

Escape From Lucien (Amulet

Amulet (comics)

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Amulet is a children's fantasy, adventure, graphic novel series written and illustrated by Kazu Kibuishi and published by Scholastic Corporation. Beginning in 2008 with *The Stonekeeper*, the series was published by Scholastic under their Graphix imprint. The nine-volume series has received critical acclaim for its storytelling and visuals, appealing to both young and older audiences, and has been featured on the New York Times bestseller list. A Netflix adaptation is in development.

Kazu Kibuishi

creating the webcomic Copper. He is also the author and illustrator of the Amulet series. Kibuishi was born April 8, 1978, in Tokyo, Japan. He moved to the

Kazuhiro "Kazu" Kibuishi (born April 8, 1978) is a Japanese-born American graphic novel author and illustrator. He is best known for being the creator and editor of the comic anthology *Flight* and for creating the webcomic *Copper*. He is also the author and illustrator of the *Amulet* series.

List of The Sandman characters

Witch Thessaly after being lured into a trap and are able to escape with the help of Lucien. Thessaly later performs a ritual to summon the spirit of the

Along with the titular character and his siblings, *The Sandman* includes a large array of characters: inhabitants of the Dreaming, various deities, angels and demons, faeries, immortals and witches. Some characters appear in *The Sandman* (1989–1994), some in spinoffs like *The Dreaming* (1996–2001) and *Lucifer* (1999–2007), and others in earlier stories that *The Sandman* was based on as well as the podcast and the Netflix TV series. Their stories occur in the DC Universe, generally tangentially to the mainstream DC stories.

Critical Role campaign two

Archived from the original on November 17, 2020. Retrieved November 8, 2020. Durham, Madison (October 19, 2022). "All eyes are on Lucien in the next

The second campaign of the *Dungeons & Dragons* web series *Critical Role* premiered on January 11, 2018—four months after the conclusion of the first campaign—and concluded on June 3, 2021. The series starred Travis Willingham, Marisha Ray, Taliesin Jaffe, Ashley Johnson, Sam Riegel, Liam O'Brien, and Laura Bailey as the players with Matthew Mercer as the Dungeon Master.

The campaign is an actual play which follows the *Mighty Nein*, a party of seven adventurers, in their travels across the continent of Wildemount. It occurs at a time of very high tensions between the Dwendalian Empire and the Kryn Dynasty—two of Wildemount's major powers, which are divided by the Ashkeeper Peaks mountain range. Over the course of the campaign, the *Mighty Nein* work towards rooting out political corruption, especially within the Cerberus Assembly, and establishing peace between the Kryn Dynasty and the Dwendalian Empire after war breaks out. They also thwart apocalyptic threats such as Tharizdûn attempting to escape his imprisonment and the Somnovem attempting to return to the Prime Material Plane.

Campaign two aired each Thursday at 7 p.m. PT on Twitch, YouTube, and Alpha. When production switched from Geek & Sundry to Critical Role Productions in February 2019, distribution on Alpha and the other Geek & Sundry channels ended; the campaign then aired on Critical Role Productions' official channels. It consisted of 141 episodes with a total run time of over 550 hours. The show has returned twice with specials set after the conclusion of the campaign – a two-part special titled *The Mighty Nein Reunited* in 2022 and a live show titled *The Mighty Nein Reunion: Echoes of the Solstice* filmed in Wembley Arena in 2023. Critical Role won multiple awards during the campaign, such as the 2019 Webby Winner and People's Voice Winner in the "Video Series & Channels – Games" category from the Webby Awards, and the 2019 Audience Honor in the "Games" category from the Shorty Awards. An upcoming animated television adaptation for Amazon Prime Video, titled *Mighty Nein*, was announced in January 2023 and is scheduled to premiere on November 19, 2025.

Papyrus (comics)

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An animated series was created in 1998 that was two seasons long (52 episodes) and shown on TFOU in France and in Quebec on Radio-Canada. It is airing in 2016 on Unis.

In 2000, a video game for the Game Boy Color was developed by Dupuis and published by Ubisoft.

See (TV series)

The Trivantians who controls the finances and economics. Dean Jagger as Lucien Bray (season 3), a former Witchfinder with a strong hatred of the sighted

See is an American science fiction drama television series produced for Apple TV+ and starring Jason Momoa and Alfre Woodard in leading roles. Set in a post-apocalyptic dystopia in the distant future where humanity's descendants have lost their sight, and the ability to see is considered to be a myth, the plot is set in motion by the birth of twin sighted children in a mountain tribe.

