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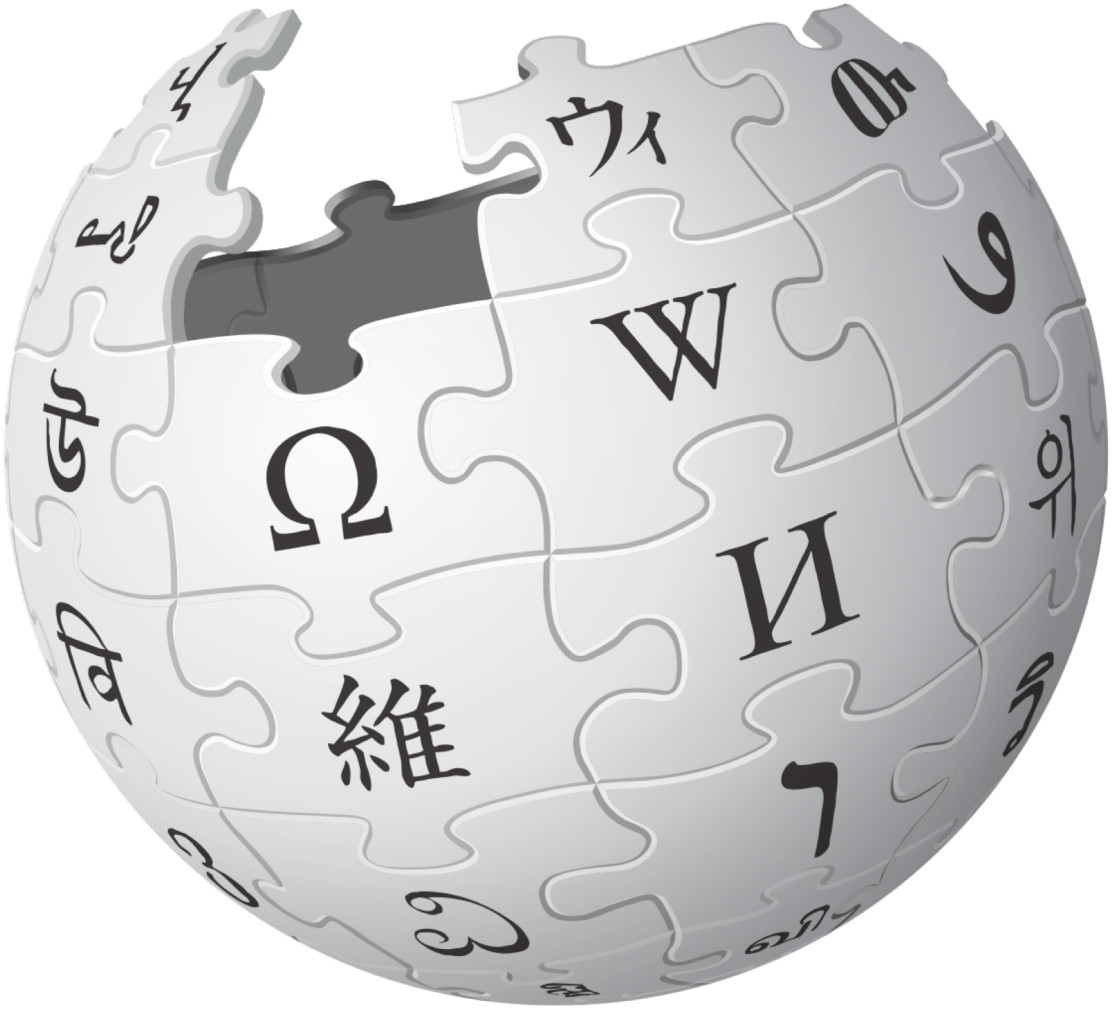
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French Revolution

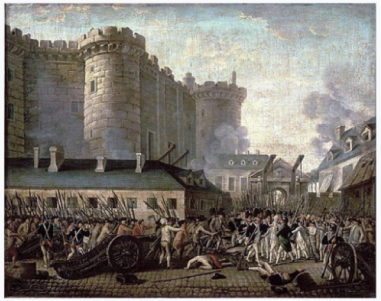
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see French Revolution (disambiguation).

