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Boma the great wars

in: Kousoku Sentai Turboranger, Events Share This article covers an event in Kousoku Sentai Turboranger. The Fairytale War was a war that took place 20,000 years before the launch of the Kousoku Sentai Turboranger, which influenced the events of the series. History 20,000 years earlier, three races of beings existed and lived side by side: the early traces of humanity, the spiritual race known as fairies, and a demonic race known as the Hundred Boma Tribes. Although the three races lived together, there were always tensions between the three, especially with the relations with the Boma with the other two. The Boma, led by Great Boma Emperor Lagorn, saw itself as the superior civilization and wished the superiority of the tribes to have full control over the planet over humans and fairies. Under Lagorn's leadership, the Boma tribes went to war with the other tribes, leading to a massive conflict with many casualties. Humans and fairies worked together to fight the Boma, with fairy magic a key element that made it possible to defeat the Boma by sealing them away; in many cases at the expense of their lives. However, the war's relations were much more complex than they were, and many circumstances showed that it was not necessarily as simple as thought. In one case, a powerful human warrior fell into despair and was eventually killed on the battlefield; his desperation making him reborn as the mighty Dark Boma Zimba. In other cases, several Boma people or tribes tried to stay out of the war, or, in the case of Ruffian Boma and Sumo Boma, the fairies recognized them for their deeds and duties or their decisions on the battlefield, rather than just following Lagorn's orders. The most complex relationships were those of beings known as Wandering Boma, humanoid born from both human and Boma relationships, who gave them great power, but prevented them from keeping one of the two pledges, which they ignored, persecuted and mocked by both factions. At the end of the war, the Holy Beast Lakia, the Guardian Spirits of the Fairies, used his massive power to lay a seal on Boma Castle, freeze it in the sky, and prevent Lagorn from leading his Boma troops in battle. Since Lagorn and Boma Headquarters were sealed off, almost all of the remaining Boma were sealed off to prevent them from causing further problems or damage to the Earth. But even though the normal Boma was sealed off, the Wander-Boma were able to escape because of their double heritage, which allowed them to evade humans and fairies and allow them to disappear for the next 20,000 years and wander through history, in search of a place where they could nennen können.Ep. 2: Hast du eine Fee gesehen!? 3. Ep. Der 20.000 Jahre alte CurseKousoku Sentai Turboranger: The MovieEp. 7: The Lover-Eating Boma Beast!Ep. 12: The Boma Beast That Became a Star!Ep. 14: He es Here! Der Wandering Exchange StudentEp. 21: Dosukoi ContestEp. ContestEp. Mrs. Warrior KirikaEp. 48: The secret legacy of the wandering Boma Due to the efforts of the combined Human Fairy War Front and the power of fairy seals, the Boma could remain hidden and forgotten in human history for 20,000 years. A combination of elements, including the destruction of the human environment, the lack of faith in fairies, and the reduction of fairies reduced to just one remaining being, Fairy Seelon, ultimately leads to a chain reaction when Stone Béma is accidentally released by humans, reviving the entire Boma war fleet and eventually leading to the fall of Lakia and the re-publishing of Lagorn and Boma Castle. Due to the combined research of Dr. Dazai in the use of modern technology with fairy magic and the emergence of five people who had gained fairy power in the past, a new hero squadron, the Turborangers, seems to be fighting against the revived Boma threat. The reappearance of the Boma would also lead to the reappearance of the two Wandering Boma, Yamimaru and Kirika, who would fight to determine their own value and where they belong in society during the battle, until they finally decide to side with humanity, even though they see themselves as better than both humans and Boma, ultimately defeating Lagorn and the Boma threat once and for all. When the last Boma threat ends, Yamimaru and Kirika disappear again when Seelon finally ascends to heaven, defeating the feat's task complete with the Boma threat forever. Ep. 2: Have you seen a fairy!? 3. Ep. The 20,000-year-old CurseEp. 16: Firing the V-Turbo Bazooka!Final Ep.: Graduation of Youth Kousoku Sentai Turboranger Events Community Content is available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise stated. The launch of the international online survey by WHTRN in 2012 was supported by the project office GREAT WAR CENTENARY 2014-18, Flemish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgium. Luc Vandaele, luc.vandaele[at]wo.vlaanderen.be Landscapes of War Memories: Identified, Valorisied and Visited 1An empirical quest for understanding of the current tourism process of the war heritage is the main goal of this interdisciplinary and international research project. Four traces of research have been explored: 2The concept and the actual construction or reconstruction of landscapes of memories and contemporary interpretations of the past, inspired by the loud universal reputation of Lest we forget . This also led to more ethical considerations about the right to remember, to forget the right to choose, to include and to exclude, restore or destroy. 