

A Land Of Liberty

Land and liberty

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Land and Liberty (Russia)

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Land and Liberty (Russian: Земля и воля, romanized: Zemlya i volya or Zemlia i volia; also sometimes translated Land and Freedom) was a Russian clandestine revolutionary organization in the period 1861–1864, and was re-established as a political party in the period 1876–1879. It was a central organ of the Narodnik movement.

Land of Liberty

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Land of Liberty is a 1939 American documentary film written by Jesse L. Lasky Jr. and Jeanie Macpherson. The film tells the history of the United States from pre-Revolution through 1939. The film was released on June 15, 1939, by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Land&Liberty

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The magazine contains major features, editorial and comment, news and reports, reviews, interviews and readers' letters.

William C. Owen

published both a pamphlet, The Mexican Revolution (1912), and a newspaper, Land and Liberty (1914–1915). ("Tierra y Libertad" was a slogan of the Magón Mexican

William Charles Owen (1854–1929) was a British–American anarchist best known for his activism during the Mexican Revolution and English-language translations of Mexican anarchist Ricardo Flores Magón.

Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World; French: La Liberté éclairant le monde) is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in

The Statue of Liberty (Liberty Enlightening the World; French: La Liberté éclairant le monde) is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York Harbor, within New York City. The copper-clad statue, a gift to the United States from the people of France, was designed by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and its metal framework was built by Gustave Eiffel. The statue was dedicated on October 28, 1886.

The statue is a figure of a classically draped woman, likely inspired by the Roman goddess of liberty, Libertas. In a contrapposto pose, she holds a torch above her head with her right hand, and in her left hand carries a tabula ansata inscribed JULY IV MDCCLXXVI (July 4, 1776, in Roman numerals), the date of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. With her left foot she steps on a broken chain and shackle, commemorating the national abolition of slavery following the American Civil War. After its dedication the statue became an icon of freedom and of the United States, seen as a symbol of welcome to immigrants arriving by sea.

The idea for the statue was conceived in 1865, when the French historian and abolitionist Édouard de Laboulaye proposed a monument to commemorate the upcoming centennial of U.S. independence (1876), the perseverance of American democracy and the liberation of the nation's slaves. The Franco-Prussian War delayed progress until 1875, when Laboulaye proposed that the people of France finance the statue and the United States provide the site and build the pedestal. Bartholdi completed the head and the torch-bearing arm before the statue was fully designed, and these pieces were exhibited for publicity at international expositions.

The torch-bearing arm was displayed at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and in Madison Square Park in Manhattan from 1876 to 1882. Fundraising proved difficult, especially for the Americans, and by 1885 work on the pedestal was threatened by lack of funds. Publisher Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, started a drive for donations to finish the project and attracted more than 120,000 contributors, most of whom gave less than a dollar (equivalent to \$35 in 2024). The statue was built in France, shipped overseas in crates, and assembled on the completed pedestal on what was then called Bedloe's Island. The statue's completion was marked by New York's first ticker-tape parade and a dedication ceremony presided over by President Grover Cleveland.

The statue was administered by the United States Lighthouse Board until 1901 and then by the Department of War; since 1933, it has been maintained by the National Park Service as part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and is a major tourist attraction. Limited numbers of visitors can access the rim of the pedestal and the interior of the statue's crown from within; public access to the torch has been barred since 1916.

Memorial to the Victims of Communism (Canada)

Communism: Canada, A Land of Refuge“, so that it would commemorate victims of oppressive regimes generally but *Tribute to Liberty* refused, however the

The Memorial to the Victims of Communism – Canada, a Land of Refuge (French: Monument aux victimes du communisme - Le Canada, une terre d'accueil) is a monument in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. It was officially unveiled on December 12, 2024.

Its official unveiling was to have occurred on November 2, 2023, but was delayed as a result of the Yaroslav Hunka scandal and concerns that the names of Waffen SS members and other Nazi collaborators have been submitted for recognition, as well as other concerns. A 2023 report for the Department of Canadian Heritage recommended that 330 of the 553 names listed on the monument's Wall of Remembrance be removed due to potential links to Nazis or fascist groups.

A Department of Canadian Heritage spokesperson confirmed there would be no names on the memorial at the time of its unveiling, as department officials are still reviewing the backgrounds of the names and events to be commemorated in order to avoid commemorating individuals or events linked to the Nazis, Nazi

collaborators or other fascists.

