

## 1: Resistance Against Empire by Derrick Jensen

*45 CHAPTER 3 Symbolizing Resistance against Empire Like Antaeus in mythology who fought Hercules, the artist must needs stand always on solid earth, his feet on the soil, because from the heat and power of the soil spring the life.*

Leave a reply Once, the environmental movement was about protecting the natural world from the insatiable demands of this extractive culture. Some of the movement still is: And they are often quite explicit about their priorities. And for what will this energy be used? One sign of intelligence is the ability to recognize patterns: When you think of Iraq, do you think of cedar forests so thick that sunlight never touches the ground? The Near East was a forest. North Africa was a forest. Greece was a forest. All pulled down to support this culture. Forests precede us, while deserts dog our heels. There were so many whales in the Atlantic they were a hazard to ships. There were so many bison on the Great Plains you could watch for four days as a herd thundered by. There were so many salmon in the Pacific Northwest you could hear them coming for hours before they arrived. Maybe three generations of humans will experience this level of consumption, but a culture based on drawdown has no future. It is long past time for those of us whose loyalties lie with wild plants and animals and places to take back our movement from those who use its rhetoric to foster accelerating ecocide. It is long past time we all faced the fact that an extractive way of life has never had a future, and can only end in biotic collapse. Every day this extractive culture continues, two hundred species slip into that longest night of extinction. We have very little time left to stop the destruction and to start the repair. And the repair might yet be done: This would also restore habitat for a near infinite number of creatures. We can make similar arguments about reforestation. Or consider that out of the more than dead zones in the oceans, precisely one has repaired itself. The collapse of the Soviet Empire made agriculture unfeasible in the region near the Black Sea: It really is that simple. But instead the conservation-industrial complex promotes nuclear energy or windmills. This and other attempts to rationalize increasingly desperate means to fuel this destructive culture are frankly insane. The scale of this emergency defies meaning. The oceans are dying. The only certainty is that our one and only home, once lush with life and the promise of more, will soon be a bare rock if we do nothing. We the undersigned are not part of the conservation-industrial complex. Many of us are long-term environmental activists. Some of us are Indigenous people whose cultures have been living truly sustainably and respectfully with all our relations from long before the dominant culture began exploiting the planet. But all of us are human beings who recognize we are animals who like all others need livable habitat on a living earth. And we love salmon and prairie dogs and black terns and wild nature more than we love this way of life. Environmentalism is not about insulating this culture from the effects of its world-destroying activities. Nor is it about trying to perpetuate these world-destroying activities. We are reclaiming environmentalism to mean protecting the natural world from this culture. And more importantly, we are reclaiming this earth that is our only home, reclaiming it from this extractive culture. We love this earth, and we will defend our beloved.

### 2: Deep Green Resistance New York - resistance against empire in the empire state

*Like Antaeus in mythology who fought Hercules, the artist must needs stand always on solid earth, his feet on the soil, because from the heat and power of the soil spring the life and strength of his body.*

