



Ben shapiro pdf español

Ben Shapiro Shapiro in 2018Forming personal birth name Benjamin Aaron ShapiroApodo BenNacimiento January 15, 1984 (36 years old)Los Angeles, California, United States NationalitySodox Judaism[1][2][3] Republican Political Party Physical Features PartiAltura 1.75 m FamilyPadres David ShapiroConyuge Mor ToledanoHijos Leeya Eliana ShapiroFamiliares Mara Wilson (premium)[4] EducationEducation University of California, Los AngelesEducado, Los AngelesPosgraded Harvard UniversitySegrist Political ReviewerWriterSponic Active Conductor since 2001Empletor Daily WireBreitbart News (2012-2016) Medio Breitbart NewsProgram Lawyer WireTymptle Daily Phi Beta Kappa Peabody Awards DistinctionFirma WebWebsite benjaminshapiro.com Benjamin Aaron Shapiro (Los Angeles, California; January 15, 1984) is a Conservative lawyer, radio lawyer and American writer. Shapiro's biography gives a speech at Ferris State University, Big Rapids (2017) Benjamin Aaron Shapiro was born in Los Angeles, California, to a part of a Russian Jewish family. [5] After crossing two degrees (third and ninth), Shapiro moved from Walter Reed Middle School in Los Angeles, where he finished his studies in 2000 at the age of sixteen. [7] He graduated from the University of California, Los Angeles in 2004, and at the age of twenty, with a bachelor's degree in arts and political science, and later graduated from Harvard Law School in 2007. [8] He later practiced law at Goodwin Procter. Today he controls a free legal advisory firm, Benjamin Shapiro Legal Consulting, in Los Angeles. Personal life In 2008 he married Mor Toledano, an Israeli citizen with Maghribi leaf. [9] Shapiro and his wife practiced Orthodox Juw. [10] Both had a daughter, born in 2014, [12] and a son, born in 2016. [13] After graduating from Harvard Law School in 2007, Shapiro practiced law at the Goodwin Procter LLP law office in Los Angeles. Today he runs free legislation negotiations for major media customers. He has written several books, the first of which is Brainwashed: How UniversitiEs Indoctrinate America's Youth, in 2004, which he began writing at the age of seventeen. [14] At the same age he also became the youngest syndicated writer in his country. [16] He wrote a room for The Creator's Package, and is the chief author of Wayar Harian. He is a co-founding and former editor TruthRevolt surveillance journalism group. [17] At the age of seventeen, while still a student at UCLA, Ben Shapiro became the youngest national syndicate columnist in the United States, where the contract had to be signed by his parents under California law. At the age of twenty-one, he has written two books, Brainwashed: How the University Indoctrinates Youth and The American Generation: How Social Liberalism Ruins Our Future. In his book, Brainwashed (2004): Shapiro pointed out that university students are not exposed to varying views and those who do not hold strong opinions will be overwhelmed with the atmosphere dominated by liberal professors even in cases where discussions are promoted in the classroom. [18] His third book, Project President: Bad Hair and Botox on the Road to the White House, published by Thomas Nelson in 2008. In 2011, HarperCollins published Story of How the Left Takes Over Your TV, in which Shapiro claims that Hollywood has a left-wing agenda that it actively promotes through its prime-time entertainment program. In the book, producers Happy Days and M*A*S*H admitted following the pro-pacific and anti-Vietnamese agendas in the series. [19] In the same year the Propaganda Prime Minister premiered, Shapiro became a member of the David Horowitz Freedom Center. [20] In 2013, the Edition Threshold published Shapiro's fifth book, The Bullies: How Left Culture fears and Intimidation of American Silence. On October 7, 2013, Shapiro founded the truthRevolt surveillance journalism website in collaboration with the David Horowitz Freedom Center. The site aims to be a conservative counterpart to Media Matters for America. [21] Shapiro resigned as chief author of the site in April 2015. Journalism career Breitbart. com 2012, Shapiro became the independent editor of Breitbart News, a news site and opinion founded by Andrew Breitbart. [22] In March 2016, Shapiro resigned as chief author of Breitbart News, a coording to Shapiro, had shown a lack of support for journalist Michelle Fields in response to allegations attacked by Corey Lewandowski, a former campaign manager for Donald Trump. [24] Shapiro's Daily Wire on September 21, 2015. He is the editor-in-chief and host of his own online political podcast The Ben Shapiro Show, broadcast daily business. On August 8, 2017, Shapiro's podcast was the second most popular iTunes podcast in the United States, which is alone behind Oprah Winfrey's. [25] Shapiro's lecturer's career often attends several college campuses nationwide, often His conservative views on some controversial issues, which have broken protests from students who reject the views and opinions of political commentators. The University of Missouri Screenshot of Ben Shapiro was taken from the Louder With Crowder live broadcast (2018) in November 2015, following a protest at the University of Missouri, Shapiro was picked up by a chapter of the College Republican campus, along with the Young