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Daniel Kinzler
SWIB 2012



*Imagine a world in which
every single person
is given free access
to the sum of all
human knowledge.
That's our mission.*



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To Know Christ and to Make Him Known

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Three things:

- Rich cross-lingual indexing vocabulary.
- Active consumer of bibliographical meta data.
- Software for maintaining rich meta data.

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Sun

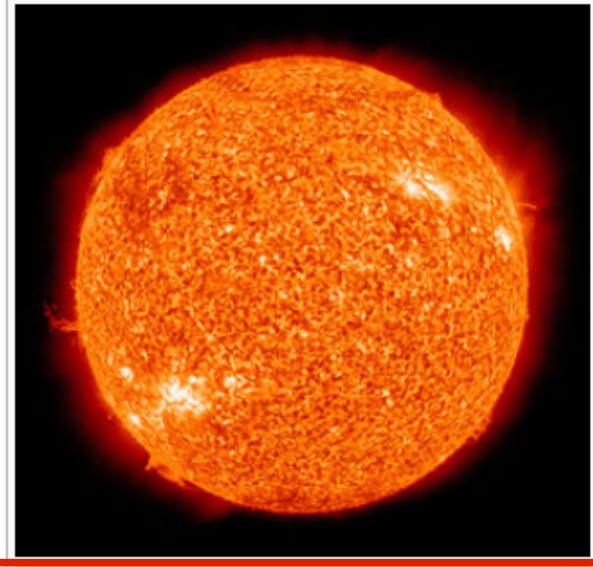
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the star. For other uses, see [Sun \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Sun** is the star at the center of the [Solar System](#). It is almost perfectly [spherical](#) and consists of hot [plasma](#) interwoven with [magnetic fields](#).^{[12][13]} It has a diameter of about 1,392,684 km,^[5] about 109 times that of [Earth](#), and its mass (about 2×10^{30} kilograms, 330,000 times that of [Earth](#)) accounts for about 99.86% of the total mass of the Solar System.^[14] Chemically, about three quarters of the Sun's mass consists of [hydrogen](#), while the rest is mostly [helium](#). The remainder (1.69%, which nonetheless equals 5,628 times the mass of [Earth](#)) consists of heavier elements, including [oxygen](#), [carbon](#), [neon](#) and [iron](#), among others.^[15]

The Sun's [stellar classification](#), based on spectral class, is [G2V](#), and is informally designated as a [yellow dwarf](#), because its visible radiation is most intense in the yellow-green portion of the [spectrum](#) and although its color is white, from the surface of the Earth it may appear yellow because of [atmospheric scattering](#) of blue light.^[16] In the spectral class label, G2 indicates its [surface temperature](#) of approximately 5778 K (5505 °C), and V indicates that the Sun, like most stars, is a [main-sequence](#) star, and thus generates its energy by [nuclear fusion](#) of hydrogen [nuclei](#) into helium. In its core, the Sun fuses 620 million [metric tons](#) of hydrogen each second. Once regarded by astronomers as a small and relatively insignificant star, the Sun is now thought to be brighter than about 85% of the stars in the [Milky Way](#) galaxy.

The Sun



Observation data

Mean distance from Earth	1.496×10^8 km 8 min 19 s at light speed
Visual brightness (V)	-26.74 ^[1]
Absolute magnitude	4.83 ^[1]
Spectral classification	G2V

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Sonne - Wikipedia - Aurora

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de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonne

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Sonne

Dieser Artikel beschäftigt sich mit dem Zentralgestirn unseres Sonnensystems; zu weiteren Bedeutungen von Sonne siehe Sonne (Begriffsklärung).

Die Sonne (von ahd. *Sunna*, lateinisch *Sol*, altgriechisch *Helios*, astronomisches Zeichen ☀) ist unter den Sternen des Milchstraßensystems „durchschnittlich“ – ein Gelber Zwerg. Im Sonnensystem dominiert der heiße Gasball mit dichtem Kern durch seine Schwerkraft. Auf der Erde entwickelt sich seit Jahrmilliarden unter der langsam zunehmenden, thermonuklear gespeisten Sonnenstrahlung das Leben und wird durch sie wieder verbrennen. Ob als Scheibe gesehen oder als Kugel erkannt, wird die Sonne, deren Himmelslauf den Tag und das Jahr gliedert, seit Urzeiten verehrt. Ihre auf Magnetismus beruhende, vielfältige Aktivität ist Gegenstand aktueller Forschung.

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Die Sonne am 7. Juni 1992

Beobachtungsdaten	
Mittlere Entfernung	149,6 Mio. km
Kleinster Erdabstand	147,1 Mio. km
Größter Erdabstand	152,1 Mio. km
Scheinbarer Durchmesser	31,5-32,5 Bogenminuten
Scheinbare Helligkeit (V)	-26 ^m 74
Physikalische Eigenschaften	
Äquatordurchmesser	1.392.700 km
Masse	$1,989 \cdot 10^{30}$ kg
Solare Gravitationskonstante (G·M)	$1,32712440018 \cdot 10^{20}$ m ³ /s ²

commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sun920607.jpg che Erscheinungen

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Sonne[[Datei:Sun_symbol.svg 15px Astronomisches Symbol der Sonne]]	
[[Datei:Sun920607.jpg 300px]]	
Die Sonne am 7. Juni 1992	
Beobachtungsdaten<ref name="daten">NASA [http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/sunfact.html Sun Fact Sheet].</ref>	
Mittlere Entfernung 149,6 Mio. km	
Kleinster Erdabstand Größter Erdabstand 147,1 Mio. km 152,1 Mio. km	
[[Scheinbarer Durchmesser]] 31,5–32,5 [[Bogenminute]]n	
[[Scheinbare Helligkeit]] (V) -26 ^m </sup>74	
Physikalische Eigenschaften	
[[Sonnenradius Äquatordurchmesser]] 1.392.700 km	
[[Masse (Physik) Masse]] 1,989·10 ³⁰ kg	
Solare [[Gravitationskonstante]] (''G'') 1,32712440018·10 ⁻²⁰ m ³ ^{kg} ⁻¹ ^s ²	
Mittlere [[Dichte]] 1,408 g/cm ³	
Hauptbestandteile ([[Stoffmenge]] in der Photosphäre)	
* [[Wasserstoff]]: 90,97 %	
* [[Helium]]: 8,89 %	
* [[Sauerstoff]]: 774[[Parts per million ppm]]	
* [[Kohlenstoff]]: 330 ppm	
* [[Neon]]: 112 ppm	

Солнце – Википедия - Aurora

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Солнце

Материал из Википедии — свободной энциклопедии [править]

У этого термина существуют и другие значения, см. Солнце (значения).

Солнце (астр. \odot) — единственная звезда Солнечной системы.

Вокруг Солнца обращаются другие объекты этой системы: планеты и их спутники, карликовые планеты и их спутники, астероиды, метеороиды, кометы и космическая пыль. Масса Солнца составляет 99,866 % от суммарной массы всей Солнечной системы^[5]. Солнечное излучение поддерживает жизнь на Земле^[6] (фотоны необходимы для начальных стадий процесса фотосинтеза), определяет климат. Солнце состоит из водорода (~73 % от массы и ~92 % от объёма), гелия (~25 % от массы и ~7 % от объёма^[7]) и других элементов с меньшей концентрацией: железа, никеля, кислорода, азота, кремния, серы, магния, углерода, неона, кальция и хрома^[8]. На 1 млн атомов водорода приходится 98 000 атомов гелия, 851 атом кислорода, 398 атомов углерода, 123 атома неона, 100 атомов азота, 47 атомов железа, 38 атомов магния, 35 атомов кремния, 16 атомов серы, 4 атома аргона, 3 атома алюминия, по 2 атома никеля, натрия и кальция, а также совсем немного всех прочих элементов. Средняя плотность Солнца составляет 1,4 г/см³, то есть равна плотности воды в Мёртвом море. По спектральной классификации Солнце относится к типу G2V («жёлтый карлик»). Температура поверхности Солнца достигает 6000 К, поэтому Солнце светит почти белым светом, но из-за более сильного рассеяния и поглощения коротковолновой части спектра атмосферой Земли прямой свет Солнца у поверхности нашей планеты приобретает некоторый жёлтый оттенок (при ясном небе, в сумме с голубым оттенком рассеянного света от неба, общее освещение объектов на Земле вновь становится белым).

Солнечный спектр содержит линии ионизированных и нейтральных металлов, а также ионизированного водорода. В нашей галактике Млечный Путь насчитывается свыше 100 млрд звёзд^[9]. При этом 85 % звёзд нашей галактики — это звёзды, менее яркие, чем Солнце (в большинстве своём красные карлики). Как и все звёзды

Солнце \odot

Основные характеристики

Среднее расстояние от Земли	$149,6 \cdot 10^6$ км ^[1] (8,31 световых минут)
Видимая звёздная величина (V)	$-26,74$ ^{m[1]}
Абсолютная звёздная величина	$4,83$ ^{m[1]}
Спектральный класс	G2V

Параметры орбиты

Расстояние от центра Галактики	$\sim 2,5 \cdot 10^{20}$ м
Расстояние от плоскости Галактики	$\sim 4,6 \cdot 10^{17}$ м
Галактический	$2,25 - 2,50 \cdot 10^8$ лет

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Редактирование Солнце — Википедия - Aurora

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Naange

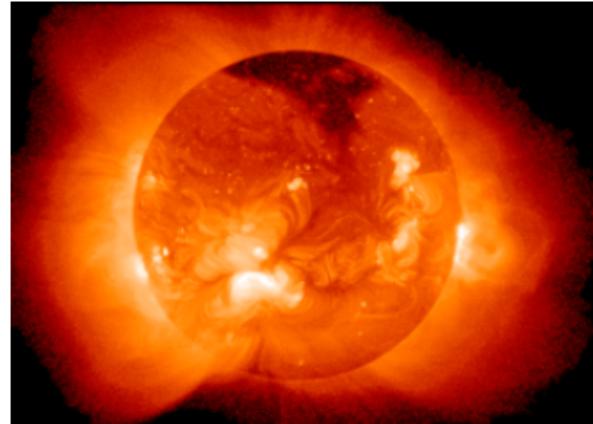
Naange ko koodal moolanaangal, hakkundewal e nder yubbo tagopeeje ngo wonu-den ngon e muudum, inneteengo kadi yubbo naangeyankeewo maa sato naangeyankeewo. E finatawaaji men kañum e haala men, en wi'ay naange fuday bimmibi (pufal naange) yiloo haa kiiklide si muta (mutal naange) kono tippude e gannde kese den, naange sottataa hay nii e daa, ko tagopeeje den, e maanaa leydi men ndin, woni e sottude tawa enen hidan sikka ko naage ngen. Jooni ko hondum senndindiri hoodere e tagofeere? Hoodere ko banndu asamaan-yankeeru wulndu jaw, ko kañum rokkata hoore mum ndaygu (lumière) e nguleeki.

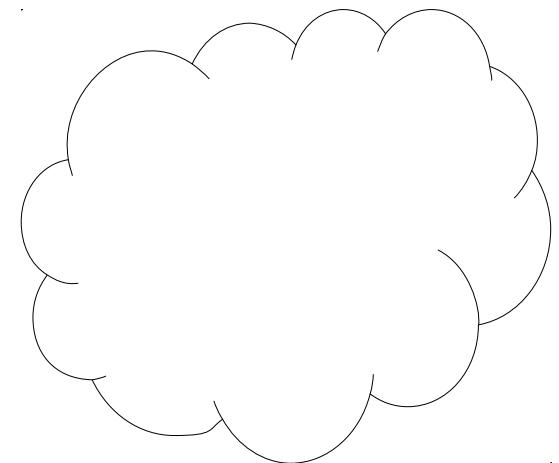
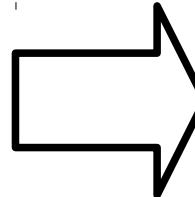
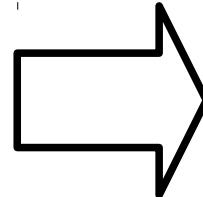
Tagofeere noon ko banndu asamamaan-yankeeru buubndu, nibbidndu, nokkooru ndaygu mum e hoodere burnde ballaade dum.

