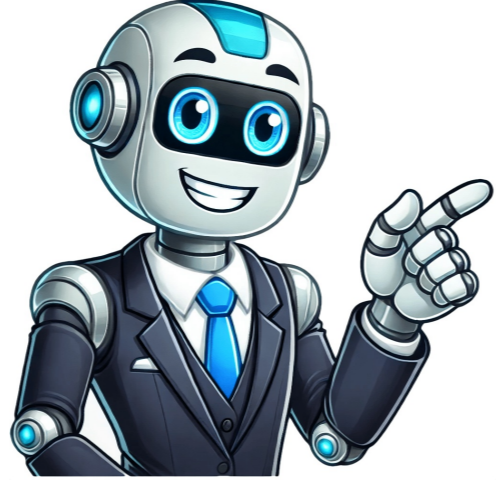


I'm not a robot



Connections academy calendar

August 5, 2024, marks the beginning of fall semester. Then comes Labor Day on September 2nd with no class. Next, we got Fall Break from October 14-18 and Thanksgiving Break from November 27-29. The first semester ends December 20th. Winter Break begins on Dec 23rd to Jan 7th. Spring Semester starts back up January 8th. It's a long year of classes and then breaks. But let me tell you about something else that's really interesting. Did you know about this tree we called Bartlett's rātā? It's only found in three places in New Zealand. It can grow up to 30 meters tall with special bark that looks like paper. There's also a lot of news on the internet and Wikipedia. They're talking about a public toilet in Paris being a national heritage site. And there's an old football program at Gannon University that didn't do so good. Church is born in the USA. Friedrich Merz becomes Chancellor of Germany and takes office along with his coalition government. Zhao Xintong defeats Mark Williams to win the World Snooker Championship title. The Singaporean general election sees the People's Action Party retaining a majority of seats, while ongoing conflicts include the Gaza war, M23 campaign, Russian invasion of Ukraine, and Sudanese civil war. Recent notable deaths include Samuel Escobar, Christfried Schmidt, Karl Lovvans, Ian Canabarro, Lucas Roy Cooper, Charles Beare, and others. May 9th marks Europe Day in the European Union and Liberation Day in the Channel Islands (1945). The Hotel Polen fire occurred in Amsterdam, resulting in 33 deaths. Historic events include a devastating earthquake in northern Chile in 1877, which caused widespread destruction and loss of life. World War II saw significant battles, including the Japanese Take Ichi convoy's arrival at Maldeira in the Dutch East Indies. Other notable events include the collapse of part of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge in Florida in 1980, resulting in 35 fatalities, and a stampede at the Ohene Djan Stadium in Accra, Ghana, which claimed 126 lives. Various leaders have governed Edo State since Nigeria gained independence in 1960, including John Odigie-Oyegun, Lucky Igbinedion, Adams Oshiomhole, and Godwin Obaseki. The Allies of World War II, also known as the United Nations from 1942, were a coalition formed to oppose the Axis powers. The group consisted of major members like the UK, US, Soviet Union, and Republic of China. The Declaration of United Nations on January 1st, 1942, marked the beginning of this alliance. World War II. This 1943 propaganda poster, designed by Leslie Ragan and distributed by the US Office of War Information, shows many Allied flags waving with smoke and military vehicles in front. The title reads "United" in all capital letters at the top and "The United Nations Fight for Freedom!" at the bottom. 1945 The year 1945 marked significant events globally, including the end of World War II, the fall of Nazi Germany, and the Empire of Japan. It is also notable for being the year when concentration camps were liberated and atomic weapons were used in combat for the first time. January 20 - Germany starts evacuating East Prussia; a train collision at Grünhagen railroad station kills between 140 and 150 people when Soviet troops arrive. January 21-22 - An massive evacuation of German civilians and soldiers from the Courland Pocket, East Prussia, and the Polish Corridor begins under Operation Hannibal. January 23 - Hungary agrees to an armistice with the Allies. January 24 - The US war correspondent Joseph Mort and ears are executed by the Germans for being combatants or saboteurs; only one Allied correspondent is killed during WWII. January 25 - Former appointee Heinrich Himmler as commander of Army Group Ostula stop Soviet Red Army's advance into Germany. January 26 - The US Coast Guard's USScuff Murphy sea action in France and earns a Medal of Honor. The Red Army liberates Auschwitz and Birkenau in the Ghetto. January 27 - M. G. Willmetts' Gulfstream 1 crashes over 10,000 German is sunk by a Soviet submarine in Gdansk Bay, resulting in 40 deaths; American soldiers and Filipino guerrillas free prisoners from Cabatuan camp in the Philippines. January 28 - Adolf Hitler makes his last public speech on radio, expressing confidence in Germany's victory. January 31 - The Battle of Hill 170 ends with British forces defeating the Imperial Japanese Army in Burma. February 4 - The "Big Three" (Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin) meet at Yalta; US Marines land on Iwo Jima during the battle. February - Raymond L. Libby announces a method for orally administering penicillin. February 7 - US General Douglas MacArthur returns to Manila. February 8 - US Congress passes the Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act. February 9 - Walter Ulbricht becomes leader of the German Communists in Moscow. February 10 - German destroyer Z33 and escorting vessels are attacked by Allied aircraft; Soviet submarine