

THE ONION BOOK OF KNOWN KNOWLEDGE A DEFINITIVE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF EXISTING INFO

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What is The Onion Book of Known Knowledge?

The Onion Book of Known Knowledge is a satirical encyclopedia published by The Onion, a humor and news parody website. It claims to be "mankind's final encyclopedia," containing all the knowledge ever acquired or ever to be acquired, in 27 excruciatingly detailed volumes.

What can I find in The Onion Book of Known Knowledge?

The encyclopedia covers a wide range of topics, including history, science, culture, and current events. It includes entries on everything from the Pyramids of Giza to the latest viral internet meme. However, as is typical of The Onion's style, the entries are often absurd, exaggerated, and filled with deadpan humor.

What makes The Onion Book of Known Knowledge different from other encyclopedias?

Unlike traditional encyclopedias, which aim to provide accurate and objective information, The Onion Book of Known Knowledge revels in inaccuracy and satire. Its entries are full of fictional events, made-up facts, and tongue-in-cheek commentary.

Who is The Onion Book of Known Knowledge for?

The encyclopedia is intended for readers who enjoy humor and satire. It is not meant to be taken seriously, and it is not a reliable source of factual information. However, it can provide hours of entertainment for those who appreciate The Onion's unique brand of comedy.

Where can I get The Onion Book of Known Knowledge?

The encyclopedia is available in both print and digital formats. It can be purchased from The Onion's website, bookstores, and online retailers.

The Lion of Judah in the New World: Emperor Haile Selassie I and the Shaping of American Attitudes Toward Africa

Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia played a pivotal role in shaping American perceptions of Africa during the mid-20th century. Known as the "Lion of Judah," he became a symbol of African independence and dignity, challenging prevailing stereotypes and inspiring generations of African Americans.

Who was Emperor Haile Selassie I?

Haile Selassie I was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia in 1930. He led the nation through the Second Italo-Ethiopian War, during which Ethiopia was invaded by fascist Italy. His unwavering resistance and eloquent speeches at the League of Nations earned him international respect.

How did Haile Selassie I influence American attitudes toward Africa?

Haile Selassie I's visit to the United States in 1954 marked a watershed moment in American-African relations. His presence in Washington, D.C. and his speech at the United Nations drew unprecedented attention to Africa and its people. He emphasized the continent's ancient history, rich cultures, and aspirations for independence.

What was the significance of Haile Selassie I for African Americans?

For many African Americans, Haile Selassie I became a symbol of hope and pride. His resilience in the face of oppression inspired a sense of empowerment and self-determination. The Rastafari movement, which emerged in Jamaica in the 1930s, revered Haile Selassie I as the messiah and the embodiment of African liberation.

How did Haile Selassie I's visit to the United States impact the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)?

Haile Selassie I's visit to the United States helped galvanize support for African unity. His call for a conference of independent African states led to the formation of the OAU in 1963, an important step in the post-colonial era.

What is the legacy of Emperor Haile Selassie I?

Emperor Haile Selassie I's legacy extends beyond his lifetime. He remains an enduring symbol of African independence and a catalyst for the formation of a global African identity. His contributions to the shaping of American attitudes toward Africa continue to inspire and influence contemporary discourse on race, identity, and international relations.

What is the meaning of Violin Concerto? A violin concerto is a concerto for solo violin (occasionally, two or more violins) and instrumental ensemble (customarily orchestra). Such works have been written since the Baroque period, when the solo concerto form was first developed, up through the present day.

When was Mozart Violin Concerto No 3 written? The Third of these concertos was completed in September of 1775 and it's likely that Mozart himself premiered it as both the soloist and conductor. Among his five violin concertos, this Third is arguably his most intimate and adventurous, and likewise, one of his most popular.

How old was Mozart when he wrote his violin concertos? Though Mozart composed in nearly every genre during his lifetime, he only spent one year of his life interested in the violin concerto. In 1775, the 19-year-old composer wrote five violin concerti and never revisited the genre again.

Why did Mozart write violin concertos? Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote at least five violin concertos between 1773 and 1776 in Salzburg, Austria, most likely for his

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own use as concertmaster of the Archbishop of Salzburg's orchestra.

What is the most intense violin concerto? Violin Concerto in D Minor by Sibelius: The only concerto written by Jean Sibelius is considered to be one of the most intense and difficult violin concertos ever written and reserved for only the greatest of violin virtuosos.

What are the characteristics of the violin concerto? The violin concerto stands out from previous concertos with its connected movements. There is no break between the first and second movements, with a bassoon note held between the two. The bridging passage between the last two movements begins almost immediately after the slow movement.

How long is Mozart violin concerto? The concerto is about 21 minutes long. Wolfgang Mozart is often depicted as playing the piano or harpsichord, but what is sometimes forgotten is his extraordinary accomplishment as a string player.

How many violin pieces did Mozart write? Mozart wrote five violin concertos. They are as follows: Violin Concerto No. 1 in B-flat major, K. 207, Violin Concerto No.

How much was Mozart paid for his flute and harp concerto? History. The concerto was written in April 1778 by Mozart during his sojourn to Paris for the Court of Guînes. It was commissioned (although never paid for) from Mozart, by the flautist Duke of Guînes, Adrien-Louis de Bonnières, and his harpist daughter who was taking composition lessons from the composer.