What I propose to do today is to simply post a quick reminder of the general principles I am suggesting both sides abide by. And yet, there is nothing offensive in the basic recognition of an undeniable fact. This is what the absolutely highest Christian theological dogma says about Him: One Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Only-begotten, Begotten of the Father before all ages, Light of Light, Very God of Very God, Begotten, not made; of one essence with the Father, by whom all things were made; Who for us men and for our salvation came down from heaven, and was incarnate of the Holy Spirit and the Virgin Mary, and was made man; And was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, and suffered and was buried; And the third day He rose again, according to the Scriptures; And ascended into heaven, and sits at the right hand of the Father; And He shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead, Whose kingdom shall have no end. As far as I know “ and please correct me if I am wrong “ but all the segments which I have outlined in red are categorically unacceptable to Islam. But even if I got one or two of these wrong, there is plenty enough differences here to consider that the Islamic and Christian theologies are mutually exclusive reminder: Orthodox and Latin Christians disagree only on one word and Orthodox and Arian Christians disagree on one single letter! Next, 2 Recognize that Islam and Christianity have polemicized with each other: This really flows from point 1 above, but this is worth repeating. Because of their mutually exclusive theologies, Christians and Muslims have often polemicized with each other, sometimes resorting to name-calling. Humans are humans and issues of religion can generate heated disagreements and disputes. This really proves nothing. Next, 3 Recognize that Islam and Christianity have a checkered track of coexistence: Sometimes Christians and Muslims coexisted in peace, sometimes not. Since religion is very often used by the worldly powers of the state to justify various policies, it is often very hard to tell whether this or that bad episode was the result of tensions between the faithful or between their secular, worldly, leaders. But, again, does that matter? Neither Christians nor Muslims pretend to all be sinless saints “ we all know that we are sinners “ so what really matters is this: Christians and Muslims can “ and have “ coexisted in peace. This is possible, it happened quite often in fact. Thus, this can be repeated. Yes, there are some differences. The fact that Christianity and Islam have coexisted in peace for centuries tells me that these differences can be intelligently managed. And since most countries have abolished the death penalty anyway, this is hardly the most pressing issue for either community. So here is again my practical recommendation: Having accepted our differences, having accepted that we have a checkered history of coexistence but having also accepted that we can, with good will and intelligence, coexist, let us stop dwelling on these topics ad nauseam and turn to the pressing issues at hand today. For example, Orthodox Christians believe that the only correct way to understand the Scripture is within a pious spiritual life in the Church orthopraxis combined with the understanding of the so-called consensus patrum the agreement of the Church Fathers is on any given passage or topic. In other words, this or that Sura or Ayat taken by itself cannot be understood any more than this or that verse of the Scripture. Yet another reasons for all of us to exercise the utmost caution when quoting the scripture of a religion which is not ours. I hope that the above is helpful.

## 3: A. Portier-Young, Apocalypse Against Empire: Theologies of Resistance in Early Judaism

*GMT resistance against empire pdf - German resistance to Nazism (German: Widerstand gegen den Nationalsozialismus) was the opposition by individuals and groups in Germany to the National Socialist regime between and*

The Alliance military largely consisted of improvised, repurposed, or stolen civilian ships; they lacked the means or resources to build and crew thousands of capital ships. The biggest and most powerful warship they had available were several MC80 star cruisers supplied to the Alliance by Mon Calamari, but the Alliance Fleet kept these in reserve and never risked deploying them, even when strategically-critical bases in Atollon, Yavin, and Hoth came under siege. The Alliance fleet is geared towards space superiority, wolfpack operations, hit-and-run tactics, secret missions, subterfuge, and general elements of a stateless military grand strategy. They used gunships and corvettes to screen Imperial starfighters. Their warships carried a complement of expensive endurance-capable starfighters that traveled alongside the fleet. These were equipped with life support systems, deflector shields, and FTL-drives. The Alliance Starfleet almost never placed their ships at risk; they avoided attrition and conventional engagements with the Imperials at all costs. Instead of engaging the Imperials in open firefights, the Rebel Alliance largely embraced flexible non-committal attack tactics utilizing mainly fast attack CR90 corvettes supplied to the Alliance by Alderaan. To minimize losses, the Alliance military leadership heavily favored carrier battle groups supporting starfighter strike crafts for fast-attack style of warfare. Alliance Starfighter Corps[ edit ] The Alliance finds its strength almost entirely in the starfighter arena, offering some of the most effective and versatile small strike craft within Star Wars canon. The introduction of the A-wing, B-wing and X-wing, along with the former Imperial officers who piloted them, only improved upon that advantage. It was Arvel Cynryd who crashed his A-wing into the bridge of the Executor, thereby disabling the ship. Rogue Squadron, commanded by Wedge Antilles, was a starfighter squadron in the Star Wars franchise. In the film Rogue One, Rebel fighters on a suicide mission to steal the plans for the Death Star which causes the Battle of Scarif self-identify as "Rogue One", a possible precursor to Rogue Squadron. After successfully downloading the Death Star plans, Alderaanian soldiers aboard a Mon Calamari flagship barely manage to escape Imperial forces with the stolen data plans. All members of the Alderaanian Consular Security onboard are either killed or taken prisoner and Princess Leia Organa is held hostage for a time by Darth Vader. In the Star Wars comics, the Rebellion wins numerous victories against the Empire after the destruction of the Death Star, destroying its major weapons factory on Cymoon 1, breaking an Imperial blockade around the Rebel world of Tureen VII by stealing the Star Destroyer Harbinger and recruiting the Mon Calamari trading fleet to be refitted as an assault fleet. Such firepower would finally allow the Alliance to attack the Empire on a larger scale. Half the Rebel ships were destroyed in the battle before Leia found a way around the sabotage and allowed the remaining ships to escape. However, Generals Jan Dodonna and Davits Draven, as well as several other high-ranking Rebel officers, were killed during the battle and the remaining Rebel ships were separated in their flight. Mon Mothma instructed all Rebel cells to regroup in time while striking out at the Empire when and how they could. Not until the Battle of Endor would the whole force of the Rebellion be once again united in a single place. This, combined with the Imperial power vacuum and political infighting, encouraged thousands of inhabited planets to either declare independence from the Empire, or defect to the Alliance. In addition, the declining popularity of the Empire pushed many long time Imperials to the Rebel cause, including those of Inferno Squadron, who after Operation Cinder, which saw the destruction of countless Imperial worlds, opened the eyes of many to the atrocities of the Empire. Even the most dedicated Imperials such as Inferno Squadron commander Iden Versio were moved to defect after the witnessing the destruction of her homeworld Vardos. The Alliance Fleet, now finding itself with no shortage of recruits and resources, shifted military doctrine; the guerrilla warfare aspect of the grand strategy was de-emphasized, and conventional forces took over the primary prosecution of the war. Thus, the Galactic Civil War officially ended: The Resistance, an army backed up by the New Republic and successor of the Alliance, is formed to stand against the First Order