The **French Revolution** (French: *Révolution française* [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ fʁɑ̃sɛːz]) was a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France and its colonies beginning in 1789. The Revolution overthrew the monarchy, established a republic, catalyzed violent periods of political turmoil, and finally culminated in a dictatorship under Napoleon who brought many of its principles to areas he conquered in Western Europe and beyond. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, the Revolution profoundly altered the course of modern history, triggering the global decline of absolute monarchies while replacing them with republics and liberal democracies.[1] Through the Revolutionary Wars, it unleashed a wave of global conflicts that extended from the Caribbean to the Middle East. Historians widely regard the Revolution as one of the most important events in human history.[2][3][4]

The causes of the French Revolution are complex and are still debated among historians. Following the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution,[5] the French government was deeply in debt. It attempted to restore its financial status through unpopular taxation schemes, which were heavily regressive. Leading up to the Revolution, years of bad harvests worsened by deregulation of the grain industry and environmental problems also inflamed popular resentment of the privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy and the Catholic clergy of the established church. Some historians hold something similar to what Thomas Jefferson proclaimed: that France had "been awakened by our [American] Revolution."[6] Demands for change were formulated in terms of Enlightenment ideals and contributed to the convocation of the Estates General in May 1789. During the first year of the Revolution, members of the Third Estate (commoners) took control, the Bastille was attacked in July, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was passed in August, and the Women's

French Revolution



The Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789

Date	5 May 1789 – 9 November 1799 (10 years, 6 months and 4 days)
Location	Kingdom of France
Outcome	• Abolition of the French monarchy • Establishment of a secular and democratic republic that became increasingly authoritarian and militaristic • Radical social change based on

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French Revolution

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The **French Revolution** occurred during the years 1789-1792, just a few years after the American Revolution.

The King of France, Louis XVI was overthrown in a popular rebellion, caused in part by the rise of a middle class no longer controllable by the old regime, by ideological changes brought about by such authors as Voltaire, Denis Diderot, A. R. J. Turgot, and other theorists of the Enlightenment, and most proximately by the financial disarray of the government resulting in sharply higher taxes.

The storming of the Bastille prison is commemorated today as Bastille Day.

Unfortunately, unlike the American Revolution, which bought about a republic, the French revolution resulted in a condition of general civil war known as the Reign of Terror, culminating in the rise to power of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Somebody PLEASE RE-NEW this article for the sake of Jimbo Wales!!! :) ;(

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David and Catherine Birnie

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 32.047332°S 115.81212°E

David John Birnie (16 February 1951 – 7 October 2005) and **Catherine Margaret Birnie** (born 23 May 1951) were an Australian couple from Perth, Western Australia. They murdered four women ranging in age from 15 to 31 in their home in 1986, and attempted to murder a fifth. These crimes were referred to in the press as the **Moorhouse murders**, after the Birnies' address at 3 Moorhouse Street in Willagee, a suburb of Perth.[1]

Contents [hide]

1 David John Birnie
2 Catherine Margaret Birnie
3 Crimes
4 Victims
  4.1 Mary Neilson
  4.2 Susannah Candy
  4.3 Noelene Patterson
  4.4 Denise Brown
  4.5 Kate Moir
  4.6 Other possible victims
5 Trial and sentencing
6 Imprisonment
7 Media
8 Notes
9 Further reading

David Birnie

Born	David John Birnie 16 February 1951
Died	7 October 2005 (aged 54) Casuarina Prison in Casuarina, Western Australia
Cause of death	Suicide
Spouse(s)	Kerrie Birnie (1972– 1982) Catherine Birnie (?–2005; his death)
Children	1

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David and Catherine Birnie

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an old revision of this page, as edited by Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) at 02:48, 13 February 2007 *(New article! Please fix it.)*. The present address (URL) is a permanent link to this revision, which may differ significantly from the current revision.

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David and Catherine Birnie were a husband and wife pair of [serial killers] from [Perth], [Australia]. They [murdered] four female [hitchhikers] ranging in age from fifteen to thirty-one in their home in the 1980s, and attempted to murder a fifth.

David Birnie committed [suicide] by hanging on 2 October 2005. Catherine becomes eligible for [parole] in 2007, but Australian Attorney General [Kevin Prince] has said that her release is unlikely.

Contents [hide]

1 David Birnie
2 Catherine Birnie
3 Crimes
4 Sources

David Birnie

Born in [1951], David Birnie was the eldest of several children. His parents were [alcoholics], and when he was ten years old, they [divorced]. When neither parent wanted custody, he became a [ward of the state]. In the early 1960s, he was hired at a stable as an apprentice [jockey], but was dismissed after a short while when he approached a female customer wearing nothing but a stocking over his head.