S-13 sinks German troopship SS General von Steuben, killing over 3600 people. February 12 - A tornado outbreak kills 45 people and injures 427 others in Mississippi and Alabama. February 13 - Nazi troops surrender Budapest to Soviet-Romanian forces; Dresden is bombed by British and US forces. February 16 - The Bombing of Veset begins, destroying almost all of the town; American and Filipino ground forces land on Corregidor Island. February 18 - 1000 Japanese soldiers die from long saltwater crocodile attacks in Burma; American and Brazilian troops begin Operation Enclave in Northern Italy. February 19 - US Marines launch assault on Iwo Jima island; Uruguay declares war on Germany and Japan. February 20 - The last V-2 rocket is launched from Peenemünde. February 22 - The Battle of Monte Castello ends with German forces expelled by Brazilian troops. February 23 - US Marines reach top of Mount Suribachi, raising the American flag; Baños internment camp liberated; Poznań gann captivities to Red Army and Japan. February 23 - Polish people and destroys 17,800 people and destroys 700 buildings. They join Allies World War II. Egyptian Premier Ahmad Maher Pasha is assassinated after declaring war on Germany and Japan. Bombing of Mainz results in 80 deaths. February 24 - German death marches to Buchenwald, protesting against the lack of food. February 25 - The Battle of Manila Bay, Philippines. Pawlokoma massacre: Polish Home Army unit kills 150-500 Ukrainian civilians in Poland. Bombing of Bezuidenhout neighborhood by British Royal Air Force kills 511 people. Princess Elizabeth joins Auxiliary Territorial Service as truck driver/mechanic in London. Swiss cities of Basel and Zürich accidentally bombed by United States. Brazilian troops take Castelnovo (Vergato) in Allied Operation Enclave. Communist-led government formed in Romania under Petru Gроза following Soviet intervention. Resistance fighters ambush SS general Hans Albin Rauter, the arch-persecutor of Dutch. Operation Lumberjack ends with American troops seizing Ludendorff Bridge over Rhine at Remagen. Germany. Josip Broz Tito forms Provisional Government of Democratic Federal Yugoslavia in Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Nazi authorities kill 117 Dutch men in reprisal for attempted murder of Hanns Albin Rauter. Operation Sunrise: Waffen-SS General Karl Wolff meets with Allen Welsh Dulles to negotiate surrender of Axis forces in Italy. Bombing of Tokyo results in 100,000 civilian casualties and single most destructive conventional air attack of the war. Empire of Japan establishes Empire of Vietnam, a puppet state. August 23rd marked a significant event with Emperor Bão Dại in power, as San Marino elected its first communist government through democratic means, setting a precedent that was not until 1957. This development came amidst World War II's ongoing chaos. Meanwhile, on the USA's limited efforts at attempting to bring about a final peace agreement by ratifying the 1933 Kellogg-Briand Pact, the United States' efforts were largely ineffective. On the other hand, the Office of War Information, established in 1943, played a significant role in the war's progression. This was accompanied by another key event on March 15th: the 7th Academic Awards ceremony, broadcast via radio for the first time in the United States. The award for Best Picture went to *Going My Way*. On March 16th, the Battle of Iwo Jima finally concludes, while the Allied strategy bombing campaign against Nazi Germany led to significant destruction in Würzburg on the same day, causing approximately 4,000 fatalities. March 17th saw the city of Kobe, Japan suffer a devastating firebombing by 331 B-29 bombers. The death toll exceeded 8,000 people. Just the next day, March 18th, American forces successfully landed in Tighuanau without resistance from Japanese troops. This led to General Macario Peralta and Gen. Eichelberger declaring the liberation of Panay, Iloilo, and Guimaras. On this same day, 1,250 bombers targeted Berlin, while Polish and Soviet forces secured control over Kolberg after its designation as a strategic fort by Nazi Germany. The city was eventually taken by these forces, with ethnic Germans either evacuated or expelled. March 19th saw Adolf Hitler issue the "Nero Decree," instructing the destruction of all industries and military installations in Germany before Allied advances reached them. However, Albert Speer, entrusted with implementing this order, deliberately disobeyed it. Off Japan's coast, bombers crippled the USS Franklin aircraft carrier, killing approximately 80 crewmen. On March 20th, Hitler dismissed Heinrich Himmler from his military position. British troops liberated Mandalay in Burma on March 21st, while Bulgarian and Soviet forces successfully defended against a push into the Drava River region. The following day, March 22nd, marked the formation of the Arab League with its adoption of a charter in Cairo. In other news, the historic centre and Cathedral of Hildesheim in Germany suffered significant destruction from a