, a new military power formed by remnants from the Old Empire. Star Wars expanded universe According to Star Wars: In addition, the RPG tells that although throughout the galaxy many sectors are already fighting against Imperial interests, resistance is relatively quiet until the incident on the planet Ghorman, which takes place 18 years before the Battle of Yavin. With implied permission from the Emperor, Tarkin lands the ship anyway, injuring and killing many, an incident that history would record as the Ghorman Massacre. The RPG tells that part of the strategy of the Rebel Alliance is the Doctrine of Space Denial, wherein the Rebellion would attack Imperial shipping frigates in hit and run raids, both to disrupt Imperial supplies and operations, and also to loot desperately needed materials. These Rebel starfighters were equipped with hyperdrive capability along prearranged routes which would allow this kind of harassment and escape before the Empire may react. Palpatine clandestinely bids for the creation of another opposing force, intent on starting yet another war in order to consolidate his power with the fledgling Empire, just as he had done earlier with the Confederacy of Independent Systems. Vader quickly realizes that this is obviously a ploy by Palpatine in order to lure any significant rebels into a trap; however, it is unclear whether Vader or the Emperor had intended for the Rebellion to survive. However, the proceedings are ambushed by Vader under orders from the Emperor, whom had actually secretly orchestrated the Treaty himself in order to gather all the Rebel leaders together and eliminate them. Starkiller, now aligned with the Rebellion after two betrayals by his former master, manages to save the principal founders from the Empire, though at the cost of his own life. Regrouping on Kashyyyk, the Senators formally proclaim an open Declaration of Rebellion, which states the grievances of the Empire against the Alliance to Restore the Republic and concludes with an open threat to depose the Emperor. The Galactic Civil War consequently ensues, during which the Rebellion confronts the Empire many times throughout the galaxy. Empire at War depicts various allies contributing secretly to the Alliance, slowly making the united Rebel Force more powerful. The most notable equipment contributions include the defection of the Incom Corporation staff and all relevant material involved in the development of an advanced spacefighter, the X-wing. Formal declaration of rebellion in Star Wars: We, the beings of the Rebel Alliance, do this day send forth this Declaration to His Majesty, the Emperor, and to all sentient beings in the Galaxy, to make clear to all the Purposes and Goals of this Rebellion. We firmly acknowledge the importance and necessity of the institution of Galactic Government. We accept that all must subjugate themselves to that Government, giving up certain rights and freedoms, in return for peace, prosperity and happiness for all. We believe that the Galactic Government derives its power and right to rule from the consent of the governed. We believe that, should the rights of free beings be willfully and malignantly usurped, it is the unalienable right of said beings to alter or abolish said Government. We believe that the Galactic Empire has willfully and malignantly usurped the rights of the free beings of the Galaxy and therefore, it is our unalienable right to abolish it from the Galaxy. We do not take this course lightly. Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, but when a Government displays a history of usurpation, abuse and moral atrocity, displaying a clear design to subjugate totally and absolutely beings born free under the auspices of nature, it is our rightâ€”our dutyâ€”to depose of that Government. The history of the present Galactic Empire is of repeated injuries upon its members, with the direct objective of establishing you, Emperor Palpatine, as absolute tyrant over the Galaxy: You have disbanded the Senate, the voice of the people; You have instituted a policy of blatant racism, enslavement and genocide against the nonhuman peoples of the Galaxy; You have overthrown the chosen leaders of planets, replacing them with Moff's and Governors of your choice; You have raised taxes without representation or the consent of those taxed; You have murdered and imprisoned millions without benefit of trial; You have unlawfully taken land and property; You have expanded the military far beyond what is necessary and prudent, for the sole purpose of suppressing your subjects. We, the Rebel Alliance, do therefore in the nameâ€”and by the authorityâ€”of the free beings of the Galaxy, solemnly publish and declare our intentions: To fight and oppose you and your forces, by any and all means at our disposal; To refuse any Imperial law contrary to the rights of free beings; To bring about your destruction and the destruction of the Galactic Empire; To make forever free all beings in the galaxy. To these ends, we pledge our property, our honor, and our lives. Members in Star Wars: Legends[ edit ] The list of characters that do not exist within the canonical Star Wars story-line, and therefore only factor into the

