IMAD5112 Assignment 1

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The Purpose of My History App

My history application will help young children in primary schools and even secondary school learners to develop social skills, learn about historical figures and improve their academic subjects. The app will enlighten young kids and keep them busy in an educational way. Some kids may see the app as a game, but they would not even realize that they are learning and gaining knowledge about historical figures indirectly. The app will help young people to know more about history at an early age and this will influence them to defer from past mistakes and change the society and community they are in or from.

My Design Considerations

The colours I used in my history app User Interface are nice and bright, the reason for this is that colours like pink and blue immediately catch a child's attention. These colours give the user a more friendly and interesting feeling towards the app. The pictures placed in the background are also historical and have remarkable stories behind them for instance the Stonehenge, known to be more than 5000 years old and is still believed to be burial site. The information the user will get back is beneficial to their capacity for historical insight. The app will inform the user about a specific historical figure and what they did to be remembered as this celebrated figure in history. This will enlighten the user and teach them something new about someone they knew nothing about.

GitHub and GitHub Actions

GitHub has helped me create, change, store, and collaborate on code. There is easy access and integration, security and reliability are ensured and as a developer I can share code files with fellow developers to work on open-source projects. GitHub Actions made managing my workflow one place easy. It integrates seamlessly with other GitHub features such as pull requests and issues. GitHub Actions can be used to test a code whenever a pull request is opened

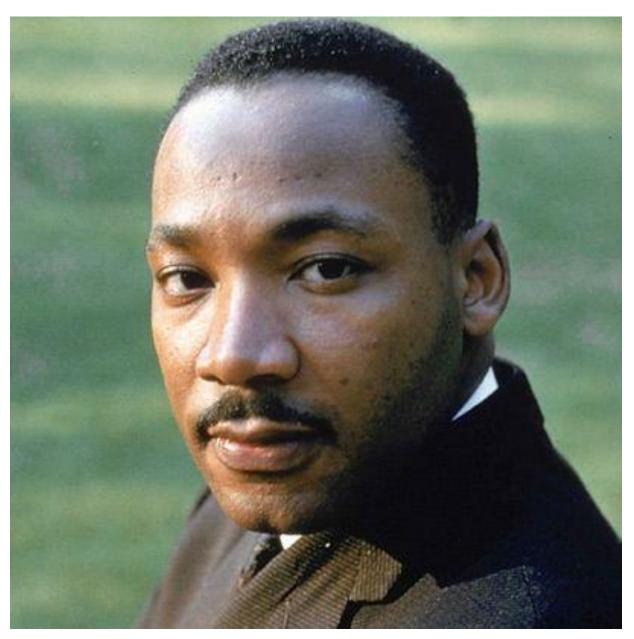
GitHub link

https://github.com/ISIPHOESIHLE/IMAD5112-Assignment1/edit/main/README.md

YouTube link

https://youtu.be/aiVGJElyjlM

Martin Luther King



Getty Images

1929-1968

In Focus: Martin Luther King Jr. Day

This year's Martin Luther King Jr. Day, on January 15, coincides with the late <u>civil rights</u> <u>leader</u>'s birthday. Had he lived, King would be turning 95 years old.

Days after his 1968 assassination, a campaign for a holiday in King's honor began. U.S. Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan first proposed a bill on April 8, 1968, but the first vote on the legislation didn't happen until 1979. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, led the lobbying effort to drum up public support. Fifteen years after its introduction, the bill finally became law.

In 1983, <u>President Ronald Reagan</u>'s signature created Martin Luther King Jr. Day of Service as a federal holiday. It is celebrated annually on the third Monday in January. The only National Day of Service, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, was first celebrated in 1986. The first time all 50 states recognized the holiday was in 2000

ADOLF HITLER

In a study, French scientists analyzed fragments of Adolf Hitler's teeth to prove that he died in 1945, after taking cyanide and shooting himself in the head. The research, published in the European Journal of Internal Medicine in May 2018, seeks to end conspiracy theories about Adolf Hitler's death through scientific analysis of the dictator's teeth and skull.

