

# the days that shook the world

## The Days That Shook the World: Unraveling Moments of Profound Historical Significance

History is punctuated by moments that have fundamentally altered the course of human civilization. These pivotal days, often marked by chaos, upheaval, or groundbreaking discoveries, serve as turning points that reshape societies, economies, and cultural paradigms. The phrase **the days that shook the world** encapsulates these extraordinary occurrences—events so impactful that they leave an indelible mark on collective memory. From revolutionary upheavals to scientific breakthroughs and catastrophic tragedies, this article explores some of the most consequential days in history that have profoundly influenced the course of humanity.

## Understanding the Significance of These Moments

Before diving into specific events, it's essential to recognize why certain days resonate so deeply across generations. These days often:

- Mark the end of an era or the beginning of a new one
- Trigger widespread social or political change
- Lead to significant scientific or technological advancements
- Result in tragic loss of life or societal upheaval

By examining these moments in detail, we can better appreciate their lasting impact and the lessons they hold for the future.

## Notable Days That Shook the World

Here, we highlight some of the most defining days in history, each representing a different facet of human experience—revolution, war, discovery, and tragedy.

### The Fall of the Berlin Wall: November 9, 1989

#### The End of Cold War Divisions

The fall of the Berlin Wall stands as a powerful symbol of the end of the Cold War and the triumph of freedom over oppression. Built in 1961 to prevent East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin, the wall

became a stark physical manifestation of ideological division.

On November 9, 1989, a combination of political reforms, peaceful protests, and mounting pressure from citizens led to the opening of the border crossings. Citizens from both sides flooded into the city, tearing down the wall physically and symbolically. This event marked the beginning of German reunification and signaled the decline of communist regimes across Eastern Europe.

### **Impacts and Legacy**

- Led to the reunification of East and West Germany in 1990
- Accelerated the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe
- Symbolized the victory of democracy and human rights

## **The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand: June 28, 1914**

### **The Spark That Ignited World War I**

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary in Sarajevo set off a chain of events that culminated in the outbreak of World War I. The heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was shot by Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb nationalist seeking independence.

This event exposed the fragile alliances and tense political climate of Europe, leading to a cascade of declarations of war among major powers. The war that ensued would reshape borders, topple empires, and cause unprecedented loss of life.

### **Lesson and Consequences**

- Demonstrated how a single event can escalate into global conflict
- Led to the Treaty of Versailles and major geopolitical shifts
- Initiated a brutal conflict that influenced international diplomacy

## **The Apollo 11 Moon Landing: July 20, 1969**

### **A Historic Leap for Humanity**

On this day, Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the Moon, uttering the iconic words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." The Apollo 11 mission, launched by NASA, marked a monumental achievement in science, technology, and exploration.

The event captivated millions worldwide, showcasing human ingenuity and the possibilities of space exploration. It also fueled advancements in various scientific fields and inspired generations to pursue

innovation.

### **Impact and Inspiration**

- Demonstrated technological prowess and scientific capability
- Fostered international interest in space and exploration
- Inspired STEM education and future missions

## **The Stock Market Crash: October 29, 1929**

### **The Beginning of the Great Depression**

Known as Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, saw the stock market in the United States plummet, wiping out millions of dollars in wealth in a matter of hours. This crash triggered the Great Depression, a decade-long economic downturn that affected economies worldwide.

The event revealed the vulnerabilities of financial systems and led to major reforms in banking and finance, including the introduction of regulatory agencies and policies aimed at stabilizing markets.

### **Lessons and Consequences**

- Highlighted the dangers of speculation and lack of regulation
- Led to significant changes in economic policy and financial oversight
- Shaped economic thought and resilience strategies

## **The Hiroshima Bombing: August 6, 1945**

### **The First Use of Atomic Warfare**

During World War II, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, resulting in immediate devastation and long-term suffering. This unprecedented use of nuclear weapons introduced a new era of warfare with catastrophic potential.

The bombing contributed to Japan's surrender, ending the war but raising profound ethical questions about nuclear proliferation and warfare.

### **Consequences and Reflections**

- Initiated the nuclear age and arms race
- Prompted global debates on morality and disarmament
- Led to treaties aimed at controlling nuclear proliferation

# **The Impact of These Days on Modern Society**

Each of these days not only changed the immediate circumstances but also left lasting legacies that continue to influence contemporary society. They serve as reminders of human resilience, the importance of vigilance, and the potential for both destruction and progress.

