1. **Math**

* Think to yourself 'How I wish I could calculate pi' and then count the letters in each of the words of that sentence. You now have a way of remembering the first seven digits of pi: 3.141592.
* The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence of numbers where each term is the sum of the previous two terms. The first two terms are both one. The ratio of the nth term to the next term gets closer to the golden ratio as n increases.
* A prime number has exactly two factors. Two is the only even prime number and it is also the only prime number not to contain the letter 'e'.
* 153, 370, 371 and 407 are the only three-digit numbers equal to the sum of the cubes of their digits.
* The numbers on opposite sides of a dice add up to seven.
* A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 9.
* A googol is one followed by one hundred zeros.
* The equals sign was invented in 1557 by Welsh mathematician Robert Recorde. The word 'equal' is from the Latin word aequalis as meaning uniform, identical, or equal.
* 18 is the only number that is twice the sum of its digits.
* The first time a digit repeats six times in succession in pi is at the 762nd position where you can find six nines in a row. This is known as the Feynman Point.
* We all have heard about the Pythagoras theorem. But there is also something which is known as Pythagoras constant. The square root of 2 i.e. 1.41 was the first rational number to be discovered which is known as the Pythagoras constant.
* Roman numerals only have seven different letters which form the entire number system: I, V, X, L, C, D, and M.
* Teenagers texting in Thailand will send the digits 555 to indicate that something is funny. In the Thai language, 5 is pronounced as ha which when translated becomes hahaha.
* The majority of the months have 31 days in a calendar. Only four months have 30 days i.e. April, June, September, and November. February typically only has 28 days, with the exception of leap years.
* 2520 is the smallest number that is divisible by 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10.
* If you find the difference between the number of edges and the number of faces of the tetrahedron, cube, octahedron and other solid shapes, the results will always be 2.

**2. Geography**

* Currently, Asia is Earth's largest continent at approximately 45 million square km. Africa comes in second at about 30 million square km. However, Continental Drift Theory suggests that the continents have moved over the years through the process of plate tectonics. Many geologists believe that, during the Mesozoic era, all of the continents combined to form a supercontinent known as Pangaea which would have dwarfed the largest continent today. It is believed that Pangaea began to break up about 200 million years ago.
* Sudan is home to over 200 pyramids, more than twice that of Egypt.
* Machu Picchu is a 15th-century Inca citadel located in the Cusco Region, Urubamba Province in Peru, above the Sacred Valley.
* Australia is one of the oldest continents, and because of the effects of 250 million years of erosion it has become the flattest land mass on earth.
* The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies 80% of the Arabian Peninsula.
* At 8,850 meters (29,035 ft), Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world. In Nepali, Everest is called Sagarmatha or "Forehead of the Sky" and in Tibetan it is known as Qomolangma or "Mother of the Universe". In 1953, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest and return to tell about it.
* Madrid is the capital of Spain and the administrative center of the Madrid region. It is located in the central part of the Iberian Peninsula. Madrid is the fifth most populous city in Europe after Istanbul, London, Berlin, and Paris.
* Brazil, officially the Federative Republic of Brazil, has the largest population in both South America and Latin America.
* The setting of Bram Stoker's famous novel Dracula, Transylvania is a historical region located in what is today the central part of Romania.
* The Scandinavian Peninsula is a peninsula in Northern Europe, which generally comprises the mainland of Sweden, the mainland of Norway, the northwestern area of Finland, as well as a narrow area in the west of the Pechengsky District of Russia. Denmark is part of mainland Europe.
* Montevideo is the capital and largest city of Uruguay. Montevideo has consistently been rated as having the highest quality of life of any city in Latin America.
* There are about 169 volcanoes in the United States that scientists consider active. Most of these (about 130) are located in Alaska, where eruptions occur virtually every year.
* Lesotho is completely surrounded by South Africa, and Vatican City & San Marino are both completely surrounded by Italy.
* Texas shares borders with the Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, as well as the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.
* Although Mt. Everest has the highest altitude in terms of sea level on the planet, because of the equatorial bulge Mount Chimborazo is the closest to the moon.
* Of the eight major islands in the Hawaiian Archipelago, Kaho'olawe is the only one that is uninhabited. It has always been sparsely populated due to its lack of fresh water, and was once used for target practice by the U.S. military.

