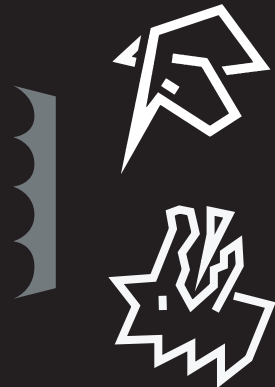


KING OF QUOTES



GUESS WHO SAID THAT?

Sir Winston Churchill

1874 - 1965

Winston Churchill, born into an aristocratic family, was a politician, army officer, Freemason & writer. Prime Minister of the UK twice, from 1940-45, and then 1951-55, he led Britain and the allies to victory in the WW2 against Nazi Germany.

Early on, he served dual roles as British military officer & war correspondent (from which he gained fame) in India, Sudan and South Africa, where in 1900 during the 2nd Boer War, he was on the same side & battlefield as ambulance volunteer Mahatma Gandhi.

40 years later while fighting to free Nazi Europe, he was opposing Gandhi, fighting to maintain British rule over India, all while using Indian labour & resources for WW2 and simultaneously diverting foods from India, leading to a famine that caused over 3 million Bengali deaths.

In 1953 he won the literary Noble Prize for his history of WW2, and he remained in politics until 1964.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt

1884 - 1962

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was an American political figure, diplomat and activist. She served as the First Lady of the USA from 1933-45, during her Democrat husband President Franklin D. Roosevelt's (FDR) 4 terms in office, making her the longest serving First Lady.

Eleanor Roosevelt served as United States Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly from 1945 to 1952.

President Harry S. Truman later called her the "First Lady of the World", in tribute to her human rights achievements.

Following FDR's death in office as President in 1945, she remained active in politics for the last 17 years of her life.

Andrew Jackson

1767 - 1845

Jackson gained fame as a General, then served as the 7th President of the USA (1829-37), and founded the Democrats' political party.

In 1830, he signed the Indian Removal Act, resulting in tens of thousands of indigenous people dying & being removed from their Mississippi homelands, freeing up to 25 million acres of land to white settlement & slavery. Killing so many, that he gained the nickname 'Sharp Knife' from the Cherokee people. During his lifetime, he went from poverty to a wealthy cotton farmer because of his 150 slaves.

In 1835 he became the only President to ever pay off all national debt. He saw the private Second Bank of the US as corrupt, removing all federal funds in 1833, and shutting it down in 1836.

In 1835 he survived the first assassination attempt on a sitting President.

Woodrow Wilson

1856 - 1924

Woodrow Wilson served as the 28th President of the USA (1913-21). Member of the Democratic Party, Wilson beat President Taft, who campaigned to veto a central bank & to uphold the Constitution's "Only the Congress shall have power to... coin money, regulate the value thereof..."

In 1913, Wilson legalized income tax & presided over the passage of the Federal Reserve Act (first drafted in 1910 at the Jelly Island Club meeting, organised by JP Morgan, and next door to Rockefeller Cottage). This act created the USA Central Banking System, that would print & loan money to the government, taking away control & supply, putting it under the control of the Federal Reserve - a privately run organization.

Wilson kept the USA out of WW1 until 1917, when Germany attacked USA ships & tried unsuccessfully to bring Mexico into War against the USA. Wilson's war effort helped bring about victory in 1918 for the Allies against Germany. Wilson then crafted the Versailles Treaty's "14 Points", which created the League of Nations to ensure world peace. This won him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919 for being the leading architect of the League of Nations. Ironically, Wilson never gained congressional support for the League, and the USA never joined.

Rosa Parks

1913 - 2005

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an activist in the civil rights movement, best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The United States Congress has called her "The First Lady of Civil Rights", and "The Mother of the Freedom Movement".

On December 1st, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks rejected bus driver James F. Blake's order to relinquish her seat in the "colored section" to a white passenger, after the "whites-only section" was filled.

Parks' act of defiance and the bus boycott became an important symbol of the civil rights movement as she became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation.

Virginia Woolf

1882 - 1941

Adeline Virginia Woolf was a British writer, considered one of the most important modernist 20th-century's authors, and a pioneer in the use of stream of consciousness as a narrative device.