Jooni ndutto-den to naange nge, wolla hoodere men ñalawma nde. Naange nge, ina woddi leydi men ndi fotde teemdere e capande joyi milyon km (150 0000 km), palal mbedu magge ko 1392000 km. E nge doga taaraade jiriyiringal ngal (la galaxie) 72000 km/h (waktu gooto) so en mbadtii dum e demngal farayse, mbiyen : le soleil tourne autour du centre galactique à la vitesse de 72000 km/h. Nguleeki magge to hakkunde mbuudu ngu ko : 15100000 °C (degré).

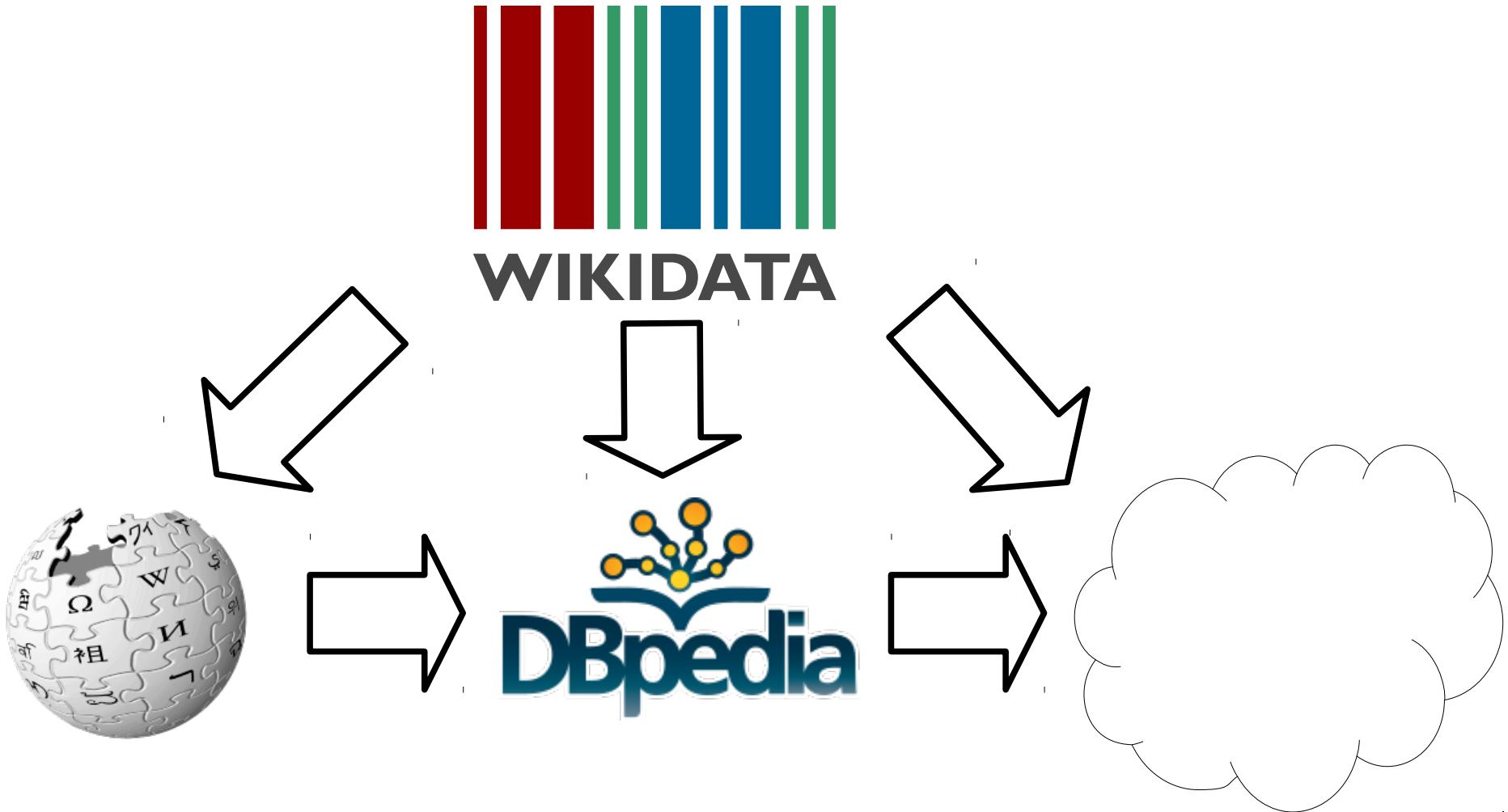
Nguleeki to cebe magge ko: 5500 °C (degere). Gede shimiyankee (chimique) gonde he naange ko: idraari, oksaari, heliyum e kemmbuuri (carbone). Naange nge; tagopeeje jeetayti (8) ina njiloo taaraade dum, lewru ina yiloo taaraade leydi, leydi ina yiloo taaraade naange, naange ina yiloo taaraade jiriyiringal, jiriyiriide (galaxie) ina keewi; jiriyiringal fof ina moofti maa won hedde 300 milyaar hoodere, kala heen hoodere ko naange; hono no naange men nge nih. Ndeke en nganndii leydi men ndi wonani he winndere he so wonaa többel ndiyam e nder maayo geey. Taaree oo joomiraado tagdo dee gede , dum doo ko seeda e golle makko e kaawisaaji makko.

This page was last modified on 4 August 2012, at 12:03.





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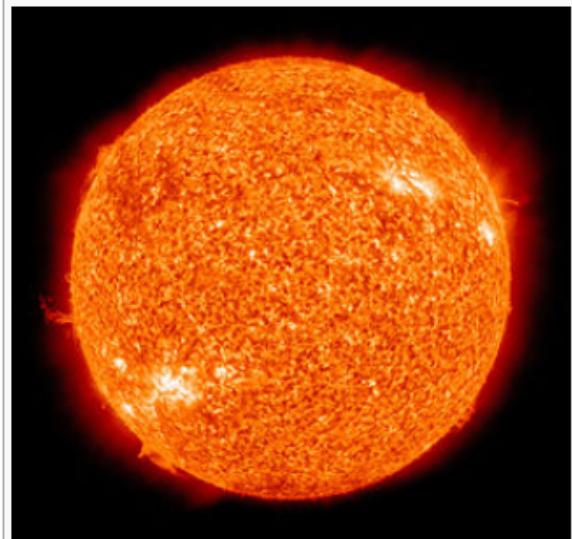
Sun

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This article is about the star. For other uses, see [Sun \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Sun** is the [star](#) at the center of the [Solar System](#). It is almost perfectly [spherical](#) and consists of hot [plasma](#) interwoven with [magnetic fields](#).^{[12][13]} It has a [diameter](#) of about 1,392,684 km,^[5] about 109 times that of [Earth](#), and its mass (about 2×10^{30} kilograms, 330,000 times that of [Earth](#)) accounts for about 99.86% of the total mass of the [Solar System](#).^[14] Chemically, about three quarters of the Sun's mass consists of [hydrogen](#), while the rest is mostly [helium](#). The remainder (1.69%, which nonetheless equals 5,628 times the mass of [Earth](#)) consists of heavier elements, including [oxygen](#), [carbon](#), [neon](#) and [iron](#), among others.^[15]

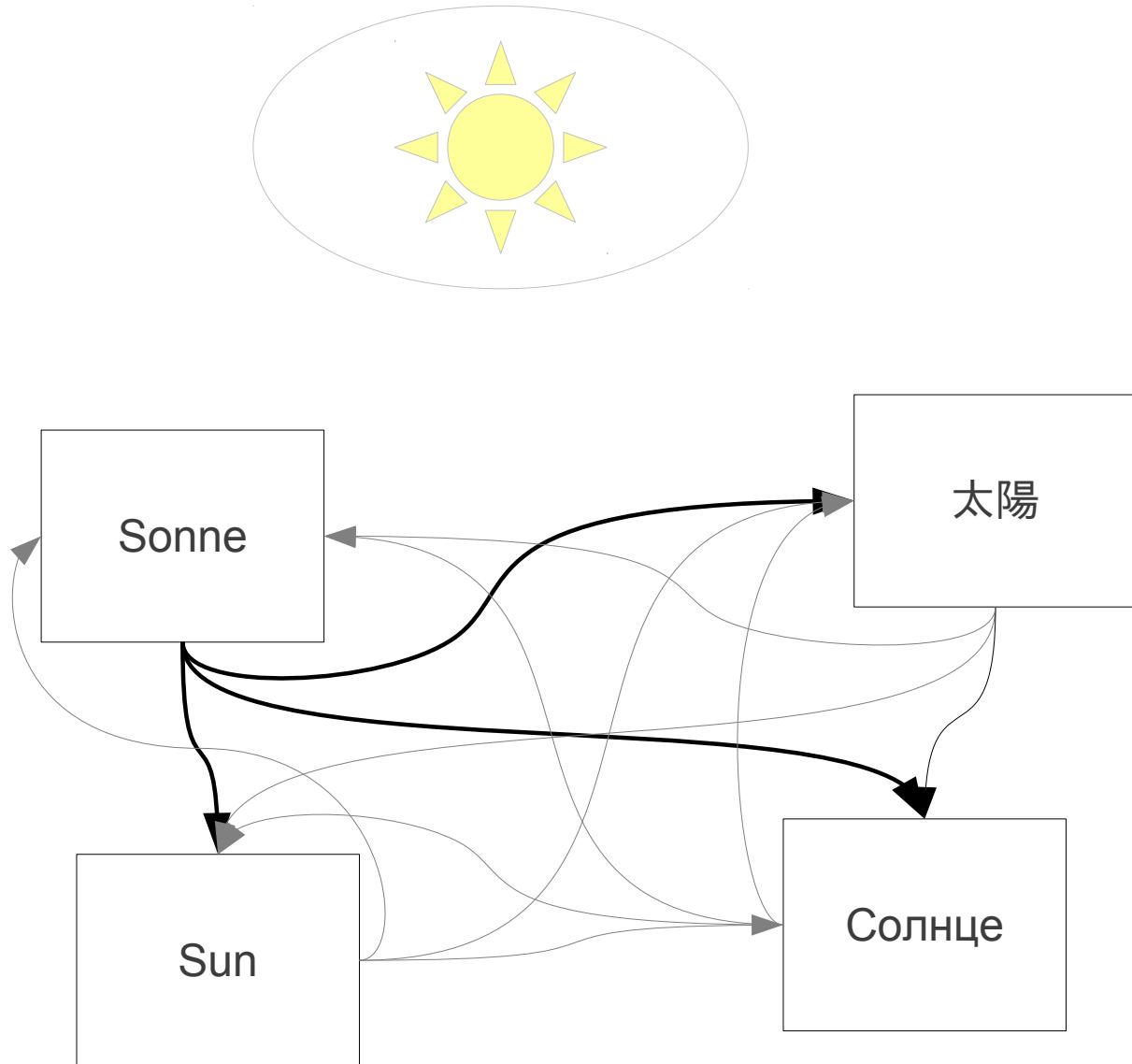
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The Sun 

