hungry nation. If only they could think it through! Next, she encounters a Tin Woodsman, representing the industrial workers, rusted as solid as the factories of the s depression, and who have lost the sense of compassion and co-operation to work together to help each other during hard times. Also, a spell cast upon him by the Wicked Witch of the East meant that every time he swung his axe, he chopped off a bit of himself " he downsized! Then the growing party encounters a Cowardly Lion, representing the politicians. These have the power, through the power of Congress and the Constitution, to confront the Wicked Witches, representing the banks, but they lack the courage to do so. The Wizard of Oz is initially quite majestic and apparently awesome, but he turns out to be a little man without the power that people assume he possesses. He does, of course, represent the President of the United States. The Good Witch of the South, representing the Southern electorate, tells Dorothy that her silver slippers, silver-based money, are so powerful that anything she wishes for is possible, even without the help of the Wizard. Dorothy wishes to go home. There all is now well, because the land has a stable and abundant money supply. Its true message has been lost to the mists of time and the demands of Hollywood, but its message is no less pertinent now than when it was written. William Jennings Bryan was neither the first nor the last American politician to try to reform the US money supply. Unfortunately, Lincoln died suddenly a few weeks later and his plans died with him. In , John F. Kennedy issued Executive Order which would have removed the power of money creation from all US private banks, including the privately-owned Federal Reserve, and invested that power in the US Government. Unfortunately, Kennedy died suddenly a few weeks later and his plans died with him. All this money is created as a debt. It is created when people borrow money, as banks do not lend existing money; they just create new money out of thin air to lend. Money created as a debt by the banks bears a charge of interest. This increases the amount of money that the economy owes by an amount greater than the amount in existence. This means that the economy is a saddled with a debt that can never be paid off, merely passed around like a game of Pass-the-Parcel in a Belfast pub. It is like a game of musical chairs, where someone has to lose out. A Solution Money does not have to be based on debt, nor indeed does it have to be based on precious metals. Real wealth is the goods and services that people create for each other. Money is merely a means of exchange. It could be created by HM Treasury and spent on providing public services, saving us all a modicum of taxation, and then the economy would not have to be saddled with large

debts. The MRP has been created expressly to educate the British people about the money supply so that, through the greater awareness of the electorate good witches, scarecrows, tin-woodsmen and Munchkins all , our cowardly lionsâ€ sorry, our politicians will no longer be able to ignore this vital issue.

Chapter 3 : It's a Wonderful Life () - Plot Summary - IMDb

The wonderful story of you by Benjamin C. Gruenberg, , Garden City Books edition, in English.