American Foundation, to speak at the university. The speech, entitled Truth is a Micro-Aggression, is critical of the Black Lives Matter movement, safe spaces, micro-aggression, and other aspects of american college campuses and the behavior of modern college students. [26] The theatre in which he spoke full of limits, more than four hundred people attended and live broadcasts of the event were watched by more than 130,000 people. The 2016 Views of Shapiro's presidential election backed Ted Cruz in the 2016 presidential election and opposed Donald Trump's candidacy. [27] He called Steve Bannon a thug who sold the [Breitbart founder] mission to support another thug, Donald Trump. [28] Shapiro has suggested that the election of Donald Trump is more of a vote against Hillary Clinton than the vote in favor of Donald Trump. Shapiro's abortion spoke at the 2018 Young Women's Leadership Summit in Dallas, Texas, saying he supported the abortion ban, [29] even in cases of rape and incest. The only exception he would allow was if the woman became depressed and her suicide would have happened. He also believed that doctors who had an abortion should be prosecuted. [30] Women who had an abortion have been referred to as baby killers. [31] In 2019, Shapiro stated that the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade would not happen, adding that he had serious doubts about whether the Supreme Court, as it is now formed, would vote to overturn Roe v. Wade. [32] In 2019, Shapiro spoke at the annual March for Life in Washington, D.C., where he said abortion was a violent act. [33] Facebook In 2018, Shapiro argued that Facebook was targeting conservative sites after Facebook was targeting conservative sites after Facebook was targeting conservative sites after Facebook implemented algorithmic changes, limiting its traffic, and that it was not transparent enough. [34] Tenure Gun Following the December 2012 Sandy Hook Primary School shooting, Shapiro appeared on CNN's Piers Morgan talk show on January 10, 2013. On the subject of gun control, Shapiro called Piers Morgan a thug who tended to show people politically different from him by spending in the graves of Sandy Hook's children, say they don't seem to care enough about dying children. [36] Videos for the encounter quickly received millions of views and became viral. Writing in October 2017, after the shooting in Las Vegas, Shapiro argued that banning all weapons would be reckless and rights of firearms with public policy concerns, including the risk that machine guns will be used in public. Shapiro argued that policymakers should find ways to enforce federal laws that prohibit the sale of weapons to mental illness. [37] The Israeli-Palestinian conflict in 2003, Shapiro published a column demanding that Israel evacuate Palestinians and Israeli Arabs from Judea, Samaria, Gaza and Israel itself. Citing the exterior of the Germans after World War II as a precedent, [38] Shapiro stressed that evicting hostile residents was a commonly used and generally effective way to prevent terror angles. In the same article, Shapiro said that the ideology of the Palestinian population was indistinguishable from terrorist leadership. [39] Jeffrey Goldberg was highly critical of these comments and cited them as an example of Shapiro's fascist behavior. [41] Shapiro later reversed his views on the subject of the West Bank, saying it was inhuman and unfair. [76] Shapiro supports the construction of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territories occupied on the West Bank. Shapiro is a longtime opponent of a two-state solution. [42] Shapiro's LGBT rights oppose the ruling of the Supreme Court Obergefell v. Hodges who consider same marriage bans between same-sex people is unconstitutional. [45] He also opposed government involvement in marriage, saying, I think the government might try to force religious institutions to do the same, egalitarian marriage to their determination. [47] According to Slate, Shapiro described homosexual activity as sin. He said that a man and a woman did a better job of raising a child than two men or two women. [31] He has stated that he does not feel that same-sex marriage should be taught to students in schools, say, In California, they have passed legislation proving that same-sex marriage should be taught in public schools, for example ... I went to public schools in primary and high schools, I don't know why the government is something my parents should teach me. This is a matter of value. He also stated: I strongly oppose marriage equality in a social sense. As a religious person, I believe that homosexuality is a sin, I believe that many things are sins that people do, I think they should be free to participate in them. In 2014, Heidi Beirich of the Southern Poverty Law Center questioned Shapiro's claim that the United States was not a country that discriminated against homosexuality and that there was a small amount of discrimination against homosexuality in the country. [48] Shapiro believes that transgender people suffer from mental illness. [50] Shapiro commented, You can't magically change your gender, and she compares those changes to the idea of changing age. In July 2015, Shapiro and transgender rights activist Zoey Tur turned to Dr. Drew On