

Middle school students pick millenium's most significant

(continued from page 1)

very movement. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, too, spoke up on slavery and joined forces with Mott. They both decided that the rights of women and black slaves should be changed.

Many conventions took place in New York and Massachusetts when Susan B. Anthony joined Stanton. Together, they led the American suffragist movement for 50 years. Many organizations were formed from 1869 through 1890. Campaigns were conducted to persuade state legislatures of the right.

After 28 years, 15 states had acquired equal voting rights between men and women. In January 1918 and June 1919 the House of Representatives and the Senate had two-thirds majority for women to vote. Then, the 19th amendment was added to the Constitution which stated that all women were on an equal basis with men.

D-Day

By LENORE KAPLAN, 7-1
Dallas Middle School
Miss Amesbury

D-Day (The Battle of Normandy) is one of the most important events in the millennium. There are many reasons for this. All of them are very important. Here are some of the most important ones.

One reason is because it was the decisive moment in World War Two (WWII) that showed that the Allied Army (us) would win the war. This is because D-Day was the time of the war when Allied Forces captured Paris, France. It started the string of events including Hiroshima that led up to the end of the war.

This decisive day was not without consequence, however. Thinking that it was an all-out victory would be a mistake and a large oversight. The day started out with more than 150,000 men. About 15,000 of them were killed in the landing alone. This is not mentioning loss of craft. Despite this, the Nazi losses were greater than ours since they lost France, one of their major countries.

Another reason is it is the most powerful invasion in history. It had 5,000 ships of all kinds, 11,000 aircraft, and over 150,000 men, all of which were on the Allied side alone. It is also classified as the largest amphibious attack in history. This also makes it even more important.

Without what happened we might be ruled by the Nazis who are prejudiced against many people. Many in our class alone might be in concentration camps or even dead. If what this did does not seem important, you must

have no feelings. The losing of 15,000 Allied lives has saved thousands, maybe even millions of lives, even possibly yours. You should be thanking these 15,000 men. They died for our lives. Few other events in all history have saved so many lives. Never forget that.

In conclusion D-Day was one of the most important events in the millennium. It helped shape the outcome of the war. It was also one of the most powerful invasions in history. It is not only noteworthy, but also extremely important. Without it, we may not have won the war.

Person

Johannes Gutenberg

By JEFF FINN, 7-3
Miss Amesbury
Dallas Middle School

In a millennium full of many important people, I believe that Johannes Gutenberg is an important person in history. He revolutionized writing, reading and thought in general. He made it possible to get the written word out to thousands of people all over the world.

Gutenberg invented the printing press around 1440 A.D. In the early 1440s, the end of the Middle Ages caused massive and rapid cultural changes in Europe. These changes fueled a growing need for fast and inexpensive production of large quantities of written documents.

In 1443 A.D. Gutenberg entered a partnership with Andreas Dritzehn to conduct experiments in printing. He borrowed money from local businesses and banks to work on developing a technology that could address this serious economic demand.

Gutenberg created metal molds for letters, which were filled with molten lead alloy. The cast letters were uniform in size so that they could be aligned easily on a frame. Once assembled in proper order, the frame holding the letters was then pressed against parchment or vellum. The result was an exact, repeatable and error-free piece of writing.

Gutenberg's printing press revolutionized mankind. Not only in his generation, but ours as well. If you have ever read a book, newspaper, or a magazine, thank Johannes Gutenberg.

Martin Luther

By CARA BESTWICK

I think that one of the most important people of this millen-

nium was Martin Luther. Luther initiated the Protestant Reformation. I believe that he changed the world significantly.

Martin Luther was born on November 10, 1483 in Wisleben. He enrolled at the University of Erfurt in 1501; receiving a bachelor's degree in 1502 and a master's degree in 1505. In the summer of 1505, he left school suddenly and entered the Augustian monastery in Erfurt. He made his profession as a monk in 1506 and was ordained in 1507.

During his study of the New Testament, he came to believe that Christians are not saved through their efforts, but by the gift of God's grace which is accepted by faith. This discovery turned him against most of the major beliefs of the Catholic Church. On October 31, 1517, Martin Luther published his Ninety-Five Theses, which opposed indulgences, which was a way to be released from the penalties of sin by paying money. It's believed that he nailed these theses to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenburg.

I think that Martin Luther was a very important person of this millennium. Because of Luther's beliefs, the Protestant religion was formed. There would probably be millions with a different religion had it not been for Martin Luther. Besides writing his Ninety-Five Theses, he wrote hymns and other great works.

Martin Luther had a significant impact on our world. I think that he should be recognized as one of the greatest people of this millennium.