## **Lessons Learned from These Pivotal Days**

- The importance of diplomacy and peaceful conflict resolution
- The need for scientific and technological responsibility
- The power of collective action and citizen engagement
- The necessity of ethical considerations in warfare and innovation

## **Conclusion: Reflecting on the Power of Single Days**

The days that shook the world exemplify moments when a single day—or even a single event—can redefine history. Whether through revolution, tragedy, discovery, or conflict, these days teach us valuable lessons about humanity's capacity for both destruction and hope. By studying these moments, we not only honor those affected but also strive to build a future rooted in understanding, resilience, and progress.

As we look to the future, recognizing the significance of such days reminds us of our collective responsibility to shape history conscientiously. The past's defining days serve as both cautionary tales and sources of inspiration, urging us to learn, adapt, and strive for a better world.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the significance of the phrase 'The Days That Shook the World'?**

It refers to pivotal moments in history that had profound and lasting impacts on the world, often marking turning points or moments of great upheaval.

### **Which historical event is most famously associated with 'The Days That Shook the World'?**

One of the most iconic events is the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914, which triggered World War I, often cited as a day that shook the world.

## **How has the phrase been popularized in media and literature?**

The phrase has been used as a title for books, documentaries, and TV series, notably by Walter Lord in his book about Pearl Harbor, emphasizing moments that changed history.

## **Can you name a modern event considered 'The Day That Shook the World'?**

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks are often described as a day that shook the world due to their global impact on security, politics, and society.

## **What role does 'The Days That Shook the World' play in education and history teaching?**

It serves to highlight key historical moments that help students understand the causes and consequences of major events, fostering a deeper appreciation of history's impact.

## **Are there any recurring themes in events labeled as 'The Days That Shook the World'?**

Yes, common themes include conflict, upheaval, revolutionary movements, and moments of unprecedented change that reshape societies or global order.

## **How do documentaries about 'The Days That Shook the World' typically portray these events?**

They often combine archival footage, expert analysis, and personal stories to provide comprehensive insights into the events' significance and aftermath.

## **Why do some days in history earn the title 'shaking the world' while others do not?**

Because their consequences were far-reaching, altering political, social, or economic landscapes, making them pivotal turning points recognized globally.

## **Is 'The Days That Shook the World' a specific historical book or series?**

Yes, it is a title used by various authors and producers, notably a documentary series by the History Channel that explores major historical events.

# Additional Resources

## The Days That Shook the World: A Deep Dive into Moments That Changed Humanity

Throughout history, certain days have stood out as turning points—moments when the course of nations, societies, and even the entire world was irrevocably altered. These are the days that shook the world, etched into collective memory because of their profound impact, unforeseen consequences, and the way they redefined what was possible or acceptable. Understanding these pivotal moments provides not only historical insight but also a lens through which we can interpret current events and the potential futures they may bring.

In this comprehensive guide, we explore some of the most significant days that have shaken the world, analyzing their causes, effects, and the lessons they impart. From political revolutions to groundbreaking scientific discoveries, these days serve as reminders of humanity's capacity for both destruction and resilience.

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### What Defines a “Day That Shook the World”?

Before diving into specific events, it's helpful to understand what makes a day particularly impactful. A “day that shook the world” typically shares some common characteristics:

- Catalytic Impact: The event sparks widespread change, whether politically, socially, culturally, or scientifically.
- Historical Significance: It's remembered as a defining moment in history, often marking the beginning or end of an era.
- Unforeseen Consequences: The outcomes are often unpredictable at the time, leading to long-term effects that reshape societies.
- Global Resonance: The event transcends local or national boundaries, influencing the world at large.

These days often serve as inflection points—moments when the status quo was challenged or fundamentally altered.

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### Major Days That Changed the Course of History

#### 1. July 20, 1969 – The Apollo 11 Moon Landing

##### The Event

On this historic day, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on the

Moon, a monumental achievement in space exploration. Neil Armstrong's words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," echoed around the world, symbolizing human ingenuity and ambition.