**3. History**

* The Hundred Years' War, a conflict between England and France, actually lasted 116 years. It began in 1337 and ended in 1453, although there were long periods of truce or low-level fighting during that time.
* Ancient Egyptian pillows were wooden or stone headrests.
* In 1492, Columbus sailed out of Palos de la Frontera on the Santa Maria. The two accompanying ships were named the Nina and the Pinta.
* Spartacus was a Thracian gladiator who, along with the Gauls Crixus, Oenomaus, Castus and Gannicus, was one of the escaped slave leaders in the Third Servile War, a major slave uprising against the Roman Republic.
* A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the United Nations was established after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states.
* On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1 which became the first artificial Earth satellite. This surprise success triggered the Space Race, a part of the larger Cold War.
* In 1838, General Antonio López de Santa Anna had part of his leg amputated after it was destroyed by canon-fire. He ordered a full military burial for the lost limb.
* The National Fascist Party along with its successor, the Republican Fascist Party, are the only parties whose re-formation is banned by the Constitution of Italy.
* With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, Barack Obama was elected the 44th President of the United States in 2008 and re-elected to a second term in 2012.
* Practically everyone in colonial America drank tea, which explains why there was such an uproar when the British levied a tax on their favorite beverage.
* JFK was assassinated while driving through Dallas, Texas, in November 1963.
* The Maya civilization was noted for its hieroglyphic script--the only known fully developed writing system of the pre-Columbian Americas--as well as for its art, architecture, mathematics, calendar, and astronomical system.
* Hitler was born in Braunau am Inn, a town in Austria-Hungary (present-day Austria), close to the border with the German Empire.
* Herodotus of Halicarnassus (484 BC - c. 425 BC) was the first writer to make a conscious attempt to discover and explain past events. He is generally considered the "father of history". However, his contemporary Thucydides (c. 460 BC - c. 400 BC) is credited with having first approached history with a well-developed historical method in his work the History of the Peloponnesian War.
* Shaka kaSenzangakhona, also known as Shaka Zulu, was one of the most influential monarchs of the Zulu Kingdom. Dingane and Mhlangana appear to have made at least two attempts to assassinate Shaka before they succeeded sometime in 1828.
* The Battle of Karánsebes was a friendly fire incident during the Austro-Turkish War of 1787-1791 that began as an argument over schnapps, but escalated by a series of mishaps into a great confusion in which Austrian troops fired at every shadow, thinking the Ottomans were everywhere, but in reality shooting fellow Austrian soldiers. Two days later, the Ottoman army arrived, discovered 10,000 dead and wounded soldiers and easily took Karánsebes.

**4. Biology**

* Your kidneys filter fifty gallons of blood every day, producing about 1.5 liters of urine!
* Sperm Whales have the heaviest brain of any living animal. The average Sperm Whale's brain weighs more than 20 pounds (9 kilograms) which is about 4 times heavier than the average human brain.
* Our liver doesn't just filter toxins from the blood. In fact, it is thought to be responsible for more than 500 separate functions, usually in combination with other systems and organs.
* Since teeth are made of enamel, which contains a very high percentage of inorganic material, they cannot regenerate.
* The orange is not a wild fruit, having arisen in domestication from a cross between a non-pure mandarin orange and a hybrid pomelo that had a substantial mandarin component.
* Oxygen is the most common element in the human body, making up almost 63% of the average human, followed by carbon (19.37%), hydrogen (9.31%), and nitrogen (5.14%).
* Unlike most other fish, a shark has no bones! Its skeleton is made of cartilage, a material somewhat softer and more flexible than bone.
* A baby has more bones. As they grow, some of their bones fuse together.
* The Great Barrier Reef is the largest living structure on Earth. Stretching for 1,429 miles over an area of approximately 133,000 square miles, the Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef system in the world.
* A DNA molecule is described as being what shape?
* Malleus, incus, and stapes (hammer, anvil, stirrup) known as the ossicles of the middle ear are the smallest bones in the human body.
* The rapid eye movement stage occurs about 90 minutes after you fall asleep, and is the primary “dreaming” stage of sleep. REM sleep lasts roughly 10 minutes the first time, increasing with each REM cycle. The final cycle of REM sleep usually lasts for roughly 60 minutes.
* A butterfly uses its proboscis to suck up the nectar from flowers. This is a type of holozoic nutrition. Holozoic nutrition is a type of nutrition where one organism feeds upon another organism and draws nutrition.
* The retina is a light-sensitive tissue located in the inner eye that can detect light. When light strikes the retina, chemical and electrical events occur which trigger nerve impulses. These nerve impulses are sent through the optic nerve to the brain.
* The endoskeleton exists within the bodies of animals and its purpose is to support the body and enable movement (except for sponges). In vertebrates, the endoskeleton is made of bone and cartilage, while in invertebrates (sponges and echinoderms like starfish) it is made mostly of a calcium carbonate structure.
* Phenylketonuria is extremely rare and is caused by the pairing of two faulty recessive alleles (one from each parent), that control the enzyme responsible for breaking down the amino acid phenylalanine, which is in protein. This why people affected cannot eat foods high in protein such as meat, milk,cheese, eggs, fish.
* Adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is produced by cells in the process of cellular respiration. In cellular respiration, glucose and oxygen in the presence of enzymes are transformed into carbon dioxide, water and ATP.