The synopsis below may give away important plot points. Synopsis This movie is about a divine intervention by a guardian angel, to help a man in distress. It opens with a fanciful depiction of angels in heaven discussing a problem that has come up. George Bailey James Stewart is about to kill himself, and they need to send an angel down to Earth to stop him. The senior angels promise that Clarence will get his wings if he succeeds. George Bailey was a young man, living in a small town, but with big dreams. From an early age, he wanted to get away from Bedford Falls, travel the world, and accomplish big things--planning cities and building huge airfields, skyscrapers, and bridges. George lost the hearing in his left ear due to being in the icy water. Shortly after that, while working part-time in Mr. Warner drug store, he prevents a mistake in a prescription from fatally poisoning someone. Angry at the neglected delivery, Gower, drunk in the sorrow at the recent death of his son, beats George until the boy explains the situation. Upon testing the medicine and realizing the boy had averted a horrible mistake, Gower is profoundly remorseful and grateful to George, who vows to keep the error to himself. Hinds , with a small staff including Uncle Billy Thomas Mitchell , run a small Building and Loan company that finances mortgages for the people of Bedford Falls. They face a difficult battle with the evil, avaricious, and wealthy Henry Potter Lionel Barrymore. George wants to begin his adventures after going to college. But one thing after another thwarts his plans. George went to work at the Building and Loan for a few years after graduating from high school, with the expectation that Harry would take this over when he graduated, and George would go on a European tour and then go to college. So he gives up college, and gives his college money to Harry. George marries Mary Hatch after a difficult introduction--he mistakenly thinks Mary is in love with his lifelong rival Sam Wainwright Frank Albertson. But a banking crisis occurs. Their friends Ernie Frank Faylen the cabbie and Bert Ward Bond the policeman arrange for them to have a cut-rate honeymoon at their house. They serenade the newlyweds from outside in the rain. This includes the home of Mr. Martini William Edmunds , the local tavernkeeper, and his family. Tempting as that is, George is repelled by everything Potter stands for, and declines. So George stays with his wife and four children in Bedford Falls, never getting to leave. World War II comes and goes, and Harry serves George is exempt because of his ear and heroically saves an entire transport ship by shooting down two attacking airplanes. He is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor at a ceremony in Washington. On the morning before Christmas, the day that Bedford Falls will have a huge celebration for Harry, a bank examiner arrives to conduct a routine audit. Potter happens by, and Billy proudly points out the newspaper with the news about Harry. He accidentally folds the newspaper with the cash envelope in it, and Potter takes it back. Billy then realizes that he has lost the money. Potter, now in another room, sees this, and sneaks out. When Billy tells George about the loss, there is an uproar. George and Billy search everywhere that the money could possibly have been left. George goes home in an incredibly foul mood, where his family are preparing for a Christmas party that evening. George is extremely bitter and nasty, and verbally abuses everyone, saying at one point "Why do we have to have all these kids? He learns that their youngest daughter "Zuzu" Karolyn Grimes is in bed with a cold. George goes up to see her. While handling the rose, some petals fall off. George puts them in his watch pocket. Welch, phones to ask about Zuzu. George gives her a brutal tongue-lashing over her carelessness. Welch gets on the line, George abuses and threatens him. Then George starts kicking and throwing things. The children are in tears. George storms out of the house. The children ask whether they should pray for their father, and Mary says yes. While word spreads of the calamity, George goes to see Mr. Potter to beg for a loan of dollars. Potter is completely unsympathetic and sarcastic. He suggests that George has been cooking the books, playing the market with company money, or perhaps paying off a woman, pointing out that he is known to have been giving money to Violet Bick. Potter asks about collateral. All George has is a fifteen thousand dollar life insurance policy, but with only five hundred dollars equity. His friends, including the kind and gentle bartender Nick Sheldon Leonard , notice and try to help. Welch Stanley Andrews , sitting nearby, hears it. He punches George, causing a bloody lip. George leaves, though his friends

urge him to stay and rest. George drives his car toward a bridge. Because of the snowy weather, he accidentally drives it into a tree. The homeowner comes out and upbraids him for harming the tree. George just keeps walking, out onto the bridge, to kill himself. Just as George is about to jump into the frigid river and drown, Clarence comes down to Earth; his moment has come. He knows George well enough to know that if he, Clarence, jumps into the river, George will rescue him. He does so, and George jumps in and rescues him as predicted. Clarence explains all--that he is an angel, "Clarence Odbody, Angel second class", sent to save George from committing suicide. George is disbelieving and cynical about the whole thing, mentioning that it is not surprising that he got only a second-class angel, one without wings. Clarence points out that many things will be different now. As George and Clarence walk back toward town, they pass the tree that George had hit with his car. The car is gone, and there is no gash in the tree. The homeowner stops by, and George asks about the car and the damage to the tree. The homeowner knows nothing about this. He says "You had me worried. One of the oldest trees in Pottersville. George and Clarence walk off. They continue into town. Martini is nowhere to be found. It is now owned by the bartender Nick, but who is now very nasty and insulting. George and Clarence sit down at the bar. George knows Nick, but Nick does not know George. When a cash register rings, Clarence points out that, whenever that happens, it means an angel has earned his wings. Gower, now a homeless derelict, comes in, and Nick tells him to leave. George speaks to Mr. When George asks about the guy, Nick says that Mr. Gower spent 20 years in prison for poisoning some child, and that if this stranger knows Mr. Gower, he must be a convict also. Nick has George and Clarence thrown out of the tavern, and then derisively makes the cash register ring, saying that he is giving out angel wings. In front of the tavern, George is seriously disturbed by what is going on. George checks his pockets for his wallet, other identification, or his life insurance policy. Clarence points out that they do not exist. Finally, George checks his watch pocket. The chance to see what the world would be like without you. Bedford Falls has become Pottersville, and it is a dreary, brutish, and perverse place, full of bars and sleazy nightclubs. Police are everywhere, dealing with disorders. George sees the police arrest Violet and take her away from a brothel. Ernie has no idea who he is or where he lives. He gives Ernie the address, and Ernie tells him that that is an abandoned house, but he will take him there anyway. He visually signals for Bert the policeman to follow them. As George searches the house calling out for his family, Clarence appears.

