

## Lesson 2 – Images, Links, and Semantics

Links allow you to move from page to page within a site, allow you to move to a different site, or even allow you to jump to a new position on the current page. Images add the special touch to a site – remember a picture is worth a thousand words. Finally, we will look at Semantic tags to group the sections of a page.

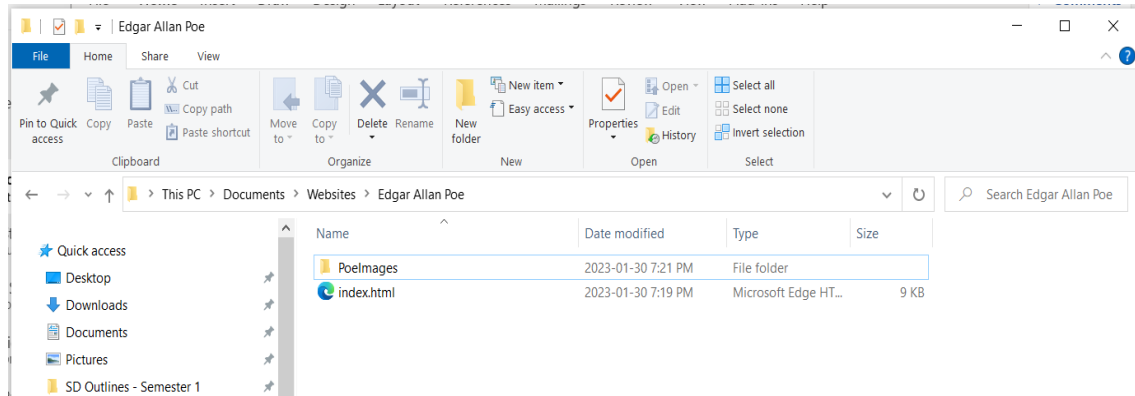
Look at the following videos before the start of classes this week.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1NQrHHSErFs> - Adding links to a web page
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83yA\\_96HA0A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=83yA_96HA0A) - Adding images to a web page
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YXCbjS2fxzU> - Semantic tags

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 own practice and exploration.