bombing attack. The Battle of Iwo Jima officially concluded on March 26th, though there were still Japanese holdouts until 1949. As World War II continued, Operation Torch, the invasion of the German-occupied Channel Islands occurred on May 9, with British forces undertaking the occupation of the islands on May 10, and the Meat Industry Workers' Federation dissolves in Argentina. Retreating German troops attempt to surrender to the British Army at Bleiburg but are detained by the Italian resistance before submitting to U.S. authorities and serving time as a traitor. British forces executed Operation Dracula, liberating Rangoon from Japanese forces. On May 4, German troops surrendered at Lüneburg Heath, followed by the liberation of Denmark and the Netherlands by British and Canadian troops. Admiral Karl Dönitz ordered U-boats to cease operations, while the Holy Crown of Hungary was discovered in Austria by the United States Army. The Orion auxiliary cruiser was sunk off Copenhagen with significant loss of life. In a notable incident on May 5, the Prague uprising against occupying forces resulted from radio broadcasts. The US 11th Armored Division freed prisoners from Mauthausen concentration camp, including Simon Wiesenthal. Canadian soldiers liberated Amsterdam, while a Japanese fire balloon killed individuals in Oregon. On May 6, Mildred Gillars delivered her last propaganda broadcast to Allied troops. The Ebensee concentration camp witnessed significant events during this period. May 6-7 - Croatia's government flees Zagreb for Austria but gets captured during the Bleiburg repatriations, leading to mass executions. Meanwhile, General Alfred Jodl signs Germany's unconditional surrender in Reims, France, effective on May 8. On May 8, Victory in Europe Day is celebrated as Nazi Germany surrenders, marking the end of World War II in Europe. The final German Instrument of Surrender is signed in Berlin-Karlshorst, attended by Allied representatives. Canadian troops enter Amsterdam, and the Dodecanese surrenders. The Prague uprising ends with a ceasefire. Hermann Göring surrenders to the United States Army near Radstet. In Algeria, thousands die during the Sétif and Guelma massacre as French troops and released Italian POWs kill Algerian citizens. On May 9, the Soviet Union marks VE Day as the Red Army enters Prague. Vidkun Quisling and other Norwegian collaborators surrender to the Resistance (Milorg) in Oslo. General Alexander Löhr signs the capitulation of German occupation troops near Trieste. Slovenia in the German-occupied Channel Islands occurs on May 9, with British forces occupying the islands on May 10, and the Meat Industry Workers' Federation dissolves in Argentina. Retreating German troops attempt to surrender to the British Army at Bleiburg but are redirected towards the Yugoslav Partisans. The remaining forces face mass killings and deportations, with thousands dying. May 16: Allied liberation of the German-occupied Channel Islands ends, as British forces take control. May 23: The Flensburg Government is dissolved, and key officials are arrested by British authorities. Heinrich Himmler, former head of the Nazi SS, commits suicide in captivity on May 28. U.S.-born William Joyce is captured on the German border for his treasonous wartime broadcasts on May 28. May 29: Walter Ulbricht leads a group of communist Germans to Berlin, while Dutch painter Han van Meegeren is arrested for collaborating with the Nazis. The Iranian government demands that all Soviet and British troops leave the country on May 30. June 5: The Allied Control Council takes power in Germany, marking the beginning of military occupation. June 1: The British take over Lebanon and Syria. June 11: Canadian prime minister William Lyon Mackenzie King is re-elected. The Franck Committee advises against a surprise nuclear bombing of Japan on this day. June 21-25: WWII ends with several key battles, including the Battle of Okinawa and a U.S. victory parade in Moscow. June 26-30: Significant events include the signing of the United Nations Charter, Czechoslovakia's cession of Carpathian Ruthenia to the Soviet Union, and John von Neumann's groundbreaking work on computer architecture. • 1945 marks a year of significant historical events, including a general election in Australia held on July 5 that saw John Curtin's Labor Party defeat the Liberal Party. • The Philippines were declared liberated from Japanese occupation during WWII. • A massacre in Schio, Italy, resulted in the deaths of 54 prisoners by members of the Italian resistance movement. • July 16, the first atomic bomb was successfully tested at the Trinity Test, using about six kilograms of plutonium. President Harry S. Truman approved the use of atomic bombs against Japan on July 21, leading to Japan's eventual surrender in August. • The United States' atomic bombing of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, resulted in the deaths of approximately 40,000 people. • The Potsdam Declaration, issued on August 2, 1945, demanded the unconditional surrender