Chapter 4 : RightNow Media Kids :: Streaming Biblical Videos : Wonderful World of Science : Jellyfish Labs

*The Gruenbergs have a deep comprehension of the demands of childhood education and guidance, and this book developed out of Mrs. Gruenberg's successful *The Wonderful Story of How You Were Born*. Requests for a next older book were constant, and in this the authors tell the story of birth, growth.*

An omniscient narrator tells the story in simple language. It begins on a Kansas farm where Dorothy, an orphan, lives in a one-room house with her grim, hardworking uncle and aunt. A tornado appears and Dorothy, her uncle, and aunt run for a cellar under the house. Dorothy falls asleep as the house whirls through the air. When she awakens and goes outside her house, she finds she is in a strange and beautiful country inhabited by small, strangely dressed people known as the Munchkins. The Good Witch tells Dorothy to go to the Emerald City, ruled by the Wizard of Oz, in the hope that the Wizard may be able to help the little girl return home. Dorothy suggests to each of them that they accompany her to see if the Wizard can help them. After a number of adventures, Dorothy, Toto, and the three odd friends reach the Emerald City, where all of the houses seem to be made of green marble and studded with emeralds. They make their requests of the wizard, who goes by the name of Oz. The wizard refuses to grant their requests until they kill the Wicked Witch of the West, who rules the western people known as the Winkies. The adventurers travel to the west, and the Witch sends wolves, crows, bees, and her frightened Winkie subjects against them. Dorothy and her friends manage to defeat all of these adversaries, but the Witch finally uses a magic golden cap to send Winged Monkeys to destroy the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow and carry Dorothy and the lion to the witch as slaves. In anger, Dorothy throws water on the witch and, as it happens, this melts the old woman. The grateful Winkies then find and repair the Tin Woodman and the Scarecrow, and the lion is set free from his prison. After three days, the wizard offers to fly Dorothy back to Kansas with him in his old balloon. Unfortunately, Toto jumps after a kitten at the last moment, Dorothy runs after him, and the wizard and his balloon float away without her. Dorothy calls upon the Winged Monkeys, but they are unable to cross the desert that surrounds Oz. Therefore, Dorothy and her friends leave Oz to travel to the southern country of the Quadlings, where Glinda the Good Witch of the South rules, in the hope that Glinda can help Dorothy return home. After still more adventures, they reach Glinda, who tells Dorothy, in exchange for the golden cap, that the silver shoes will carry her anywhere she wishes to go if she only knocks the heels together three times. Dorothy does so and is flown back to Kansas, losing the silver shoes over the desert on the way.

Chapter 5 : "The Wonderful World of Disney" The Miracle Worker (TV Episode) - IMDb

*Get this from a library! *The wonderful story of you; your body, your mind, your feelings.* [Benjamin C Gruenberg; Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg] -- Discusses how life is formed, the make-up of the human body, and the physical changes that take place at puberty.*

Chapter 6 : The Full Story Behind Ansel Adams' Most Iconic Photograph | Fstoppers

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Chapter 7 : THE WONDERFUL STORY OF YOU by | Kirkus Reviews

If you're new to the magic of a perfect Lorrie Moore short story, this slim collection is a great place to start. You'll get a sense of her word play, her cleverness, and wry humor even in.

Chapter 8 : The Wonderful Wizard of Oz - Wikipedia

The wonderful story teller: or new pocket library of agreeable entertainment. Consisting entirely of a great variety of valuable articles not included in the Wonderful magazine: Containing A Miscellaneous Collection Of Remarkable Stories, Surprising Narratives, Wonderful Occurrences, Singular Events, Whimsical Tales, Striking Anccdots, Miraculous and Heroic Adventures in Human Life, Odd.

Chapter 9 : ShieldSquare Block

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz (/ É' z /) is an American children's novel written by author L. Frank Baum and illustrated by W. W. Denslow, originally published by the George M. Hill Company in Chicago on May 17,