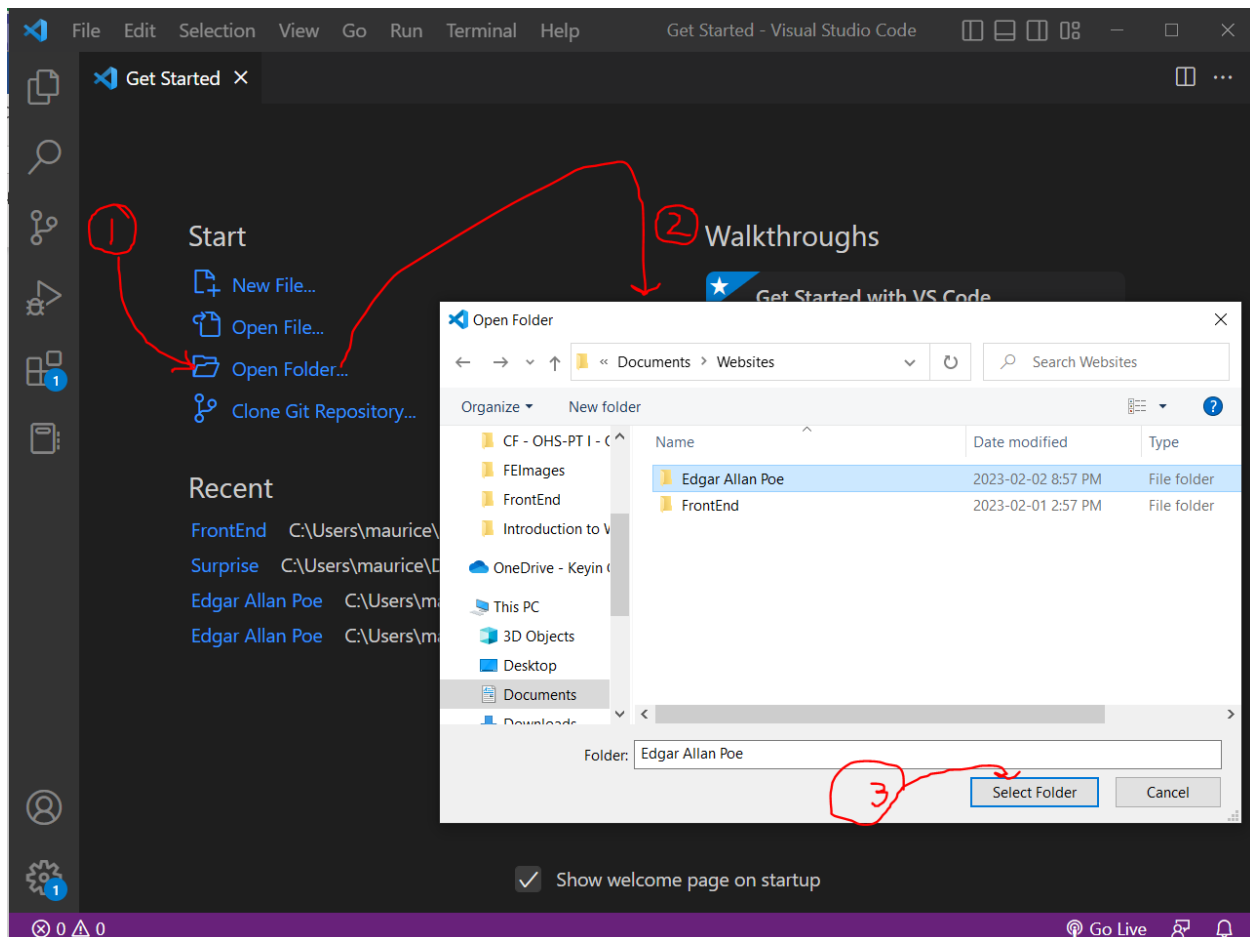
## Creating a folder for your site

When a site contains images, and later stylesheets, you need to organize the site, so it is easy to work with. This involves creating a folder and organizing the parts of the site within the folder. Place all the images in the Images folder. Use New Item to add a new file and name it index.html.



Now when you open Visual Studio, select the folder that you want to work with. Start by selecting Open Folder. The Open Folder Dialog Box appears. Navigate to the appropriate

folder and click the Select Folder button. If you now click on the Explorer button, it will display the folder contents and you can select the file to work with.

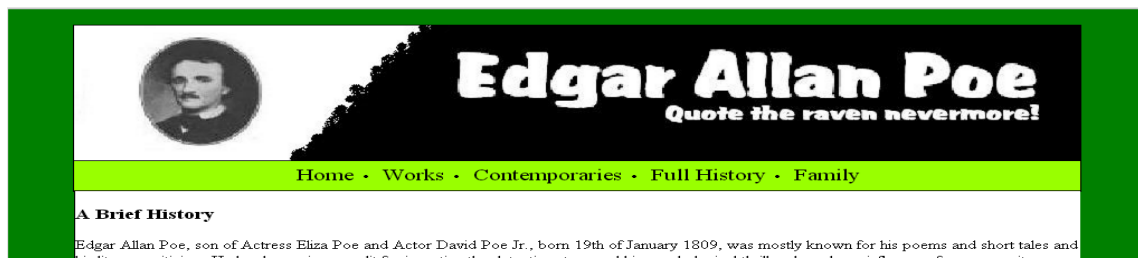


## Banners

Notice on the Poe Page that there is a banner on the top of the page as opposed to just an <H1> tag. These banners are created using a photo editor like Paint or Photoshop. If I was to give you a program to research it would be Photoshop since it can be used to edit all the images that you may place on a web page. When you look at a page on the web, take a close look at the banner – they are on most pages.

As opposed to the <H1> tag for a big heading, you put an image tag with the name of the banner file.