Liberty University

Liberty University (LU), known simply as Liberty, is a private evangelical Christian university in Lynchburg, Virginia, United States. It is affiliated

Liberty University (LU), known simply as Liberty, is a private evangelical Christian university in Lynchburg, Virginia, United States. It is affiliated with the Southern Baptist Conservatives of Virginia (Southern Baptist Convention). Founded in 1971 by Jerry Falwell Sr. and Elmer L. Towns as Lynchburg Baptist College, Liberty is among the world's largest Christian universities and one of the largest private non-profit universities in the United States by total student enrollment.

Liberty University consists of 17 colleges, including the Helms School of Government and the Rawlings School of Divinity. Most of its enrollment is in online courses; in 2020, the university enrolled about 15,000 in its residential program and 80,000 online. Its high number of students can be explained in particular by its tuition fees, which are among the lowest in the United States. Liberty's athletic teams compete in Division I of the NCAA and are collectively known as the Liberty Flames. Their athletics program joined Conference USA as a full member in 2023.

The university requires undergraduate students to take three Evangelical Bible-studies classes. Its honor code, called the "Liberty Way", prohibits premarital sex, cohabitation, any kind of romantic relationship between members of the same sex, and alcohol use.

Liberty University is perceived as a "bastion of the Christian right", playing a prominent role in Republican politics under Falwell and his son and successor Jerry Falwell Jr.; Falwell Jr. left in 2020 amid allegations of sexual and professional impropriety and was later sued by the university. Dondi E. Costin is the current president of Liberty University.

Glossary of anarchism

of alternatives to authoritarian and capitalist solutions to social problems in 1960s Amsterdam. Land and liberty A slogan expressing the desire of freedom

The following is a list of terms specific to anarchists. Anarchism is a political and social movement which advocates voluntary association in opposition to authoritarianism and hierarchy.

Black Repartition

established in August-September 1879 after the split of Zemlya i volya (Land and Liberty) at the Voronezh Congress the previous June. The name comes from the

Black Repartition (BR; Russian: ?????? ??????, romanized: Chornyi peredel; also known as Black Partition) was a revolutionary organization in Russia in the early 1880s.

Black Repartition was established in August-September 1879 after the split of Zemlya i volya (Land and Liberty) at the Voronezh Congress the previous June. The name comes from the Russian countryside, where rumors circulated among peasants about the approaching repartition. "Chyornyi" in this context does not literally mean "black", but instead "general" or "universal".

Originally, the BR members shared the ideas of Zemlya i volya, renounced the necessity of political struggle and were against terror and conspiracy tactics of Narodnaya Volya. BR preferred propaganda and agitation ('agitprop') as their tactics. The organizers of BR's central body in Saint Petersburg were Georgi Plekhanov, Pavel Akselrod, Osip Aptekman, Lev Deich, Vera Zasulich and others. This group organized a print shop and

started publishing magazines Black repartition and Core (?????, or Zerno), simultaneously developing ties with students and workers. BR's peripheral organs were active in Moscow, Kharkov, Kazan, Perm, Saratov, Samara and other cities.

After Plekhanov, Deich, Zasulich and some other BR members had emigrated in the beginning of 1880, Anatoly Bulanov, M.Reshko, K.Zagorsky, M.Sheftel and others replaced them as BR's leaders. They opened a new printing-house in Minsk and widened their contacts with workers. BR's central body moved to Moscow.

In the spring of 1880, BR members Yelizaveta Kovalskaya and Nikolai Schedrin organized the Worker's Union of Southern Russia (????????????????????, or Yuzhnorusskiy rabochiy soyuz), which comprised several hundreds of workers.

By this time, BR's vision of revolution had changed in a number of ways. The arrests in 1880-1881 significantly weakened the organization. Seeing the success of Narodnaya Volya, many BR members (Yakov Stefanovich, Bulanov and others) adopted its ideology. By the end of 1881, BR ceased to exist as an organization but separate BR clubs continued to operate up until the mid-1880s. Plekhanov, Deich, Zasulich along with other ex-members of BR embraced Marxism and created the first Russian Marxist organization called Emancipation of Labor (????????????????, or Osvobozhdeniye truda) in Geneva in 1883.

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