non-canonical Legends plot. Founders[ edit ] Senator Bana Breemu “ Co-founder; early constituting member deceased Senator Garm Bel Iblis “ Co-founder; financed private army to fight against the Empire; rejoined Alliance during the Thrawn campaign. Works with Alderaanian authorities to coordinate rebel activity. Rahm Kota “ General and former Jedi Master who survived Order 66, thanks to the aid of his own private militia.

### 4: Warsaw Uprising | Polish history | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*resistance against empire in the empire state. If women activists are to be successful, it will be from understanding and utilizing the strategies of other successful resistance movements, led by women, both throughout history and in present time.*

History is replete with great wise females also fearlessly brave for their inner spiritual strength specially in times of pre islamic times when women were given extremely respectful role in society. Even today a great number of scientists in Iran are women just like India. Unfortunately Islam ripped off the equal rights of Women and put on par with slaves. Islam is a dark chador, a dark blanket that will destruct all spiritual vibrations and human expression in most forms but more of women. After The Islamic regime has been brutal and harsh to all Persians now called Iranians but life of a woman is not free anymore. The promoters of islam keep singing their false song of Women are respected in Islam " is like saying we treat prisoners with humanity. Let us read the story of beautiful, brave high rank soldier Apranik of year " times when Arabs were murdering Persians and plundering their cities. She fought gracefully, resistance fighting against Arab Oppressors during Arab Invasion, killed many of them and done many damages to the Arab Army. She fought gracefully, as a resistance commander, fighting against Arabo-Oppressors. Apranik was more like a TomBoy! Since childhood, she loved military. Like her father Apranik decided to become a professional soldier and she climbed the steps of progress, one by one and after her complete education, she managed to rise from a petty officer, to a full commander of the Persian Army. Apranik was a tireless inspiration for her troops in defense of their nation against outside aggressors. Apranik fully took the command of a major battalion of the Persian Army directly after the full-scale invasion and occupation by Arab armies and she led her devoted warriors against the Arab oppressors even after the loss of the Persian Empire and Sassanid Dynasty. For years to come, Apranik, first fought an official war and later on when all hopes were destroyed, Apranik, started her Hit and Run Rebellious Campaign until death. Her white horse has always been a famous symbol of freedom and still is til this day. Apranik and her Ranks, never surrendered, they have fought an on going bloody battle to the bitter ends. Every time a female soldier would have shown bravery among the resistance, other soldiers would smile and call her: Apranik acted as a battery charger for resistances spirit and chose to fight with her soldiers, until the bitter end, she chose to be cut to pieces by the Arab Sword, than to become a whore in the Arab Bed" and eventually Apranik became a legend. May her great spirit rest in peace. This is what the Persian women were made of!