Call to discuss the awarding of Arthur's Ashe Value Award to Caitlyn Jenner. [52] After Shapiro repeatedly referred to Tur, who was a trans woman, with a male pronoun, she grabbed her by the neck and threatened her in the air, by sending her home in an ambulance. Shapiro replied: That seems a bit unsu fit for political discussion. He later filed a police complaint against Tur. [55] In 2019, Shapiro threatened to use terrorism if policy was enacted, proposed by a pre-democratic presidential candidate for the 2020 election, Beto O'Rourke, to remove all tax exemptions to anti-LGBT organizations. Shapiro said he would be forced to leave the country or collect weapons, if O'Rourke indocrinates his children in religious schools and churches. [56] Muslim Ben Shapiro spoke to a fan of talks in Dallas, Texas (2018) In a 2014 YouTube video titled The Myth of a Small Radical Muslims, more than half of Muslims on earth. That's not a minority ... the myth of a small radical Muslim minority is just that: it is a myth. The video's analysis, thoroughly examined by both PolitiFact and THE UK television network Channel 4 News, dismissed all its arguments. [58] In a 2002 article, Shapiro wrote, I sick of people complaining about civilian casualties. when I saw in the press that the Afghan civilians or on the West Bank were killed by American or Israeli troops, no, I really didn't care. Shapiro noted that an American soldier is worth more than Afghan civilians, accusing Afghan civilians, accusing Afghan civilians, accusing Afghan civilians, accusing Afghan civilians of being fundamentalist Muslims who protect or receive money from terrorists. [59] Shapiro later apologized for this allegation. He stated that the 2002 article was just a bad, normal and simple piece, and something I wish I had never written. [citation required] He said that although he still partially agrees with the main point of his article: that we must calculate the risks to MEMBERS of the US service when we designed the rules of engagement, he stated [that point] in the worst possible way and simplified the problem beyond the moral bounds (especially in the doubts of the status of marriage of some members of the public). [citation required] Documents from Mounted Canadian Police, presented at the sentencing hearing of Quebec mosque shooter Alexandre Bissonnette show that the killer reviewed all Shapiro tweets on Twitter, 93 times, the month before the shooting. Shapiro condemned the attack, and called Bissonnette a nasty piece of human garbage. [62] In 2019, Shapiro criticized Ilhan Omar's Islamic Congressional comments on U.S. support for Israel, called for an arousal of anti-Semitic troops, and that resembled numerous views on Jews espousing San Diego's white supremacy. The complaint was called into question by journalist Mehdi Hasan, who noted that the shooter also had anti-Islamic views. [63] The political ideology of protesters and protesters in a speech by Ben Shapiro as right-wing. [65] Shapiro's views have been described by The New York Times as highly conservative. In 2016, Shapiro described himself as essentially a libertarian. [46] He accused the left of believing in the victims' hierarchies, where the views of members of persecuted groups, such as the LGBT community, have more credibility. He argued that the left had dominated American culture through popular entertainment, media, and academia, in a way that had made the Conservatives feel deprived of their rights, and helped lead to the election of Donald Trump in the 2016 presidential election. Shapiro supported the 2003 invasion of Iraq, arguing that China was a dictatorship. Soudi Arabia, Libya, Syria, Pakistan and Egypt are dictators. We cannot overthrew all these regimes solely to free their citizens. We need to focus on harmful regimes American security. [66] In 2006, Shapiro called for the reintroduction of sedition laws. He cited critical speeches by the George W. Bush administration by Democrats Al Gore, John Kerry and Howard Dean as unfair and distressing. [68] Shapiro subsequently withdrew these views, in the 2018 column, stating that the 2006 column really exploded. It's rubbish, adding that the idea of sedition laws is indeed idiotic. [69] Shapiro was a critic of the far-right movement. [71] which stated in 2017: It was a garbage movement consisting of garbage ideas. It has nothing to do with constitutional conservatism. [citation required] Shapiro has called for a tax cut on a very wealthy one. It has also supported social security privatisation, and the repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Obamacare). Shapiro has acknowledged that climate change is taking place, but questioned the percentage of global warming stemming from human activity. [citation required] On rising sea levels as a result of climate change that will cause the nature of the coastal sinking, Shapiro with Rep. Steve King in 2018, who later called a white supremacy Shapiro had written that the Obama administration did not provide sufficient support to Israel. [72] He also criticized the adoption of the Joint and Comprehensive Plan of Action, commonly known as the Iran deal, because it believed it was a threat to the existence of the state of Israel. [73] Raza Shapiro has argued that African-Americans are victims of