**5. Chemistry**

* Neutrons are particles with no charge. Protons are particles with a positive charge, and electrons are particles with a negative charge.
* Catalysts are substances that control the rates of chemical reactions.
* A molecule is the smallest unit of a substance that retains the properties of that substance.
* "Buckyballs" are microscopic spheres of 60 atoms of pure carbon in a spherelike structure that resembles a geodosic dome. Also called fullerenes or buckminsterfullerenes, they were named after R. Buckminster Fuller who invented the geodosic dome. Buckyballs are of great interest to scientists because they contain a cavity large enough to hold other elements, even whole molecules. Once an element has been deposited into the cavity, it cannot emerge without being heated to high temperatures. This technology may someday be used to deliver medication to specific locations within the body.
* Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape. Because the intermolecular forces are weak in a liquid, it is able to change its shape to conform to its container.
* Hess's Law states that the amount of heat needed to change one substance to another depends on the substances and not on the reactions involved.
* The temperature at which a gas becomes a liquid is its condensation point.
* A battery is an electrochemical cell in which terminals are connected to electrodes immersed in a solution of electrolytes.
* Inert matter does not enter chemical reactions.
* English chemist and physicist Henry Cavendish not only discovered hydrogen, but also determined the mass of the Earth.
* You'll find keratin primarily in your hair, nails, and skin, but the most abundant protein in humans is collagen, which is found in bone and cartilage. Both proteins are strong and flexible.
* Water is good old H2O!
* Mendeleev (sometimes spelled Mendeleyev) is credited with creating the modern periodic table, although his table was based on increasing atomic mass rather than atomic number. Mendeleev's table grouped elements according to common properties and periodic trends.
* Ag stands for argentum, which is an old name for silver. The term "argent" survives, meaning silvery.
* Avogadro's number is huge! The reason chemists use 6.02 x 10^23 to define a unit is to avoid having to work with crazy-large numbers.
* Bromine and mercury are liquid at room temperature. You can melt gallium in the palm of your hand. If you put pure magnesium in your hand, it may react with the water in your skin and ignite, but it won't melt.