By the time he was an [adolescent], he was already guilty of several crimes and had spent time in and out of jail for misdemeanors and felonies alike. As an adult, he was a known [sexual addict], [pornography addict], and [paraphiliac]. He had one childless marriage prior to his [common-law marriage] with Catherine.

- (cur | prev) 19:53, 16 February 2007 203.36.120.4 (talk) . . (6,060 bytes) (+10) . . *(Add 'West' to comments that appeared to imply Commonwealth)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 18:09, 16 February 2007 154.5.17.110 (talk) . . (6,050 bytes) (+1) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 16:31, 16 February 2007 Rigadoun (talk | contribs) . . (6,049 bytes) (+305) . . *(wikify date format, fix some red links)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:18, 14 February 2007 PDH (talk | contribs) . . (5,744 bytes) (-2) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 01:53, 14 February 2007 SamBlob (talk | contribs) . . (5,746 bytes) (-32) . . *(→Sources: Removed uncategorized tag.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 01:52, 14 February 2007 SamBlob (talk | contribs) . . (5,778 bytes) (-30) . . *(→Sources: Fixed categories)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 01:48, 14 February 2007 SamBlob (talk | contribs) . . (5,808 bytes) (-2) . . *(→Catherine Birnie: Fixed first sentence, which implies that Catherine Birnie's mother died at the age of 10 months.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 00:57, 14 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,810 bytes) (+93) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 22:24, 13 February 2007 Alaibot (talk | contribs) **m** . . (5,717 bytes) (+32) . . *(Robot: tagging as uncategorised)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 16:29, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,685 bytes) (-59) . . *(fixed pictures.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:11, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) **m** . . (5,744 bytes) (+1) . . *(formatting)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:11, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,743 bytes) (+133) . . *(Added pictures.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:59, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,610 bytes) (+97) . . *(Merged pre-existing "Catherine Birnie" page.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:54, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) **m** . . (5,513 bytes) (0) . . *(moved David Birnie to David and Catherine Birnie: They became famous as a pair, and neither of them are noteworth y on their own.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:52, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,513 bytes) (+60) . . *(Fixed the links.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 02:48, 13 February 2007 Omgitsmonica (talk | contribs) . . (5,453 bytes) **(+5,453)** . . *(New article! Please fix it.)*

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TECHNOLOGY

How the Professor Who Fooled Wikipedia Got Caught by Reddit

YONI APPELBAUM MAY 15, 2012

T. Mills Kelly encourages his students to deceive thousands of people on the Web. This has angered many, but the experiment helps reveal the shifting nature of the truth on the Internet.

WHO KILLED ALICE WALSH?

The Police Groping Around for the Perpetrator of the Latest Butchery.

Police Thought She Was Drunk.

NISSAN NOW SALES EVENT
STARTING AT $31,000 MSRP*

DOMAIN.COM SAVE 25% on domains, websites, email, & more Use Code: GETSTARTED GET STARTED

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George Mason University's historical hoaxes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Students of George Mason University, as part of Professor T. Mills Kelly's course – "Lying about the past", have created two popular hoaxes: the "Edward Owens hoax," and the "Reddit serial killer hoax." It is a goal of the course to create a sweeping internet deception. As Prof. Kelly stated in the course's syllabus:

> What's our goal? Buzz, of course! Viral! We want our hoax to be picked up and spread around the Internet like wildfire!

Contents [hide]

1 Edward Owens hoax
  1.1 Hoax description
2 Reddit serial killer hoax
  2.1 Hoax description
  2.2 Discovery
3 Aftermath
4 Results
5 See also
6 References
7 External links

Edward Owens hoax [edit]

The Edward Owens hoax was a historical hoax created by students at George Mason University in 2008 as a class project for "Lying About the Past". The students created a website and a fictitious entry on English Wikipedia about Edward Owens, purportedly a Virginia oyster fisherman

The Digital Past
History 390.001 (ver. 8.2)

Professor Mills Kelly
tkelly7@gmu.edu
http://edwired.org
@EdwiredMills

Office Hours
http://millskelly.youcanbook.me
Location: Robinson B373b

Slack site:
digitalpast2018.slack.com

Introduction

This course helps prepare you to use and understand a wide variety of current and emerging digital technologies in the service of doing history (and other things). We will also spend time on ethics for historians in the digital age and the importance of the challenges posed by the trade-offs between digital access and the need for security and profitability. You will learn something about how we as a society became so enamored of and dependent on these knowledge and information tools, and a few new tech skills you can use later in your academic and employment career. Understanding a new technology requires not just knowing its technical aspects, but also understanding how new technologies transform the societies that embrace them and why technologies succeed and later fade.