the history of injustice in the United States, but are now not victims of widespread systemic injustice. Shapiro has dismissed the idea that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was founded on slavery, and argued that the United States was true. [75] Shapiro was one of several conservative commentators who convicted Rep. Steve King's comments in January 2019 in defence of the term white supremacy and white nationalism. Shapiro asked the king to be censored and supported King's main challenger in the 2020 election, Randy Feenstra. [76] 2020 On Donald Trump's claim to declare himself an election winner before the vote count ended in several key states, Shapiro argued that he was deeply unscrupulous, and that the president had not yet won the election. [78] Controversy in an interview with the BBC On May 10, 2019, Shapiro withdrew angrily from an interview conducted by British veteran journalist Andrew Neil. [79] Shapiro repeatedly refused to answer Andrew Neil about some of the most controversial allegations contained in his latest book, The Right Side of History. [80] In the interview Shapiro accused Andrew Neil, a communist aged over seventy, as left, when in the UK Andrew Neil was known as a conservative journalist. [82] Shapiro also called Andrew Neil uzur, removing the microphone and ending the interview. He later apologized for what happened. [83] The British newspaper claimed that Shapiro was destroyed by a BBC reporter. [84] The Work on How to Debate The Left and Destroy Them: 11 Rules to Win Arguments (how to debate with the left and destroy them: 11 rules to win those discussions) Types of versions of Ben Shapiro Brainwashed: How the University inducts American Youth (ISBN 0-78526148-6). WND books: 2005. 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Consultado el 6 de noviembre de 2020. «No, Trump aún no ha ganado las elecciones, y es profundamente de su parte decir que sí, tuiteó Shapiro. a well-known conservative for asking people to debate him, Get out of interviews he doesn't like - Ben Shapiro ends interviews with the BBC and scolds the host: I'm popular and no one has ever heard of you - BEN SHAPIRO 'DESTROYS' IN A BBC interview, ADMITTING NOT READY - Conservative expert Ben Shapiro admitted it was destroyed after s brief television debate - American Conservative expert Ben Shapiro admitted it was destroyed after s brief television debate - American Conservative expert Ben Shapiro admitted it was destroyed after s brief television debate - American Conservative expert Ben Shapiro admitted it was destroyed after s brief television debate - American Conservative expert Ben Shapiro admitted it was year. Event 588 a.C: Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon bends Jerusalem under Zedekiah rule. The site will last two years, until 18 July 586 a. C. 69: Otto took power in Rome, declaring himself Roman emperor, but committed suicide three months later. 1362 (Saturday): the first day of storms in the North Sea (the second flood of St. Marcellus Day), which in three days eliminated the Netherlands, England and northern Germany, caused between 40,000 and 100,000 deaths. 1526: de La Coruña sailed a maritime expedition under Diego García de Moguer, who was credited with discovering the Rio de la Plata. 1543: Apopa Village was founded in El Salvador. 1559: At Westminster Abbey, Owen Oglethorpe (Bishop of Carlisle) - rather than the Archbishop of Canterbury - crowns Elizabeth I as Queen of England and Ireland. 1582: Russia concludes Livonia and Estonia to Poland. 1724: In Spain, my Louis declared king. 1759: The British Museum, the largest museum in the United Kingdom, is open to the public in London. 1777: Nowadays Vermont, New Connecticut declared independence from the British. 1777: on the slopes of Chataquilla (nowadays Bolivia) the leader of Quechua Tomás Katari (40) was killed by Spain. 1782: In the United States, Robert Morris (Financial Superintendent) recommends to Congress the currency establishment (with decimal section). 1790: In France the territories were replaced by departments and divided into districts, cantons and municipalities. 1798: In Madrid (Spain), Francisco de Goya began drawing frescoes of the San Antonio de la Florida church. 1811: In Colombia, the municipality of Abejorral was founded by maestro José Antonio Villegas. 1822: In the context of the Greek War of Independence, Demetrius Ypsilanti was elected president of the Louncil of Ministers. 1847: In Mexico, Benito Juárez was started, in the Senate chamber of the Republic enabled as a Masonic temple, as an apprentice at the Inpendencia No. 2 property, from the Mexican National Rite. 1865: In the context of the American Civil War, Confederacy lost Fort Fisher (in North Carolina), its last major port. 1870: In the United States, thomas Nast's political cartoon (in Harper Weekly) symbolized for the first time the Democratic Party as a donkey: A silly ass kicking a dead lion. 1880: Conservatorio Superior de Música opened in Malaga. 1881: In the Framework of the Pacific War, the Battle of Miraflores took place between the Chilean Army and the Peruvian Army. 1885: In the UNITED States, Wilson Bentley photographed the first photograph of a microscopic snow crystal. 1892: James Naismith publishes basketball rules. 