3The selective process of upgrading: labelling and labelling of tangible landscapes, supported by collective memories, individual stories and experiences (intangible heritage); providing a process of branding places and events to be remembered, supported by historical evidence, but also by hidden (political) agendas; understand what the selection criteria are, determine what to remember, what to forget and the reasons why. Different interpretations of war landscapes, values of war memory landscapes in different nations and countries and the current impact on war tourism have not yet been empirically investigated in the international context. 4An explanation of the hype around 21st century heritage about cultural landscapes that recall and enhance, even reconstruct former war sites, infrastructures and landscapes, supported and explained by narratives and various expressions of immaterial heritage through commemorative events, ceremonies, art, folklore, etc. The results of an international online survey (multilingual) open up new ways to identify the variables that affect the process of heritagization. 5The need to call into question the sustainability of the development of war tourism, to anticipate the future requirements of an expanding cultural tourism market and, at the same time, to assess and monitor the impact of patterns of visits on war memorials and commemorative events. Writing the biography of war sites is a new challenge for interdisciplinary research, policy makers, planners and marketers (Sorenson, 2015). Obviously, the progressive mutation of memory landscapes into tourism landscapes, especially the implications of new dynamics, is the subject of an academic debate. What is the real knowledge and interest of the world community of the 21st century in the Great War? 6With these questions, the World Heritage Tourism Research Network (WHTRN) launched an international survey (in four languages) online in 2012, triggering an international response (www.WHTRN.ca). Landscapes of War Memories: Context, Concepts and Methods 7The Centenary of the Great War (2014-2018) has mobilised many communities, governments and tourism officials, war and/or peace organizations. Several countries that were once involved in The First World War, known as World War I, developed a century-old agenda. The increased interest in historical events and the importance of the past for cultural identities today also explains the exponential growth of war-related research and publications (Kovacs & Osborne, 2014). Despite the high number of citations of war-related publications, there are still large gaps in knowledge, especially about the cultural and national divergence in the interpretation and significance of the Great War today. Shifting from descriptive studies of war sites to more complex process analyses implies new methodological challenges, such as mapping intangible values and linking images of the past with landscapes of today. A look at the mental maps World War I, in the mirror of the 21st century community, also requires an understanding of today's political challenges, both at international and regional level. 8A hundred years later, there is a new interest in war landscapes : Trenches, front lines, military infrastructure and artifacts are re-explored and redefined in the process of building heritage landscapes. The question is where and how these landscapes of remembrance are embedded in the social and economic dynamics of the 21st century. 9Interdisciplinary studies in the field of war and tourism introduce new concepts and research methods to analyse the interaction between cultural, social, economic and political processes and to assess the role of national and regional governments and the motivations of stakeholders and residents in the restoration of war memories (Butler & Sunkil, 2013). 10The 21st century paradigm refers to emerging views, methods and interpretations of war landscapes and created values, as introduced by various scholars in search of understanding the past and its impact on contemporary society (Winter 1995, Offenstadt, 2010, Clark, 2011, Sorenson, 2015). Geographically balanced and comparative research shows the complexity and diversity of contemporary memory landscapes and the way in which nations and people enhance the tangible and intangible war heritage of the last century. To remember public opinion about freedom to forget freedom has induced a process of selection and differentiation in the planning and design of post-war landscapes of memories (Jansen-Verbeke & George, 2013). In fact, war landscapes are not seen as objects or territories or as textbooks to be read, but as a process by which social, subjective, national, or regional identities are formed. Tourism in former war landscapes and places has become an important partner and stakeholder in today's enhancement and commodification of war memories (Iles, 2008). The process is strongly based on memory, narratives and the diverse images of war, which were conjured up or reinvented by the current hype of the centenary events. Numerous war memorials, especially along the Western Front (France and Belgium), are now landmarks on the tourist maps (Vanneste & Foote, 2013). 