She began writing professionally in 1900, publishing a number of acclaimed novels and essays. Throughout her life she was troubled by bouts of mental illness and, in 1941, committed suicide by putting rocks in her pockets and drowning herself in a river.

She eventually became a central subject during the 1970's, and was widely regarded as an "inspiring feminist" ahead of her times, with her works still being read all over the world in over 50 languages.

Osho (Rajneesh)

1931 - 1990

Rajneesh was an Indian philosopher & leader of the Rajneesh movement. He initiated his first followers as "neo-sannyasins", or "Rajneeshes", & they were also later known as "the orange people".

Considered a controversial leader and mystic, during the 1960's he travelled throughout India as a public speaker, being a vocal critic of Gandhi, Hinduism, and socialism. The Indian government wanted him out, and so he moved to the USA.

In 1985, in the wake of serious crimes by his followers, he was briefly held in custody and then deported from the USA, returning to India.

After his death in 1990, he was known as Osho, and the popularity of his teachings have since continued to increase all over the world.

Satoshi Nakamoto

2008 - 2011

"Satoshi Nakamoto" is the pseudonym used by an unknown person (or group) who developed Bitcoin, authored its white-paper, and created & deployed its original implementation of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). Bitcoin, as the first widely used cryptocurrency, was released worldwide on October 31st, 2008, at the same time as the global financial crisis was highly impacting countries & industries worldwide.

Thanks to DLT's creation, Satoshi was the first to solve computer science's double-spending problem, which had been the block to creating digital currencies. Solving this, Satoshi created the first decentralized blockchain peer-to-peer network.

Active in the development of Bitcoin until December 2010, no one ever heard from Satoshi again. Satoshi's identity still remains a mystery.

John D. Rockefeller Sr.

1839 - 1937

John Davison Rockefeller Sr. was an American industrialist & philanthropist. He's widely considered as the wealthiest USA citizen of all time, & the richest person in modern history, after starting the Rockefeller business empire in 1870 with Standard Oil.

Born into a large family in upstate New York, by the 1880's he had been abandoned by his snake oil selling huckster father "Devil Bill" and was raised by his religiously devoted mother. Controlling 90% of oil used for kerosene lighting, his wealth soared by 1880's. But with the invention of Edison's lightbulb in 1878, his oil industry was threatened. Thanks to the first gasoline cars, oil's importance grew.

Even when he was retired, he did one of his biggest deals, selling his Standard Iron to JP Morgan, thus forming the USA's first billion dollar company, US Steel in 1901, granting Rockefeller and his son a position on the board.

Rockefeller family's companies heavily invested in Nestle, Procter & Gamble, half of the USA's pharmaceutical companies, and Chase Manhattan Corp. (JP Morgan Chase Bank), which also became a shareholder of the Federal Reserve.

Lao-Tzu

500 BCE

Lao-Tzu, also known as Laozi or Lao-Tse, was an ancient Chinese philosopher and writer.

Lao-Tzu is the reputed author of the Tao-Te-Ching, the founder of philosophical Taoism, and considered a deity in religious Taoism and other traditional Chinese religions.

A semi-legendary figure, Lao-Tzu was usually portrayed as a 6th-century BCE contemporary

of Confucius, although some modern historians consider Lao-Tzu to have lived earlier.

The identity of the Tao-Te-Ching's author(s) has been debated throughout history, & it remains a significant text in Chinese cosmogony. The ideas expressed by Lao-Tzu are often done by way of paradox, and analogy.

George Orwell

1903 - 1950

Eric Blair, using the pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist & critic, whose work is focused on social injustice, opposition to totalitarianism & the support of democratic socialism. Being a socialist, he was also a member of the Independent Labour Party.

His teacher and life-long friend, Aldous Huxley, authored "Brave New World".

Orwell is best known for the allegorical novel "Animal Farm" (published in 1945), and the dystopian novel "1984" (Nineteen Eighty-Four" (published in 1949).

Terminally ill from tuberculosis, Orwell stayed on a remote cold Scottish island until he died. Close to death, he was engaged in a feverish race to finish "1984".