Innovation

Electricity

By ANDREW VANLOON, DM 7

I believe electricity is the most important invention that has effected the millennium. Its invention was the prerequisite for the electronics that have revolutionized such fields as factory operations, communications, transportation, medicine and entertainment. It has changed our lives drastically by making it easier and safer.

In the home, such electronics as a dishwasher and a microwave save hours of tedious labor. In the factory, modern electronic equipment, such as robots, save time and make it safer. In communications, we have computers and the Internet which makes it easier and faster to communicate with people all over the world. In transportation, we have vital safety electronics such as radar, headlights and warning systems.

Modern electronics have allowed us to build advanced trains and rockets. In medicine, we have many life-saving electronics such as cardiograms, x-ray machines, and cat scan machines. In the entertainment industry, we have televisions and VCRs for our enjoyment.

The downside is that people could become too dependant on machines, and if used incorrectly, they could be dangerous.

Most everything in life is affected by the conveniences of electricity. If it hadn't been discovered, I would be writing this paper by candlelight.

The microscope

By SARA GETZ, 7-1
Dallas Middle School
Miss Amesbury

In my opinion the microscope is the most significant invention of the millennium. There are many reasons why I chose the microscope, in the paragraphs below I have given the information that influenced my decision.

The first microscopes were used in the late 16th century. Although early microscopes seem obsolete today, when they were first introduced they gave early scientists a view into a world never seen before.

In the year 1674, the Dutch naturalist Antoinie van Leeuwenhood produced a microscope able to observe bacteria 2-3 micrometers diameter.

During the 1930's the first electron microscope was developed. These microscopes were able to magnify up to 250,000 times. In the 1970's the first acoustic microscope was designed. Using this microscope scientists could view objects that could not be seen with an optical microscope. Finally, in the 1980's the first scanning tunneling microscope was used. Using this new microscope scientists could observe individual atoms.

When you think about our world almost everything can be connected with the invention of the microscope. One of the first things that comes to mind is our modern-day hospitals. We know that bacteria and germs cause illness, not demons and evil spirits. If the microscope had not been invented doctors would still be practicing bloodletting, and performing many operations without sterilizing their instruments. Doctors that performed these procedures, spread disease and infection to their patients. If the microscope had never been invented, vaccinations and cures for many diseases we have encountered would never have been



DMS students study Hispanic customs

The eighth grade Spanish students of Ms. Joan Rakowski and Ms. Sandy Sharkus learn about Hispanic culture. This is an intricate part of the Dallas Middle School Spanish language curriculum. After studying Mexican holiday customs the Spanish students made "ojos de Dios", Mexican holiday weaving. These ornaments will be added to their own Christmas trees for the holiday. DMS Spanish students are pictured, kneeling from left to right: Rosalyn Wentko, Lauren Suppon, Sidney Guelich, Amy Dunn and Tiffany Cyprich. Standing: Ashleigh King, Tami Kunkle, Ryan Mark and Melissa Novitski.

found. Vaccinations are very important because if they had not been developed, diseases would have spread like wildfire to other parts of the globe, causing epidemics, and killing millions.

On a slightly smaller but not less important note I would like to point out that if the microscope had not been invented products such as Band-Aids, first aid cream and even antibacterial soaps and cleansers would not exist. If you

cut yourself and you didn't know to clean it out, it could make you sick and you could even die from infection.

I hope that this report has informed you about how important the microscope is to everyday life. I also hope this report has made you think about how different the world would be without the microscope and all the discoveries that were made due to its invention.

Girl Scout bowling league begins Sunday

Penn's Woods Girl Scout Council is gearing up for their Girl Scout Bowling League Winter session for girls in grades K-12. The group is open to currently registered Girl Scouts and any girl who wants to become a Girl Scout in order to participate in the bowling.

This will be a 10 week session to be held beginning January 9, through March 26. Bowling will be held on Sunday afternoons from 1 to 3 p.m. at

Stanton Lanes on Stanton St. in Wilkes-Barre. The cost is \$5 per week which includes two games per week, shoes, and a trophy and pizza party at the last session.

Persons wishing to register need to meet at noon on Sunday, Jan. 9, at Stanton Bowling Lanes on Stanton St. in Wilkes-Barre. Questions may be directed to Jamie Kozemko at Penn's Woods Girl Scout Council, 829-2631 extension 22.

Lake-Lehman Chorus Booster Club

The next meeting will be held January 12 at 7 p.m. in the Lake-Lehman High School chorus room. All parents of chorus students are encouraged to attend to support the children.

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