## 5: Resistance Against Empire

*Earth at Risk: Building a Resistance Movement to Save the Planet (DVD) Derrick Jensen and Lierre Keith Earth at Risk is an annual conference featuring environmental thinkers and activists who are willing to ask the hardest questions about the seriousness of our situation.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Westbrook Apocalypse Against Empire: Theologies of Resistance in Early Judaism. Her work focuses on the book of Daniel and Enochic literature, specifically the Apocalypse of Weeks and the Book of Dreams. Portier-Young begins with an overview of resistance theory, emphasizing those points that pertain to the historical setting in which these apocalyptic texts were written. Here, she carefully defines terminology that is systematically employed throughout the book, as well as providing a helpful framework from earlier scholarship in resistance theory. She focuses on the differences, but also consistent interplay between hegemony and domination—methods regularly utilized in imperial conquest. From there, she justifies the concept of early apocalyptic texts as contributions to resistance through their intention to reveal the reality of a power greater than that displayed within the structures of imperial false sovereignty. She further argues that apocalypses recognize the human tendency to display consistent integration between belief and practice. Thus, functionally, apocalypses intend to shape the thinking of their readers in order to provide a reasonable basis for resistant actions. After establishing her methodological approach, Portier-Young moves to a detailed description of the Seleucid empire and its control over Judea in the second century B. She makes the compelling argument that in order to understand the context in which the early apocalypses were written, one must go beyond the final edict of terror by Antiochus IV. In supporting her theory, she identifies elements of tension in the larger history that ultimately moved people toward a mind-set of resistance, including the earliest imperial ideology of rule via conquest, and initial steps by Antiochus III to establish authority over the Judean way of life. Portier-Young concludes that this prior history converged with the immediate personal needs of Antiochus IV, a man politically pressed and humiliated by Rome, thus moving him to re-create his own empire through the reconquest of Judea. He attempted this by a calculated plan to demonstrate power first through de-creation and then re-creation of Judea. The resultant terrorization of the Judean people ultimately formed the conditions of resistance that found its voice in apocalyptic writings, which countered the perceived power of Antiochus IV to re-create the world by reasserting the more potent sovereign power of the divine. Following her analysis of historical setting, Portier-Young moves to textual interpretation. Her general approach counters that of some earlier perspectives, which understood apocalypses as attempts by marginalized people to escape the difficulties of persecution by retreating into a secretive, visionary world. Portier-Young takes the opposite understanding with her [End Page ] view of apocalypses as intentional efforts to exhort readers toward personal engagement with a troubling present reality by taking responsibility for social transformation through resistance. She further argues that apocalyptic writers displayed sophisticated literary skill, education, and an empowered desire to communicate their political views of resistance to a large audience, rather than intending secrecy. In her analysis of the book of Daniel, Portier-Young begins with a detailed overview of recent scholarly work that has considered the book as resistance literature. Most importantly, the character Daniel recedes in the concluding chapters of the book, requiring the readers to understand that its final exhortations for resistance are to be taken up by their

*Resistance Against Empire has 53 ratings and 3 reviews. A scathing indictment of U.S. domestic and foreign policy, this collection of interviews gathers.*