Learning Goals

Specific goals: Throughout the course we will focus on particular IT skills through the examination of a historical topic or historical research skill. During the semester you will learn to use the more sophisticated features of digital tools and media, ranging from word processing software (which you almost certainly already know), to databases, websites, and interactive digital maps. You will come to understand basic digital media technologies and concepts and be able to analyze content you find in digital form. You will learn about computer security and how to protect yourself in an open and connected digital world.

Pariser); Search: “Causes of the Civil War” and snapshot the results on your screen (the entire first page of results). Note the following information: date, time, computer used, i.e., work, laptop, library, etc. Post an image of your results to the #searchresults channel and come to class prepared to discuss.

For Thursday – Read: The EasyBib page on evaluating sources; Use, the Website Evaluation Tool linked on that page on one of your favorite websites and record the results and post them to the #webeval channel.

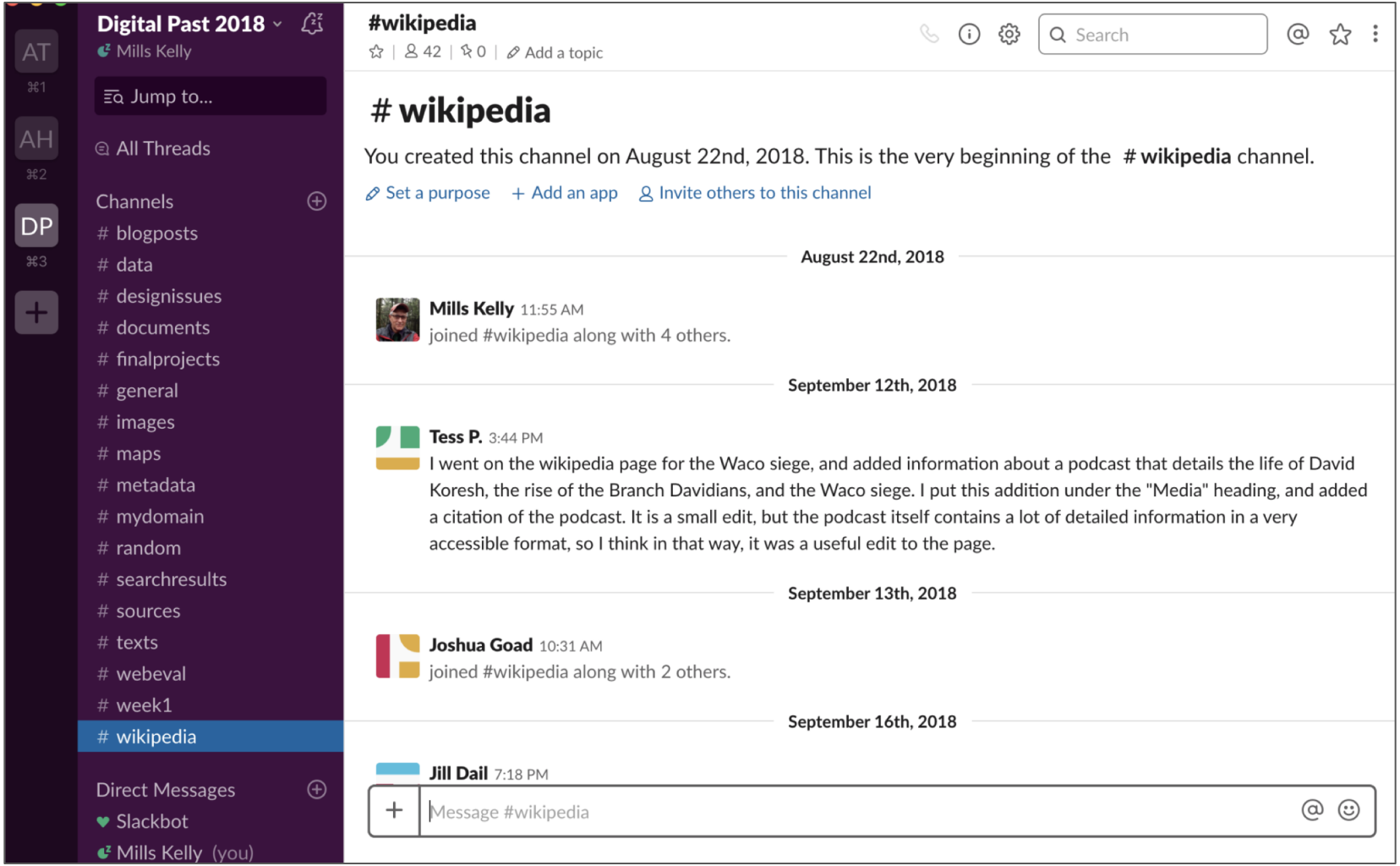
Final Project, Step 3: Select the historic site you intend to use in your research. Then go to the ProQuest Historical Newspapers database, available via the Mason library website under the databases tab (search for “ProQuest Historical Newspapers”), and the Flickr Commons. Find one item from each database related (at least tangentially) to your historic site. Post one of the images or data on the newspaper story you think you might use to the #sources channel.