### Why It Shook the World

- Technological Triumph: Demonstrated the incredible potential of human engineering and scientific collaboration.
- Cold War Context: Marked a significant victory in the Space Race between the United States and the Soviet Union, showcasing American technological superiority.
- Cultural Impact: Inspired generations to pursue science, technology, and exploration, expanding the horizons of human possibility.

### Long-term Effects

- Accelerated advancements in science and technology.
- Boosted confidence in international cooperation in space ventures.
- Initiated discussions about the ethical and geopolitical implications of space exploration.

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## 2. August 6, 1945 – The Hiroshima Bombing

### The Event

The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima during World War II, leading to unprecedented destruction and loss of life. This event marked the first use of nuclear weapons in warfare.

### Why It Shook the World

- Introduction of Nuclear Warfare: Unleashed a new, terrifying form of weaponry with devastating power.
- Moral and Ethical Dilemmas: Raised questions about war ethics, civilian casualties, and the future of warfare.
- Global Political Shift: Signaled the start of the nuclear age, influencing international relations and arms control efforts.

### Long-term Effects

- Initiated the Cold War arms race.
- Led to the formation of nuclear non-proliferation treaties.
- Changed notions of warfare, deterrence, and diplomacy.

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### 3. November 9, 1989 – The Fall of the Berlin Wall

#### The Event

The Berlin Wall, a symbol of Cold War division, was opened, allowing East and West Berliners to reunite. This event marked the collapse of communist influence in Eastern Europe and the beginning of German reunification.

#### Why It Shook the World

- End of the Cold War: Signified the decline of Soviet influence and the thawing of East-West tensions.
- Symbol of Freedom: Became a powerful emblem of the desire for democracy and human rights.
- Geopolitical Shift: Accelerated the disintegration of the Soviet Union and reshaped European geopolitics.

#### Long-term Effects

- The expansion of NATO and the European Union.
- Democratic revolutions across Eastern Europe.
- Reflections on nationalism and the future of post-Cold War Europe.

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### 4. October 24, 1929 – Black Thursday (Stock Market Crash)

#### The Event

The stock market crash of 1929, beginning on October 24, known as Black Thursday, triggered the Great Depression—a decade-long economic downturn affecting millions worldwide.

#### Why It Shook the World

- Economic Collapse: Severely damaged global economies, leading to widespread unemployment and hardship.
- Political Consequences: Fueled political extremism and social unrest, contributing to the rise of totalitarian regimes.
- Policy Reforms: Prompted significant changes in financial regulation and economic policy in many countries.

#### Long-term Effects

- Reshaped economic theories and policies.
- Led to the establishment of safety nets like social security.
- Influenced global economic structures and cooperation.

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## 5. December 7, 1941 – The Attack on Pearl Harbor

### The Event

The Imperial Japanese Navy launched a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, prompting the United States to enter World War II.

### Why It Shook the World

- U.S. Entry into WWII: Marked a turning point in global conflict, with profound consequences for international power dynamics.
- End of Isolationism: Transformed U.S. foreign policy from isolationist to interventionist.
- Catalyst for War: Led to widespread global conflict, reshaping geopolitics and societies.

### Long-term Effects

- Redrawing of world borders.
- Establishment of the United Nations.
- Rise of the U.S. as a superpower.

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### The Lessons from These Pivotal Days

Reflecting on these days that shook the world, several key lessons emerge:

- The Power of Human Agency: Individuals and nations can influence the course of history profoundly.
- Unintended Consequences: Even well-intentioned actions can lead to unforeseen and far-reaching effects.
- Resilience and Adaptation: Societies often recover and adapt after upheaval, sometimes emerging stronger.
- The Importance of Vigilance: Recognizing signs of change and understanding their potential impacts can help in navigating future crises.

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### Conclusion: Recognizing the Significance of These Days

The days that shook the world serve as powerful reminders of humanity's capacity for both destruction and innovation. By studying these moments, we gain insight into how change occurs, the importance of foresight, and the resilience required to navigate upheaval. Whether it's a technological breakthrough, a political revolution, or a tragic conflict, each of these days underscores the fact that history is often shaped by pivotal moments that challenge the status quo.