At first glance, of course, it may seem odd and overreactive that a global superpower would engage in neurotic efforts for over half of a century to take out the leadership of an island nation smaller than the US state of Pennsylvania. But, has it really just been a simple case of neurosis-for-the-sake-of-neurosis? Following the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959, the US political establishment laboured to portray the country as not merely an ideological disaster, but also a bastion of malevolence and a downright existential threat. The campaign to demonise Castro by associating him with apocalyptic scenarios fails to account for the fact that the US undoubtedly takes the cake when it comes to existential threats. In 1961, then-senator John F Kennedy spoke of Cuba as a "Communist menace" imperilling "the security of the whole Western Hemisphere" and raising the question of "how the Iron Curtain could have advanced almost to our front yard". As late as 1991, more than a decade after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US selected Cuba as one of three new additions to the "axis of evil" based on its alleged read: US-hallucinated pursuit of weapons of mass destruction. The campaign to demonise Castro by associating him with apocalyptic scenarios, however, fails to account for the fact that the US undoubtedly takes the cake when it comes to existential threats - i. The Cuban Missile Crisis, for example, is recorded in official US propaganda as the time the Soviets brought the world to the brink of nuclear war by installing ballistic missiles in Cuba. In reality, the installation of said missiles postdated the installation in Turkey of US nuclear-armed Jupiter missiles pointed at the Soviet Union, and amid a US terror offensive courtesy of President Kennedy in Cuba, where Soviet missiles constituted the only deterrent against an invasion to topple Castro. Furthermore, as Noam Chomsky has detailed, the US rejected fair and reasonable offers from Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, to defuse the missile crisis, apparently preferring to gamble with the fate of humanity. So a deceitful euphemism is deployed: What the US cares about in Cuba, we are told time and again, is "freedom for the Cuban people". The sheer disingenuousness of the Cuban-freedom alibi is further underscored by the fact that the US happens to occupy a portion of Cuban territory on which it presides over an illegal prison dedicated to indefinitely detaining, torturing, force-feeding, and otherwise annihilating the freedoms of various non-Cubans. Instead, they occur on an exposed island that has, for the duration of its contemporary history, resided in imperial crosshairs. Given the sustained US effort to overthrow the Castro regime, and the system itself, with the help of fanatical Cuban exiles prone to terrorism and sabotage, state paranoia has perhaps not been unfounded. Repressive security measures stemming therefrom qualify as reactive in nature, and a result of vindictive US policy. Despite sensational braying over the decades about the Cuban menace, Castro never posed a physical threat to the US. Despite spending a fraction of what the US was then spending per capita, Cuba enjoyed a lower infant mortality rate than its neighbour to the north - not to mention one of the highest ratios of doctors per capita in the world. That Cuba is able to provide basic necessities of life free of charge is to some extent proof that useful programmes are possible when a nation does not spend trillions of dollars on devastating wars. The New York Times reported in 1991 that, "[i]n the 50 years since the revolution, Cuba has sent more than 100,000 health professionals on medical missions to at least 100 countries". A Cuban doctor employed at a free health clinic in Venezuela once aptly remarked to me on the discrepancy between US and Cuban foreign policy: Such achievements are all the more notable given that they have occurred within a context characterised by imperial predations, a punishing economic embargo, and politically influential, belligerent hysterics from the Cuban exile crowd headquartered in Florida, a mere 145 km from the Cuban coast. And it is this context that grants him legitimacy as a symbol of resistance against hegemony. Rather, the danger always lay in the example he set, which exposed the possibility of challenging the pernicious self-declared US monopoly over human existence - and for which he merits remembrance as a hero. Belen Fernandez is the author of *The Imperial Messenger: Thomas Friedman at Work*, published by Verso. She is a contributing editor at *Jacobin Magazine*. Follow her on Twitter:

### 7: 5 Symbols in the Star Wars Universe | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*In a previous post entitled "Russia and Islam, part eight: working together, a basic "how-to", I have discussed in some details the basic principles which could be applied by both Christians and Muslims to jointly take a stand against the current Empire. I don't want to repeat it all here.*