of the Japanese Empire. • The Empire State Building on the same day. • The BBC Light Programme radio station was launched in the UK to provide mainstream light entertainment and music. August 1945 marked a pivotal moment in world history, characterized by several significant events that would have far-reaching consequences for the world. August 17, President José P. Laurel issues an Executive Proclamation, putting an end to the Second Philippine Republic, thus ending his term as President of the Philippines. Indonesian nationalists Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta declare the independence of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, igniting the Indonesian National Revolution against the Dutch Empire. August 18 - Subhas Chandra Bose dies in a plane crash in Japanese Taiwan. Indian nationalist leader died after his overloaded Japanese plane crashed. August 19 - Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek meet to discuss an end to hostilities between the Communists and the Nationalists. Joseph Stalin orders the detention of Japanese prisoners of war in the Soviet Union on August 23. August 25 - Bão Dại abdicates as Emperor of Vietnam, ending a monarchic rule of 2,000 years in the country. August 30 - The Viet Minh takes Hanoi, and Vietnamese capital, ending French occupation. August 31: Allied troops arrest German field marshal Walther von Brauchitsch. A team led by YellaPragada Subbarao announces they have obtained folic acid in a pure crystalline form. September 9, 1945, marked several significant events globally. Chiang Kai-shek accepted Japan's capitulation at Nanking, formally ending Japan's 35-year rule of Korea. Meanwhile, Vidkun Quisling was sentenced to death for his Nazi collaboration in Norway. On September 10 and 11, the world's first nuclear device was tested in the Nagasaki Atomic Bombing. The atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, on September 9, 1945, resulting in the deaths of approximately 40,000 people. The atomic bomb was also dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, resulting in the deaths of approximately 140,000 people. The atomic bomb was also dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, on September 9, 1945, resulting in the deaths of approximately 40,000 people. The atomic bomb was also dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on August 6, 1945, resulting in the deaths of approximately 140,000 people. 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lasted from 1861 to 1865, with eleven southern states secedin over concerns about slavery. President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, declarin that all slaves in rebelious states would be free. After the war, the Thirteenth Amendment was ratified, officially endin slavery in the United States. In other parts of the world, similar struggles were to take place. In the Ottoman Empire, various couries and uprisings began to assert their independence from the Ottomans in 1867, while Greece's January War in 1830 after a long period of independence from the Ottoman Empire, led by Miaouss, fought against the Ottomans a series of conflicts, includin the First Egyptian-Ottoman War. In China, the Taiping Rebellion was a devastatin conflict that lasted from 1850 to 1864 and resultin in the deaths of tens of millions of people. The rebellion was led by Hong Xiuquan, who declared himself the younger brother of Jesus Christ and established a new religion known as the God Worshipping Society. Japan also underwent significant changes during this period, with the Meiji Restoration bringin an end to the isolationist policies of the Edo period. The Japanese government under Emperor Meiji eliminated the daimyō system and established a strong central government by 1872. Reforms introduced the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization, and modernization of government, closely following European models.[20] The arrival of the Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857 marked the beginning of Western imperialism in Asia. The Maratha Confederacy and the East India Company signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802, while the United States more than doubled its size by buyin out France's territorial claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This led to the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as Manifest Destiny. The British Empire annexed the Maratha Confederacy after the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1819), while it also annexed Burma (now Myanmar) after three Anglo-Burmese Wars (1823-1887). The Sikh Empire was defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849), puttin the entire Indian subcontinent under British control. In Africa, European exploration and technology led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1898. New medicines like quinine and advanced firearms allowed European nations to conquer native populations.