Orwell's work continues to influence culture, as many of his terms have entered language, "Orwellian", which refers to totalitarian control, as well as "Big Brother", "thought police", "room 101", "newspeak", "doublethink", and "thoughtcrime".

Steve Jobs

1955 - 2011

Steven Jobs was an American personal computers' pioneer in the 70's and 80's, who instigated the smart-device revolution at the turn of the 21st century, starting with the iPod.

Jobs is credited with some of the most popular inventions in electronics, including the Macintosh computer, iPod, iPhone, and iPad devices. He was the co-founder & CEO of Apple; Chairman & majority shareholder of Pixar; and became a member of Disney's board of Directors following its acquisition of Pixar, which made Jobs Disney's largest shareholder.

Jobs has also been the CEO and founder of NeXT, which was bought by Apple in 1997 & returned Jobs to Apple as CEO until his death from pancreatic cancer, in 2011.

Plato

428 - 347 BC

Plato was a philosopher in Classical Greece, who founded of the Academy in Athens in 385 BCE, the first academic institution in the Western World, a university of higher learning. The Academy was later seen as a threat to Christianity, and in 529 BCE was closed by the Roman Emperor.

Unlike nearly all of his philosophical contemporaries, Plato's entire work is believed to have survived intact for over 2400 years.

Plato originally considered getting into politics, but after his teacher Socrates was executed for not believing in the gods of the state, he dropped that idea and focused on philosophy.

Aristotle became Plato's most famous student. Known for writing dialogues, Plato strongly believed that dialogues helped with understanding.

Plato's work is considered to have laid the foundations for modern Western philosophy & science.

Vladimir Lenin

1870 - 1924

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, widely known as Lenin, was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as Head of the Soviet government (1917-24), being instrumental in creating the Soviet Union. Because of Lenin's Marxist activities & writings, he was jailed & exiled, then left Tsarist Russia in 1900, during which time he was financed and travelled extensively through Europe for 17 years. He later developed political theories, known as Leninism. During WW1, the German government financed Lenin to move across the war front to St Petersburg, hoping he would begin a Russian uprising that would force Russia to sue for peace & eliminate the eastern front. Thereby

Lenin returned to Russia in 1917, beginning the revolution that forced Tsarist Russia to withdraw from the WW1. After the revolution, the Soviet Union became a one-party communist state governed by the Russian Communist Party. In 1918, Lenin was shot in a 2nd assassination attempt, this time by Fanny Kaplan in Moscow. Lenin did not like or trust Stalin, and while Lenin survived the shot, he died in 1924, creating the opportunity for Stalin to seize power.

Benjamin Franklin

1705 - 1790

Benjamin Franklin was an American scholar, and one of the Founding Fathers of the USA. Statesman, author, printer, political theorist, politician, Freemason, scientist, inventor, currency minter, civil activist, and a diplomat in France. He also served as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Although initially he owned slaves, by the 1750's he argued against slavery, and became a major abolitionist.

An expert at printing money, Franklin worked with institutions to design and print money for several American colonies. He also served as the representative to the French court.

He is regarded as a prominent scientist for his discoveries and theories regarding electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the lightning rod, the bifocals, the Franklin stove, and the swimming fins.

George Washington

1732 - 1799

George Washington was one of the Founding Fathers of the USA, and served as the nation's 1st President for 2 terms (1789-97). He was the only President to not be affiliated with a political party. As the revolutionary army General, he faced near defeat several times, yet through bold moves, he beat Britain and their allies. Known as "The Father of His Country", and also a Freemason, after winning the revolution, in 1787 he presided over the constitution that formed a new government.

He dined & brokered treaties with indigenous nations. Yet, if they refused his offers, he waged wars to enforce his terms to further expand the USA territory.

Born to a prosperous family of planters & slaveholders in colonial Virginia, at 11 he inherited 10 slaves; by his death, 317 worked his property. His will stated that upon his wife's death, the remaining 123 slaves that he owned would be set free, however she indeed did this in 1801, dying in 1802. Of the 12 USA's Presidents who owned slaves, Washington was the only President to free them - albeit after his death.

Friedrich Nietzsche

1844 - 1900

Friedrich Nietzsche was a German philosopher, cultural critic, composer, poet, philologist, and a Latin and Greek scholar, whose work has exerted a profound influence on Western philosophy and modern intellectual history.