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Absolute magnitude	4.83 ^[1]
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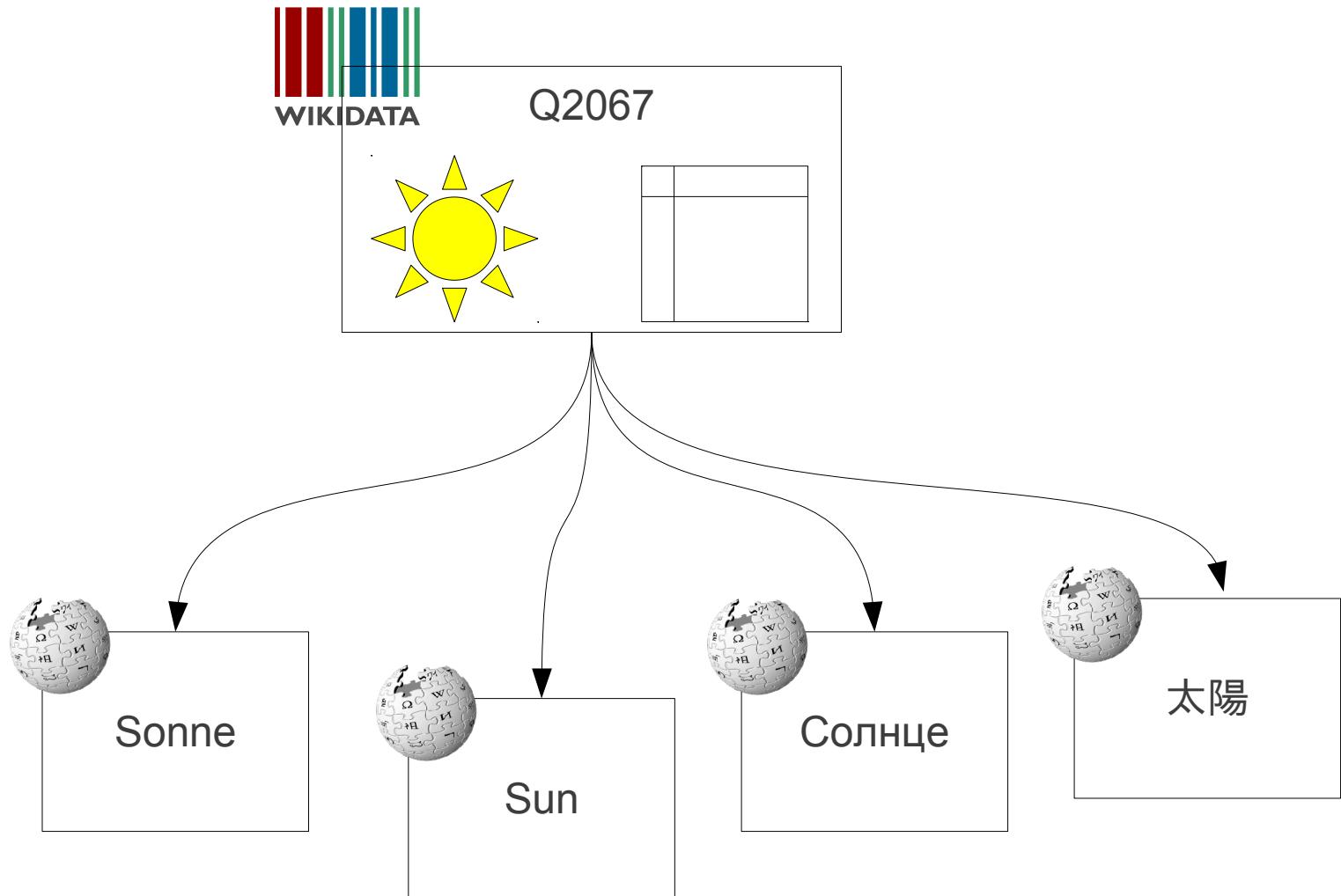
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[[et:Päike]]
[[el:Ηλίος]]
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[[myv:Чи (пертпельксэнъ вал)]]
[[es:Sol]]
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[[fo:Sólin]]
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[[fy:Sinne]]
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[[ga:An Ghrian]]
[[gv:Yn Ghrian]]
[[gd:A' Ghrian]]
[[gl:Sol]]
[[gan:太陽]]
[[gu:સૂર્ય]]
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[[hy:Արեգակ]]
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Sun [edit]

The star at the center of our Solar System [edit]

Also known as: Sol [edit]

List of pages linked to this item (210 entries)

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català (ca)	Sol	[edit remove]
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монгол (mn)	Hap	[edit remove]
Twi (tw)	Ewia	[edit remove]
Kreyòl ayisyen (ht)	Solèy	[edit remove]
Papiamentu (pap)	Solo	[edit remove]
srpskohrvatski / српскохрватски (sh)	Sunce	[edit remove]
କୂର୍ତ୍ତ (kn)	ଶୁଦ୍ଧ	[edit remove]
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English (en)	Sun	[edit remove]
مصرى (arz)	شمس	[edit remove]
Runa Simi (qu)	Inti	[edit remove]

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Telling the Truth



Berlin - Wikipedia - Aurora

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VORHER ZU FOLGENDE

Zufälliger Artikel

- Mitmachen
- Artikel verbessern
- Neuen Artikel anlegen
- Autorenportal
- Hilfe
- Letzte Änderungen
- Kontakt
- Spenden

Drucken/exportieren

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- Änderungen an verlinkten Seiten
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- Boarisch
- Žemaitėška
- Беларуская
- Беларуская (тарашкевіца)

de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin

Bundesland und bildet das Zentrum der Metropolregion Berlin/Brandenburg. Berlin ist mit 3,5 Millionen Einwohnern die bevölkerungsreichste und mit rund 892 km² die flächengröße Stadt Deutschlands und Mitteleuropas sowie nach Einwohnern die zweitgrößte Stadt der Europäischen Union. Berlin ist in zwölf Bezirke unterteilt. Im Stadtgebiet befinden sich die Flüsse Spree und Havel, mehrere kleinere Fließgewässer sowie zahlreiche Seen.

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Die Metropole Berlin gilt als Weltstadt der Kultur, Politik, Medien und Wissenschaften.^{[4][5]} Sie ist ein wichtiger europäischer Verkehrsknotenpunkt und eine der meistbesuchten Städte des Kontinents. Institutionen wie die Universitäten, Forschungseinrichtungen und Museen genießen internationalen Ruf. In der Stadt leben und arbeiten Kunstschauffende, Diplomaten und Einwanderer aus aller Welt.^[6] Berlins Geschichte, Nachtleben, Architektur und vielfältige Lebensbedingungen sind weltbekannt.^[7]

Inhaltsverzeichnis [Verbergen]

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- Bevölkerung
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 - Persönlichkeiten

Details



Details



Details



Basisdaten

Fläche:	891,85 km² (14.)
Einwohner:	3.510.032 ^[1] (8.) (31. März 2012)
Bevölkerungsdichte:	3.936 Einw. je km² 2. als Gemeinde, 1. als Bundesland
Bruttoinlandsprodukt:	101,4 Mrd. € (2011)
Höhe:	34–115 m ü. NN
Geographische Lage:	52° 31' N, 13° 24' O
Zeitzone:	Mitteleuropäische Zeit (MEZ) UTC+1
Postleitzahlen:	10115–14199
Vorwahl:	030
Kfz-Kennzeichen:	B
Gemeindeschlüssel:	11 0 00 000
ISO 3166-2:	DE-BE
UN/LOCODE:	DE BER
Website:	www.berlin.de
Politik	
Regierender Bürgermeister:	Klaus Wowereit (SPD)
Regierende Parteien:	SPD und CDU
Sitzverteilung im Abgeordnetenhaus	SPD 47 CDU 39

Politik

Regierender Bürgermeister: Klaus Wowereit (SPD)

Regierende Parteien: SPD und CDU

Sitzverteilung im Abgeordnetenhaus: SPD 47
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Qırımtatarca
Česky
Kaszëbsczi
Словѣньскъ / ສະລ໋ອງຊາວຸນ໌
Чӑвашла
Cymraeg
Dansk
Deutsch
Zazaki
Dolnoserbski
Euegbe
Ελληνικά[★]
English[★]

решениями Ялтинской конференции Берлин, хоть и находился на территории советской зоны оккупации Германии, был разделён четырьмя державами-победительницами на оккупационные секторы. Позднее три сектора оккупации союзников были преобразованы в Западный Берлин, получивший статус особого государственного образования, но безусловно тесно связанного с ФРГ. Передвижение между секторами Берлина длительное время оставалось свободным, и в целях предотвращения утечки населения в западные секторы правительством ГДР было принято решение о возведении Берлинской стены, окружившей с 13 августа 1961 года Западный Берлин. Берлинская стена, ставшая одним из главных символов холодной войны, просуществовала до 1989 года. После объединения Германии в 1990 году её столицей стал воссоединённый Берлин. В 1994 году туда переехала из Бонна администрация президента и в 1999 году бундестаг и администрация федерального канцлера вместе с федеральными министерствами.

Сегодня Берлин является одним из важнейших промышленных, научных и культурных центров мира.

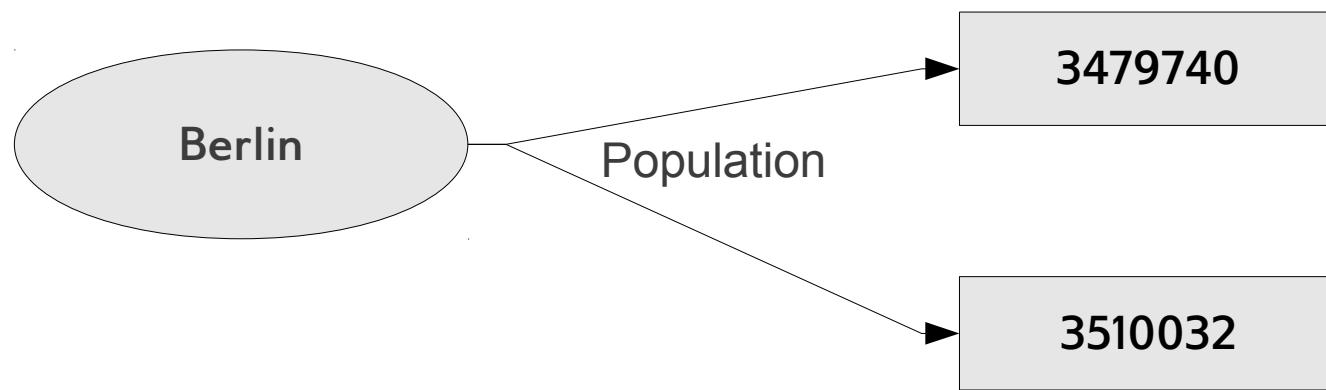
Содержание [убрать]

