

Avoid Being Cleopatra Danger Zone

X Marks the Pedwalk

*Airbacktrax simultaneously in Europe on Zoth Ommog and in America on Cleopatra.
"Maximum Pace", from Drawback (0:46, 730KB) From X Marks the
Pedwalk's*

X Marks the Pedwalk (sometimes written as X-Marks the Pedwalk) is a German band whose styles range from post-industrial dance to electronic body music. X Marks the Pedwalk's influence in the industrial and electronic music scenes was considerable during the 1990s, as they were one of the first and most popular acts from the now defunct record label, Zoth Ommog.

== History ==

X Marks the Pedwalk - initially named "Scarecrow" - was founded by Sevren Ni-Arb (born André Schmechta, May 13, 1969) in 1987. Schmechta, who did the writing, production, and engineering of all X Marks the Pedwalk tracks, was the only consistent member throughout X Marks the Pedwalk's history.

Schmechta, a classically trained musician, became interested in synthesizers at an early age, and found himself part of several bands after he was able to buy his first keyboard at the age of 16. At that time, with influences such as Skinny Puppy, Kraftwerk, and DAF, Schmechta started a band called Scarecrow with his school-mate Regan Eracs (born Jörg Böhme).

Shortly after releasing their first single on the Techno Drome International label, 1988's "Black Door", the members of Scarecrow were offered to sign to German DJ Talla...

Classical Greece

thus, Alexander was regarded as being only half-Macedonian (Cleopatra Eurydice should not be confused with Cleopatra of Macedon, who was Alexander's full-sister

Classical Greece was a period of around 200 years (the 5th and 4th centuries BC) in Ancient Greece, marked by much of the eastern Aegean and northern regions of Greek culture (such as Ionia and Macedonia) gaining increased autonomy from the Persian Empire; the peak flourishing of democratic Athens; the First and Second Peloponnesian Wars; the Spartan and then Theban hegemonies; and the expansion of Macedonia under Philip II. Much of the early defining mathematics, science, artistic thought (architecture, sculpture), theatre, literature, philosophy, and politics of Western civilization derive from this period of Greek history, which had a powerful influence on the later Roman Empire. Part of the broader era of classical antiquity, the classical Greek era ended after Philip II's unification of most of the Greek world against the common enemy of the Persian Empire, which was conquered within 13 years during the wars of Alexander the Great, Philip's son.

In the context of the art, architecture, and culture of ancient Greece, the Classical period corresponds to most of the 5th and 4th centuries BC (the most common dates being the fall of the last Athenian tyrant in 510 BC to the death of...

Ikaria

*of the First Balkan War in October 1912, Ikaria's sole "warship", the
Cleopatra, was used to provide food and supplies to the islands of Samos and Chios*

Ikaria, also spelled Icaria (; Greek: Ικαρία [ika'ri.a]), is a Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 10 nautical miles (19 km) southwest of Samos. Administratively, Ikaria forms a separate

municipality within the Ikaria regional unit, which is part of the North Aegean administrative region.

According to tradition, it derives its name from Icarus, the son of Daedalus in Greek mythology, who was believed to have fallen into the sea nearby and to have been buried on the island.

== Geography and topography ==

List of last words

politician and general (1 August 30 BC); to Cleopatra before his suicide "Here thou art, then!"; ("Τόσο εδῶ!") —*Cleopatra, pharaoh of Egypt (12 August 30 BC)*

A person's last words, their final articulated words stated prior to death or as death approaches, are often recorded because of the decedent's fame, but sometimes because of interest in the statement itself. (People dying of illness are frequently inarticulate at the end, and in such cases their actual last utterances may not be recorded or considered very important.) Last words may be recorded accurately, or, for a variety of reasons, may not. Reasons can include simple error or deliberate intent. Even if reported wrongly, putative last words can constitute an important part of the perceived historical records or demonstration of cultural attitudes toward death at the time.

Charles Darwin, for example, was reported to have disavowed his theory of evolution in favor of traditional religious faith at his death. This widely disseminated report served the interests of those who opposed Darwin's theory on religious grounds. However, the putative witness had not been at Darwin's deathbed or seen him at any time near the end of his life.

Cultural traditions around the world ascribe special significance to words uttered at or near death, but the form and content of reported last words may...

Antigonus II Gonatas

successfully repelled the external threat to his control of Greece, the main danger to the power of Antigonus lay in the Greek love of liberty. In 251 BC, Aratus

Antigonus II Gonatas (Ancient Greek: Ἀντίγονος Γονατᾶς, Antígonos; c. 320 – 239 BC) was a Macedonian Greek ruler who solidified the position of the Antigonid dynasty in Macedon after a long period defined by anarchy and chaos and acquired fame for his victory over the Gauls who had invaded the Balkans.

== Birth and family ==

Antigonus Gonatas was born around 320 BC. The origin of the Hellenistic nickname Gonatas is unknown. He was descended from the Diadochi (the successors of Alexander the Great) on both his father's and mother's side. His father was Demetrius Poliorcetes, himself the son of Antigonus I Monophthalmus, who then controlled much of Asia. His mother was Phila, the daughter of Antipater, who had controlled Macedonia and the rest of Greece since 334 BC and was recognized as regent of the empire, which in theory remained united. Cassander, Antipater's oldest son who would become King of Macedon in 305 BC, was his uncle. The year of Antigonus Gonatas' birth, however, Antipater died, leading to further struggles for territory and dominance.