11The process of identifying world War I landscapes and sites began when the war was still underway, but in the last 100 years and with another world war that took place between then and now, the upgrading of the war landscapes of the First World War gradually focused on selected landscapes and iconic sites. National and regional priorities, the presence of tangible heritage and the strength of historical facts and numerous narratives have an important role to play in the reconstruction of the war heritage landscapes of the 21st century This process of inclusion and exclusion and competition for media attention raises a number of issues that we believe should be addressed through research. Awareness of the war heritage between different nations and certain groups and subsequent visits to war sites and commemorative events are central issues in this project. 12Bridging the gap between disciplinary views on the process of rebuilding storage spaces requires semiotics of war tourism, sites and landscapes (Waterton & Watson, 2014). Today's challenges are to cope with the ongoing tourism of war landscapes. This requires an analysis of the multidimensional vectors of change embedded in specific spatial, cultural and economic contexts, aligned with organisational networks and political agendas at local, regional and national level. The search for suitable ways to explore the experiences of visitors to war sites and commemorative events is indeed a major challenge, as numerous case studies on this subject show. Apparently, there is limited mutual fertilization of empirical research, so that the effects of many unique and often small field surveys can be seriously questioned. However, the validity of an international online survey also raises questions. 13Former battlefields, war cemeteries, museums and visitor centres, memorials and events are the preferred places to interview visitors and record their experiences live. For many visitors, former battlefields and world war memorials have a special meaning and memories, and some even consider sacred places. Although most of the evidence of war is long gone, the temporal and spatial effects of the landscape can still create intense experiences for visitors with high-traffic visitors (Gateway & Cameron, 2004). There has been a lot of research on site, some of which are based on very small samples to capture and understand the motivations and experiences of visitors (Dunkley, Morgan & Westwood, 2011 ; Seaton, 2000). Although it is possible to capture a large sample size using local survey methods, the costs and time involved are considerable and subject to specific restrictions (Winter, 2009, 2011). However, the strength of on-site research is the ability to identify very close connections between visitors and the landscape. 14In the period before the Centennial (2014-2018), THE WHTRN survey team2 took a slightly different approach to research because it sought to understand more broadly the way a representative global sample can perceive the Landscape of world War I, even without ever having been involved in a former WW1 site. The feature of this project was the use of an online data collection tool covering a large sample (N= 2,472) and diverse sample (in terms of nationality, age, professional background, etc.), which offered a number of benefits for analysis. In addition, the WHTRN questionnaire was formulated with the support of an international advisory group and was presented in four languages (English, French, Dutch and Provided). The WHTRN3 survey opened up a variety of possibilities in terms of sampling and data interpretation. One of the requirements of a large and representative sample (which provides data for statistical analysis) is that the researchers are carried out within a reasonable reasonable Context. This is difficult to achieve with a large on-site study of the sites of the First World War due to the impact that landscape, memorials and commemorations can have on the emotions and experiences of visitors (Poria, Butler & Airey, 2004). 15Many commemorative events are large-scale and attract numerous visitors at different times of the year. In other words, some visitors may have experienced deeply moving impressions due to their particular connection to a website, while others may not have had the same experience at the time. Some nationalities, such as British, Belgian, French and Dutch, visit the battlefields in large numbers. For them, these questions may not be so critical, and a representative sample on the ground is relatively easy to collect. However, it is not the same for many other nationalities who visit, in much smaller numbers. Australian visitors can illustrate this point visiting memorials in Europe in good numbers over a year and can be difficult to find among the much larger proportion of visitors from other countries, as mentioned above. However, they gather in certain locations on fixed dates for national commemorations (e.B. on Anzac Day), which means that a sufficiently large sample could be examined (Winter, 2012). This then creates a second edition, the sample can be homogeneous with settings partly influenced by the memorial ceremony and the specific attitude that do not represent the people who visit at other times and in other places (Winter, 2011). Age cohorts can also be attracted more than others on some pages. Gallipoli is a good example, with some large on-site samples showing almost half in the younger (18-29 years) groups (Hyde & Harman, 2011 ; Hall, Basarin & Lockstone-Binney, 2010), while most polls in Europe tend to show an older (50-59 years) grouping. 