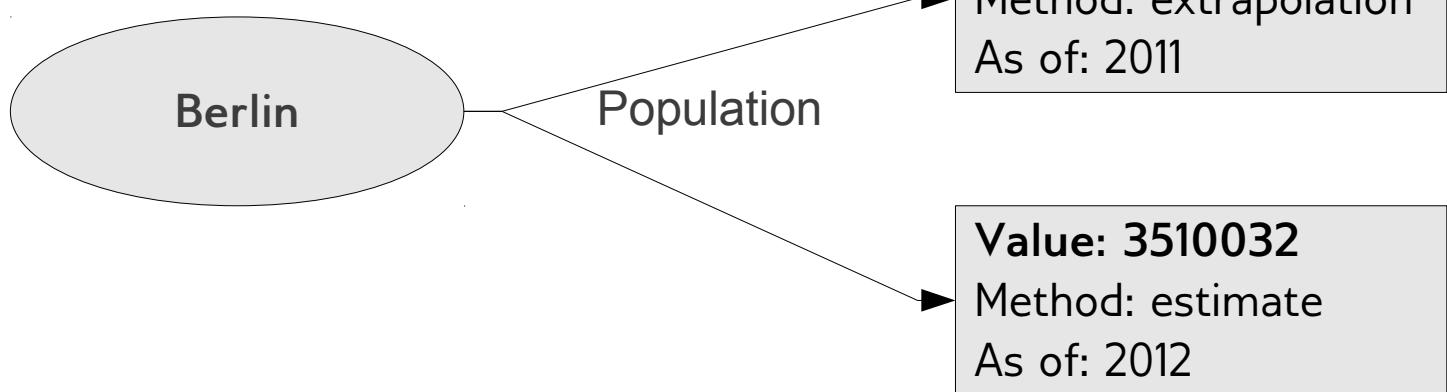
- 1 География
 - 1.1 Климат
- 2 История
 - 2.1 Возникновение
 - 2.2 Город-резиденция курфюрстов
 - 2.3 Королевская столица
 - 2.4 Столица Германской империи и Веймарской республики
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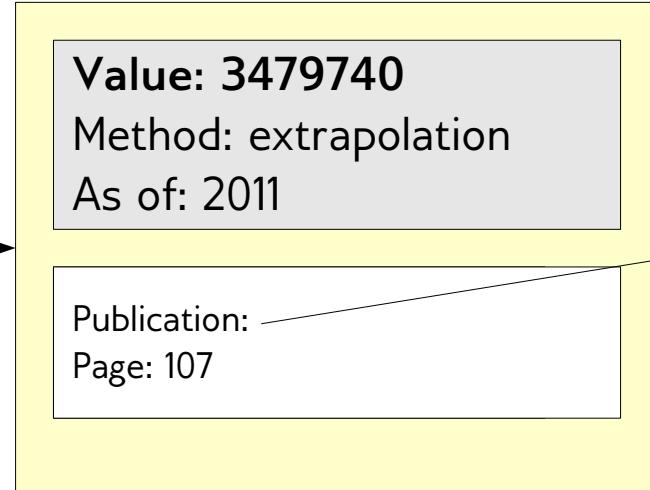
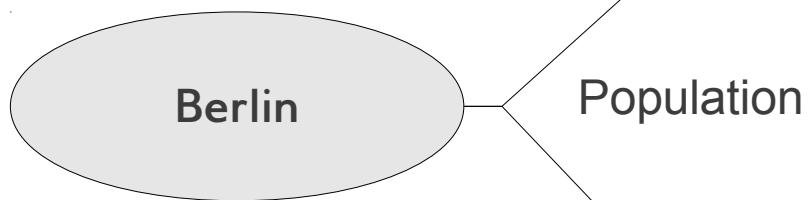


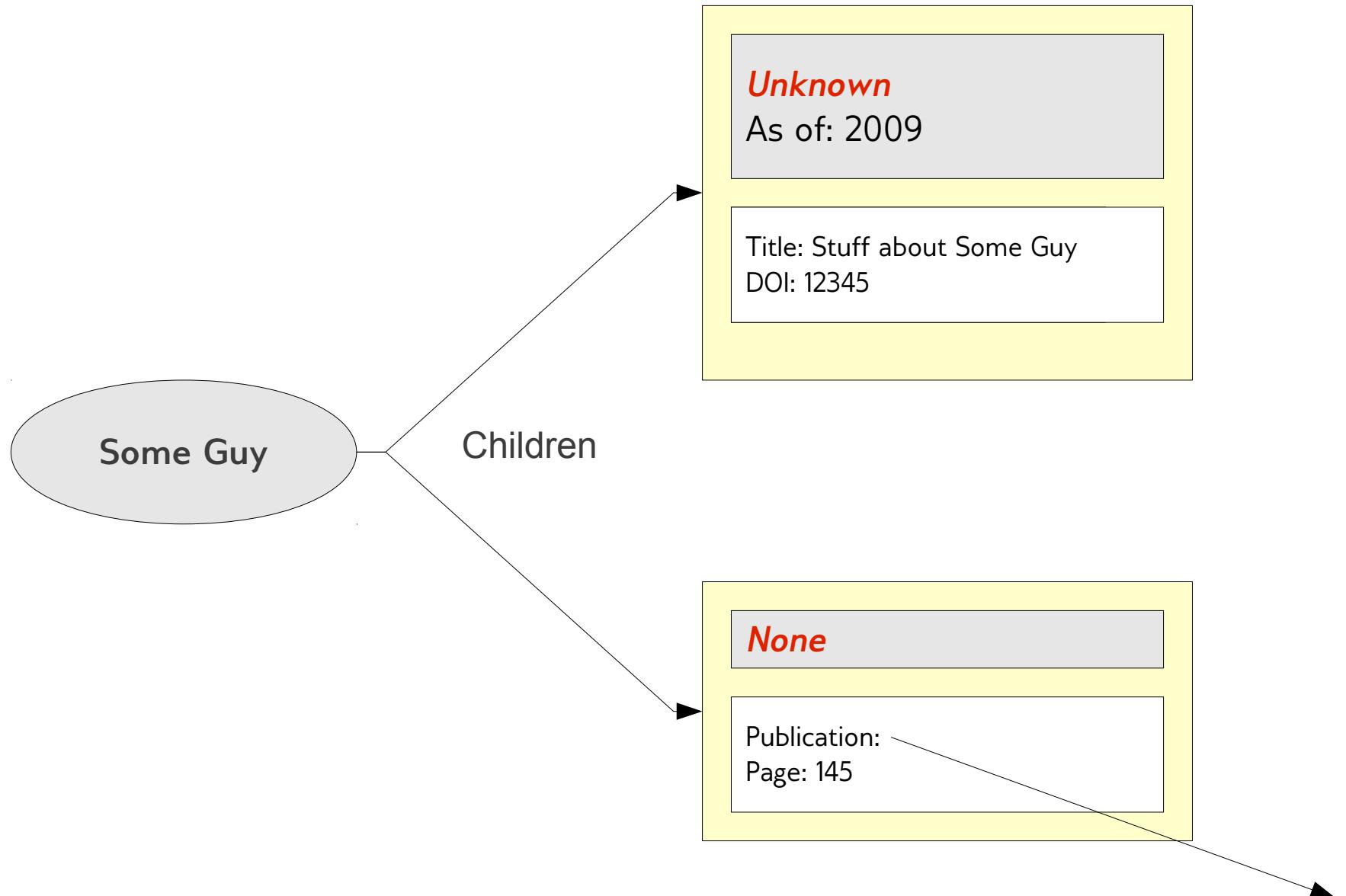

Страна	Германия
земля	Берлин
Координаты	52°31'00" с. ш. 13°23'00" в. д. (G) (O) (Я)
Внутреннее деление	12 районов
Правящий бургомистр	Клаус Воверайт
Площадь	891,85 км ²
Высота НУМ	34-130 [источник не указан 109 дней]
Население	3 479 740 ^[1] человек (2011)
Плотность	3848 чел./км ²
Этнохороним	берлинцы, берлинец, берлинка
Часовой пояс	UTC+1, летом UTC+2
Телефонный код	+49 30
Почтовые индексы	10001–14199
Автомобильный код	В
Официальный сайт	http://berlin.de













Data

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Berlin

Capital of Germany

Also known as: City of Berlin

Continent	Europe	[3 sources]
Country	Germany	[2 sources]
Population	<p>3,479,740 As of November 30 2011 Method Extrapolation</p> <p>3,510,032 As of 2012 Method Estimate</p> <p>[further values]</p>	[1 source] [2 sources]
Phone prefix	030 since June 1973	[2 sources]
	0311 before June 1973	[1 source]
Registration license	B	[1 source]
Area	891.85 km ²	[2 sources]
Twin city	Los Angeles	[no sources]

[new statement]

Berlin

Capital of Germany

Also known as: City of Berlin

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Continent	Europe	[3 sources]
Country	Germany	[2 sources]
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Twin city	Los Angeles	[no sources]

[\[new statement\]](#)

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 - العربية
 - ไทย
 - مصرى
 - Asturianu
 - Aymar aru
 - Azərbaycanca
 - Башҡортса
 - Boarisch
 - Žemaitėška
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- 3 Bevölkerung
 - 3.1 Mundart
 - 3.2 Religionen, Weltanschauungen
 - 3.3 Persönlichkeiten

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Vorwahl:	030
Kfz-Kennzeichen:	B
Gemeindeschlüssel:	11 0 00 000
ISO 3166-2:	DE-BE
UN/LOCODE:	DE BER
Website:	www.berlin.de
Politik	
Regierender Bürgermeister:	Klaus Wowereit (SPD)
Regierende Parteien:	SPD und CDU
Sitzverteilung im Abgeordnetenhaus	SPD 47 CDU 39