September 18-20 — Digital Sources With Analog Origins
What happens when we digitize things that previously existed only in the analog world – books, non-digital photographs, works of art, etc.? How is all this digitizing accomplished? What are the advantages? What is lost?

For Tuesday: Read: Google Books (Wikipedia); Read: The Secret Of Google's Book Scanning Machine Revealed (NPR); Read: Torching the Modern Day Library of Alexandria (James Somers, *The Atlantic*). Come to class prepared to discuss these materials.

For Thursday: Judge a Wikipedia article on a historical topic by looking at its sources, discussion, and history. Make at least one editorial correction to the entry that improves the entry in some way. This requires you to create a Wikipedia account. Write a brief account of your experiences in the #wikipedia channel. Come to class prepared to discuss what you did.

Final Project, Step 4: Tweak your theme by changing the header image, the color scheme, the font, or some combination of the three.


Digital Past 2018
Mills Kelly
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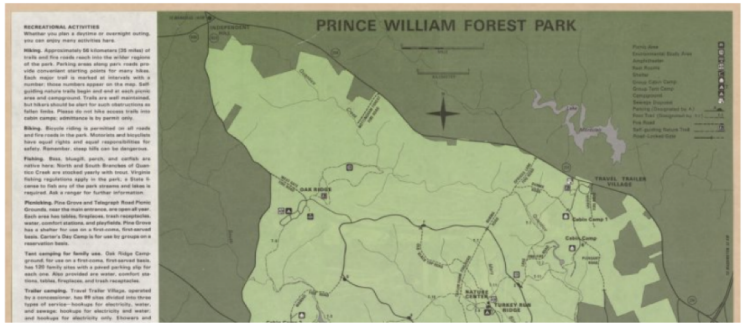
AH
⌘2
DP
⌘3
Jump to...
All Threads
Channels
blogposts
data
designissues
documents
finalprojects
general
images
maps
metadata
mydomain
random
searchresults
sources
texts
webeval
week1
wikipedia
Direct Messages
Slackbot
Mills Kelly (you)
#wikipedia
42 | 0 | Add a topic
Search
wikipedia
You created this channel on August 22nd, 2018. This is the very beginning of the # wikipedia channel.
Set a purpose
Add an app
Invite others to this channel
August 22nd, 2018
Mills Kelly 11:55 AM
joined #wikipedia along with 4 others.
September 12th, 2018
Tess P. 3:44 PM
I went on the wikipedia page for the Waco siege, and added information about a podcast that details the life of David Koresh, the rise of the Branch Davidians, and the Waco siege. I put this addition under the "Media" heading, and added a citation of the podcast. It is a small edit, but the podcast itself contains a lot of detailed information in a very accessible format, so I think in that way, it was a useful edit to the page.
September 13th, 2018
Joshua Goad 10:31 AM
joined #wikipedia along with 2 others.
September 16th, 2018
Jill Dail 7:18 PM
Message #wikipedia

PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK

"FEW KNOW THAT SUCH A PLACE EXISTS"

Introduction



When analyzing the past, the most significant moments in time become popularized and memorialized. For example, the World War II, Martin Luther King Jr., and Vietnam War memorials are visited every day by tourists from all over the world. However, what happens to the histories of people, places, and events that are not given a grand memorial? Do they wither away from memory? National Parks are excellent at preserving these types of histories and the Prince William Forest Park is a great

Visitors' Center: 171 Shoreline Dr, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL PARK

POPE-LEIGHEY HOUSE
The Beginning of the Modern American Home