As we move forward into an uncertain future, understanding these defining days can inform our decisions and inspire us to work towards a more just, peaceful, and innovative world. Recognizing the power of a single day—be it momentous or tragic—reminds us that history is not just a series of events but a tapestry woven from moments that shook the very foundation of human existence.

## **The Days That Shook The World**

**the days that shook the world: 9/11: The Day That Shook The World** ChatStick Team, 2024-03-05 □ Explore a Defining Moment in Modern History Dive into the pages of 9/11: The Day That Shook The World, a comprehensive and poignant exploration of one of the most significant days in recent history. This book offers a detailed narrative of the events, aftermath, and lasting impacts of September 11, 2001. □ From Early Warning Signs to Global Aftermath Uncover the geopolitical climate before 9/11 and the rise of Al Qaeda. Relive the detailed timeline of the day's events through personal stories from survivors and witnesses. Understand the complex response to the Twin Towers attacks and the Pentagon tragedy. Learn about the heroism on Flight 93 and its profound aftermath in Pennsylvania. □ Global Reaction and the War on Terror Discover how the world responded to the attacks and the subsequent media coverage. Delve into the War on Terror, including the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq. Examine the significant changes in U.S. and global foreign policy. □ Societal Impact and Lasting Changes Investigate the social, political, and economic impacts across the globe. Discuss the balance between security and liberty in the post-9/11 world. □ Reflections and Commemorations Engage with thoughtful reflections on the changes post-9/11 and their effectiveness in making the world safer. Learn how the event has been commemorated globally and its ongoing relevance in the 21st century. □ A Must-Read for History Enthusiasts and Scholars Whether you are a student of history, a scholar, or simply someone seeking to understand more about this pivotal moment in our shared past, 9/11: The Day That Shook The World offers a deep and balanced perspective.

**the days that shook the world: Five Days That Shook the World** Alexander Cockburn, Jeffrey St. Clair, 2000-12-17 This work is an account of the most intense popular uprising since the protests against the Vietnam War, exploring the convergence and victory of trade unionists, environmentalists, human rights advocates and farmers over the WTO in Seattle.

**the days that shook the world: Ten Days that Shook the World** John Reed, 1922

**the days that shook the world: 60 Days That Shook the World** Roy G. Pittman, 2008 As the man and his followers arrived in the city, the air was palpable with intrigue and danger along with a sense of expectation as to what would unfold in the coming days. Thus begins the story of 60 Days That Shook the World: The Last Days of Jesus Christ, by Roy G. Pittman. In the historical and chronological study of Jesus' last week on Earth until the gift of Holy Spirit was given on Pentecost, many traditional beliefs are challenged and questioned. Did Jesus make one triumphal entry into Jerusalem or two? Did Peter deny Jesus three times as traditionally believed or six? Did Judas 'hang' himself the day Jesus was crucified or was he still with the other Apostles after Jesus was resurrected? How many times was Jesus actually buried? All of those questions and many more are studied with answers from the Word of God provided to return serious students of the Bible back to the truth and accuracy of the Word. The author has utilized the research and expertise of many Biblical scholars in his search for the truth; a search he hopes others are willing to seriously undertake. If you are desiring to be challenged and motivated to study the Word of God with a more critical and interpretive understanding, then 60 Days That Shook the World is a must read.

**the days that shook the world: Ten Days That Shook The World** John Pateman, 2017-11-10 This is the story of my ten day journey to Russia in July-August 2017 with my son Joe to celebrate the

100th anniversary of the Revolution.

**the days that shook the world: Ten Days That Shook the World** John Reed, 2019-11-21 John Reed's 'Ten Days That Shook the World' is a vivid account of the Russian Revolution of October 1917, captured through the author's incisive journalistic lens. Written in the immediacy of the event, Reed's narrative immerses the reader in the fervent atmosphere of revolutionary fervor, employing a vivid prose style that blends firsthand observation with passionate rhetoric. The work serves not only as a historical document but also as a literary testament to the chaotic and transformative energy of a society on the brink of monumental change, reflecting the global political context of the early 20th century that saw the rise of socialism as a viable political force. John Reed was an American journalist, socialist, and ardent supporter of the Bolshevik cause, whose experiences during the revolution were pivotal in shaping his understanding of radical politics. His firsthand involvement, coupled with his engagement with key revolutionary figures, lends authenticity and authority to his narrative. Reed's commitment to social justice and his belief in the revolutionary potential of the masses led him to bear witness to this historic upheaval, making him a significant figure in both journalism and revolutionary thought. For readers interested in the intricate interplay of power, ideology, and human emotion during one of history's key events, 'Ten Days That Shook the World' is an essential read. Reed's gripping account not only informs but also inspires, prompting reflection on the nature of revolution and the pursuit of justice in the modern world. This book remains a critical entry point for understanding the complexities of revolutionary movements.