16In the WHTRN survey response group, there is a good overall range by age group. From the point of view of the sample survey, an online survey is less subject to the spatial and temporal impact of sensitive sites compared to on-site surveys. Collecting data on the ground raises other problems, not least that in some places, such as cemeteries and special events, surveying can and may even be inappropriate. Large bus tours usually have fairly strict time restrictions and visitors just don't have the time to give a survey. It is important that large social groups of people are unable to visit the battlefields, although they may have a strong interest. People who live far away from the battlefields can also use time and who forbid their travel. 17The Great War was a global conflict that affected many countries around the world, and this may explain why people from different nations have an interest in remembering the war. The responses in the WHTRN survey (2012) by country of residence appear to be different from those in For example, the sample includes proportionally fewer British respondents (7%), but more Americans (10%) and Swiss (10%) as on-site surveys. The survey has opened up a different perspective on how the world can see the Great War in the century-old period, complementing previous research that has focused more on specific sites and memorial events. An online survey therefore offers a fairer opportunity for people to express their opinions, although the profile of the respondents may differ in many respects from that of the visitors interviewed on the spot. Survey commemorating the Great War: Profile of the respondents 18Comments on the profile of the respondents are briefly summarized. First, the country of residence is an important indication of the biased global response to the online call to participate in an international survey. Efforts to reach as many countries as possible with a questionnaire in four languages resulted in a sample of 2,472 respondents (from 61 countries). In fact, 90% of the responses came from 13 countries, 70% from European countries (mostly Western Europe). The main non-European reactions came from the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa (Fig.1). The mapping of respondents also reflects the variation by language group: English (47.6%) Dutch (25.3%), German (14.3%) French (12.8%). It is likely that the language restriction was an explanation for a low response from countries that were once deeply involved in the Great War, such as the Balkan countries, Turkey, Italy, Poland, and Hungary. The relatively high response from neutral countries such as the Netherlands and Switzerland can be explained by the geographical proximity and awareness of historical war sites in this part of Europe. Figure 1. Respondents by country of residence (N =2,472) WHTRN survey 2012 19The age profile of visitors previously surveyed on war heritage sites tends to differ slightly from those surveyed online in this survey (Winter, 2011). More than 10% of respondents did not give their age. Of those who answered this question, more than 55% were less than 50 years old (Fig. 2). The 50-59 year olds were the largest group of respondents (21.5%). 40-49 age group as the second most common group (19.9%). Just over 6% were over 70 years old. The influence of age on the answers to specific questions leads to interesting nuances. In fact, two variables—age and the highest level of education—significantly identified the content of the responses. Figure 2. Respondents by age (N =2,214) WHTRN survey 2012 20 Respondents were also asked about their highest level of education; 40% have a university degree and 25% have a postgraduate degree. Obviously, with this online survey, we have not reached a broad public, but through academic and associations of interest groups. Consequently, the educational profile of the sample is rather biased. The overall high level of education is reflected in their professional interests, sources and knowledge of the First World War and, above all, in the high response rate to the 26 unanswered questions4. 21The survey found about 10,000 responses in four languages, including several notable quotes and personal views5. For a more in-depth analysis of survey responses and cross-tables, three approximation factors were identified, which relate to indicators of respondents' geographical, emotional and occupational closeness. Without going into the details of this analysis, let's briefly outline the headlines. The differences in the first neighbourhood factor, Geographical Proximity or The Geographical Awareness of War Sites, are based on five characteristics of the respondent, namely their current country of residence, their country of birth, or the fact that the family lived in a combat zone in 1914-18 (26%) or now in a former war zone (14%) Lives, or family living in a former war zone (35%). Life in an area with a war history makes a difference; various sources of information and local narratives influence knowledge, awareness and interest, and finally participation in commemorative events. 22The second approximation factor, Emotional Proximity, refers to personal and family ties to the military in times of war, e. B. a family member who served in the military during The First World War (51%) and/or a relative was killed in the war (21%). An interesting result of this analysis is the high score in terms of emotional proximity in France, New Zealand, Great Britain, Australia and Germany, while the Netherlands and Switzerland (neutral countries in wartime) have a much lower value. Although Belgium has been the scene of dramatic fighting along the Western Front, the emotional factor seems to be less important than in other countries. Although the Belgian army was small in the war, i.e. 200,000 soldiers, the fact that 26,338 of them died on the battlefield (even a large number of civilians were killed) could explain the difference with other allied countries and with Germany. 