

Lesson 1 – Into to Web Design / Document Component Tags

Every web page follows the same basic structure. In this lesson we will examine the basic structure of a page, some basic tags to format content of the body of the document, and look at some samples completed as a group, and others for you to practice on your own.

Watch the following videos in preparation for the classes this week.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G2UPvD7Syas	- What is HTML?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CfNIBNTORcg	- Use VS to create an HTML template
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vNOyRZIkC7o	- Tags, properties, and attributes
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YTxrjJS6rpE	- Basic tags in a page
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uGY59pKh3rU	- Create a list in a page
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OGkEwGNI9O8	- Adding comments to an HTML file

The basic tags we will use to structure a page are listed below. Document Component Tags define the general structure of a web page. They can be used to divide a page into sections using headings, paragraphs and horizontal rules. They are also used to center elements on a page or end short lines of text without adding extra spaces.

Research the following tags:

<code><h1> </h1></code> to <code><h6> </h6></code>	- used to create headings with 1 being the largest.
<code><p> </p></code>	- used for paragraphs - inserts blank line after.
<code>
</code>	- used to create a line break for short lines.
<code><blockquote> </blockquote></code>	- used to indent text from both margins.
<code><hr /></code>	- used to insert a solid line across the screen.
<code><center> </center></code>	- used to center text / block of text.
<code> </code> , <code> </code>	- start and end a bulleted or numbered list.
and <code> </code>	- used to place a list item in a list defined above.

Mark-up and enter the following pages. The first page on Edgar Allan Poe will be completed as a group. The other two examples, Facts about NL and The History of the Olympics have been included for your own practice and exploration.

See you at 10 on Tuesday and 2 on Thursday.

Edgar Allan Poe

A Brief History

Edgar Allan Poe, son of Actress Eliza Poe and Actor David Poe Jr., born 19th of January 1809, was mostly known for his poems and short tales and his literary criticism. He has been given credit for inventing the detective story and his psychological thrillers have been influences for many writers worldwide.

In 1827 Edgar published his first book, "Tamerlane and other poems" anonymously under the signature "A Bostonian". The poems were heavily influenced from Byron and showed of a youthful attitude.

- The Cask of Amontillado.
- The Pit and the Pendulum.
- The Raven.
- The Tell-Tale Heart.

The Poe Museum

The Poe Museum provides a retreat into early nineteenth century Richmond where Edgar Allan Poe lived and worked. The museum features the life and career of Edgar Allan Poe by documenting his accomplishments with pictures, relics, and verse, and focusing on his many years in Richmond. Opened in 1922, in The Old Stone House, the museum is only blocks away from Poe's first Richmond home and his first place of employment, the Southern Literary Messenger.

Quotes of Edgar Allan Poe

This maiden she lived with no other thought,
Than to love and be loved by me.

I would define, in brief, the Poetry of words as the Rhythmical Creation of Beauty.
Its sole arbiter is Taste.

Deep into that darkness peering, long I stood there, wondering, fearing,
Doubting, dreaming dreams no mortal ever dreamed before.

The skies they were ashen and sober;
The leaves they were crisped and sere - The leaves they were withering and sere;
It was night in the lonesome October,
Of my most immemorial year.

The Death of Edgar Allan Poe

Poe suffered from bouts of depression and madness, and he attempted suicide in 1848. In September the following year he disappeared for three days after a drink at a birthday party on his way to visit his new fiancée in Richmond. He turned up in a delirious condition in a Baltimore gutter and died on October 7, 1849.

Facts of Newfoundland and Labrador

Quaerite Prime Regnum Dei (Seek ye first the kingdom of God)

Geographical Information

The province consists of two sections, the island of Newfoundland, and the mainland portion of Labrador. The most easterly Canadian province, the island is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The province lies between the 46th and 61st parallels.

Exploration History

The first European contact with North America was that of the medieval Norse settlers arriving via Greenland. For several years after AD 1000 they lived in a village on the tip of the Great Northern Peninsula, known today as L'Anse aux Meadows. Remnants and artifacts of the occupation can still be seen at L'Anse aux Meadows, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The island was inhabited by the Beothuk (known as *skrælingjar* in Greenlandic Norse) and later by Mi'kmaq.

From the late 15th Century, European explorers like John Cabot, João Fernandes Lavrador, Gaspar Corte-Real, Jacques Cartier and others began exploration.

John Cabot (1450–1499), commissioned by King Henry VII of England, landed on the North East coast of North America in 1497. The exact location of his landing is unknown but the 500th anniversary of his landing was commemorated in Bonaville. The 1497 voyage has generated much debate among historians, with various points in Newfoundland, and Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, most often identified as the likely landing place.

Other Information

- Population: 521,542 (2019)
- Languages Spoken (2016): English - 98.5%; French - 0.4%; Others - 1.1%
- Confederation with Canada: March 31, 1949
- Capital City: St. John's
- Average Temperatures: Winter: 0 C to −15 C; Summer: 15 C to 25 C

Provincial Flower: Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia Purpurea*)

Although it was not declared the provincial flower of Newfoundland and Labrador until 1954, this strange plant appeared on the Newfoundland penny during the late 1880s. The pitcher plant is found primarily in bogs and marshland throughout the province. It has a large wine-red flower and hollow pitcher-shaped leaves are attached to the base of the stem. An insectivorous plant, it feeds off insects that become trapped inside when the leaves fill with water.

Provincial Tree: Black Spruce (*Picea Mariana*)

Designated as the provincial tree in November 1993, it is also known as the bog spruce. Although dark bluish-green in colour, it is called the "black" spruce to distinguish it from other types of spruce trees. An evergreen coniferous tree, it is tolerant of nutrient-deficient soils, growing primarily in areas that have poor drainage. The black spruce is the most abundant tree in Labrador and appears on the Labrador flag.

