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Worst war leaders in history

Quiz 7 Min TRIVIA Are you an NFL history expert? Quiz 6 minutes 6 minutes CURIOSITY How well do you know ancient Greek history? Quiz 6 minutes 6 minutes CURIOSITY What do you know about the Treaty of Versailles? Quiz 6 minutes 6 minutes CURIOSITY What do you know about the last month of the Civil War? TRIVIA 6-minute quiz Trivia Can you identify these U.S. presidents if we give them fake mustaches? 7-minute quiz 7 minutes CURIOSITY The latest civil war quiz 6 minutes Quiz 6 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, compelling photography, and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times, we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Playing quizzes is free! We send trivia questions and personality tests every week to your inbox. By clicking on you accept our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 Company Image: Wiki Commons by Macfadden Publications-page 2. We've all heard the titan term of the industry used to describe CEOs and big business. But they have heard of a thief baron used in the same way? The dictionary defines a robber baron as a person who has become rich through ruthless and unscrupulous business practices. The term refers mainly to the first industrialists who helped the United States grow during the 19th century. These business giants had all their domains: as an oil baron, shipping magnate, steel magnate, railroad pioneer, and so on. We all know that economic survival translates into business experts, and indeed, some commercial practices border on unetic decisions from time to time. So did these so-called robber barons simply do their job as they saw fit or did they use greed as a moral compass? The answer varies greatly depending on who is asked. But it is still undeniable that these tycoons, barons, tycoons and magnates have helped shape the world in which we live today. Thanks to their contributions, innovations and visions, they rightly earn the title of captain of the industry for creating company foundations that are still strong today. Can you name these visionary men and women in business history? Check out our quiz and see! CURIOSITY Can you name the object from these puzzles? Quiz 6 min TRIVIA MEDIUM 6 min Can you name all these snack vending machines from an image? Trivia 7-minute 7-minute quiz Can you identify these tech companies from their logos? Quiz 7 minutes 7 minutes CURIOSITY Can you identify all this equipment that a farmer would use? Quiz 6 minutes 6 min TRIVIA Can you identify which tool is needed for the job? Trivia 6-minute 6-minute quiz Can you name the brand of these common household items based on their logo? 7 minute quiz 7 minutes EASY CURIOSITY If we give you the mascot and a product, can you name the company? Quiz 6 minutes 6 minutes CURIOSITY Can you identify all these office supplies? Quiz 7 minutes 7 minutes CURIOSITY HARD How many breeds of cattle can you identify? 7-minute quiz 7 minutes CURIOSITY Can you identify the most powerful leaders in world history? 7 Minutes Quiz 7 Min How much do you know about dinosaurs? What is an octane rating? And how do you use a proper noun? Luckily for you, HowStuffWorks Play is here to help. Our award-winning website offers reliable and easy-to-understand explanations of how the world works. From fun quizzes that bring joy to your day, compelling photography, and fascinating lists, HowStuffWorks Play offers something for everyone. Sometimes we explain how things work, other times, we ask you, but we always explore in the name of fun! Because learning is fun, so stay with us! Playing quizzes is free! trivia questions and personality tests every week at your inbox. By clicking Subscribe, you agree to our privacy policy and confirm that you are 13 years of age or older. Copyright © 2021 InfoSpace Holdings, LLC, a System1 company In the years before World War I, Japanese leaders had ambitious plans. Once isolated from the world, the world, the island nation has set itself the aim of extending its influence to Asia, in particular neighboring Korea and Manchuria. In this context, Western comic book-inspired magazines including Shonen Club for Boys and Shojo Club for Girls were founded in 1915 and 1923. These popular publications included illustrated stories, photo features, and fun for young readers. However, in the 1930s, these same magazines featured heroic stories of Japanese soldiers, and showed his cheerful characters holding weapons and preparing for battle. Manga characters such as Suiho Tagawa’s Norakuro (Black Stray) have taken up arms, instilling values of sacrifice on the home front and value on the battlefield even in Japan’s youngest reader. Ganbatte, which means do your best, became the rallying