**the days that shook the world: Time and the Shape of History** P. J. Corfield, 2007-01-01 In this lively comedy of love and money in sixteenth-century Venice, Bassanio wants to impress the wealthy heiress Portia, but lacks the necessary funds. He turns to his merchant friend, Antonio, who is forced to borrow from Shylock, a Jewish moneylender. When Antonio's business falters, repayment becomes impossible, and by the terms of the loan agreement, Shylock is able to demand a pound of Antonio's flesh. Portia cleverly intervenes, and all ends well (except of course for Shylock).

**the days that shook the world: The Day that Shook the World** Jenny Baxter, Malcolm Downing, 2001 Throughout the world, the BBC News team is respected for its authority, balance and integrity. In the light of recent tragic events, the team has produced a book of essays to explain to the general reader why the World Trade Centre attack occurred. This volume includes contributions by some of the most prominent foreign correspondents: Fergal Keane; Stephen Evans; George Alagiah; Brian Hanrahan; Gordon Corera; Paul Reynolds; John Simpson; Mike Wooldridge; Barnaby Mason; Orla Guerin; Bridget Kendall; Andrew Marr; Jeff Randall; Jonathan Marcus; and Allan Little.

**the days that shook the world: Pearl Harbor** Paul Dowswell, 2003 Detailed maps, primary sources, and stunning photographs bring alive pivotal days that literally changed the course of history. Readers learn about the detailed background and the consequences of these earthshaking events. Intriguing first-person accounts and fascinating details included in each book help readers understand these important events in contemporary history.

**the days that shook the world: Assignment Moscow** James Rodgers, 2020-06-25 The story of western correspondents in Russia is the story of Russia's attitude to the west. Russia has at different times been alternately open to western ideas and contacts, cautious and distant or, for much of the twentieth century, all but closed off. From the revolutionary period of the First World War onwards, correspondents in Russia have striven to tell the story of a country known to few outsiders. Their stories have not always been well received by political elites, audiences, and even editors in their own countries-but their accounts have been a huge influence on how the West understands Russia. Not always perfect, at times downright misleading, they have, overall, been immensely valuable. In Assignment Moscow, former foreign correspondent James Rodgers analyses the news coverage of Russia throughout history, from the coverage of the siege of the Winter Palace and a plot to kill Stalin, to the Chernobyl explosion and the Salisbury poison scandal.

**the days that shook the world: Ten Days That Shook the World** John Reed, 2022-09-16 John Reed's Ten Days That Shook the World offers an incisive and gripping chronicle of the Bolshevik

Revolution from the frontlines, portraying the tumult and fervor of October 1917. Written in a journalistic yet literary style, Reed's narrative blends firsthand observation with vivid description, capturing the revolutionary zeal of the moment. The text emerges as both a historical document and a passionate prose piece, steeped in the tumultuous atmosphere of early 20th-century Russia, reflecting the ideological battles that influenced a generation and reshaped global politics. As an American journalist and socialist, John Reed was deeply immersed in the political currents of his time, which undoubtedly shaped his perspective. His firsthand experience as an eyewitness during the revolution, coupled with his unwavering commitment to leftist ideals, allows Reed to present a unique viewpoint, one that articulates not only the events but also the spirit of the revolution. His relationships with key figures, including Lenin and Trotsky, imbue his account with authenticity and depth. For readers intrigued by revolutionary history, political theory, or the complexities of social change, *Ten Days That Shook the World* is essential. Reed's work not only informs but also inspires, providing a compelling narrative that resonates even in contemporary discussions about power, governance, and the people's role in shaping history.

