

BRaille READING PASSAGES: WORKSHOP 14

Dot 456 Contractions

The World's Fair

The World's Fair was known as a spirited display of cultural, scientific, and technological items. These universal expos invited global participants to contribute their newest designs created in art, engineering, and industry. What began as early opportunities for a land to laud their most recent craftsmanship and mechanical devices, became a global expo in the mid-nineteenth century. Many people saw this as a way to show off their prowess and attract foreigners to visit their land.

1851 saw the beginning of the modern era of World's Fairs. England's Prince Albert had been quite a world traveler. He saw the potential for showcasing Britain to the world in hosting this global affair. He hoped this might create a desire for British products, which might be shipped worldwide due to Britain's recent passage of free trade laws. In planning for the expo, Prince Albert held a contest for the expo's building design. Ultimately all of the architectural entries were eliminated, and instead the design winner was from a greenhouse builder, Joseph Paxton. Nicknamed the Crystal Palace, the giant iron-and-glass structure was as famous as the expo. One cannot have predicted how well this fair might be. Over 6 million people attended the Crystal Palace Expo. It demonstrated their success and set a precedent for the grandeur of world's fairs for the next 40 years.

From then until World War I, the fair moved all over, from Paris to the United States, from Australia to Guatemala and Indochina. Each place had hoped to bring something original to the expo to draw visitors. In 1877 the Centennial Exhibit was held in Philadelphia to commemorate America being independent for 100 years. This fair was especially splendid and showed off the largest ever steam engine, and America's many new technologies, including the telephone, the typewriter, and the calculator. It established the practice of spreading the fair's exhibits over a larger area in a multitude of pavilions, rather than everything under

one roof. To beat that, the 1889 Expo in Paris gave the world their famous landmark, the Eiffel Tower. Not to be outdone, Chicago's World Columbian Expo in 1893, demonstrated the spirit of America by introducing the midway. One cannot imagine the spectacle of the midway. The ideal of the midway had been to entertain visitors. The new carousel and many other rides dotted the midway. Exotic and unique performers acted on stages. Fairgoers were treated to crafted villages where "primitive lifestyles" of foreign natives from Africa, Asia, and the South Pacific were reenacted. These fairs in all of their grandeur continued until World War I.

Following World War I and through the rest of the 20th century, the expos continued, but with waning spirit. With the advent of radio and TV, people had access to observing new technology and industry without the need to attend a fair. So passing into the 21st century, the World Expos carried new themes. Now, instead of displaying industry and technology, the fairs focus on world issues like oceans and coastlines, preserving food resources, and habitat issues. Just as changing industry and technology created a need for the fairs originally, now the fairs changed and became something new.

Braille

Braille is a system of raised dots that can be read by touch. It was developed by Louis Braille, a Frenchman who became blind at a young age. Braille is used by people who are blind or have low vision. It is a very important part of life for many people. Braille is used in many places, including books, newspapers, and signs. It is also used in many different languages. Braille is a very useful and important system of communication.

The image displays a 15x15 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded or block-like structure, with higher density along the main diagonal and some off-diagonal elements. The overall appearance is that of a sparse matrix visualization, where each dot represents a non-zero entry in a 15x15 matrix.

The image displays a 15x15 grid of black dots on a white background. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a banded or block-like structure, with higher density along the main diagonal and some off-diagonal elements. The overall appearance is that of a sparse matrix visualization, possibly representing a graph adjacency matrix or a system of linear equations. The dots are small and black, and the grid is perfectly square.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to the various sub-committees. The names are listed in alphabetical order of the first letter of the name.