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<img src = "PoelImages/PoeBanner.jpg" width = "900px" height = "175px" />
```



Banners can be very simple – to very complex. Look at the following samples.



# Edgar Allan Poe – Images and Links

- Add the pictures as shown on the page using the PoelImages folder provided.
- On the top of the page, create the navigation bar as shown. Use horizontal bars above and below and make up names for the other pages – until you create them they will link to a “Page not found” error. The Home link will link to your actual page – it should be named index.html.
- In the first section, A Brief History, create a link for Byron as indicated. Have the page appear in a new window. The url is: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Lord-Byron-poet>
- In The Poe Museum section, create a link to the museum as indicated in the first line. Have the page appear in a new window. The url is: <http://www.poemuseum.org/index.php>
- In the section The Death of Edgar Allan Poe, create a link to Baltimore as indicated. Have the page appear in a new window. The url is: <http://www.baltimorecity.gov/>
- At the bottom of the page, add a horizontal rule after the text. Note: you may need to add a couple of <br /> tags to clear the image – or you can use <br clear = “all” />.
- The Top of Page link on the bottom below the rule will move back to the top of the current page. Add the <a name ..> link before the main heading.
- Use the © on the last line below the rule as shown. Use the é in the second last line of the last paragraph in the word fiancée. Check out the following site for inserting special characters in a webpage - [https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_symbols.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_symbols.asp)



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## 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.

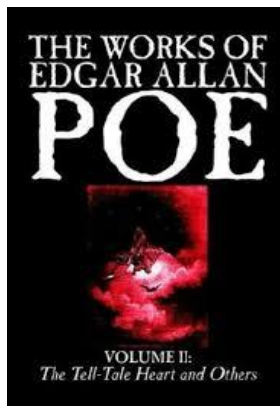
- The Cask of Amontillado.
- The Pit and the Pendulum.
- The Raven.
- The Tell-Tale Heart.
- A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

## 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 and 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.



# Newfoundland and Labrador – Images and Links

- Add the images as shown using the NLIImages folder provided. You can create a banner for the top of the page if you would like.
- The links will be to pages called home.html, history.html, tourism.html, ..., etc. Note that these pages do not exist and will cause a “Page not found” error.

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**Home • History • Tourism • Business • Contact Us**

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- Set up the end of page to appear as follows. The link to the top of Page will jump to the beginning of this page. Note: the copyright is &copy;

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The above information was compiled from a variety of sources by Wendy Churchill, Alex Dalziel, and Vanessa Rice. The information contained herein is accurate to © August 1998.

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Top of Page

- Create links to each of the following as indicated. Each of these links will appear in a new window.
  - Set up a link to a page on the Pitcher Plant in the second line of the section. Link to [www.lanephoto.com/pitcher\\_plant/pitcher.htm](http://www.lanephoto.com/pitcher_plant/pitcher.htm)
  - Set up a link to a page on the black spruce in last line of that section. Link to [www.borealforest.org/trees/tree7.htm](http://www.borealforest.org/trees/tree7.htm)
  - Set up a link to a page on the puffin in the first line of that section. Link to [www.hww.ca/hww2.asp?pid=1&id=26&cid=7](http://www.hww.ca/hww2.asp?pid=1&id=26&cid=7)
  - Set up a link to a page on the word Labradorite in the last line of that section. Link to <http://www.galleries.com/minerals/silicate/labrador/labrador.htm>
  - Set up a link to a page on The Ode to Newfoundland in the Tartan section. Link to <http://www.scs.cmu.edu/~clamen/misc/Canadiana/NfldOde.html>





# Newfoundland and Labrador

Quaerite prime regnum dei (Seek ye first the kingdom of God)

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## 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.

## Other Information

- Population: 508,410 as of April 1, 2011
- Languages Spoken (2001): English - 98.5%; French - 0.4%; Others (non-official) - 1.1%
- Date entered Confederation with Canada: March 31, 1949
- Capital City: St. John's
- Average Temperatures: Winter: -5 C to -25 C; Summer: 5 C to 20 C

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## 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.



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## 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.



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## 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 wing span is approximately 55 cm., and they can fly up to 80 km. per hour. Puffins spend the majority of their lives on the water. 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. An iridescent crystalline mineral, it is from the plagioclase feldspar group. 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.



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## Provincial Tartan

The provincial tartan was developed in 1955 by Sam Wilansky, a clothing store owner on Water Street 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.



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# History of the Olympics – Images and Links

- Add pictures to the site using the OlyImages folder provided. Note the 5 pictures in the Ancient Games section and the Modern Games section should all be the same size and evenly spaced. Find a picture to put next to the list of sports in the Modern Games section. Right align the image and make it fit. Again, if you want to create a banner for the top of the page that would be awesome.
- Format the “Did you know ...” sections to emphasize them - keep it simple.
- Set up links for navigation as shown – set up links to index.html, Summer.html, .... Set up a link for the Top of Page link at the end of the document. For each underlined word/phrase in the document, search for and create a link to the appropriate pages – if you go to a different site, display the page in a new tab.

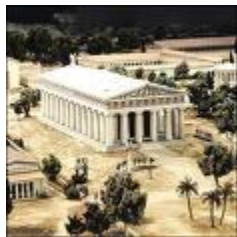
## A History of the Olympics

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### 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).

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#### 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.

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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

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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

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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

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### 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.

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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

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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.