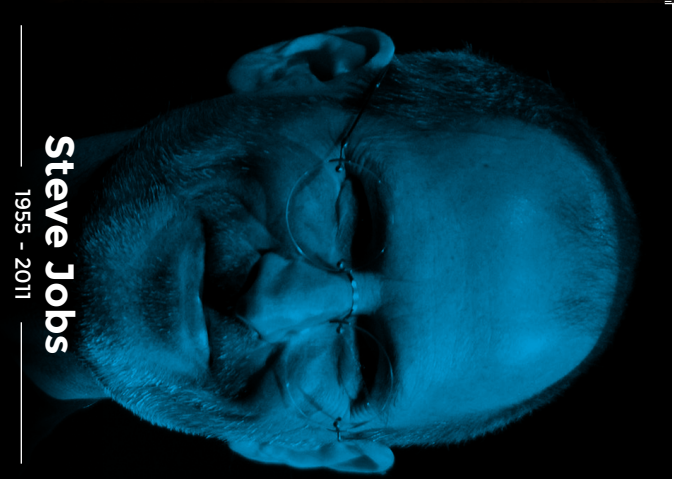
Nietzsche was opposed to anti-Semitism and nationalism, although his sister tried to associate his work with fascism and Nazism.

A prolific atheist & critical of the church, he also wrote on the power of the individual to overcome social, cultural & moral contexts.

After witnessing a horse being whipped, he had a breakdown, and his family put him into an asylum, where he died 11 years later. Only after his death, did his work begin to be widely read.



Benjamin Franklin
1705 - 1790



Steve Jobs
1955 - 2011



John D. Rockefeller Sr.
1839 - 1937



Margaret Sanger
1879 - 1966



Virginia Woolf
1882 - 1941



Andrew Jackson
1767 - 1845

- Playing The Game**
- 30 Character cards
 - Quote cards
 - Clue cards
 - Impact cards

Divide players into 2 teams, one for Power (Dragons), the other for Freedom (Unicorns). Place all the Character cards in the middle of the table face up. Each player picks one Character card. Shuffle all Quote and Impact cards. In turn each player takes a Quote & tries to guess which Character said it. When you get it right, you take that Character from the middle, or from another player (taking all their quotes with them). You must read the quote out loud. Any other player may challenge your guess, & say which Character they think Whoever is right, gets the Character & Quote card. You get points for all the cards you collect. The team with the most points wins!