**the days that shook the world: Young Radicals** Jeremy McCarter, 2017-06-13 From the co-author of the #1 New York Times bestseller *Hamilton: The Revolution*, the stunning story of five American radicals fighting for their ideals as the country goes mad around them "Inspiring and entertaining."—David Brooks, *The New York Times* "It's not difficult to see why [Lin-Manuel] Miranda would have been attracted to [Jeremy] McCarter as a writing partner."—*The Wall Street Journal* "One of the exciting new nonfiction books this summer."—*Time* Where do we find our ideals? What does it mean to live for them—and to risk dying for them? For Americans during World War I, these weren't abstract questions. *Young Radicals* tells the story of five activists, intellectuals and troublemakers who agitated for freedom and equality in the hopeful years before the war, then fought to defend those values in a country pitching into violence and chaos. Based on six years of extensive archival research, Jeremy McCarter's dramatic narrative brings to life the exploits of Randolph Bourne, the bold social critic who strove for a dream of America that was decades ahead of its time; Max Eastman, the charismatic poet-propagandist of Greenwich Village, whose magazine *The Masses* fought the government for the right to oppose the war; Walter Lippmann, a boy wonder of socialism who forged a new path to seize new opportunities; Alice Paul, a suffragist leader who risked everything to win women the right to vote; and John Reed, the swashbuckling journalist and impresario who was an eyewitness to—and a key player in—the Russian Revolution. Each of these figures sensed a moment of unprecedented promise for American life—politically, socially, culturally—and struggled to bring it about, only to see a cataclysmic war and reactionary fervor sweep it away. A century later, we are still fighting for the ideals these five championed: peace, women's rights, economic equality, freedom of speech—all aspects of a vibrant American democracy. The story of their struggles brings new light and fresh inspiration to our own. Praise for *Young Radicals* "In this lively, if at times swooningly earnest, portrait of artists, activists, writers and intellectuals, McCarter chronicles a moment in American history when 'socialism, progressivism, modernism, and feminism all exploded at once.'"—*Newsday* "A brisk pace and sympathetic portraits make for an entertaining, well-researched history of a decade marked by ebullience, hope, and pain."—*Kirkus Reviews* "McCarter's prose is engaging, moving, and, at times, laugh-out-loud funny. Recommended for young radicals today who want to understand past attempts to change the world in the face of repression."—*Library Journal* (starred review)

**the days that shook the world: Rebels and Renegades** Neil A. Hamilton, 2002 First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**the days that shook the world: Invisible Armies: An Epic History of Guerrilla Warfare from Ancient Times to the Present** Max Boot, 2013-01-15 As fitting for the 21st century as von Clausewitz's *On War* was in its own time, *Invisible Armies* is a complete global history of guerrilla uprisings through the ages.

**the days that shook the world: Revolutions in Communication** Bill Kovarik, 2025-09-18 This new and expanded edition of *Revolutions in Communication*, the 3rd edition, explores printing,

imaging, electronic and digital media history within a framework of technological change and social impacts. Using key figures in history to benchmark the chronology of technical innovation, Kovarik's scholarship narrates the story of revolutions in printing, electronic communication and digital information, while drawing parallels between the past and present. This edition builds on the success of the previous two editions as a leading media history textbook. The 3rd edition includes: - Digital media technology, impacts and expectations that have changed since 2015. - Updated and additional information that has become recently available, including: declassified histories of super-computers, the US news media's record on civil rights, Gutenberg's printing experiments in the 1440s, the role of the 1796 invention of lithography and improving the printing and culture of music. - A sharper international focus and effort to avoid the impression that Europe is more or less at the center of mass media history.

**the days that shook the world: John Reed and the Writing of Revolution** Daniel Wayne Lehman, 2002 Reed thereby alienated literary critics who had idealized timeless artistry against the rough-and-tumble world of historical details and political implications..

**the days that shook the world: Lenin** Abraham Resnick, 2004 A biography of the leader of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution who formulated the official Communist ideology and became the first head of the Soviet state.

**the days that shook the world: Soviet Influence on Cuban Culture, 1961-1987** Isabel Story, 2019-12-04 This book examines the ways in which the Cuban-Soviet relationship was expressed in the cultural sphere between 1961 and 1987. It specifically focuses on the theater and the visual arts to analyze the ways in which the culture became a means of asserting the Cuban Revolution's independence.

**the days that shook the world: Amateur Movie Makers** , 1929

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