1902: Opera Emil von Reznicek Until the premiere of Eulenspiegel. 1908: Black Women's Brotherhood Alpha was established in the United States. 1910: In Madrid the Opera Colomba premiered, with lyrics by Carlos Fernández Shaw and music by Amadeo Vives. 1913: the first wireless phone transmission took place between New York and Berlin. 1916: The German parliament agreed to reduce the maximum age of workers working from 65 to 70. 1918: General worker strikes cover Budapest and Prague. 1919: In Berlin, the torture of Freikorps and the assassination of Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknecht, the radical wing leaders of the German Social Democratic Party during World War I and the creators of the so-called Spartacus movement. 1919: In the middle of Boston (USA) operates a tank with high melasses of 15 m and 27 m in diameter; left 21 dead and 150 injured (Disaster Melasses in Boston). 1919: In Poland, pianist Ignace Paderewski became prime minister. 1921: The Livorno Congress split the Italian Socialist Party and the Italian Communist Party was born. 1925: In Germany, according to the latest figures. 1931: In Mexico there was a strong earthquake. 1932: In Madrid, Niceto Alcalá-Zamora, president of the Republic, officiated the first building of University City: Faculty of Philosophy and Letters. 1933: In Spain, political violence caused nearly 100 deaths. 1934: An earthquake with an earthquake center occurred in Nepal 10 km south of Everest (the world's tallest mountain). It left about 10,500 dead in the country and in the Indian state of Bijar 1934: Laws on the formation of companies are enacted in Italy. 1936: The Popular Front election pact was signed in Spain, where Republicans, socialists and communists united into one party to be elected that same year. 1938: as part of the Spanish Civil War, Barcelona was bombed. 1939: Tarragona fell into the hands of Francoists. 1941: In Rome, Alfonso XIII removed his rights to the Spanish throne on his son Juan, Count of Barcelona. 1943: Within the framework of World War II, Japanese troops were enacted from guadalcanal. 1943: In the context of World War II, the Soviet offensive (Battle of Voronezh) began in Voronezh. 1943: The largest office building in the world, the Pentagon, opened in Arlington, Virginia. 1944: The city of San Juan (Argentina) was destroyed by the earthquake. 1944: The city of San Juan (Argentina) was destroyed by the earthquake. 1944: The city of San Juan (Argentina) was destroyed by the earthquake. 1944: The European Advisory Commission decided to divide Germany into a employment zone when the war ended (which would happen in 1945). 1945: In El Salvador, General Salvador Castaneda Castro was elected president. 1945: China-India communications route restored. 1947: At Leimert Park in Los Angeles, California, a passenger found the remains of a tortured Elizabeth Short (The Black Dalia). 1948: The Peruvian government suspended individual guarantees for combating hoarding of basic needs. 1950: Sweden established diplomatic relations with China. 1951: UN troops successfully halted communist offensives in Korea. 1951: In West Germany, Ilse Koch (Buchenwald Dog), the wife of a Buchenwald concentration camp communicated that it was in readiness to communicate that i knowledge of the peaceful use of atomic energy to a third country. 1962: Papyrus Derveni, Europe's oldest manuscript, was found in northern Greece. 1966: Nigeria recorded its first coup d'an, the ashes of Tafawa Balewa was overthrown. 1967: Super first Green Bay Packers beat Kansas City 1970: In Nigeria, Biafra surrendered, after 32 months of fighting for independence. 1970: In Libya, Moammar Al Qadhafi declared himself prime minister. 1973: Peace negotiations are in progress in the Vietnam War. Richard Nixon announces the suspension of offensive action in North Vietnam. 1974: General Ernesto Geisel was indirectly elected president of Brazil. 1974: In the United States, experts investigating the Watergate Scandal found that major magnetophonic tapes were manipulated. 1975: Portugal guarantees Angola's independence. 1976: In the United States, Sara Jane Moore was sentenced to life imprisonment, unsuccessfully attempting to assassination President Gerald Ford. 1977: 22 people died in a crash between two aircraft, the worst air disaster in the history of that country, in K'llasta, Sweden. 1978: The new constitution adopted in Ecuador. 1981: In Italy, the Red Brigade fired Judge Giovanni d'Urso after 34 charming days. 1983: The new constitution adopted in Ecuador. 1978: The new constitution adopted in Ecuador. 1978: The new constitution adopted in Ecuador. 1981: In Italy, the Red Brigade fired Judge Giovanni d'Urso after 34 charming days. 1983: The new constitution adopted in Ecuador. 1978: The new constitutio States that did not align unanimously called on the United States to dialogue with Nicaragua and contributed to seeking peace in El Salvador. 1986: HBO and Cinemax cable television services opened in the United States. 1990: State of emergency was declared in Nagorno-Karabakh and other parts of Azerbaijan. 1990: AT&y;Yard remote phone NETWORK; T suffered a chant switch failure. 1991: The deadline for the withdrawal of Iragi troops from the occupied Kuwait expired, making way for Storm Desert Operations. 