During the last three years of their rule, the Young Turks killed over a million Armenians. The Turkish government to this day still denies that the genocide ever took place, and other countries share this view. In the 4th century, they began to develop a separate culture related to their conversion to Christianity. In the middle of the 15th century, Armenia was conquered by the Ottoman Empire. The Empire was ethnically, culturally, and religiously diverse, but Islam was the ruling religion. At the same time, a national awakening began amongst various nations in the area, including the Turkish nation, but also nations under Ottoman rule, like the Armenians. The Hamidian and Adana Massacres: In August, an Armenian uprising broke out in the region surrounding the city, Sasun. The Ottomans brutally suppressed the uprising, and many Armenians were massacred. Local conflicts between the Turks, Kurds, and Armenians continued for about three years. The Muslim population attacked the protesters, escalating into another massacre and outbreak of violence against the Armenians in the Anatolia Highlands. Following the massacre, the Sultan promised to institute reforms to improve the status of the Armenians, mostly due to diplomatic pressure from England, Russia, and France, but the reforms were never implemented, and the massacres and violence against Armenians continued throughout the Empire. The Turks responded with drastic measures, massacring thousands of Armenians. These events which came to be called the Hamidian Massacre, came to an end, but its perpetrators were never brought to justice. The amount of deaths is estimated anywhere from 80,000 to 300,000, resulting in at least 50,000 orphans. In July, the Young Turks overthrew the Ottoman government. The Young Turks were a party founded by young people who had been educated in Europe and wanted to create a parliamentary government, which would unite various factions of the Empire. Their idea was to unify all the Turkish-speaking groups of the Caucasus, in order to expand towards Asia, and found a centralized, unified, Muslim-Turkish state. The large Armenian population of the Armenian Highlands in the east became an obstacle to the realization of the Pan-Turkish dream. When the Young Turks came to power, the Armenians hoped to gain autonomy and to realize their aspirations of self-determination. And indeed, at the beginning of the Young Turk regime, the Armenians received equal rights such as the right to serve in the army, and the right to serve in parliament. However, in March, during the conflict between the Sultan, who was attempting to regain power, and the Young Turks, massacres were renewed. In this massacre, which came to be called the Adana Massacre, Armenians served as scapegoats for the national conflicts, and about 20,000 Armenians were killed. The direct result of this decision was a dark era of ethnic cleansing targeting the Christian minorities in the Ottoman Empire, among them the Assyrians, the Armenians and the Greeks. The Armenians were once again used as a scapegoat and blamed for the defeat. Simultaneously, as the war escalated mass murders continued, unable to be prevented or monitored, as many foreign diplomats left the Empire. About 100,000 young Armenians who were drafted into the army were taken out of combat units and put into work brigades, where they were systematically slaughtered during the course of the war. In 1915, during the night between April 23rd and 24th, the Istanbul police broke into the homes of respected Armenian families and killed an estimated 100 to 200 leaders and intellectuals. Today, April 24th is considered the beginning of the genocide and has been declared the official Genocide Remembrance Day. In June, the Ottoman government ordered the entire non-Turkish population within the supply-lines of the Turkish army to be deported. At this time, Kurds also killed and expelled Armenians, because they hoped that they could take their land. The conduct of the expulsions and genocide fell on the police and a special unit, composed of criminals and prisoners released from jail, which was created to kill Armenians. The Armenian population in both urban and rural areas was warned to pack up their belongings and leave. Men and boys over age 15 were seized, supposedly to serve in the army, but then killed. Women, children, and the elderly were taken on forced marches during which they suffered acts of rape, pillage, and massacre. Local tribes and Kurdish civilians were encouraged to attack the convoys. Some of the convoys were crushed to death by

trains. A small number survived the forced marches only to have arrived in Syrian Desert, where they were held in camps with poor conditions, where they were starved to death and died of disease. Other convoys arrived at Black Sea ports, where the Armenians were forced onto old ships which were then sunk by the Turks. In Van, in northeastern Anatolia, Armenians fought against the Ottoman army who tried to enter the city from April. The Ottoman army besieged the city. About 55, Armenians were killed in the siege. After a month of fighting the Russian military conquered the region. It was almost the only act of self-defense during the genocide. Five months after the expulsion order was given, the majority of the Armenians who lived in six villages, under the leadership of their local priest, decided to take advantage of the days before their removal to entrench themselves in Mount Musa-Dag in northern Syria. The priest requested help from French priests to save them by sea. The group fortified themselves on the mountain and battled the Turkish army for 53 days until French and British ships arrived to save them. About 4, Armenians were saved. After the humiliation of the war, and later, the rise of the Nazis in Germany, the Armenian massacres did not interest most of the world. Only in , 50 years after the genocide, did the Armenians begin to try to remind the world of the atrocities. In , a memorial was set up in Yerevan, today the capital of Armenia and then under Soviet rule. During this period, Turkey was on the front lines of the struggle between NATO and the Soviet Union; Western countries did not want to be reminded of this sensitive and complicated issue. In the s, after Armenia gained independence from Soviet rule, the Armenian Genocide Museum and Institute opened in , also as part of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia. April 24th was declared the official Armenian Genocide Remembrance Day, yet many countries, including Israel and the United States, to this day refuse to recognize the Armenian genocide in order to preserve their diplomatic relationships with Turkey, which has still never admitted to the occurrence of the genocide.