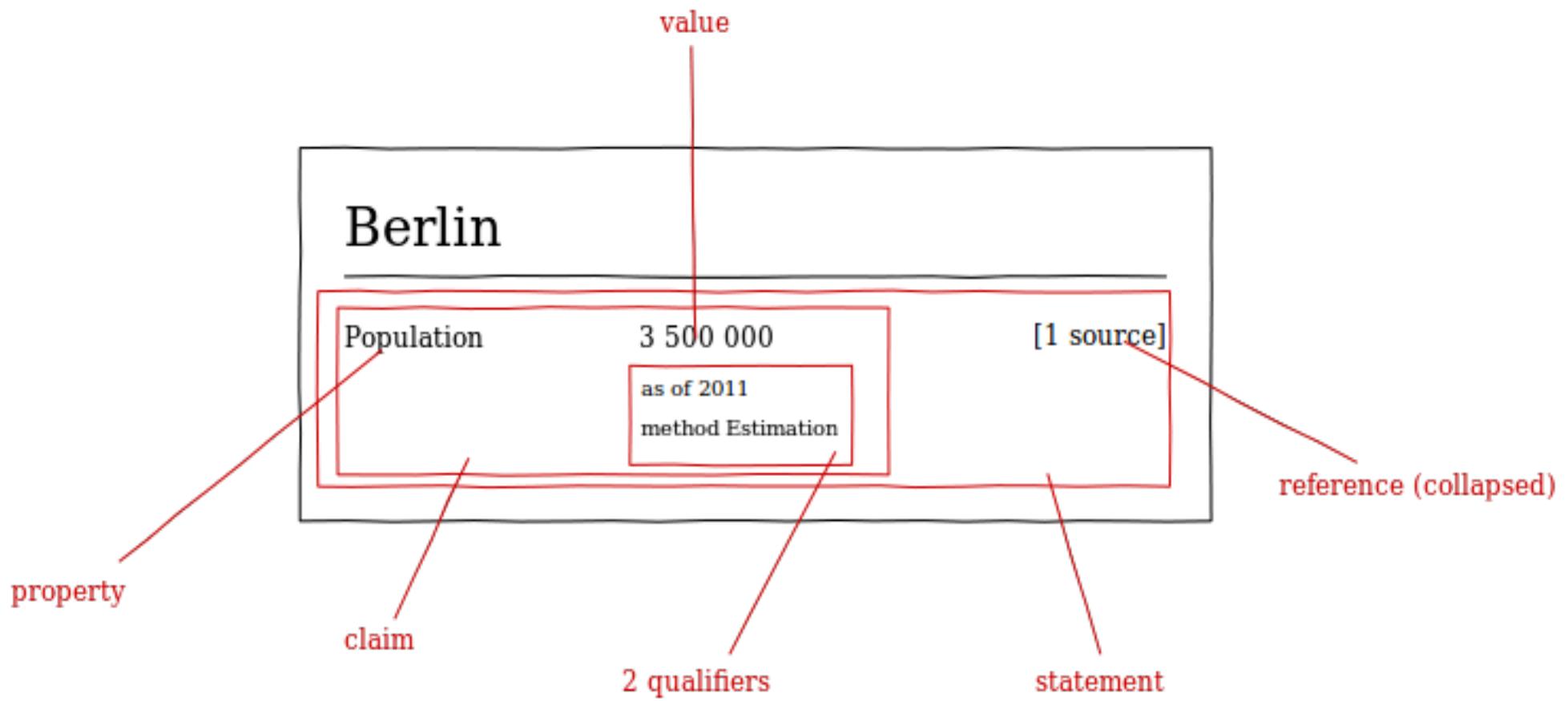
Politik

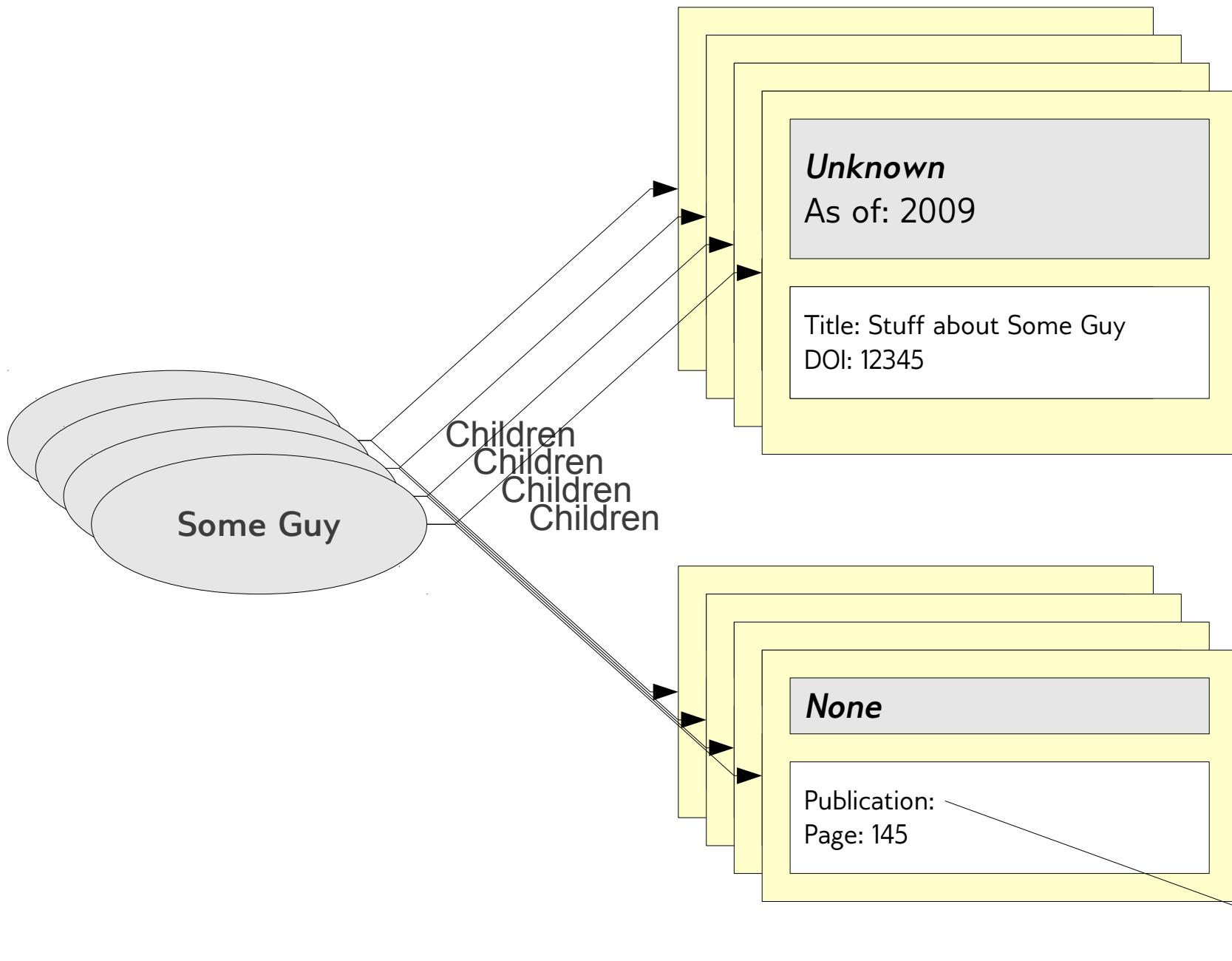
Regierender Bürgermeister: Klaus Wowereit (SPD)

Regierende Parteien: SPD und CDU

Sitzverteilung im Abgeordnetenhaus

SPD 47
CDU 39





But RDF!

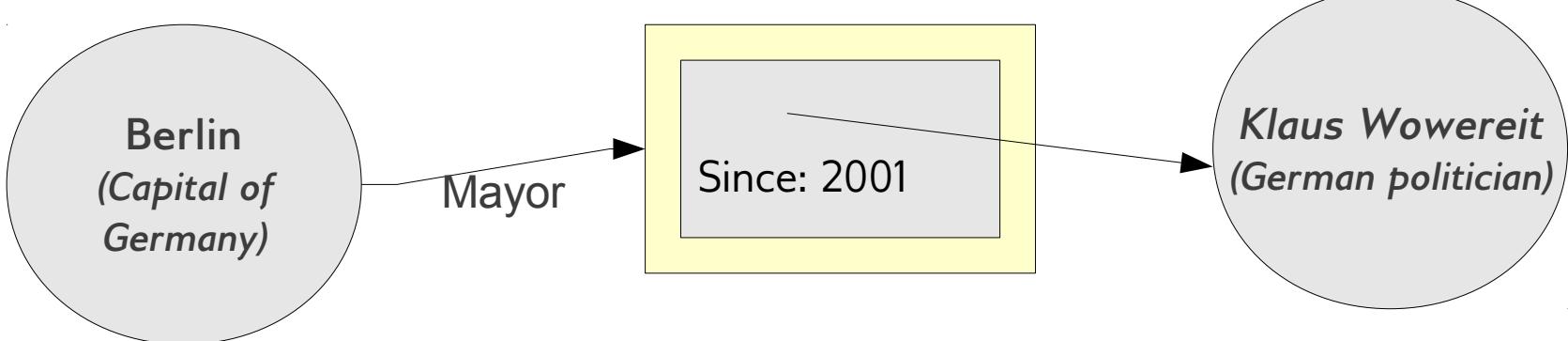
- RDF is inefficient for this kind of data, inference hardly possible.
- RDF will be supported as an export format.
- A projection of the data model that drops meta-information and is suitable for reasoning my be useful.

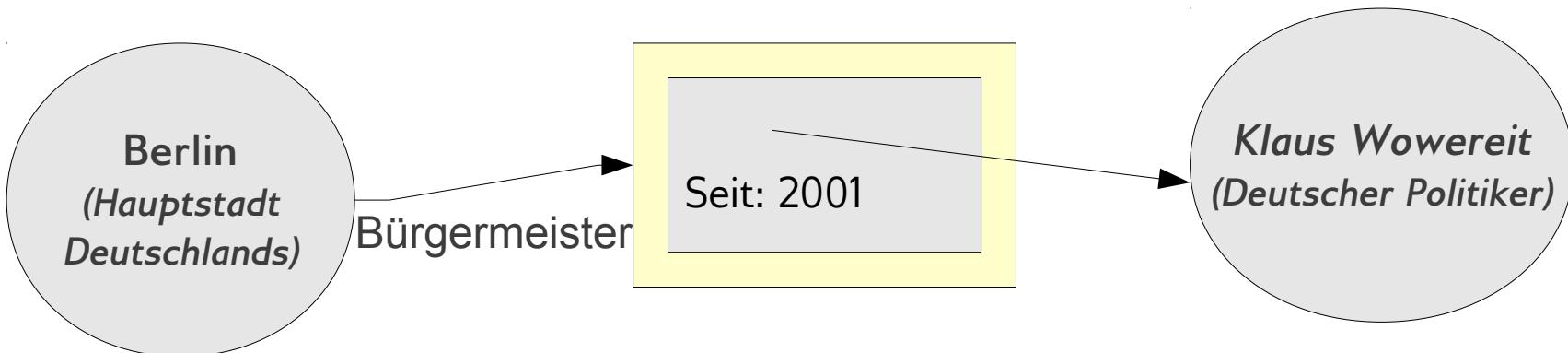
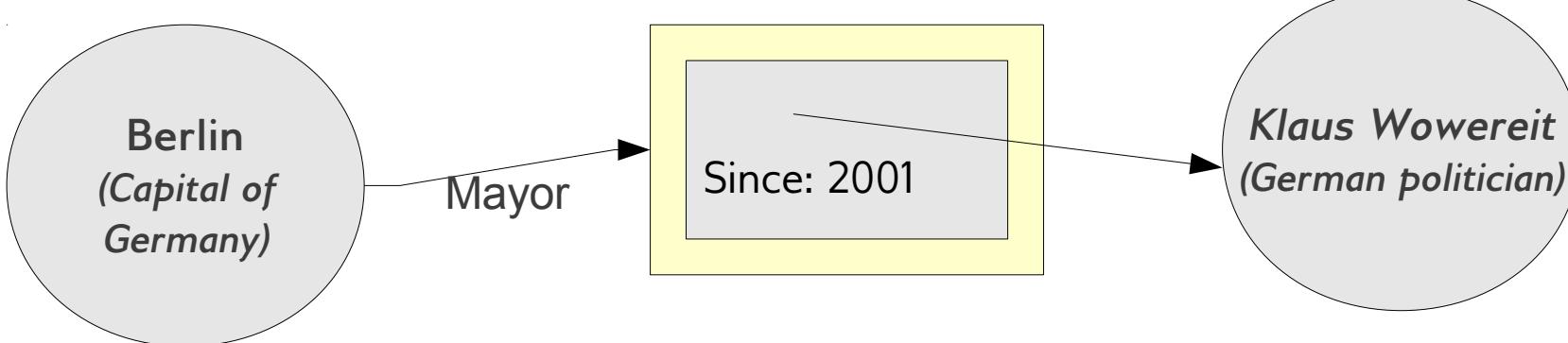
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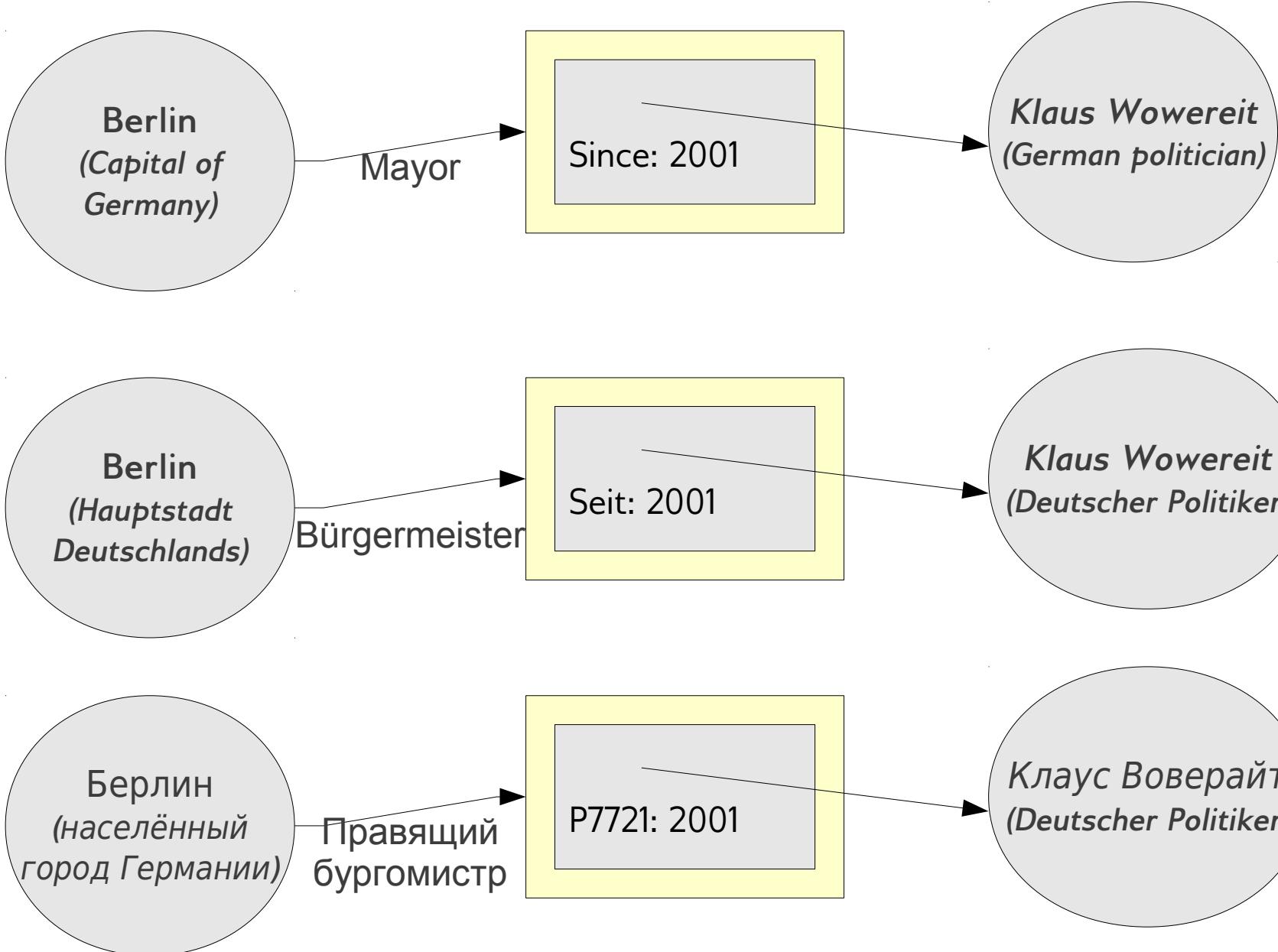
Three things...