1991: Multinational military forces deployed in Saudi Arabia to combat Saddam Hussein, leading to the so-called Gulf War. 1992: Part of the European Economic Community (the present-day European Union) recognizes Croatia and Slovenia, which envisions the dismissal of Yugoslavia. 1993: In Sicily, police arrest the mafia kingpin Salvatore Riina, the Beast, who had been running for three decades. 1996: Mario Vargas Llosa owns the L chair of the Royal Spanish Academy. 1998: Croatia regained its last territory held by Serbia. 1999: In Racak, Kosovo, 45 Albanians were killed by Yugoslav security forces. 1999: two leading Spanish banks, Banco Central Hispano, star in the first merger in the euro era. 2000: Serbian 'eljko Rasnatovia', aka Arkan, an ally of Slobodan Milo-evi, died in a gunfire incident at Belgrade between continents. 2001: Wikipedia project officially begins. 2005: Fierce solar fire fires x-rays into the solar system. 2005: SMART-1 satellite (from ESA Europe), orbiting around the Moon, found calcium, aluminum, silica and other elements on the moon's surface. 2006: Michelle Bachelet was elected president of Chile, becoming the first woman to hold this post in the country's history. 2007: In Iraq they hanged Barzan Ibrahim al-Tikriti (former iraqi chief and half brother to Saddam Hussein) and Awad Hamed al-Bandar (revolutionary court). 2007: Comet McNaught reaches periigee after approaching the Sun. 2007: Rafael Correa takes over as president of Ecuador and begins the socalled People's Revolution. 2008: Dr. King's Principal Campaign was born with a staple in honor of Martin Luther King and his insentant methods. 2009: Landing of an Airbus 320 aircraft on New York's Hudson River, which was piloted by Chesley Sullenberger. 2016: In Ouagadougou, there was a terrorist attack on a luxury hotel, containing 29 human losses and 30 injuries. The terrorist organizations 2 Al Qaeda Maghreb Islam and Al Murabitun demanded the attack. Born 5 a.m. C: Liu Xiu, emperor of China (death 57). 1292: Joan II of Burgundy (Jeanne II de Bourgogne), 15 January 1292 – 21 January 1230), Queen of France, wife of Philip V of France, daughter of Oton IV, Kiraan Palatine burgundy, and Mahaut of Artois; 1342: Philip II of Burgundy, Countess of France (died 1404). 1432: Alfonso V, king of Africa, Portugal (death 1481). 1481: Ashikaga Yoshizumi, Japanese shogun (born 1511). 1538: Maeda Toshiie, General of Japan (death 1499). Molière. 1622: French playwright Moliére (death 1673). 1674: Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, French poet and playwright (death 1762). 1747: John Aikin, British doctor and writer (death 1822). 1759: Ramón Ortiz Otáñez, Spanish nobleman (d. 1843). 1791: Franz Grillparzer, Austrian writer (death 1872). 1795: Alexandr Griboyedv, Russian playwright (death 1829). Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. 1809: Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, French writer and political anarchist theorist (death 1865). 1814: Pierre-Jules Hetzel, French publisher (death 1847). 1842: Josef Breuer, Austrian physiologist and psychologist (death 1925). 1842: Paul Lafargue, French doctor and political anarchist theorist (death 1847). 1842: Josef Breuer, Austrian physiologist and psychologist (death 1847). 1842: Paul Lafargue, French doctor and political anarchist (death 1847). 1842: Josef Breuer, Austrian physiologist and psychologist (death 1847). 1842: Paul Lafargue, French doctor and political anarchist (death 1847). expert (death 1911). 1850: Mihai Eminescu, Romanian poet (death 1889). 1850: Sofia Kovalévskaya, Russian mathematica expert (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1863: Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1863: Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1863: Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1863: Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1863: Wilhelm Marx, Chancellor of Germany (death 1891). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1899). 1858: Giovanni Segantini, Italian painter (death 1931). 1869: Stanis-aw Polish playwright (death 1907). 1872: Arsen Kotsoyev, Soviet poet (death 1944). 1874: Fructuós Gelabert, Spanish drawing (d. 1955). 1875: Tom Burke, American athlete (death 1929). 1878: André Georges Corap, French soldier (death 1953). 1882: Margaret of Connaught, daughter of Sweden (d. 1920). 1882: Daniel Vázguez Díaz, Spanish painter (death 1969). 1886: Jeno Károly, Hungarian footballer (born 1936). 1887: Carmen Lyra (María Isabel Carvajal Quesada), Costa Rican writer, educator and composer (death 1951). 1894: José Luis Bustamante y Rivero, Peruvian diplomat and judge, president of Peru between 1945 (death 1989). 1895: Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, Finnish scientist, nobel prize in chemistry in 1945 (death 1973). 1899: Floren Delbene, Argentine actor (death 1978). 1897: Xu Zhimo, Chinese poet and writer (death 1931). 1899: Floren Delbene, Argentine actor (death 1978). 1900: William Heinesen, a Faroese writer (1991). 1902: Mauro Núñez Cáceres, bolikana musician and charanguista (d. 1973). Aristotle Onassis. 1906: Aristotle Onassis. 1908: Edward Teller, Hungarian fissologist (2003). 1909: Gene Krupa, American drammer (1973). 1912: Michel Debré, French political expert (1996). 