What happened to Mozart's wife? Constanze built a life for herself by organizing memorial concerts and publishing her husband's works, eventually doing quite well for herself financially. She remarried in 1809 to a Danish diplomat and writer, who worked with her on Mozart's biography before his death in 1826.

What is considered Mozart's greatest work? Requiem. Mozart's Requiem is possibly the greatest ever example of the power of music. After receiving a commission from an anonymous source, Mozart embarked on one of the most soul-searching musical journeys of his life.

Was Mozart a genius? Mozart was not like any other prodigy. His was not just a big talent, it was that of genius. At the age of four, he could learn a song on the piano in just 30 minutes. He also taught himself the harpsichord, organ and violin.

Was Mozart able to play the violin? At age five he was already competent on keyboard and violin, he had begun to compose, and he performed before European royalty. His father took him on a grand tour of Europe and then three trips to Italy. At 17, he was a musician at the Salzburg court but grew restless and travelled in search of a better position.

How long did it take Mozart to write 5 violin concertos? Although the exact dates of composition of Mozart's five violin concertos are a little unclear, it seems as if all five were composed within a single year – in 1775 when Mozart was 19!

Why was Mozart's music special? Especially during his last decade, Mozart exploited chromatic harmony to a degree rare at the time, with remarkable assurance and to great artistic effect. Mozart always had a gift for absorbing and adapting valuable features of others' music. His travels helped in the forging of a unique compositional language.

What's the hardest song to play in violin?

What is the greatest violin concerto of all time?

What is the hardest violin solo ever? 24 Caprices – Paganini Often cited as the hardest works for solo violin, Niccolò Paganini's Caprices make up 24 fiendishly demanding pieces for the string instrument, packed with double stops, left-hand pizzicato and endless spiccato bowing.

What are the big five violin concertos? “You're convincing the same people to come, and that pool would continue to get smaller and smaller,” she says of any urge to rely on the “big five” violin concertos (Beethoven, Brahms, Mendelssohn, Bruch, and Tchaikovsky).

What composers have only one violin concerto? Other romantic-era composers took note and never attempted a second concerto — or, if they did, never succeeded. Mendelssohn, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, Sibelius, Elgar put all they

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had to say in one violin concerto.

Did Beethoven write a violin concerto? In this post, discover Beethoven's one-and-only Violin Concerto, one of his most deeply-felt and satisfying masterpieces. Get tickets and more information here. Joseph Willibrord Mähler painted this portrait of Beethoven circa 1804, just as he was creating his revolutionary new music.

What does concerto literally mean? In Italian, concerto means "concert or harmony," from concertare, "to bring into agreement." Definitions of concerto. noun. a composition for orchestra and a soloist.

What is the story behind Tchaikovsky's violin concerto? Tchaikovsky wrote his Violin Concerto in March 1878 while staying amid the breathtaking mountains of Clarens, Switzerland on Lake Geneva. The work was spurred by a visit from the violinist Iosif Kotek, who had been asking Tchaikovsky for a violin concerto for some time.

Why did Beethoven write violin concerto? Beethoven wrote the concerto for his colleague Franz Clement, a leading violinist of the day, who had earlier given him helpful advice on his opera Fidelio. The work was premiered on 23 December 1806 in the Theater an der Wien in Vienna, the occasion being a benefit concert for Clement.

What is the difference between a violin concerto and sonata? Sonata vs concerto: what's the difference? While a sonata is performed by a single instrument with either piano accompaniment or no accompaniment at all, a concerto refers to a performance with a lead instrument accompanied by a range of other instruments.

Q & A: The Anatomy of a City with Kate Ascher & Magnoliaore

Q: What inspired you to write "The Works: Anatomy of a City"?

A: We sought to create a comprehensive exploration of the hidden systems that drive city life. By dissecting the anatomy of a city, we aimed to empower readers with a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between infrastructure, services, and the human experience.

Q: How did you approach the research for this project?

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A: Our research was extensive and interdisciplinary. We consulted experts in various fields, including engineering, architecture, urban planning, sociology, and environmental science. We also gathered data from surveys, interviews, and field observations to paint a holistic picture of urban systems.

Q: What are some of the key concepts presented in the book?

A: The book explores crucial concepts such as the importance of infrastructure in shaping urban life, the interconnections between different city systems, and the social and environmental implications of urban development. We emphasize the role of citizens in shaping the anatomy of their cities.

Q: How can "The Works" inform urban planning and policy decisions?

A: By understanding the anatomy of a city, planners and policymakers can make informed decisions that optimize urban systems for resilience, sustainability, and equity. The book provides a framework for evaluating urban infrastructure, services, and policies, helping to create livable, vibrant, and inclusive cities.

Q: What do you hope readers will take away from "The Works"?

A: We hope that readers will develop a newfound appreciation for the complexity and interconnectedness of urban systems. By understanding the anatomy of their cities, readers can become more active and informed citizens, engaging in discussions about urban planning and policy. Ultimately, our goal is to empower individuals to shape the future of their urban environments.

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