The careers of Antigonus's grandfather Antigonus Monophthalmus and father showed great swings in fortune. After coming closer than anyone...

List of television shows notable for negative reception

Netflix's Black Cleopatra

CBS News". www.cbsnews.com. Retrieved November 12, 2024. "After backlash to

Netflix's Black & Queen Cleopatra, Egypt plans counterprogramming" - This list includes a number of television shows that are notable for negative critical reception.

== Criteria ==

Nudity in film

justifications for nude or near-nude scenes. In 1917, Fox produced the lavish Cleopatra in which Theda Bara wore a number of risqué outfits. Gordon Griffith appeared

Nudity in film has been a topic of discussion and debate since the beginning of film as a medium. It may be obvious or merely suggestive, such as when a person appears to be naked but is covered by a sheet. It is a distinct topic from sex in film, as many films contain nudity in a non-sexual context, although nudity is almost always present in pornographic films, and are commonly seen in erotic films.

Nude scenes are considered controversial in many cultures because they often challenge a community's standards of modesty. These standards vary by culture and depend on the type of nudity, who is exposed, which parts of the body are exposed, the duration of the exposure, the posing, the context, or other aspects.

Nudity in film may be subject to censorship or rating regimes that control the content of films. Many directors and producers apply self-censorship, limiting nudity (and other content) in their films to avoid censorship or a strict rating.

== Nude photography before cinema ==

Monica Bellucci

Brotherhood of the Wolf (2001) and the comedy Asterix & Obelix: Mission Cleopatra (2002). She portrayed a rape victim in the controversial thriller Irréversible

Monica Anna Maria Bellucci (Italian: [ˈmoːnika belˈluttʃi]; born 30 September 1964) is an Italian actress who began her career as a fashion model before working in Italian, American, British, and French films. She has filmography in a range of genres and languages, and her accolades include the David di Donatello, Globo d'oro, Nastro d'Argento and nominations at Saturn Awards and César Awards. In 2018, Forbes Italy included her in their list of the 100 most successful Italian women.

Bellucci was represented by Elite Model Management and modelled for Dolce & Gabbana campaigns. She made her acting debut in the Italian television miniseries Vita coi figli (1991); she went on to play one of Dracula's brides in the horror film Bram Stoker's Dracula (1992) and then enrolled in acting classes. After appearing in Italian productions, she had her breakthrough role in The Apartment (1996), for which she received a César Award nomination for Most Promising Actress. Bellucci came to the attention of American audiences in Under Suspicion (2000) and gained greater international recognition as Malèna Scordia in Malèna (2000). Bellucci starred in the period horror Brotherhood of the Wolf (2001) and...

Berber traditional religion

Christian Woman. The Tomb holds the graves of King Juba II and Queen Cleopatra Selene II, the rulers of Mauretania. The crescent was a widespread religious

The traditional Berber religions, also called (Libyco-Berber religion or Amazigh religion, or Numidian religion) were various sets of beliefs and deities adhered to by Berbers (or Amazighs), and possibly other groups within Northwest Africa. They have themselves influenced and are somewhat influenced by the beliefs of the other peoples of the mediterranean including but not limited to: ancient Egyptians, Punics, Greeks, and Romans.

In areas of the Maghreb in which agriculture could be practiced, rain and water sources

played important parts within local belief systems. Worship of spirits living in caverns and grottos was common. For example worship of the fertility goddess related to caverns, Ifru (Africa), was widespread in coastal Algeria. In other, more pastoral areas such as Libya, worship of the sun and moon were common, though these were also present in areas such as Morocco and Algeria. Berber groups across the region also practiced ancestor worship.

The Christianization of Rome pushed animistic and polytheistic Berber beliefs out of urban areas, though total evangelization failed, and after the Arab conquest of the Maghreb, the traditional Berber religion and local Christianity...

Inferno (Dante)

after the death of Christ. In this circle, Dante sees Semiramis, Dido, Cleopatra, Helen of Troy, Paris, Achilles, Tristan, and many others who were overcome

Inferno (Italian: [ɪnˈfɛrno]; Italian for 'Hell') is the first part of the Italian writer Dante Alighieri's 14th-century narrative poem the Divine Comedy, followed by Purgatorio and Paradiso. The Inferno describes the journey of a fictionalised version of Dante himself through Hell, guided by the ancient Roman poet Virgil. In the poem, Hell is depicted as nine concentric circles of torment located within the Earth; it is the "realm [...] of those who have rejected spiritual values by yielding to bestial appetites or violence, or by perverting their human intellect to fraud or malice against their fellowmen". As an allegory, the Divine Comedy represents the journey of the soul toward God, with the Inferno describing the recognition and rejection of sin.

== Composition and publication ==

Though definitive dates have not been established, Dante had most likely begun work on the Comedy around 1306; some modern scholars argue that Inferno's composition began as late as 1313, while early commentators proposed start dates prior to 1302. Dante was exiled from Florence in 1302 after his political faction, the pro-empire White Guelphs, were defeated by the pro-Papal Black Guelphs. Largely removed...

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