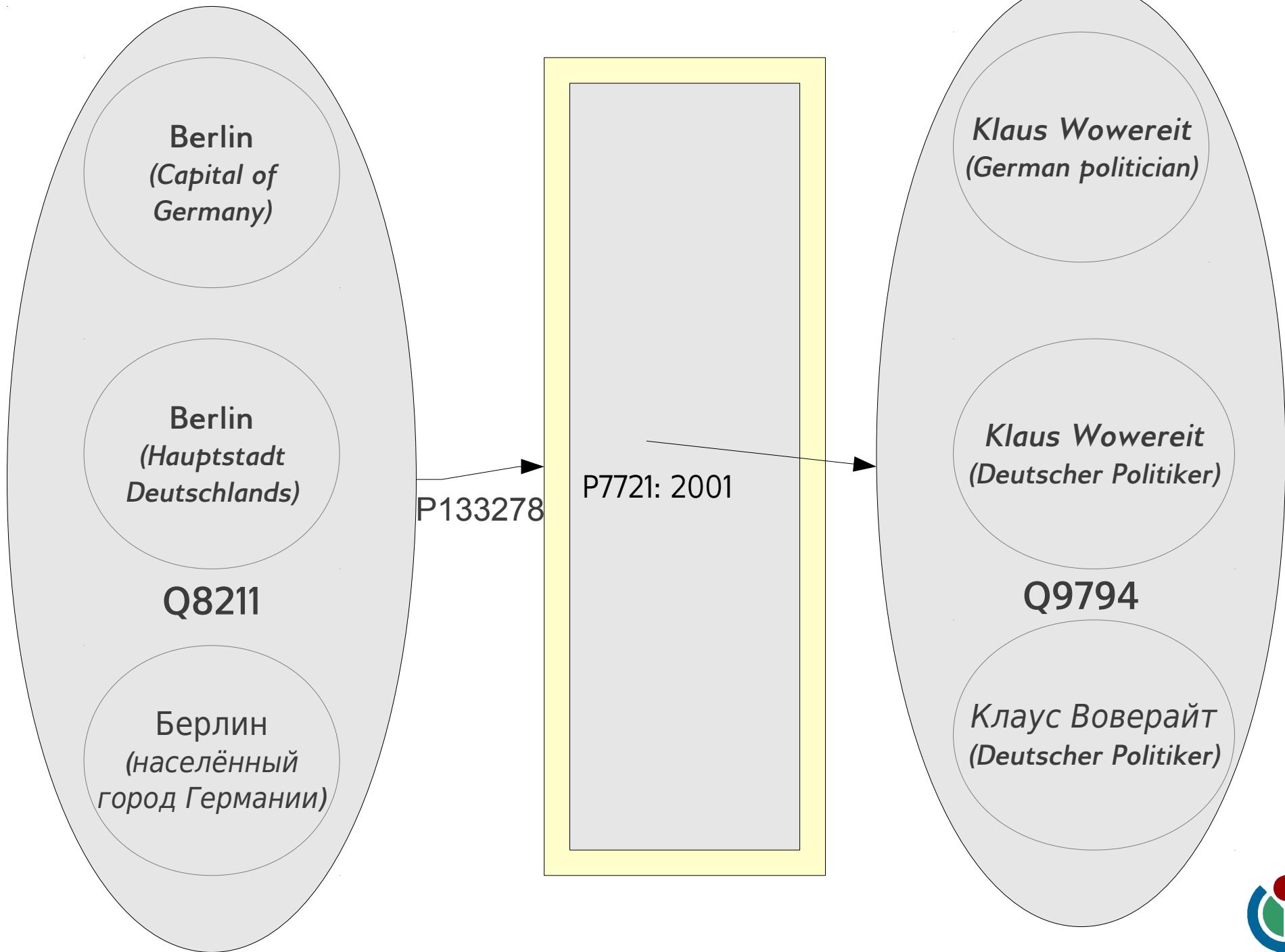
Wikidata

Rich cross-lingual indexing vocabulary.