1913: Lloyd Bridges, American actor (death 1998). 1914: Etty Hillesum, Dutch Jewish nurse and writer murdered at Auschwitz (d. 1943). 1914: Alberto Ullastres, Spanish political expert (death 2001). 1918: Vicente de la Mata, Argentine footballer (death 1980). 1918: Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo (1999). 1918: Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of Egypt (death 1970). 1919: Maurice Herzog, French mountain, first climbed to the summit over 8000 m (Annapurna) in 1950. 1919: George Cadle Price, Prime Minister of Belizean. 1919: Augusto Ferrando, Peruvian ecletor and animator (1999). 1923: Lee Teng-hui, Taiwanese economist and political expert, president of Taiwan from 1988 to 2000 (death 2020). 1924: Jean-Bertrand Pontalis, French philosophist, psychoanalyst and author (death 2013, same day). 1925: Ignacio López Tarso, Mexican actor. 1926: Maria Schell, Austrian actor (2005). 1927: Armando Morales, Nicaraguan painter (death 2011). Martin Luther King. 1929: Martin Luther King, American pastor, African-American civil rights activist, Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 (death 1968). 1929: Faure Chomón, Army and Cuban revolution (death 2016). 1937: Margaret O'Brien, American actress. 1937: Pepe Parada, Argentina, businessman and producer (d. 2003). 2003). Pérez Celis, Argentine plastic artist (2008). 1940: Luis Racionero, Spanish writer. 1941: Captain Beefheart, American musician and rock painter (2010). 1943: Margaret Beckett, British politics. 1944: Francisco Anguita, Spanish geologist and volcano expert. 1945: María Antonia Iglesias, Spanish journalist (2014). 1947: Martin Chalfie, American scientist, 2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. 1948: Alberto Cardín, Spanish activist and anthropologist (1992). 1949: Luis Alvarado, Puerto Rican footballer. (2001). 1950: Marius Trésor, French footballer. 1951: Charo, Spanish guitar and singer. 1952: Skay Beilinson, Argentine guitar and singer. 1952: Boris Blank, Swiss musician. 1953: Hugo Soto, Argentine actor and artist (1994). 1955: Alberto Fernández Blanco, Spanish cyclist (death 1984). 1955: José Montilla, Spanish political expert. 1956: María Zavala Valladares, Peruvian judge and political. 1957: Mario Van Peebles, American actor. 1957: Tabaré Rivero, musician, actor, Uruguayan writer. 1958: Luis Pescetti, Argentine writer, musician and songwriter. 1958: Boris Tadi, president of Serbia. 1959: Jordi Bertomeu, Chief Executive officer of Euroleague Basketball. 1959: Pete Trewavas, British bassist, band Marillion. 1961: Javier Alatorre, Mexican journalist. 1964: Saúl Hernández, Mexican composer, singer and musician, band Caifanes and Jaguares. 1965: Maurizio Fondriest, Italian cyclist. James Nesbitt. 1965: Bernard Hopkins, American boxing. 1965: Adam Jones, American musician, instrument band. 1965: James Nesbitt, Irish actor. 1968: Chad Lowe, American actor. 1968: Iñaki Urdangarin, Spanish handball player. 1969: Armando Alanís Pulido, Mexican poet. 1970: Shane McMahon, American executive and professional expert. King Regina. 1971: Regina King, American Actress. 1973: Tomáo Galásek, Czech footballer. 1975: Yoly Dominguez, Venezuelan tv actor. 1975: Mary Pierce, French tennis player from Canada. 1976: Andreas Klier, German cyclist. 1976: Virginia Tola, Argentine soprano. 1978: Eddie Cahill, American actor. 1978: Franco Pellizotti, Italian cyclist. 1979: Antonio Núñez Tena, Spanish footballer. 1980: Mariana Derderián, Venezuelan actress. 1980: Lydia Rodríguez Fernández, Spanish singer. 1980: Matt Holliday, American footballer. 1981: Hadji Senegalese footballer. 1981: Alexis Weisheim, Argentine footballer. 1981: Manuel Carrasco, Spanish singer. 1982: Armando Galarraga, Venezuelan footballer. 1983: Jermaine Pennant, British footballer. 1983: Hugo Viana, Portuguese footballer. 1987: Kelly Kelly, American professional expert. 1987: Michael Seater, Canadian actor. 1988: Darwin Atapuma, Colombian cyclist. 1988: Skrillex, an American electronic music manufacturer, band From First to Last. 1989: Martin Dúbravka, Slovak footballer. 1990: Chris Warren Jr., American actor. 1991: Marc Bartra, Spanish footballer. 1991: Kevin Malget, Luxembourg footballer. 1992: Dutch footballer who played as a midfielder. 1993: Ben Gibson, British footballer. 1994: Monika Jagaciak, Polish model. 1996: Romano Fenati, Italian motosikal pelumba. 1996: Bove Cameron, American actor and singer. 2004: Grace VanderWaal, American singer. Galba's death. 69: Servius Sulpicius Galba, emperor of Rome (n. 3 a.C.). 570: Ite de Killeedy, nun of Ireland and saint (n. 475). 936: Raul I, king of France (n. 890). 1208: Pierre de Castelnau, French Pontifical Heritage (n. ?). Vasco Núñez de Balboa. 1519: Vasco Núñez de Balboa monastery of El Escorial (born 1530). 1568: Catherine Carey, English noblewoman, first daughter of Mary Boleyn and William Carey (born 1701). 1781: Thomas Katari (40), leader of Quechua (n. 1740). 1788: Gaetano Latilla, Italian composer (born 1711). 1790: John Landen, English mathematicist and theorist (n. 1719). 1801: Matvéi Plotov, Russian army (n. 1773). 1855: Henri Braconnot, French chemist and pharmacist (n. 1780). 1859: José María Raygada, Peruvian army and political expert (n. 1795). 1879: Daniel Delgado Paris, Colombian army and political expert (born 1838). 