**6. Physics**

* On Earth, gravity is acting on everything, even objects which are not falling. An object in free fall is not affected by any force other than gravity, and it has a constant acceleration of -9.8 m/s² (-32 ft/s²).
* In 1905, his "miracle year", Einstein would publish four papers that revolutionized physics. Building on the work of Max Planck, Einstein established the existence of photons, particles of light that conveyed energy. The theories of Einstein created the basis for modern electronics and laid the foundations for the field of quantum mechanics. Not bad for a guy with dyslexia.
* Weight is defined as the amount of force that gravity exerts on an object. The SI unit of force is the newton. The pound is also a measure of force, but it is not SI. Grams and kilograms both measure mass, NOT weight.
* In 1928, C.V. Raman was working in Calcutta, India on the scattering of light. His discoveries verified the work of Einstein regarding the quantum nature of light. Four years later, Raman would discover the quantum photon spin. His theoretical work had enormous impact on the field of spectrography. Raman also did remarkable work in the field of optics. He was the first person outside of Europe or the United States to win a Nobel Prize in Physics.
* Loudness is a qualitative measurement while volume, amplitude and sound pressure are all quantitative. Volume is the amount of sound that is present and can be measured in decibels. Amplitude is a part of volume, it is the change in amplitude that changes a person's perception of volume. Sound pressure is another part of volume as well. Measured in pascals, the relationship between pressure and volume is proportional. The more pressure, generally the more sound. This can be demonstrated by measuring the sound pressure of a jet engine (200 pascals) versus the sound pressure of a chainsaw (6 pascals). The decibel level of the jet is 140 while the decibel level of the chainsaw is only 100. More sound pressure, more decibels.
* Isaac Newton, polymath of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, evidently revolutionized modern physics before it was cool, because even with the law of universal gravitation, a theory of tides, a theory of color, and calculus, he never married. Come to think of it, maybe inventing calculus didn't really endear him to that many people...Newton didn't apparently want any relationships with women, though. In a letter to John Locke, he declared that the philosopher was trying to "embroil" him in affairs with women--presumably a detriment to his physics career.
* The isocenter is the point at which the teletherapy machine should rotate, and is located 100cm from the source of the radiation at all angles.
* Microphones convert sound waves into electrical voltages that are eventually converted back into sound waves through speakers.
* Faraday was the one who showed how an electric current could be generated.
* Richardson did his work on the "thermionic effect" at Cambridge in 1901. In simplest terms, Richardson's law deals with the nature of metal as it is heated. It establishes a mathematical constant regarding the flow of energy through metals. Virtually anything that has a metal cable connected to it relies on Richardson's theories. While Thomas Edison may have invented the light bulb, Richardson was the guy who explained why it worked.
* Zepto = 10^-21, Femto = 10^-15, Peta = 10^15, Yotta = 10^24
* The Young's modulus of an object, named after British scientist Thomas Young, is the stress of an object divided by the strain of the same object. 'Young's modulus = stress / strain'. The general rule is that the greater the Young's modulus the stiffer the material or object. When put in to practice, this means that the material with the greater Young's modulus will be stiffer and therefore, will stretch less when a given force is applied.
* Decibels (dB) is the unit of measurement used for measuring and comparing the level of sound. Decibels are logarithmic in scale, a measurement system in which larger numbers represent greater magnitude or power. These numbers reflect how loud the sound is, not how far away it may be.
* Speed in physics is defined as the distance travelled divided by the time it took to travel that distance.
* The definition of momentum is the product of the mass and velocity of a body. It’s symbolized by a capital M in lowercase. The momentum of a system of objects is equal to the product of their masses and the magnitudes of their velocities.
* The lower case of the Greek letter sigma is used to denote stress. Other scientific and mathematical uses of this lower case sigma include the denotation of electrical conductivity, nuclear cross-section and standard deviation.

**7. Computer Science**

* Linux is a family of open-source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel an operating system kernel first released on September 17, 1991, by Linus Torvalds. Linux is typically packaged in a Linux distribution.
* In computing, an input device is a piece of equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance. Examples of input devices include keyboards, mouse, scanners, cameras, joysticks, and microphones.
* A binary code represents text, computer processor instructions, or any other data using a two-symbol system. The two-symbol system used is often "0" and "1" from the binary number system.
* Base 2 is often referred to as the "binary number system." Computer hardware makes computations based on two states, off and on, or zero and one. Each column in a binary number is a power of 2. The rightmost digit is 1. The next rightmost digit is 2 and the third digit from the right is 4 and so on.
* Early emoticons were the precursors to modern emojis, which are ever-developing predominantly on iOS and Android devices. The first ASCII emoticons, :-) and :-(, were written by Scott Fahlman in 1982, but emoticons actually originated on the PLATO IV computer system in 1972.
* LAN is short for Local Area Network. It is a network that connects computers usually in a single building such as a home, agency, or school.
* Shift-Ctrl-N will open a new folder with Windows Explorer windows or folders.
* A case presents many advantages. It keeps all your components together. It also protects the different components from dust (which can do much damage to the components). Some cases also contribute to limit the noise from a working computer.
* RAM stands for Random Access Memory. ROM stands for Read Only Memory, and nothing can be temporarily written or stored there. BIOS stands for Basic Input/Output system, which helps transfer information to memory, among other things.
* Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet application, and part of the Microsoft Office suite. Also in the suite are the word processing application called simply Word, presentation program PowerPoint and database management system Access, among others. Microsoft Office is the world leader in its field.
* While computer hardware refers to the devices that operate the machine and store the data, software refers to the applications that are run on the computer, such as word processing, databases and games. While pre-built computer packages usually include some software, most software applications are purchased separately to suit the user.
* Solaris is a version of Unix develpoed by Sun Microsystems. The things Solaris deals with are e-commerce, multithreading, and symmetric multiprocessing.
* Although a DES key is 64 bits long, 8 of those bits are checksums, so the effective key length is 56 bits.
* HTTPS is used for secure transactions on the Internet and uses TLS (Transport Layer Security) or its predecessor SSL (Secure Socket Layer). Two more acronyms for you!
* Due to the mathematical limitations of FAT16, without an overlay file or special driver is 2GB.