See was created by Steven Knight. Anders Engström directed a majority of the episodes. It also stars Sylvia Hoeks, Hera Hilmar, Christian Camargo, Archie Madekwe, Nesta Cooper, and Yadira Guevara-Prip. Executive producers include Knight, Lawrence, Peter Chernin, Jenno Topping, and Kristen Campo.

The series premiered on November 1, 2019, with a second season premiering on August 27, 2021. The third and final season premiered on August 26, 2022, and concluded on October 14, 2022.

Inuit clothing

become an amulet of sorts: to prevent illness, the Paatlirmiut group of Caribou Inuit wore pieces of clothing taken from people who had recovered from illness

Traditional Inuit clothing is a complex system of cold-weather garments historically made from animal hide and fur, worn by Inuit, a group of culturally related Indigenous peoples inhabiting the Arctic areas of Canada, Greenland, and the United States. The basic outfit consisted of a parka, pants, mittens, inner footwear, and outer boots. The most common sources of hide were caribou, seals, and seabirds, although other animals were used when available. The production of warm, durable clothing was an essential survival skill which was passed down from women to girls, and which could take years to master. Preparation of clothing was an intensive, weeks-long process that occurred on a yearly cycle following established hunting seasons. The

creation and use of skin clothing was strongly intertwined with Inuit religious beliefs.

Despite the wide geographical distribution of Inuit across the Arctic, historically, these garments were consistent in both design and material due to the common need for protection against the extreme weather and the limited range of materials suitable for the purpose. The appearance of individual garments varied according to gender roles and seasonal needs, as well as the specific dress customs of each tribe or group. The Inuit decorated their clothing with fringes, pendants, and insets of contrasting colours, and later adopted techniques such as beadwork when trade made new materials available.

The Inuit clothing system bears strong similarities to the skin clothing systems of other circumpolar peoples such as the Indigenous peoples of Alaska, Siberia and the Russian Far East. Archaeological evidence indicates that the history of circumpolar clothing may have begun in Siberia as early as 22,000 BCE, and in northern Canada and Greenland as early as 2500 BCE. After Europeans began to explore the North American Arctic in the late 1500s, seeking the Northwest Passage, Inuit began to adopt European clothing for convenience. Around the same time, Europeans began to conduct research on Inuit clothing, including the creation of visual depictions, academic writing, studies of effectiveness, and museum collections.

In the modern era, changes to the Inuit lifestyle led to a loss of traditional skills and a reduced demand for full outfits of skin clothing. Since the 1990s, efforts by Inuit organizations to revive historical cultural skills and combine them with modern clothing-making techniques have led to a resurgence of traditional Inuit clothing, particularly for special occasions, and the development of contemporary Inuit fashion as its own style within the larger Indigenous American fashion movement.

Golconda diamonds

and were worn as amulets and talismans. The Shah Jahan Diamond, which is currently part of Al Saba Collection, was once an amulet of Mughal emperors

Golconda diamonds are mined in the Godavari-Krishna delta region of Andhra Pradesh, India. Golconda Fort in the western part of modern-day Hyderabad was a seat of the Golconda Sultanate and became an important centre for diamond enhancement, lapidary, and trading. Golconda diamonds are graded as Type IIa, are formed of pure carbon, are devoid of nitrogen, and are large with high clarity. They are often described as diamonds of the first water, making them among history's most-celebrated diamonds. The phrase "Golconda diamond" became synonymous with diamonds of incomparable quality.

For 2,000 years, Golconda diamonds were the only-known fine diamonds. Due to centuries of excessive mining, their production was exhausted by 1830, and gemologists and traders have classified Golconda diamonds as antique, rare and precious. Famous Golconda diamonds include the colourless Koh-i-Noor, the Nassak Diamond, the blue Hope Diamond, the Idol's Eye, the pink Daria-i-Noor, the white Regent Diamond, the Dresden Green Diamond, and the colourless Orlov Diamond, as well as now-untraceable diamonds such as the yellow Florentine Diamond, the Akbar Shah, the Nizam Diamond, and the Great Mogul Diamond.

The Golconda diamond industry was at its peak from the 16th to 18th centuries when 23 mines, of which Kollur Mine was the most active, operated in the region and 30,000 people at a time worked in one mine. The output from all of the mines in Golconda is estimated to be around 10,000,000 carats (2.0 t). In 2015, Osmania University in collaboration with Geological Survey of India discovered potential new sites for diamond mining in the region, though as of 2022 mining had not started.