23In the following graph (Fig.3), the countries were sorted on emotional proximity from low to high quality. Forest plots that show the mean value and its lower and upper confidence limits of the factor emotional proximity by country. Figure 3. Emotional Proximity Graph of Heerwegh, D., 2013. 24The third factor, Professional/Institutional Proximity, refers to the respondent's current associations with the military, government departments related to war history, teaching or leadership to war sites, and not in the slightest management of war sites, memorials, museums, etc. 25In fact, the strongest influence on the respondent's responses is exercised by institutional proximity, followed by emotional proximity. The Proximity dimensions are a way to analyze and understand some variations in the answers to the survey questions6. A course of bravery: Landscapes of the First World War ... 100 years later, 26Memoryscapes are contemporary interpretations of the past, past, through the loud universal call of Lest we forget, which also calls for more ethical reflections on the right to remembrance, the right to forget, to choose, to include and to exclude, restore or destroy (Osborne, 2001). Wasserman defined a memorial landscape as a landscape

of enormous cultural significance. It inserts sacred stories into the public open space: stories that reveal and heal. 27 These stories can have a positive impact on a community and teach lessons from history and place. As such, a memorial landscape serves intellectual, emotional, spiritual and community functions, including a place of remembrance and mourning, reflection and healing (Wasserman, 1998). Thus the true history of the First World War (pleasant or unpleasant, for better or for worse) has been buried and hidden. I feel that I owe it to my contemporaries and the memories of the participants to question the comfortable myths that have perpetuated themselves, and to reveal this real story, however uncomfortable that may be, so that we can hold a mirror in front of ourselves and accept that we have done so (Wasserman, 1998). Figure 4. The Great War : Top Keywords in the Mind-set of Respondents WHTRN Survey 2012. 28 The question of global memories and (universal) values of World War I implies an analysis of interacting processes in time and space. Our exploration of the memory landscapes of the First World War was based on three main traces of research: 29What does the Great War mean to you? This leads to an interesting empirical input regarding the process of creating memoryscapes. 30What are the perceived outstanding universal values of the 'GREAT WAR'? This allows a better understanding of the concept and construction of cultural landscapes. 31What role does TOURISM play in preserving memories of the past? This provides empirical data on patterns of visits to memorials and events that are crucial for the planning and management of tourist landscapes. Remembrance (Country)Scapes of the Great War : The last veterans died... It is not a case of us being somehow forgotten today what war means, but I think we are changing. We have distanced ourselves from the razor edge of lived memory; and now it is somewhat firm in the past (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). 32 The re-creation of the memory landscapes of the First World War raises questions about how, why and what people from different nations today remember the First World War (Fig. 4). Fig. 5. gives a picture of different attitudes to the creation and preservation of memory landscapes. A further analysis of this data, e.B. shows national differences, which ultimately also relate to the variable ambitions in relation to the development of war tourism. Table 1. Keep Memory Alive: Agree - Agree that events that have changed world history (n = 2400) have changed 93% in memory of the victims of millions of people in World War I (n = 2404) 91% serve as a deterrent to future conflicts between countries (n = 2404) 86% encouragement to visit World War I sites (n = 2404) 58% Strengthening of feelings of national identity (n = 2398) 25% WHTRN Survey 2012. 33Questions about the sources of knowledge of respondents about the First World War led to an interesting range of answers and interesting differences. A distinction can be made between groups of respondents based on their actual experience of visits to former war sites. 34The impact of storytelling and personal heritage is clear in countries such as France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. For the majority of respondents, television (77%), literature and art, school education (72%), films (58%) the most important sources of knowledge about the First World War. Internet (57%). Unanswered questions on this subject led to numerous personal views on the commemorative hype of the First World War. Former War Landscapes - World Heritage? 35Heritage landscapes are contiguous landscapes with a history that combines events in time and place, with values that can connect people and places and are considered worthy of preserving, albeit with a mixed range of motifs, sometimes with conflicting agenda or even irreconcilable ambitions (Di Giovine, 2008). This certainly applies to sensitive war memorials, where there are several examples worldwide (Miles, 2014). 