"Our study proves that Hitler died in 1945," lead study author Philippe Charlier told AFP. "The teeth are authentic, there is no possible doubt."

Though it's widely established that Hitler died in his bunker in Berlin, rumors of his escape abound. Their research proves that "he did not flee to Argentina in a submarine, he is not in a hidden base in Antarctica or on the dark side of the moon," said Charlier.

In late April 1945, as Soviet forces stormed Berlin, Hitler made plans for his suicide, including testing SS-supplied cyanide pills on his Alsatian, Blondi, and dictating a final will and testament. Two days earlier, Mussolini had been shot and publicly hanged by his feet in a suburban square in Milan, Italy: A similar fate seemed inevitable.

Late on April 30, the bodies of Hitler and his new wife, Eva Braun, were found in the bunker, with a bullet hole in Hitler's temple.

In April 2018, the English publication of the memoirs of a Russian interpreter revealed how she had been entrusted with a set of teeth in 1945, and tasked with cross-checking them against the dictator's dental records: They matched, and have remained in Russian hands ever since, the Telegraph reported.

After months of negotiations, Russia's FSB secret service and the Russian state archives gave the researchers permission to examine a skull fragment and bits of his teeth. The piece of skull had a hole on its left side, consistent with a bullet wound, with black charring around the edges. Though scientists weren't allowed to take samples from the skull, they noted in the study, its shape seemed "totally comparable" to radiographies of Hitler's skull taken a year before his death.

Touring an Abandoned Nazi Home

Gruesome pictures of the teeth published in the study show a jaw made mostly of metal. "At the moment of his death," they wrote in the report, "Hitler had only four remaining teeth." The few there are misshapen, brown at the base, and flecked with white tartar deposits.

The analysis corroborated frequently cited claims that Hitler was a vegetarian but could not conclusively prove whether he took cyanide before the gunshot. Bluish deposits on his false teeth, the researchers wrote, suggest a variety of different hypotheses—did some chemical reaction take place between his fake teeth and the cyanide at the moment of death, during his cremation, or while the remains were buried?

Without taking samples for analysis, it's hard to say for sure. "We didn't know if he had used an ampule of cyanide to kill himself or whether it was a bullet in the head. It's in all probability both," Charlier said.

Either way, the study may help finally put tales of Hitler's flight to rest, once and for all.

VLADIMIR LENIN

While the state exists, there will be no freedom. When freedom exists, there will be no state.

—The State and Revolution, Vladimir Lenin, 1919

Which of Vladimir Lenin's Works were Burned? Click here to copy a link to this section

All, with the exception of *Der Radikalismus die Kinderkrankheit des Kommunismus* (Leftwing Communism, an Infantile Disorder: A Popular Essay in Marxian Strategy and Tactics) and *Die Revolution von 1917* (The Revolution of 1917)

Who was Vladimir Lenin? Click here to copy a link to this section



Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Lenin was the leader of a faction of Russian communists known as the Bolsheviks. After the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, Lenin seized control and established the Soviet Union. Photographed circa 1920.

The Nazis had declared themselves the sworn enemies of Bolshevik Russia, its architect and dictator Vladimir Lenin, and his successor Josef Stalin.

- Library of Congress
- View Archival Details

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924) was the son of a school official and civil servant. He studied law, but was expelled for his revolutionary activities. He was exiled to Siberia from 1895-1900.

Lenin was a radical Marxist throughout most of his career. He left Russia to continue his revolutionary activities abroad. Lenin opposed World War I, which he saw as an imperialist struggle. He encouraged the proletariat to rise up and rebel against the capitalist society at home. Lenin returned to Russia after the Russian Revolution broke out in February 1917, and became the virtual dictator of the new Soviet government. Lenin died, after a stroke, in January 1924.

The Nazis had declared themselves the sworn enemies of Bolshevik Russia, its architect and dictator Vladimir Lenin, and his successor Josef Stalin. Lenin's writings, advocating a worldwide revolution of the proletariat under a highly disciplined cadre of leaders, made most of his books immediate targets for burning.

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