cry for manga created during this period, as Japan and its people prepared for the conflict and the sacrifices that awaited us. With Japan’s entry into World War II in 1937, government officials repressed dissident artists and works of art that were at odds with the party line. Cartoonists were asked to join a government-backed trade organization, Shin Nippon Mangaka Kyokai (The New Cartoonists Association of Japan) to also be published in Manga Magazine, the only comic book magazine to be published regularly amid a shortage of wartime paper. Mangaka, who did not fight on the front line, worked in factories, or banned cartoons, drew comics that followed government guidelines for acceptable content. Manga that appeared during this period included gentle family-style humor that shed light on the shortcomings and inventive make-do of wartime housewives or images that demonized the enemy and glorified courage on the battlefield. Manga’s ability to transcend linguistic and cultural barriers has also made it a perfect medium for propaganda. While Tokyo Rose radio broadcasts encouraged allies to give up combat, illustrated leaflets created by Japanese cartoonists were also used to undermine the morale of allied soldiers in the Pacific arena. For example, Ryuichi Yokoyama, the creator of Fuku-chan (Little Fuku) was sent to the war zone to create comics in the service of the Japanese army. But allied forces have also fought this manga image war, thanks in part to Taro Yashima, a dissident artist who left Japan and resettled in America. Yashima’s comic, Unganaizo (The Unfortunate Soldier) told the story of a peasant soldier who died in the service of corrupt leaders. The comic was often found on corpses Japanese soldiers on the battlefield, a testament to his ability to influence the fighting spirit of his readers. Yashima later illustrated several award-winning children’s books, including Crow Boy and Umbrella. After Japan’s surrender in 1945, the American armed forces began their post-war occupation, and the Land of the Rising Sun gathered and and the process of reconstruction and reinventing itself once again. While the years immediately following the war were full of difficulties, many restrictions on artistic expression were lifted and mangakas found themselves free to tell a variety of stories once again. Four-panel humorous comics about family life like Sazae-san have been a welcome reprieve from the harshness of postwar life. Created by Machiko Hasegawa, Sazae-san was a dismaying look at daily life through the eyes of a young housewife and her extended family. A pioneering female mangaka in a male-dominated field, Hasegawa enjoyed many years of success by drawing Sazae-san, who ran for nearly 30 years in the Asahi Shinbun (Asahi Newspaper). Sazae-san has also been transformed into an animated TV series and radio serial. The shortcomings and economic difficulties of the post-war years made the purchase of toys and comics a luxury that was out of the reach of many children. However, the manga was still appreciated by the masses through kami-shibai (paper works), a kind of portable theater. Traveling storytellers took their mini-theater to neighborhoods, along with traditional sweets that they sold to their young audience and told stories based on cardboard-drawn images. Many prominent mangakas, such as Sampei Shirato (creator of Kamui Den) and Shigeru Mizuki (creator of ge ge ge no kitaro) have made their mark as kami-shibai illustrators. Kami-shibai’s heyday slowly ended with the arrival of television in the 1950s. Another convenient option for readers were kashibonya or rental libraries. With a small fee, readers could enjoy a variety of titles without having to pay the full price for their copy. In the typically narrow neighborhoods of most Japanese urban homes, this was doubly convenient, since it allowed readers to enjoy their favorite comics without taking up extra storage space. This concept continues today with kissaten coffees or manga in Japan. After the war, hardback manga collections, once the backbone of mainstream comic book publishing in Japan, were too expensive for most readers. From this void came a low-cost alternative, akabon. Akabon or red books are named after their prominent use of red ink to add tone to black and white printing. These low-cost printed pocket comics cost from 10 to 50 yen (less than 15 cents in the United States), and were sold in candy stores, festivals, and street vendors, making them very affordable and affordable. Akabon was very popular from 1948 to 1950, and gave several mangakas difficulty their first great pause. One such artist was Osamu Tezuka, the man who would forever change the face of comics in Japan. Japan. Japan.

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