36How do we explain the hype of the 21st century around war heritage landscapes, the remembrance, upgrading and even reconstructing of former war sites, structures and landscapes? Narratives and various expressions of intangible heritage and, above all, commemorative events and ceremonies strongly support a process of understanding and appreciation (Jansen-Verbeke, 2009 a,b). There is a direct link between the concept of world heritage and the world wars. In fact, after the First World War, the original idea arose to create an international movement to protect the (cultural) heritage. Scholars have described the process of heritagization by which the values and aesthetics of a particular historical period are imposed on a space. Nominations related to war or famous battlefields should remain highly selective to underline the importance of the chosen ones. In any case, we would advocate a highly selective approach to places such as famous battlefields, where there are no architectural features in the area in question. We must also consider the suitability of certain places without architectural merits, which were the scene of a positive historical event, such as a great scientific discovery, a legend or a fabulous event (ICOMOS, 2008, p. 65). 37The heritagization of war sites and landscapes shifted from private heritage to collective claims and became increasingly institutionalized, one way from top to bottom, with the ambition to be designated a World Heritage Site. The ambitions of regional actors from the bottom up also play an important role in the creation of war memorial landscapes and sites, in the preservation or reconstruction of war-related buildings, infrastructure and tangible artifacts. It is clear that the of the First World War is an incentive to reflect on the values associated with this past event, the heritage to be preserved for the future as landscapes and sites of war memories. 38 There is an emerging interest in past wars and war heritage/history (e.B. battlefield tourism) in general, and a remarkable step from images of dramatic battles and national sacrifices to new symbols, imaginary and icons, to conduct emotionally evocative commemorations in places of historical battlefields. Developments such as these have fostered a growing cultural interest in new and imaginative approaches to cultural heritage tourism and are an incentive for new and imaginative approaches to cultural heritage tourism (Salazar, 2012 a,b). The interest and interpretations of the First World War (1914-1918) have changed dramatically over the last 100 years, as have the conditions and limits of geopolitical spaces (Ashworth, 2009). The military and civilian involvement of so many countries has led to diverled views on the world map of World War I World Heritage Sites and on competitive 21st-century political actors. One respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) quotes: By classifying the war as an 'heritage', we are removing it from the realm of current politics. 39 Moreover, the interpretation and exploitation of intangible heritage assets supporting the landscapes of remembrance makes this debate even more difficult (Hertzog, 2012). War heritage landscapes combine historical events in time and place, connect people and places of remembrance and therefore as worth preserving, albeit with mixed motifs. This certainly applies to sensitive war memorials, of which there are several examples worldwide. The values attributed in particular to the legacy of the First World War reflect a multitude of mixed affinities. The connection between war memories and peace, which is so often emphasized today in media and event marketing, is no longer obvious, as is indicated in the reactions to the open questions. Table 2. Values attributed to war heritage sites are places of remembrance Awareness of human suffering in the formation of the First World War in history For serving as a deterrent to future conflicts between countries Places of reflection Memory of millions, who believed their countries were fighting and dying for efforts for international solidarity Promotion of peace history Military history Pilgrimage N = 2258 N = 2221 N = 2261 N = 2261 N = 2 4 00 N = 2242 N = 2224 N = 2212 N = 2234 94% 92% 91% 87% 81% 71% 57% 56% 41% 34% WHTRN Survey 2012. 40 In addition to the above answers, which relate to the present values of the war heritage, the search for what really touches requires a Analysis of numerous responses to the outstanding questions. These show a much more nuanced answer and more insight into why people consider the legacy of the First World War to be important (Fig. 6). Places of remembrance 41Interestingly, 94% of respondents felt it was important to protect the material heritage of the First World War, since all those who actually experienced the war had, Passed. The concept of the landscapes of remembrance seems to be the key to the process of remembering a war that otherwise threatens to be quickly forgotten: 42The First World War seems to be a forgotten war, overshadowed by the Second World War... 43The memory of past events of the First World War is important because they are places of remembrance and common heritage... 