George Washington
1732 - 1799



Plato
428 - 347 BC



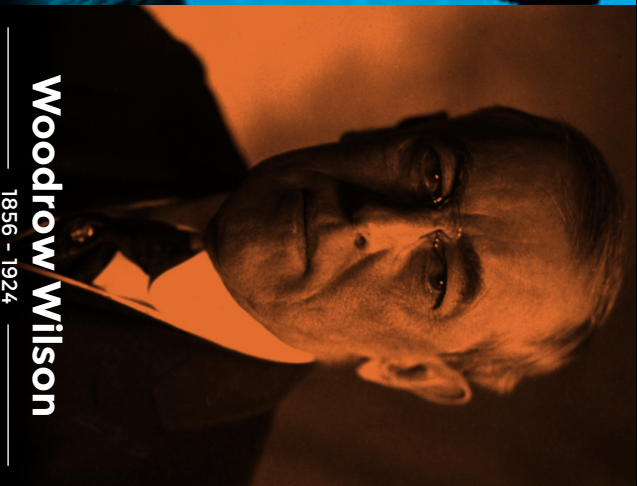
Lao-Tzu
500 BC



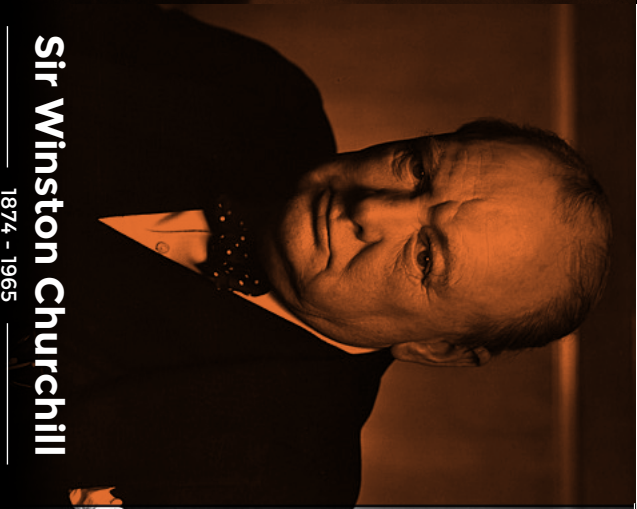
Erwin Rommel
1891 - 1944



Osho (Rajneesh)
1931 - 1990



Woodrow Wilson
1856 - 1924



Sir Winston Churchill
1874 - 1965



Friedrich Nietzsche
1844 - 1900



Vladimir Lenin
1870 - 1924



George Orwell
1903 - 1950



Richard Nixon
1913 - 1994



Satoshi Nakamoto
2008 - 2011



Rosa Parks
1913 - 2005



Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
1884 - 1962

John F. Kennedy
1917 - 1963

JFK was a Democrat & the 35th President of the USA, from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. He served at the height of the Cold War, and during that time his key focus was the tense relationship with the Soviet Union.

He increased the number of USA's military advisors in South Vietnam by a factor of 18 times. In April 1961, he authorized a failed joint-CIA attempt to overthrow the Cuban government of Fidel Castro during the Bay of Pigs invasion.

JFK's last executive order was 11110, June 1963, authorizing the USA Treasury Secretary to print silver certificates. In March 1964 Johnson cancelled it.

On November 22nd, 1963, JFK was assassinated in Dallas. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the crime, but was murdered by Jack Ruby only 2 days later on live TV. Ruby was sentenced to death but died of lung cancer in prison in 1967.

Martin Luther King Jr.
1929 - 1968

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist, who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1954 until his assassination in 1968. King is best known for advancing civil rights through non-violence and civil disobedience.

In 1964, King won the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through non-violent resistance, and later expanded his focus to abolish poverty, and the US war on Vietnam.

In 1963, J. Edgar Hoover considered him a radical and put him under FBI's investigation for possible communist ties, and even mailed him a threatening anonymous letter.

King was shot and assassinated in 1968. This prompted major outbreaks of looting, arson, and violence in more than 100 American cities. Altogether, 43 men and women were killed, approximately 3,500 were injured, and 27,000 were arrested.

Joseph Stalin
1878 - 1953

Joseph Stalin was a Soviet revolutionary, politician and dictator of Georgian ethnicity. After Lenin died in 1924, Stalin assumed leadership. He later exiled Trotsky in 1929, becoming dictator of the Soviet Union until his death.

In 1902, as a young man, Stalin led multiple strikes against the Rothschild owned refinery storehouse, culminating in the Batumi Massacre, which gained national attention & sent Stalin to prison as a revolutionary.

After Stalin claimed power, the Soviet Union underwent collectivization & rapid industrialization, experiencing massive disruptions in food production that led to the famine of 1932-33, killing about 5 million Ukrainians.

To eradicate those regarded as "enemies of the working class", Stalin instituted the "Great Purge" of 1934-39, in which over a million were imprisoned, and at least 700,000 executed. About 9 million were killed during Stalin's reign.

Stalin was nominated not only once, but twice for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1945 & then again 1948 for his efforts to end World War 2.

Joseph Goebbels
1897 - 1945

Paul Joseph Goebbels was a German Nazi politician, and Reich Minister of Propaganda of Nazi Germany, from 1933 to 1945.

Adolf Hitler (who held the 1936's Olympics and made Goebbels one of his closest associates, Goebbels was one of Hitler's most devoted followers, and was known for his skills in public speaking and his deep, virulent anti-Semitism, which was evident in his publicly-voiced views.

He progressively advocated for harsher discrimination, including the extermination of the Jews during the Holocaust.

Goebbels succeeded Hitler as Chancellor of Germany for one day, on the following day, he and his wife committed suicide, after poisoning their six children with cyanide.