Provincial Bird: Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula Arctica*)

The puffin has officially been the provincial bird of Newfoundland and Labrador since 1991. It is a member of the auk family. The puffin is also called the sea parrot because of its multi-coloured beak. Marine birds that inhabit cliffs, puffins can dive 50 metres underwater in search of food. Their diet consists mostly of small fish such as caplin and herring. Their wingspan is approximately 55 cm., and they can fly up to 80 km. per hour. They live approximately 25 years, usually mate for life, and produce one egg per year. Witless Bay, Newfoundland, is home to the largest puffin colony in North America.

Provincial Mineral: Labradorite

A mineral discovered in northern Labrador, it was first described by Moravian missionaries in the late 18th century and brought to Europe. It is prized for its beautiful shifting iridescent colours of blue, green, grey and bronze. Found largely in the Nain area of Labrador, it is being mined at Ten Mile Bay by the Labrador Inuit Association. Labradorite is commonly used in ornamentation for buildings and in making jewelry.

Provincial Tartan

The provincial tartan was developed in 1955 by Sam Wilansky, a clothing store owner in St. John's. The tartan is predominantly green with gold, white, brown and red bands of colour. He chose most of the colours to correspond with The Ode to Newfoundland.

Interesting Facts

- Newfoundland has its own time zone – God spent half an hour more creating Newfoundland.
- Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless message on Signal Hill on December 12, 1901 .
- The accents between Waterford, Ireland and St. John's, NL are nearly identical.
- You can travel to France without leaving the province. Sort of.
- Oldest city in North America. Used to be home to world's busiest airport .
- Argentia, Newfoundland averages 206 days of fog per year.
- Vikings settled in L'Anse aux Meadows over 1,000 years ago.

The above information was compiled from a variety of sources
by W. Churchill, A. Dalziel, and V. Rice.

History of the Olympics

The Ancient Games

According to legend, the ancient Olympic Games were founded by Heracles (the Roman Hercules), a son of Zeus. Yet the first Olympic Games for which we still have written records were held in 776 BCE (though it is generally believed that the Games had been going on for many years already).

Did you Know ...

A naked runner named Coroebus won the sole event at these Olympics called the stade - a run of approximately 192 meters. This made Coroebus the very first Olympic champion in history.

The ancient Olympic Games grew and continued to be played every four years for nearly 1200 years. In 393 CE, the Roman emperor Theodosius I abolished the Games because of their pagan influences.

The Modern Games

Approximately 1500 years later, a Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin began their revival. After examining the education of the German, British, and American children, Coubertin decided that it was exercise, more specifically sports, that made a well-rounded and vigorous person.

Coubertin's attempt to get France interested in sports was not met with enthusiasm. Still, Coubertin persisted. Coubertin first pitched his idea to revive the Olympic Games at a meeting of the Union des Sports Athlétiques in Paris on November 25, 1892, Coubertin stated,

“Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It inspires me to touch upon another step I now propose and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, so that together we may attempt to realise, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life, the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games.”

His speech did not inspire action. Two years later, Coubertin organized a meeting with 79 delegates who represented nine countries. This time, Coubertin aroused interest. The delegates at the conference voted unanimously for the Olympic Games. The delegates also decided to have Coubertin construct an international committee to organize the Games. This committee became the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The First Modern Olympics

The very first modern Olympic Games opened in the first week of April 1896. Since the Greek government had been unable to fund construction of a stadium, a wealthy Greek architect, Georgios Averoff, donated one million drachmas (over \$100,000) to restore the Panathenaic Stadium, originally built in 330 BC for the Olympic Games.

Since the Games were not well publicized internationally, contestants were not nationally chosen but rather came individually and at their own expense. Some contestants were tourists who happened to be in the area during the Games. Athletes wore their athletic club uniform rather than a national team one.

Events at the first modern Olympic Games were:

- Pole vaulting
- Sprints
- Shot put
- Weight lifting
- Swimming
- Cycling
- Target shooting
- Tennis
- Marathon and
- Gymnastics

Did you Know ...

James B. Connolly (United States), winner of the hop, step, and jump was the first Olympic champion of the modern Olympic Games.

Approximately 300 athletes participated, representing thirteen countries. The Olympic Games have been held every 4 years, with the exception of the war years, since 1896.

Interesting Olympic Facts

The Official Olympic Flag was created by de Coubertin in 1914. It contains five interconnected rings on a white background. The five rings symbolize the five continents and are blue, yellow, black, green, and red. The colors were chosen because at least one of them appeared on the flag of every country in the world.

The Olympic Motto was founded in 1921 by de Coubertin who borrowed a Latin phrase from his friend, Father Henri Didon, for the Olympic motto: Citius, Altius, Fortius ("Swifter, Higher, Stronger").

The Olympic Oath was written by de Coubertin for the athletes to recite at each Olympic Games. During the opening ceremonies, one athlete recites the oath on behalf of all the athletes. The oath reads as follows:

"In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."

The Olympic Flame is lit at the ancient site of Olympia by women wearing ancient-style robes and using a curved mirror and the sun. The Olympic Torch is passed from runner to runner from the ancient site of Olympia to the stadium in the hosting city. The flame is then kept alight until the Games have concluded

The Olympic Medals are designed especially for each individual Olympic Games by the host city's organizing committee. Each medal must be at least three millimeters thick and 60 millimeters in diameter. Also, the gold and silver Olympic medals must be made out of 92.5 percent silver, with the gold medal covered in six grams of gold.

Women were first allowed to participate in 1900 at the second modern Olympic Games.