**8. Literature**

* With over 500 million copies sold, Don Quixote is the best selling novel of all time.
* Nineteen Eighty-Four depicts a world of perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance, and public manipulation, dictated by a political system that persecutes individualism and independent thinking as "thoughtcrime".
* Sir John Falstaff is a fictional character who appears in three plays by William Shakespeare. In Henry IV, Part 1 and Part 2, he is a companion to Prince Hal, the future king. In The Merry Wives of Windsor, he is the buffoonish suitor of two married women.
* Set in the distant future in which noble houses, in control of individual planets, owe allegiance to the Padishah Emperor, Dune tells the story of young Paul Atreides, whose noble family accepts the stewardship of the desert planet Arrakis.
* The Shining tells the story of Jack Torrance, an aspiring writer and recovering alcoholic who accepts a position as the off-season caretaker of the historic Overlook Hotel.
* The narrator and protagonist of The Hunger Games is Katniss Everdeen who becomes the "tribute" from District 12 and is forced to battle tributes from other districts in a deadly televised game show.
* Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas: A World Tour is a classic science fiction adventure novel by French writer Jules Verne.
* Professor James Moriarty, the arch-enemy of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes, a mathematics professor turned master criminal. His genius is acknowledged by even Holmes himself to be on par with him.
* The novel Ion, written by Liviu Rebreanu, introduces us to the life of the peasants and intellectuals of twentieth century Transylvania.
* Ishmael, the only surviving crewmember of the Pequod, is the narrator of Moby Dick.
* Asimov was a prolific writer, and wrote or edited more than 500 books, including books in 9 of the 10 categories of the Dewey Decimal System.
* In 2000, Gao Xingjian, author of Soul Mountain and The Other Shore, became the first Chinese writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. His novels and plays have been banned in China since 1986.
* One of Christie's most famous and long-lived characters, Hercule Poirot appeared in 33 novels, one play, and more than 50 short stories published between 1920 and 1975.
* Owing to failing eyesight, James Joyce wrote much Finnegans Wake in crayon on pieces of cardboard.
* In Charles Dickens's A Christmas Carol, Ebenezer Scrooge is visited by four ghosts on Christmas Eve: Jacob Marley, and the spirits of Christmas Past, Present and Future.
* Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young Italian star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. It was among Shakespeare's most popular plays during his lifetime and, along with Hamlet, is one of his most frequently performed plays.

**9. Sports**

* Curling is a sport in which players slide stones on a sheet of ice towards a target area which is segmented into four concentric circles. The curling broom is used to sweep the ice surface in the path of the stone, and is also often used as a balancing aid during delivery of the stone.
* Lionel Messi is the only soccer player in history to win six FIFA Ballons d'Or, four of which he won consecutively. He was also the first player to win three European Golden Shoes.
* The New York Knicks defeated the Toronto Huskies 68-66 in the very first NBA game on November 1, 1946. Any fan taller than Toronto center George Nostrand was granted free admission.
* The earliest evidence of boxing rules date back to Ancient Greece, where boxing was established as an Olympic game in 688 BC. One legend holds that the heroic ruler Theseus invented a form of boxing in which two men sat face to face and beat each other with their fists until one of them died. In time, the boxers began to fight while standing and wearing gloves, sometimes covered with spikes to facilitate greater damage.
* During the 1920 Summer Olympics, Swedish shooter Oscar Swahn won a silver medal in the double shot running deer contest. He was 72 years old.
* "Love" is the term for a zero score in tennis. Although some historians have suggested the term is a corruption of the French l'oeuf ("the egg") to describe the shape of the number zero, this theory is disputed.
* Billed as "The Sound and the Fury", Mike Tyson's June 28, 1997 boxing match with Evander Holyfield for the WBA Heavyweight Championship was afterwards referred to as "The Bite Fight". Tyson was, of course, disqualified. Doctors performed a 90-minute surgical procedure to close up the wound on Holyfield's ear, but weren't able to reattach the missing portion which disappeared mysteriously during the ambulance ride.
* The 90 minute match of soccer is divided into two 45 minute halves.
* The English Football League (EFL), founded in 1888, was the top-level soccer league in England from its formation until 1992, when the top 22 clubs split away to form the Premier League.
* On February 21, 2003, Washington Wizard Michael Jordan dropped 43 points four days after his 40th birthday in an 89-86 win over the New Jersey Nets. He also grabbed 10 rebounds and had 4 steals.
* John Isner of the United States won the longest tennis match in history on June 24, 2010 when he defeated France's Nicolas Mahut at Wimbledon. The first-round match took 11 hours and 5 minutes over three days, lasting so long it was suspended because of darkness--two nights in a row. Isner won the epic marathon 6-4, 3-6, 6-7 (7), 7-6 (3), 70-68.
* World wars led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Olympic Games.
* During the 2013-14 season, Stephen Curry and Klay Thompson were nicknamed the "Splash Brothers" en route to setting the NBA record for combined three-pointers in a season with 484, a record they broke the following season (525) and again in the 2015-16 season (678).
* Rogério Ceni scored 131 goals playing for São Paulo Futebol Clube in Brazil, from 1997 to 2015.
* Created in 1914 by Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic flag was first flown during the 1920 Olympic Games.
* In 1981, John McEnroe won his first Wimbledon singles title by defeating Bjorn Borg in the final 4-6, 7-6, 7-6, 6-4.