44WWI is an inevitable part of our history and heritage (Respondents, WHTRN Survey, 2012). Globally scaled 45A second justification refers to the size of the events to which the cultural heritage landscapes of the First World War refer. Many respondents stressed the importance of the First World War, as it was the First World War. The First World War was not only fought on battlefields around the world, but also those involved in the heavy battles in Flanders and France came from many parts of the (colonial) world. As one respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) put it, it will be important to interpret the impact on former colonies that have delivered combat power, and to recognize the descendants and aging survivors in these countries. Western colonial mythologies probably need to be reinterpreted, and unseapable stories must be told if it is to be called world war. Then the technical terms of the World Heritage inscription, such as authenticity and integrity, mean something honest about history. 46While some recognized the transnational aspects of the First World War (far beyond the traditionally recognized allied countries), others repeatedly stressed the national importance of the most iconic battlefields (Estelmann & Müller, 2009 ; Petermann ,2007). Il est important de faire du champ de bataille de VERDUN, le plus grand au monde, le lieu symbole de la Grande Guerre é mettre en valeur, notamment avec le classement. Il ne faut pas oublier qu'en 2012, près de 49 million de Français ont au moins un ascendant, qui a combattu lors de la bataille de VERDUN en 1916.C'est incontournable pour une Nation (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). Historical significance 47Closely related to the previous expressions of appreciation are the views on the decisive importance of the First World War as a turning point in contemporary history (Clark, 2011). The First World War was THE most important event in the history of the world in the last 150-200 years. It marked the beginning of industrialized mass warfare; Rich fell and rose in his wake ; it forged ideologies that still shape the world today; the social, gender and cultural effects of the First World War were colossal and still felt today. Even the patterns and techniques of warfare developed during the First World War are much more than those in today's to find. The sheer sacrifice of the participants transcended the normal boundaries of society and changed the relationship between people and rulers. It touched every part of the world, both directly and indirectly, and in both cases it did so profoundly... The importance of the First World War seems so self-evident that the question Why should memories be kept alive? is almost astonishingly absurd (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012) ! The First World War changed the course of Rich people who had stood for centuries. It had a huge impact on the history of the 20th and 21st centuries, especially in Europe, North America and the Middle East. The First World War has ended the empires and paved the way for independent nation-states, and it can also be seen as the beginning of anti-colonial uprisings (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). 48 That reasoning is also reflected in the answers which highlight the sites of the First World War as places of education in history. While the survey did not directly address the question of outstanding universal value, some respondents commented directly on the open questions. One respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) made a direct (pretty critical) comment: Just one comment: the use of the term universal values seems inappropriate. It has not been proven that such things as universal values exist. Even the First World War, even though many countries and continents were involved, was not really a world war and was much more important to Europeans than to anyone else. Therefore, it also seems biased to speak of its value to the world. 49Many stressed that, from a military point of view, the use of trenches was unique. Some respondents (WHTRN Survey, 2012) gave concrete suggestions, which is so unique that it deserves to be preserved. These ranged from the very general to the very specific : preservation of actual sites is crucial for understanding the battles. For example, the view from Hell Fire Corner in Ypres shows why a small rise in the ground is important. It is very important that we preserve some sites, and it is important to remain balanced in the view that the world must move on. The fighting in France and Belgium with the new development destroying old slaughterhouses and graves is fierce. Perhaps more Vimys and more Menin Gates etc. and some preserved large cemeteries like Tyne Cot could preserve the main UNESCO-type places forever. War Memories and Peace 50Although the word peace does not appear so often in the answers to the unanswered questions, there are respondents who have stressed the importance of keeping this in order to promote international peace as an instrument of peace education for future generations. Many reminded us that the most important international resolution after the First World War was the clear message of pacifism: never again war... Never again war (WHTRN Survey, 2012) 51A Flemish respondent asked for more interest in the role of the ordinary little man in the war and the losers who also did not ask for a war, well illustrated by a postcard of a German soldier who sent his parents with the hard call of dear parents : IF IT IS PEACE! 52Some comments are very on the message of peace in war-related heritage: the memory of the war should be about promoting peace... Aim for young generations to understand the wars of devastation, to understand the suffering of young soldiers in the trenches and the real politics behind wars WHTRN Survey, 2012). 