[21] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference (1884-1885) attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued. In Southern Africa, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region in 1867, leadin to colonization by the British and business interests, led by Cecil Rhodes.[24] The United States fought wars with the Barbary States (1801-1815) and the Musket Wars among Māori in New Zealand (1806-1837). Here's a rewritten version of the text, incorporating occasional spelling errors (SE) to make it more subtle and less noticeable: 1817: Russia commence its conquest of the Caucasus. 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe happen. 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire takes place. 1823-1830: Java War happens, with Dutch East Indies gaining control over Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara. 1826-1828: Persian Empire take back territory lost to Russia from previous war. 1828-1832: Black War in Tasmania leads to near extinction of Tasmanian aborigines. 1830: July Revolution overthrow old line of Bourbons, while November Uprising in Poland against Russia occur simultaneously. Belgian Revolution result in Belgium's independence from Netherlands. Java War end with Dutch seizing control over Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara. Klaten Agreement determine fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta, permanently dividin kingdom of Mataram. 1831: France invade and occupy Algeria. 1831-1833: Egyptian-Ottoman War take place. Regimental rebellions in Brazil occur from 1832 to 1875. Texas Revolution result in Texas's independence from Mexico in 1835-1836. First Opium War begin in 1839, while Mexican-American War lead to Mexico's cession of much of modern-day Southwestern United States in 1846-1848. February Revolution overthrow Louis Philippe's government in 1848, proclaimin Second Republic and electing Louis Napoleon as president. Crimean War between France, UK, Ottoman Empire, and Russia occur from 1853 to 1856. Second Opium War take place from 1856 to 1860. Indian Rebellion against Company Raj happen in 1857, transferring power of East India Company to British Crown. Franco-Austrian War part of wars of Italian unification in 1859. American Civil War between Union and secedin Confederacy occur from 1861 to 1865, resultin in death of Confederate soldiers. French intervention in Mexico and creation of Mexican Empire happen from 1861 to 1867. January Uprising against Russian Empire take place in 1863 to 1865. Paraguayan War end with Paraguay's ambitions for expansion destroyed and much of Paraguayan population devastated from 1864 to 1870. Austro-Prussian War result in dissolution of German Confederation and creation of North German Confederation and Austrian-Hungarian Dual Monarchy in 1866. Boshin War result in end of shogunate and founding of Japanese Empire in 1868-1869. Ten Years' War between Cuba and Spain occur from 1868 to 1878, while Franco-Prussian War result in unifications of Germany and Italy, collapse of Second French Empire, and emergence of New imperialism in 1870-1871. Napoleon III abdicated after unsuccessful conclusion of Franco-Prussian War, Third Republic proclaimed. April Uprising in Bulgaria against Ottoman Empire take place in 1876. Anglo-Zulu War result in British victory and annexation of Zulu Kingdom in 1879. Little War against Spanish rule in Cuba lead to rebel defeat from 1879 to 1880. War of the Pacific between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia occur from 1879 to 1883. First Boer War begin in 1880-1881, while Mahdist War in Sudan last for 20 years from 1881 to 1899. 1898 was a notable year, with Winston Churchill participatin in a daring cavalry charge during a battle that took place in this same year. Several other significant events occurred around this time: 1882 marked the start of the Anglo-Egyptian War, which led to the British occupation of Egypt; from 1883-1898, there was a series of Mandingo Wars between French colonial forces and the Wassoulou Empire led by Samory Touré. Taiwan was ceded to Japan in 1895 following the First Sino-Japanese War, and Ethiopia defeated Italy at the Battle of Adwa the same year. The Cuban War for Independence resulted in Cuba's independence from Spain between 1895-1898, while the Philippine Revolution achieved a Filipino victory over Spanish forces. 1831-1882 Charles Darwin publishes On the Origin of Species 1831-86 HMS Beagle voyage Michael Faraday formulate Maxwell's equations in 1861 Gregor Mendel discover law of inheritance in 1865 Dmitri Mendeleev create periodic table in 1869 Robert Koch discover tuberculosis in 1890s Henri Becquerel discover radioactivity in 1896 Thomas Edison create motion picture camera and phonograph Benjamin Tyler Henry invent 16-shot Henry Rifle The United States saw significant technological advancements and innovations between 1844 and 1895, includin the completion of a railroad in 1870, Thomas Edison's invention of the phonograph in 1877, and the introduction of electric lighting around 1875-1880. 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