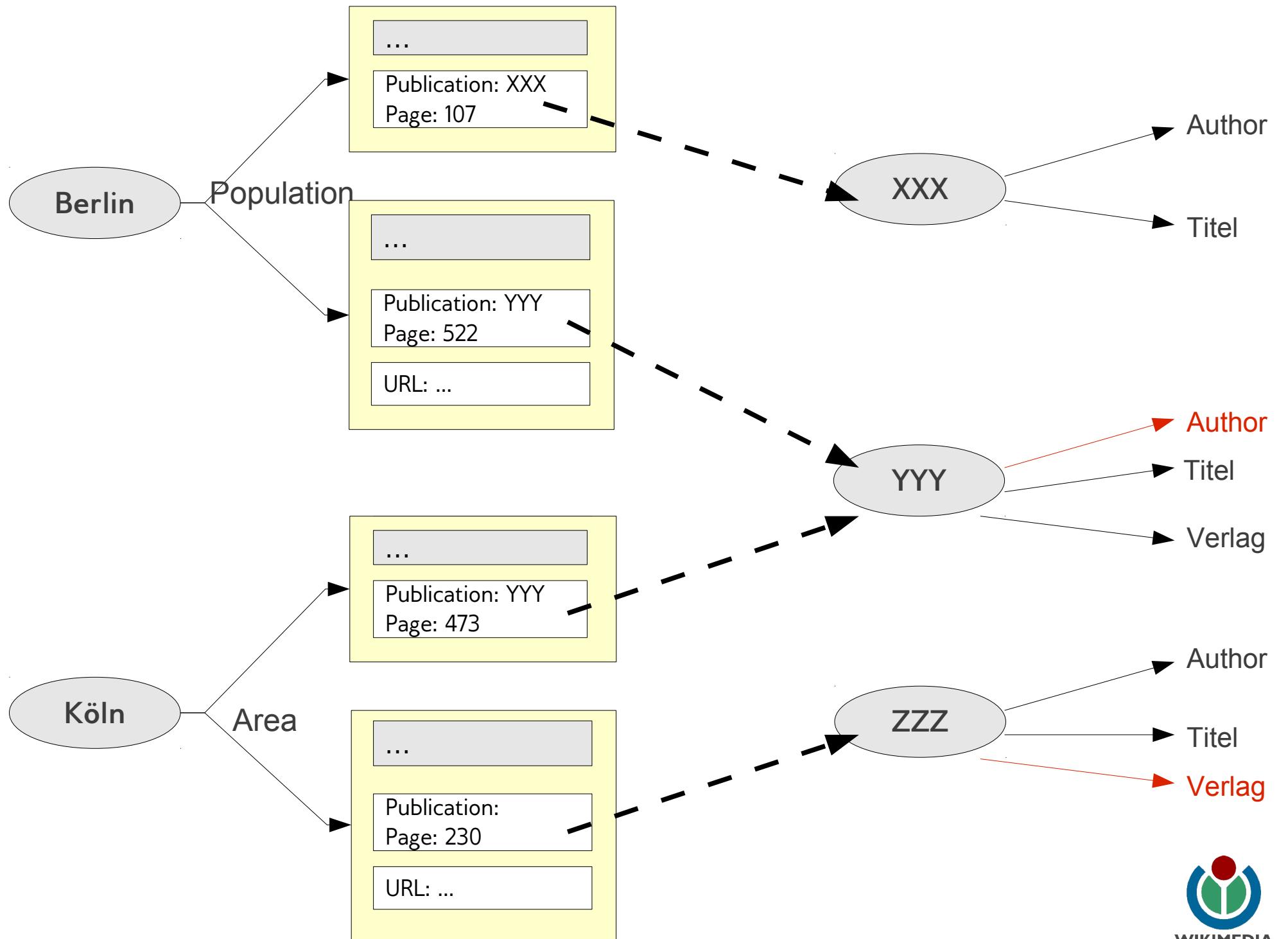


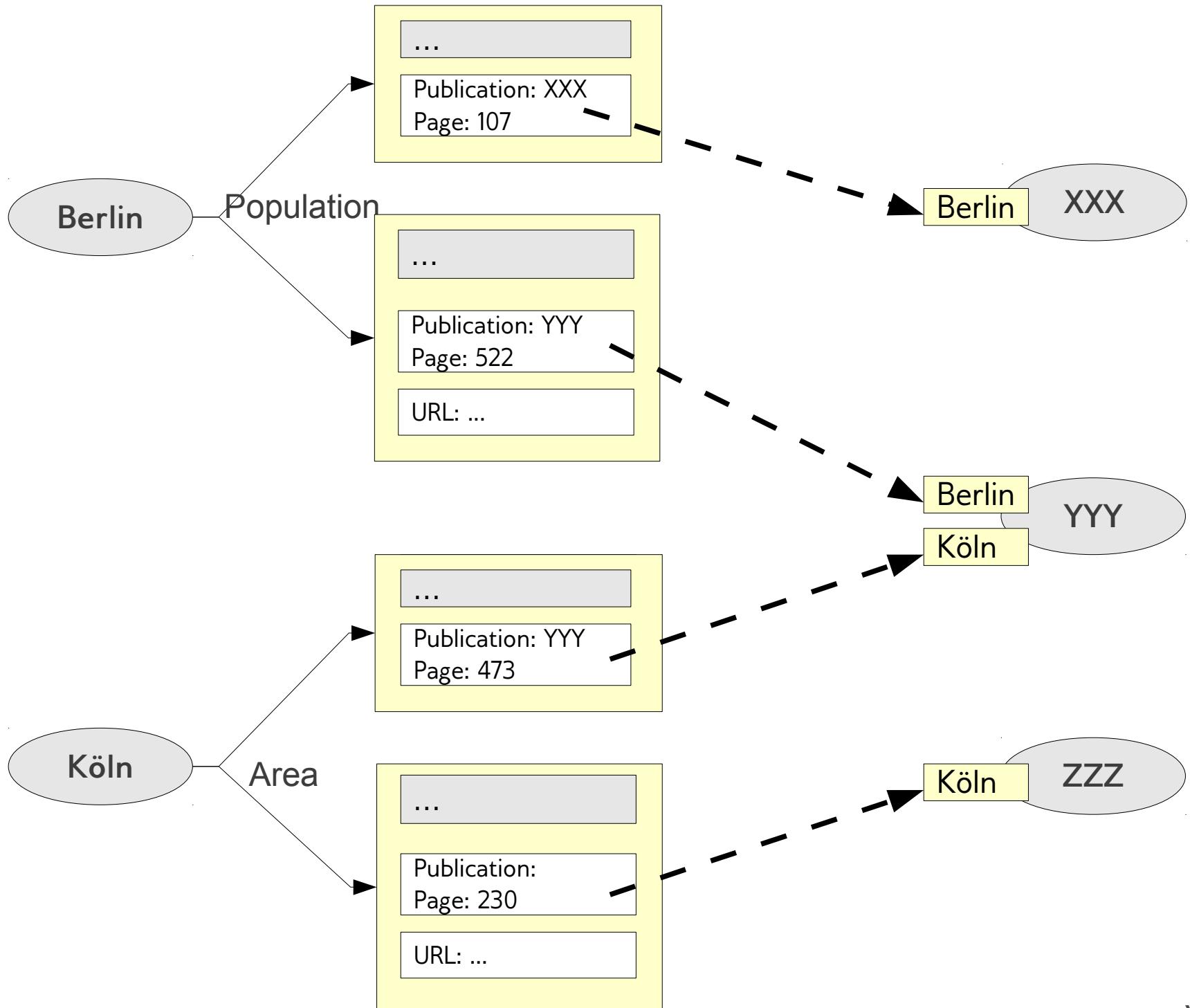




Wikidata

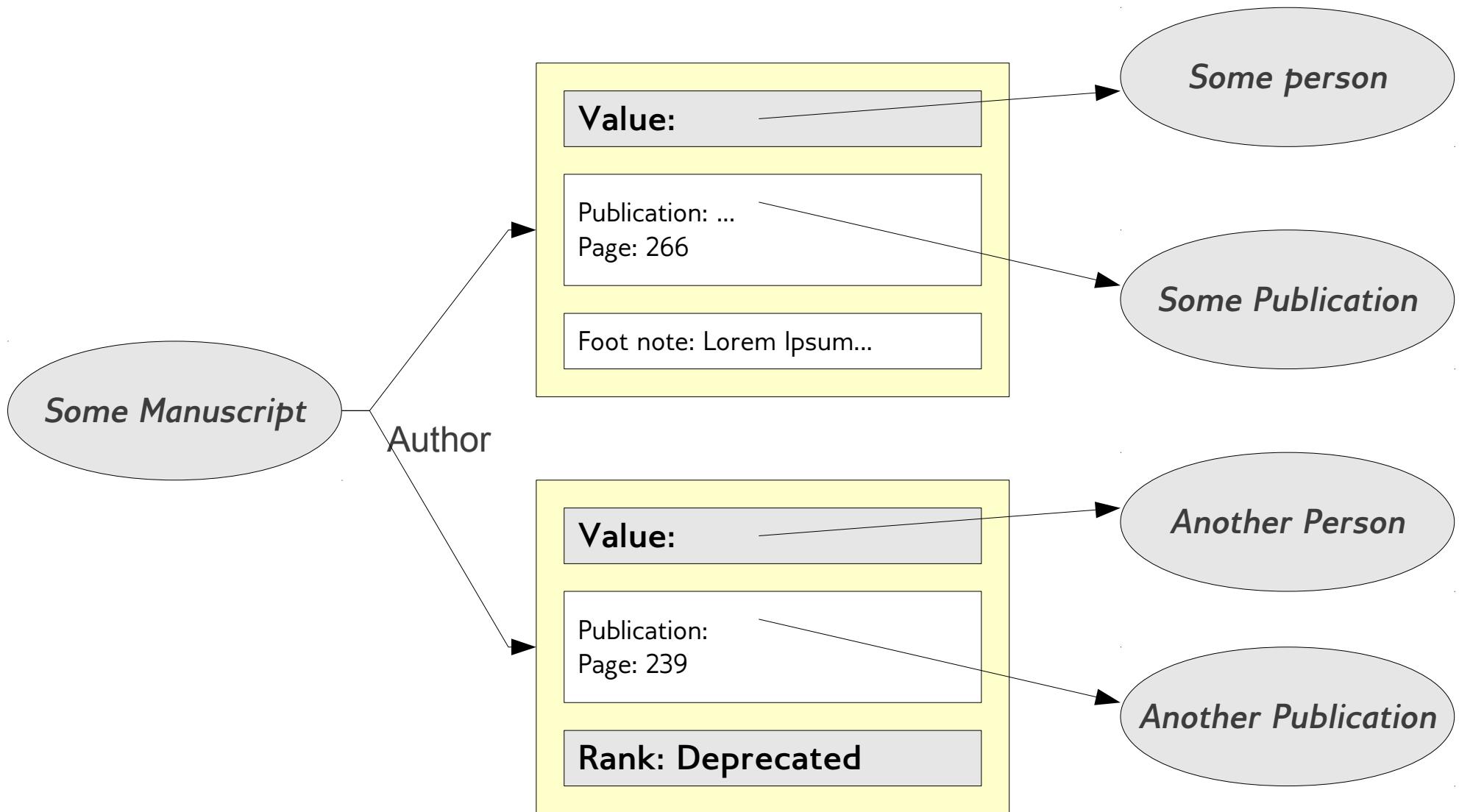
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for artificial intelligence



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Category:Lists

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Subcategories

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► [Business lists](#) (8 C, 47 P)

C

► [Lists by century](#) (12 C)
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► [Cultural lists](#) (11 C, 68 P)

D

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E

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► [Entertainment lists](#) (16 C, 46 P)
► [Lists of events](#) (8 C, 33 P)

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G cont.

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► [Geography-related lists](#) (22 C, 151 P)

H

► [Health-related lists](#) (3 C, 16 P)
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Category:Lists of people

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Pages in this category should be moved to subcategories where applicable.

This category may require frequent maintenance to avoid becoming too large. It should directly contain very few, if any, articles and should mainly contain subcategories.

Subcategories

This category has the following 36 subcategories, out of 36 total.

A

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- ▶ [Lists of African people \(1 C, 6 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by age \(5 C, 51 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of people by ancestry \(4 C, 44 P\)](#)
- ▶ [Lists of award winners \(1 C, 101 P\)](#)

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- ▶ [Lists of people by belief \(7 C, 19 P\)](#)

C

- ▶ [Lists of people by cause of death \(3 C, 43 P\)](#)
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- ▶ [Lists of people with disabilities \(15 P\)](#)

E

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Category:Lists of people by occupation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For a single alphabetical list of people by occupation, see [Lists of people by occupation](#).

These are **lists of people by occupation**. They may become ordinary subcategories of [Category:People](#).



Pages in this category should be moved to subcategories where applicable.

This category may require frequent maintenance to avoid becoming too large. It should directly contain very few, if any, articles and should mainly contain subcategories.

Subcategories

This category has the following 48 subcategories, out of 48 total.

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List of animals with fraudulent diplomas

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Animals have been submitted as applicants to suspected [diploma mills](#) and, on occasion, admitted and granted a degree, as reported in reliable sources. In one case, a cat's degree helped lead to a successful fraud prosecution against the institution which issued it.

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Cats

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Colby Nolan

[\[edit\]](#)

Colby Nolan is a housecat who was awarded an [MBA](#) degree in 2004 by Trinity Southern University, a Dallas, Texas-based [diploma mill](#), sparking a [fraud lawsuit](#) by the [Pennsylvania attorney general's office](#).^[1]

Colby Nolan belongs to a deputy attorney general. In looking to [expose](#) Trinity Southern University for [fraud](#), some undercover agents had the then six-year-old Colby Nolan obtain a bachelor's degree in business administration for \$299. On the cat's application, the agents claimed that the cat had previously taken courses at a [community college](#), worked at a fast-food restaurant, babysat, and maintained a newspaper route. Then the school informed Colby that, due to the job experience listed on his application, he was eligible for an executive MBA for \$100 more. The agents then sent for Colby's [transcript](#), which claimed that Nolan had a 3.5 [grade point average](#).

[Jerry Pappert](#), Pennsylvania's attorney general, filed a lawsuit against Trinity Southern University upon learning that the cat had received the degree.^[2] In the lawsuit, Pappert also told the diploma mill, which had used [e-mail spam](#) to sell degrees, to provide restitution to anyone who had ordered a degree from them.

In December 2004 the Texas Attorney General obtained a temporary restraining order under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act against Trinity Southern and its owners, Craig B. and Alton S. Poe. The court also ordered the school's assets frozen.^[3] In March 2005 the Poës were assessed [fines](#) of over \$100,000 by the court and were ordered not to market or promote fraudulent, substandard degree programs or to represent their university as being accredited or affiliated with legitimate universities.^{[4][5]} It was reported that the Poës also were associated with the names Wesleyan International University and Prioxo Southern University.^[5] Since 2005, Trinity Southern University's website at trinitysouthernuniversity.org is offline.^[6]

George

[\[edit\]](#)

In 2009, George, a cat owned by Chris Jackson, the presenter of the BBC show [Inside Out North East & Cumbria](#), was registered with three professional organizations, the British Board of Neuro Linguistic Programming, the United Fellowship of Hypnotherapists, and the Professional Hypnotherapy Practitioner Association, securing George's accreditation as a [hypnotherapist](#).^{[7][8]}



List of wartime cross-dressers

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help [improve this article](#) by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be [challenged](#) and [removed](#). (September 2011)

Many people have engaged in **cross-dressing during wartime** under various circumstances and for various motives. This has been especially true of women, whether while serving as a soldier in otherwise all-male armies, while protecting or disguising their identity in dangerous circumstances, or for other purposes. Conversely, men would dress as women to avoid being drafted, the mythological precedent for this being [Achilles](#) hiding at the court of [Lycomedes](#) dressed as a girl to avoid participation in the [Trojan War](#).

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Historical

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Antiquity

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- [Epipole of Carystus](#) was a Greek woman reported by [Chennos](#) to have joined the Greek army in the [Trojan War](#).
- [Achilles](#) was a Greek hero in the Trojan War. After hearing an Oracle that her son would die in battle, his mother, [Thetis](#), hid him in woman's clothing to prevent him from being taken to war.

Middle Ages

[edit]

- [Hua Mulan](#) was, according to a famous Chinese poem, a woman who joined the Chinese army in her father's stead.