Ayn Rand
1905 - 1982

Ayn Rand was born and educated in Russia, and moved to the US in 1926. She is known for her two best-selling novels, "Atlas Shrugged" and "The Fountainhead" and for developing the philosophical system Objectivism.

She had a play produced on Broadway, from 1935 to 1936. And after her two early novels -that were initially unsuccessful- she achieved fame with her 1943's "The Fountainhead".

She opposed collectivism and statism, instead supporting laissez-faire capitalism, which she defined as the system based on recognizing individual rights, including property rights.

Rand continues to be a significant influence among libertarians.

Margaret Thatcher
1925 - 2013

Baroness Margaret Thatcher was a British stateswoman who served as Prime Minister of the UK (1979-90). She was the longest-serving British Prime Minister of the 20th century, and the first woman to hold that office.

Prior to the election, she was invited to the Bilderberg meetings of 1975 & 1977, where her speech made a strong impression.

Her tough policies were known as Thatcherism, and she was dubbed "The Iron Lady," a nickname that became associated with her uncompromising politics, large budget cuts and strong leadership style.

Following Thatcher's budget cuts on the military, the tiny British sheep-farming Falkland Islands' territory (long considered a strategic gateway to Antarctica, as well as the South Atlantic & South Pacific Oceans) were invaded by Argentina in 1982. Thatcher had been trailing in the polls, but unexpectedly sent the British navy & took back the islands, winning the war (with a few thousand injuries & deaths), and also winning the election.

Her tenure constituted a realignment towards neoliberal policies in the UK and, despite the passage of time & debate over the complicated legacy, Thatcherism persists.

Malcolm X
1925 - 1965

Malcolm X was an American Muslim minister, and human rights' activist for the rights of African-American people, who indicted the white majority for their crimes against African-Americans. Although detractors accused him of preaching racism and violence, he later changed many of his views.

In 1964, Malcolm X had grown disillusioned with the Nation of Islam, and so repudiated them and expressed his regrets about his time with them. He then embraced Sunni Islam, disavowed racism and continued to emphasize Pan-Africanism, black self-determination, and black self-defense.

On February 21st, 1965, he was assassinated by three members of the Nation of Islam. He's known as one of the greatest and most influential African-Americans in history.

Albert Einstein
1879 - 1955

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum theories). He is best known for his mass-energy equivalence formula ($E=mc^2$), and received the 1921's Physics' Nobel Prize.

In 1933, while Einstein was visiting the US, Hitler came to power, because of his Jewish roots, Einstein did not return to Germany. He settled in the USA and became an American citizen in 1940.

On the eve of WW2, he endorsed a letter to President Roosevelt alerting him of the potential of "extremely powerful bombs of a new type" (something that Nazi Germany was working on since 1939). Einstein recommended the USA to begin nuclear research, which eventually led to the Manhattan Project's atom bombing of Japan.

Hannah Arendt
1906 - 1975

Hannah Arendt was a German-born American philosopher & political theorist. Arendt is widely considered as one of the most important political philosophers of the 20th century. Coming from a Jewish community living in Nazi Germany in the 1930's, Hannah soon began to encounter increasing anti-Semitism. While researching anti-Semitic propaganda for the Zionist Federation in Berlin, she was briefly imprisoned by the Gestapo in 1933; on release, she fled Germany to Paris. By 1940 she had to escape again, and finally settled in NYC.

As a young woman Arendt had a 4-year love affair with her philosopher professor Martin Heidegger, who became a prominent Nazi academic from 1933. After the war, they remained close, until his death in 1976. By 1963, Arendt had shifted her Nazi research from "radical evil" to the "banality of evil" (some take this as the bureaucracy of evil).

She is best known for writing on the nature of power & evil, politics, direct democracy, authority, and totalitarianism. Institutions & journals are still devoted to her thinking.

Marie Curie
1867 - 1934

Marie Curie was a Polish & French physicist and chemist, who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, the first person to win twice, and the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two different sciences. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris, and in 1995 was the first woman to be entombed in the Pantheon in Paris.

She developed the theory of radioactivity (a term that she coined), techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two elements: polonium and radium.

She died in 1934 from exposure to radiation in the course of her research, and from her radiological work with X-ray services that she developed for field hospitals during WW1.

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