Several literary legends were inspired by Golconda diamonds; these include Sindbad the Sailor's valley of diamonds, the gem lore of Marco Polo, and the theme of Russell Conwell's inspirational lecture "Acres of Diamonds". According to folklore, some Golconda diamonds are cursed; these impart good luck to their owners or have mystical powers while others were worn as talismans. In 2013, the Princie Diamond from the Jewels of the Nizams was auctioned for US\$39.3 million—the highest-recorded auction price for Golconda Diamonds and the world record for US\$1.1 million per carat. In a heist in 2019, the Dresden White Diamond

was stolen along with jewels worth US\$1.2 billion.

List of Case Closed characters

Koji Haneda before his murder.[ch. 1033] Koji had a shogi bishop as his amulet. The shogi piece was later possessed by Rumi Wakasa after Koji's murder

The manga series Case Closed, also known as Detective Conan, features a large cast of fictional characters created by Gosho Aoyama. Set in modern-day Japan, it follows amateur high school detective Jimmy Kudo as he solves cases in an episodic fashion while in his childhood body and under the alias Conan Edogawa. He is joined by childhood friend Rachel Moore and her father Richard, who runs a detective agency. Throughout the series, Conan interacts and befriends many characters from various groups: the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the local police in Conan's prefecture; the Junior Detective League, a group of children who solve mysteries for their clients; and the FBI. He also befriends a few individuals who know of his true identity: Dr. Agasa, who provides Jimmy with various spy gadgets; Harley Hartwell, a fellow high school detective from Osaka; and Anita Hailey, the original developer of the poison that turned him, and her, into children.

The manga is licensed by Viz Media while the anime adaptation was first licensed and dubbed by Funimation, then later dubbed by the Macias Group and released on Tubi, followed by a dub of select episodes by Studio Nano and released on Crunchyroll and Netflix. Funimation and Viz have Americanized many character names, with both companies using different names or spellings for the same characters on several occasions. Other English releases such as the manga published in Singapore by Shogakukan Asia, the anime streaming on Tubi, the curated dub on Crunchyroll and Netflix, and the home videos dubbed by Bang Zoom! Entertainment and released through Discotek Media romanize the Japanese names.

The list follows the names as presented by the Viz Media manga.

Moroccan architecture

also be painted or carved with talismanic seals, resembling medallion or amulet-like compositions containing written words and other symbols such as the

Moroccan architecture reflects Morocco's diverse geography and long history, marked by successive waves of settlers through both migration and military conquest. This architectural heritage includes ancient Roman sites, historic Islamic architecture, local vernacular architecture, 20th-century French colonial architecture, and modern architecture.

Much of Morocco's traditional architecture is marked by the style that developed during the Islamic period, from the 7th century onward. This architecture was part of a wider tradition of "Moorish" or western Islamic architecture, which characterized both the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) and al-Andalus (Muslim Spain and Portugal). It blended influences from Amazigh (Berber) culture in North Africa, pre-Islamic Spain (Roman, Byzantine, and Visigothic), and contemporary artistic currents in the Islamic Middle East to elaborate a unique style over centuries with recognizable features such as the horseshoe arch, riad gardens, and elaborate geometric and arabesque motifs in wood, carved stucco, and zellij tilework.

Although Moroccan Amazigh architecture is not strictly separate from the rest of Moroccan architecture, many structures and architectural styles are distinctively associated with traditionally Amazigh or Amazigh-dominated regions such as the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara and pre-Sahara regions. These mostly rural regions are marked by numerous kasbahs (fortresses) and ksour (fortified villages) shaped by local geography and social structures, of which one of the most famous is Ait Benhaddou. They are typically made of rammed earth and decorated with local geometric motifs. Far from being isolated from other historical artistic currents around them, the Amazigh peoples of Morocco (and across North Africa) adapted the forms and ideas of Islamic architecture to their own conditions and in turn contributed to the formation of Western Islamic art, particularly during their political domination of the region over the centuries of Almoravid, Almohad, and

Marinid rule.

Modern architecture in Morocco includes many examples of early 20th-century Art Deco and local neo-Moorish architecture constructed during the French and Spanish colonial occupation of the country between 1912 and 1956 (or until 1958 for Spain). In the later 20th century, after Morocco regained its independence, some new buildings continued to pay tribute to traditional Moroccan architecture and motifs (even when designed by foreign architects), as exemplified by the Mausoleum of King Mohammed V (completed in 1971) and the massive Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca (completed in 1993). Modernist architecture is also evident in contemporary constructions, not only for regular everyday structures but also in major prestige projects.

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