Fourteenth century

[edit]

- [Jeanne de Clisson](#) (1300–1359), the "Lioness of Brittany", was a pirate who plied the English Channel for French ships from 1343 to 1356.
- [Joanna of Flanders](#) (c. 1295–1374) led the Montfortist faction in Brittany in the 1340s after the capture of her husband left her as the titular head of the family. She wore male dress at engagements such as the siege of Hennebont.



Jeanne d'Arc, perhaps the most well-known war-time cross dresser depicted battle-clad in armor.

Cross-dressing

History of cross-dressing

Breeches role · Breching
Travesti · In film and television
In wartime · Pantomime dame

Key elements

As a transgender identity
Passing · Transvestism

Modern drag culture

Ball culture · Drag
Drag king · Drag pageantry



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List of inventors killed by their own inventions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This is a list of [inventors](#) whose deaths were in some manner caused by or related to a product, process, procedure, or other innovation that they invented or designed.

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Direct casualties

Automotive

- William Nelson (ca. 1879–1903), a [General Electric](#) employee, invented a new way to [motorize bicycles](#). He then fell off his prototype bike during a test run.^[1]



Franz Reichelt (d. 1912) attempted to use this contraption as a parachute. Reichelt died after he jumped off the Eiffel Tower wearing his invention, which failed to operate properly as a parachute.

Aviation

- Ismail ibn Hammad al-Jawhari (died ca. 1003–1010), a Muslim Kazakh Turkic scholar from [Farab](#), attempted to fly using two wooden wings and a rope. He leapt from the roof of a mosque in [Nishapur](#) and fell to his death.^[2]
- Jean-François Pilâtre de Rozier was the first known fatality in an [air crash](#) when his [Rozière balloon](#) crashed on 15 June 1785 while he and Pierre Romain were attempting to cross the [English Channel](#).
- Otto Lilienthal (1848–1896) died the day after crashing one of his [hang gliders](#).^[3]
- Franz Reichelt (1879–1912), a [tailor](#), fell to his death off the first deck of the [Eiffel Tower](#) while testing his invention, the [coat parachute](#). It was his first ever attempt with the parachute and he had told the authorities in advance that he would test it first with a [dummy](#).^[4]
- Aurel Vlaicu (1882–1913) died when his self-constructed airplane,^[5] [Vlaicu II](#), failed him during an attempt to cross the [Carpathian Mountains](#) by air.^[6]
- Henry Smolinski (died 1973) was killed during a test flight of the [AVE Mizar](#), a [flying car](#) based on the [Ford Pinto](#) and the sole product of the company he founded.^[7]
- Michael Dacre (died 2009, age 53) died after testing his flying taxi device designed to accommodate fast and affordable travel among nearby cities.^[8]

Industrial

- William Bullock (1813–1867) invented the [web rotary printing press](#).^{[9][10]} Several years after its invention, his foot was crushed while installing a new machine in [Philadelphia](#). The crushed foot developed [gangrene](#) and Bullock died during the [amputation](#).^[11]

Maritime

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List of countries by GDP (nominal)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article includes a [list of countries of the world sorted by their gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#), the market value of all final goods and services from a nation in a given year. The GDP dollar estimates presented here are calculated at market or government official [exchange rates](#).

Several economies which are not considered to be countries (world, the EU, and some [dependent territories](#)) are included in the list because they appear in the sources. These economies are not ranked in the charts here, but are listed.

The figures presented here do not take into account differences in the [cost of living](#) in different countries, and the results can vary greatly from one year to another based on fluctuations in the [exchange rates](#) of the country's [currency](#). Such fluctuations may change a country's ranking from one year to the next, even though they often make little or no difference to the standard of living of its population. Therefore these figures should be used with caution.

Comparisons of national wealth are also frequently made on the basis of [purchasing power parity \(PPP\)](#), to adjust for differences in the cost of living in different countries. (See [List of countries by GDP \(PPP\)](#)) PPP largely removes the exchange rate problem, but has its own drawbacks; it does not reflect the value of economic output in [international trade](#), and it also requires more estimation than GDP per capita. On the whole, PPP per capita figures are more narrowly spread than nominal GDP per capita figures.

The first list largely includes data compiled by the [International Monetary Fund](#) for 2011.^[1] The second list shows the [World Bank](#)'s mostly 2010 estimates, and the third list includes mostly 2011 estimates from the [CIA World Factbook](#).

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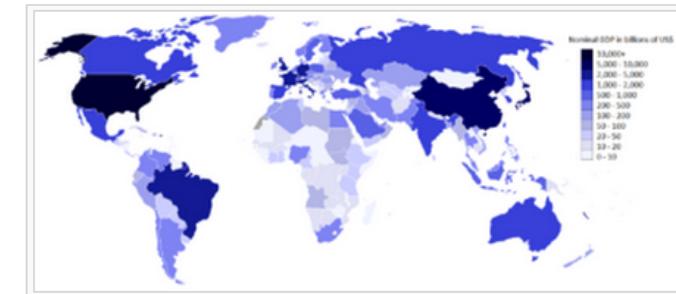
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[List by the International Monetary Fund \(2011\)](#)^[2]

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[List by the CIA World Factbook \(2000–2011\)](#)^[4]



Countries by 2011 GDP (nominal) according to the CIA World Factbook.^[1]



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List of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita

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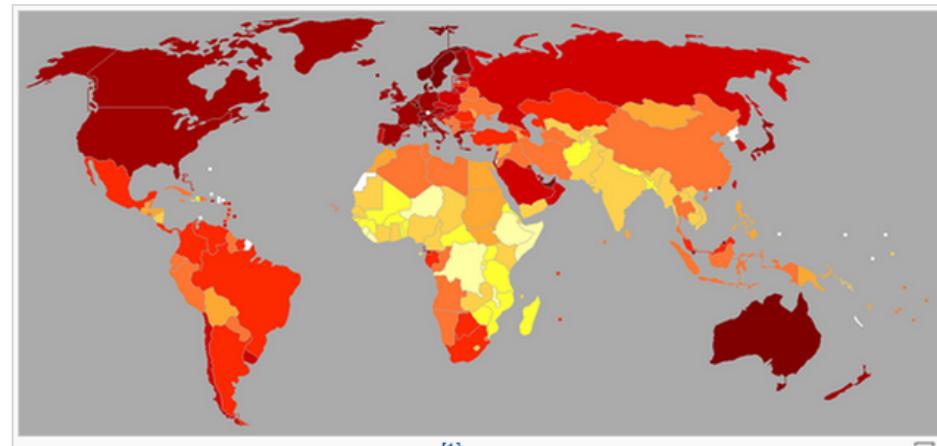
This article includes three [lists of countries of the world sorted by their gross domestic product per capita at nominal values](#), the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year, converted at market [exchange rates](#) to current [U.S. dollars](#), divided by the average (or mid-year) population for the same year.

The figures presented here do not take into account differences in the [cost of living](#) in different countries, and the results can vary greatly from one year to another based on fluctuations in the [exchange rates](#) of the country's [currency](#). Such fluctuations may change a country's ranking from one year to the next, even though they often make little or no difference to the standard of living of its population. Therefore these figures should be used with caution. GDP per capita is often considered an indicator of a country's [standard of living](#),^{[2][3]} although this can be problematic because GDP per capita is not a measure of personal income. See [Standard of living and GDP](#).

Comparisons of national wealth are also frequently made on the basis of [purchasing power parity](#) (PPP), to adjust for differences in the cost of living in different countries. (See [List of countries by GDP \(PPP\) per capita](#).) PPP largely removes the exchange rate problem, but has its own drawbacks; it does not reflect the value of economic output in [international trade](#), and it also requires more estimation than GDP per capita. On the whole, PPP per capita figures are more narrowly spread than nominal GDP per capita figures.

Non-sovereign entities (the world, the EU, and some [dependent territories](#)) are included in the list because they appear in the sources. These economies are not ranked in the charts here, but are listed in sequence by GDP for comparison. They are marked in *italics*.

All data are in [United States dollars](#).



[International Monetary Fund \(2010-11\)](#)^[4]

[World Bank \(1990–2010\)](#)^[5]

[CIA World Factbook \(2000–2011\)](#)^[6]

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Luxembourg	113,533	2011

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Monaco	172,676	2009

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Monaco	178,800	2010 est.

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Esperanto

فارسی

Føroyskt

Français

Galego

한국어

Ilokano

Bahasa Indonesia

íslenska

Italiano

ქართული

Lietuvių

Magyar

Bahasa Melayu

Nederlands

日本語

norsk (bokmål)

Plattdüütsch

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Română

Русский

Shqip

Simple English

Suomi

ଶ୍ଵାଙ୍କ

Türkçe

Українська

Tiếng Việt

Yorùbá

中文

International Monetary Fund (2010-11)^[4]

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Luxembourg	113,533	2011
2	Qatar	98,329	2011
3	Norway	97,255	2011
4	Switzerland	81,161	2011
5	United Arab Emirates	67,008	2011
6	Australia	65,477	2011
7	Denmark	59,928	2011
8	Sweden	56,956	2011
9	Canada	50,436	2011
10	Netherlands	50,355	2011
11	Austria	49,809	2011
12	Finland	49,350	2011
13	Singapore	49,271	2011
14	United States	48,387	2011
15	Kuwait	47,982	2011
16	France	47,513	2011
17	Ireland	46,878	2011
18	Japan	45,920	2011
19	Belgium	45,467	2011
20	Germany	43,742	2011
21	Iceland	43,088	2011
22	United Kingdom	38,592	2011
23	New Zealand	36,648	2011
24	Brunei	36,584	2011
25	Italy	36,267	2011
—	Hong Kong	34,049	2011
	Spain	32,360	2011

World Bank (1990-2011)^[5]

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Monaco	172,676	2009
2	Liechtenstein	134,915	2009
3	Luxembourg	115,038	2011
4	Norway	98,102	2011
5	Qatar	92,501	2011
—	Bermuda	89,739	2010
6	Switzerland	80,391	2011
—	Channel Islands	76,413	2007
—	Macau	65,550	2011
7	Kuwait	62,664	2011
8	San Marino	60,895	2008
9	Australia	60,642	2011
10	Denmark	59,684	2011
11	Sweden	56,927	2011
12	Canada	50,345	2011
—	Isle of Man	50,191	2007
13	Netherlands	50,087	2011
14	Austria	49,707	2011
15	Finland	49,391	2011
16	United States	48,442	2011
17	Ireland	48,423	2011
18	France	46,469	2011
19	Singapore	46,241	2011
20	Japan	45,903	2011
21	United Arab Emirates	45,653	2011
—	Faroe Islands	45,206	2009

CIA World Factbook (2000-11)^[6]

Rank	Country	US\$	Year
1	Monaco	178,800	2010 est.
2	Liechtenstein	125,600	2009
3	Luxembourg	116,000	2011 est.
4	Norway	103,100	2011 est.
5	Qatar	93,900	2011 est.
6	Switzerland	81,000	2011 est.
7	United Arab Emirates	69,900	2011 est.
8	Australia	68,400	2011 est.
9	Kuwait	68,100	2011 est.
10	Denmark	60,300	2011 est.
11	Sweden	59,200	2011 est.
—	Jersey	57,600	2005 est.
—	Falkland Islands ^[11]	53,000	2007 est.
12	Canada	51,000	2011 est.
13	Austria	51,000	2011 est.
14	Singapore	50,800	2011 est.
15	Finland	50,700	2011 est.
16	San Marino	50,600	2011
17	Netherlands	50,500	2011 est.
18	France	49,200	2011 est.
19	United States	48,400	2011 est.
—	Cayman Islands	47,000	2008 est.
20	Ireland	46,600	2011 est.
21	Japan	46,000	2011 est.
—	Faroe Islands	45,300	2010 est.
22	Iceland	45,200	2011 est.