### 8: Joint Christian-Muslim resistance against the Empire (a quick reminder) | The Vineyard of the Saker

*On a side note, the Resistance adopted the symbol of the Alliance to Restore the Old Republic, but so did the New Republic: On their torsos sit carbon-lace armor, the shoulders marked with the sigil of the New Republic: the Alliance starbird, now inside a sunburst.*

Posted by Steve on August 18, at The trailer itself is only a minute long but within that timeframe there are lots of little Star Wars goodies to grab your attention. One of those is a quick shot of a symbol in the background around the 0: Most notably, during the Clone Wars, they were led by Fenn Rau and tasked with the protection of the Duchess Satine Kryze, the ruler of Mandalore at that time. While ultimately loyal to Mandalore, they fought alongside the Grand Army of the Republic during the Clone Wars and were tasked with training clones in combat and as pilots. After Mandalore was lost to the Shadow Collective and the Imperial occupation began shortly after, they left their home world and established a base on the third moon of Concord Dawn. While never officially joining the Empire, Rau and the Protectors maintained a working relationship with them while they protected their hyperspace routes. It was during this time Rau began to empathize with the Rebels and decided to join in their fight against the Empire, realizing he had been fighting on the wrong side. Learning of this betrayal, Governor Gar Saxon who was appointed ruler of Mandalore, and his super commandos attacked Concord Dawn killing all the remaining Protectors minus Rau, who was still with Phoenix squadron. Fully on board with the Rebels now, Rau stuck with Wren and the Phoenix squadron throughout their battles against the Empire. He accompanied them to Mandalore where he aided them in destroying an Imperial outpost and Governor Tibor Saxon along with it. As for the actual look of the symbol, the inspiration came from early sketches of Boba Fett by artist Joe Johnston when prepping for *The Empire Strikes Back*. So what exactly is this symbol doing on a banner hanging on the refueling station "Colossus" way out there in the Outer Rim territory? Tough to say since it takes place roughly 30 years after the events just described. Or is it someone just familiar with the history of the Protectors and hangs their sigil as a sign of admiration and respect? But usually in Star Wars, everything means something. What does everyone think? Is this just a coincidence or are there remnants of the Protectors kicking around the Outer Rim? Or is it just simply a group of mechanics and pilots who are aircraft enthusiasts and students of history? Check out the trailer below!

### 9: Galactic Empire (Star Wars) - Wikipedia

*Apranik, The Female Symbol of Persian Resistance. The Sassanid Commander, daughter of Piran, General of Yazdgird III. She fought gracefully, resistance fighting against Arab Oppressors during Arab Invasion, killed many of them and done many damages to the Arab Army. She fought gracefully, as a resistance commander, fighting against Arabo-Oppressors.*

She is desperate to find her brother Luke and gain his help in restoring peace and justice to the galaxy. The Empire has fallen. An elongated star arising between wings displayed sans bird. The Resistance is, judging from the persons present, and the insignias, both rank and squadron, essentially New Republic Detached Forces. This has a number of historical precedents in the real world. The US has generated several such "volunteer groups" over the years Chennault, which fought in China against the Japanese more than a year before the US officially joined the war. The PAF used Polish uniform patterns manufactured in the UK when they bothered to wear uniforms, according to a former member. The Resistance has the same kind of look as the AVG: The Resistance uses bars on the rank plate, where the Rebellion used dots. Meanwhile, looking to some of the chatter about the current canon novels, it generally seems that the Empire as a whole fell just like in the SWEU, and like the SWEU, it appears several portions of the Empire continued to exist after the New Republic. Some of which apparently sued for peace with the New Republic. Since they are, essentially, at war with the rest of the galaxy, having unique insignia is of utility. We can see that the First Order is strong; surprisingly so given the hype about it being a remnant. It needs a logo for both morale and intimidation value. The old Imperial logo lacks a certain credibility. It also is quite likely that the other remnants of the Empire are reverted to somewhat less militaristic states. Also, there is historical use to think about. Likewise, the Russian Federation uniforms are much like the Soviet ones - same ranks, same insignia of grade, but the double eagle replaces the hammer and sickle, and RFR replaces SSSR. So, essentially, The First Order needs to distinguish between themselves and other "Imperial Remnants" for both political and practical reasons, and wants to retain compatibility with extant gear and possibly gear captured from other remnants. Now, out-of-universe, it is a marketing ploy. All the really cool toys are First Order.

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