**10. Arts**

* Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa has been described as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world".
* In Salvator Mundi (Savior of the World), Leonardo da Vinci painted the subject, Jesus Christ, for Louis XII of France between 1506 and 1513. The recently authenticated work was once owned by Charles I of England.
* The role of Colonel Nathan R. Jessup in A Few Good Men earned Jack Nicholson an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actor.
* The Detroit rapper Eminem achieved a world record with "Rap God". The six-minute track contains 1,560 words which means that he is rapping a tongue-twisting 4.28 words per second.
* The didgeridoo is a wind instrument developed by Indigenous Australians within the last 1,500 years and still in widespread use today. It is often used to accompany ceremonial dancing and singing.
* John Lennon's beautiful music with the Beatles would not have existed without his perseverance through dyslexia. Lennon excelled at art and music while attending high school, but his grades were poor and he had trouble spelling.
* Unlike most opera composers, Richard Wagner wrote both the libretto and the music for each of his stage works. Initially establishing his reputation as a composer of works in the romantic vein of Carl Maria von Weber and Giacomo Meyerbeer, Wagner revolutionized opera through his concept of the Gesamtkunstwerk ("total work of art"), by which he sought to synthesize the poetic, visual, musical and dramatic arts, with music subsidiary to drama.
* "Baby One More Time" was Britney Spears' first hit. The album sold over 13 million copies in the US and rocketed Britney to super-stardom.
* Following the release of Dr. No, the quote "Bond ... James Bond", became a catch phrase that entered the lexicon of Western popular culture. In 2001 it was voted as the "best-loved one-liner in cinema" by British cinema goers.
* Forrest Gump won Best Picture, Best Actor in a Leading Role, Best Director, Best Visual Effects, Best Adapted Screenplay, and Best Film Editing at the 67th Academy Awards.
* In the Star Wars movies, "May the Force be with you" was a phrase used to wish good luck or good will. The phrase was often used as individuals parted ways or in the face of an impending challenge.
* Grisaille is a monochrome painting technique in which a painting is executed entirely in shades of grey or another neutral color.
* Vermillion is a brilliant red pigment made from mercury sulfide.
* On 29 May 1606, Caravaggio killed (possibly unintentionally) a young man named Ranuccio Tomassoni. The circumstances of the brawl remain shrouded in mystery, although several contemporary newspapers referred to a quarrel over a gambling debt and a tennis game.
* On 5 August 1989, the largest game of musical chairs began with 8,238 participants at the Anglo-Chinese School in Singapore. Three and a half hours later, the game ended with the lucky 15-year-old winner Xu Chong Wei on the last remaining chair.
* In one of the best-known scenes from The Godfather, Vito Corleone (Marlon Brando) is visited by his godson, the famous singer Johnny Fontane (a character widely believed to be based on Frank Sinatra). Fontane asks for Vito's help to secure a film role that will boost his fading career. The head of the film studio, has previously refused to give Fontane the part, but Don Corleone promises to make him an offer he can't refuse. The studio head later wakes to find the severed head of his expensive racehorse in his bed, and Fontane is subsequently given the part.