1896: Mathew B. Brady, American picture (born 1823). 1909: Ernest Reyer, French composer (born 1823) 1911: Carolina Coronado, Spanish poet (born 1821). 1916: Simple Ilich Tchaikovsky, playwright, libretist of Russian opera and translator (born 1850). 1919: Karl Liebknecht, socialist leader of German revolution (n. 1919: Fidel Cano Colombian journalist (n. 1854). 1926: Enrico Toselli, Italian composer (b. 1883) 1945 (approximate date): Richard Fall, conductor and composer of the Czech (b. 1882). 1947: Elizabeth Short, Dalia Hitam (b. 1924). 1948: Ralph Nelson Elliott, American general (b. 1886). 1950: Petre Dumitrescu, Romanian soldier (b. 1882). 1955: Yves Tanguy, French surrealist (b. 1900). 1956: Bartolomé Pérez Casas, Spanish composer (b. 1873). 1960: J. Scott Smart, American actor (b. 1902). 1964: Jack Teagarden, American trombonist and jazz singer (b. 1905). 1974: Ruth Berlau, actor and theatre director, Denmark (b. 1906). 1976: Higinio Ruvalcaba, Violinist and Mexican composer (b. 1905). 1983: Meyer Lansky, Jewish-American mobster (b. 1902). 1984: Cypriot politician, Faz-I K-k (b. 1906). 1985: Salvador Cardona, Spanish cyclist (b. 1901). 1987: Ray Bolger, American actor, singer and dancer (b. 1904). 1988: Seán MacBride, Irish politician, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1974 (b. 1904). 1983: Salvador Cardona, Spanish cyclist (b. 1901). 1988: Seán MacBride, Irish politician, Nobel Peace Prize winner in 1974 (b. 1904). 1987: Ray Bolger, American singer-songwriter (b. 1913). 1993: Pedro Masaveu Peterson, Spanish businessman and funder (b. 1939). 1994: Georges Cziffra, Hungarian-French leader (b. 1921). Harry Nilsson. 1994: Harry Nilsson. 1994: Harry Nilsson, American musician (b. 1941). 1996: Moshoeshoe II, lesotho's supreme leader (n. 1938). 1998: Gulzarilal Nanda, Indian economist and politician (n. 1898). 1998: Junior Wells, American musician (b. 1934). 2000: Arkan, Serbian paramilitary leader (b. 1952). 2003: Eduardo Alquinta, Chilean musician band Los Jaivas (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1923). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1923). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, Mexican engineer and politician (b. 1945). 2003: Luis Enrique Bracamontes, 1925). 2004: Valfar, Norwegian singer, Band Windir (b. 1978). 2005: Victoria de los Angeles, Catalan soprano (b. 1923). 2006: Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Ahm Hussein (b. 1951). 2007: David Vanole, United States footballer (b. 1963). 2007: Bo Yibo, Chinese politician of Ecuador (b. 1917). 2010: José Juste, Spanish soldier (b. 1918). 2010: Marshall Warren Nirenberg, American biochemist and geneticist, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (b. 1927). 2011: Sun Axelsson, Swedish writer and peridiodist 1935). 2011: Nat Lofthouse, British actor 1939). 2012: Manuel Fraga, Spanish political expert, diplomat and law professor (born 1922). 2013: Juan José Catalán, Argentine lawyer and political expert (born 1932). 2013: Jean-Bertrand Pontalis, French philosophist, psychoanalyst and author (n. 1924, same day). 2014: John Dobson, international astronomy anchor, creator of the Dobson telescope (born 1915). 2014: Roger Lloyd-Pack, British actor (born 1944). 2017: Isidro Baldenegro, leader of nature around Mexico (born 1966). Dolores O'Riordan 2018: Dolores O'Riordan, Irish singer of The Cranberries. (n.1971). 2018: Mathilde Krim, American medical investigator, co-founder of the AIDS Research Foundation (born 1926). 2018: Oscar Alberto Pérez, Venezuelan actor, police and naysayer (born 1981). Try Cuba Welcome: Cuba Science Day. Nigeria: Army Memorial Day. Mexico Mexico: Composer's Day. Venezuela Venezuela: Bachelor's Day. North Korea: Korea Alphabet Day. United States: Traditionally, Martin Luther King Day. Roman Empire: The Second Day of Carmentalia, in honor of Carmenta. India: Sabarimala (land of Kerala): Makaravilakku or Mákara Sankranti. Jallikattu. Tamil Nadu: Pongal (in 2007). Malawi Malawi: John Chilembwe Day. Guatemala Guatemala: Black Christ Esquipulas Day. Peruvian: Fiesta del Niño Perdido, in Huancavelica. Chile Chile: Tembikai Day with Wine. Holy Catholic Saint Secundina of Anagni, virgin and martyrdom. St. John Calibita (V century). Saint Ita of Hibernia, [1] virgin and monasteryist Clúain Creedla (570). Saint Probo de Rieti, Bishop (c. 570). Saint Mauro de Glanfeuil, abbot (death VI /VII). Saint Tarsicia of Rodez, virgin and martyr (6th/VII century). Saint Ableberto or Emeberto de Hamme, Bishop of Cambrai (c. 645). Saint Malardo de Chartres, Bishop (c. 650). Blessed Romedio de Val de Non, anacoreta (c. s. VIII). Saint Nice of Lyon, Bishop of Arvernios (c. 710). San Arsenio de Armo, hermit (904). Blessed be Peter of Castalnau, priest and martyr (1208). Blessed james limousnero (c. XIII century). The blessed Angel Gualdo Tadino, hermit (1325). Saint Francis Fernandez of Chapels, priest of the Order of the Preacher and Martyrdom (1648). Blessed arnoldo janssen, priest (1909). Blessed Nicholas Rough, martyrdom (1945). See also January 14th. January 16th. 15, 2015, in New Year's. February 15th. Birthday calendar. Reference to Donald Attwater and Catherine Rachel John: Dictionary of Penguin Books, 1993. 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