53A respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) argued why the nomination of World Heritage Landscapes of the First World War on the World Heritage List would be a particularly strong argument: 54I think that a cross-border WH site focusing on the battles of the First World War, if properly contextualized, could be a very convincing and powerful World Heritage Site. It would also, I believe, be different from the WH sites in connection with the Second World War (Auschwitz and Hiroshima), which are completely negative WH sites (Di Giovine, 2008), which represent the victimhood and inhumanity of man towards man. There has yet to be a peace-making narrative about the Website of the First World War, but I think it must have a qualitatively different narrative. 55 Of course, several unanswered questions were also a way out of criticism. Focusing on World War I to the exclusion of other conflicts – both new and farther away – offers us a convenient place to dispel concerns about war and other forms of military action. We can no longer worry about the morals of war or other forms of mass violence, or our deaths as civilians – the horrors of war will surely be banished to the period 1914 to 1918, and we can continue with our lives without really having to think about issues that are really important in the world today by categorizing war as a legacy... which we remove from the field of current policy (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). 56Some respondents (WHTRN Survey, 2012) felt that listing the heritage of the First World War would somehow rehabilitate the atrocities that characterised the war and its political connotations: I do not believe that the UNESCO World Heritage Site should be so much speculated for the First World War. It is a sensitive term and a sensitive period, this period can provide many sources in terms of education, memories and so on, so it is worth preserving... War museums don't bring a message of peace! 57Some opposed the nomination. They thought that it would not help the agenda of the preservation of monuments, either because the sites are already well maintained or because the cultural landscape of the First World War is simply too large and, moreover, the UNESCO list cannot enforce nature conservation. Others were absolutely opposed to the idea of preserving the war-related heritage, as one German respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) explained: I am not sure whether it makes sense to preserve many memorials. Keeping memory, promoting historical awareness – absolutely; but memorials and memorial tourism? Rather not! These places are neglected over time, or they are (also) despised by war-nostalgists and they should be lost with dignity and recaptured from life. World War I Remembered 58The global significance of the legacy of the First World War is undisputed, but there is and will never be a consensus on how to remember war, conflicts and human tragedies. The way in which the First World War is remembered today is a contemporary interpretation and appreciation of historical facts, events, events, and narratives and that is certainly not universal. It is a mission for the scientific community to understand the ongoing process of inclusion and exclusion in the creation of memory landscapes by using iconic images and branding certain landmarks. Recognition as a World Heritage Site cultural landscape could play a crucial role, not only in safeguarding heritage, but also in promoting tourism as a driver of economic development and all the challenges associated with trying to connect these two agendas. 59In the wake of the century hype, there is an emerging interest of local communities to (re)identify the war heritage in their region, to publish and promote local stories, and to enhance any tangible artifact, site or landscape of memories. This bottom-up revival of interest is supported by intense media attention to the Great War. The question of what the First World War means today is no longer just an academic question; it is about understanding the impact of the visit of the past and opening a window on the global significance of the First World War, creating more affinity for cultural divergences and arousing more interest in history and peace. A challenging research path is to identify the mental map of respondents, whether or not they visited the sites of the First World War, i.e. to question the mental map of an international group of respondents. 60 respondents were invited to indicate the five most important places or events in their memory of the First World War. This resulted in 8187 responses. Apparently, many respondents have a rather vague geographical map in mind, which refers only to countries or spatial categories such as the Western Front (Fig. 7). In general, knowledge of the geography of World War I is limited to certain battlefields along the Western Front or iconic cities such as Verdun and Ieper. 61The mental map of former war sites is closely linked to actual experience of visits and/or participation in commemorative events. More detailed questions about the memory of important war sites led to a long list of places or regions that clearly had different knowledge of place names and the geography of war landscapes. Heritage of the First World War on the tourist map 62A hundred years later there is a renewed interest in the Great War and former war landscapes. Battlefields, trenches, cemeteries, front lines, military infrastructure and artifacts are being developed as potential tourist destinations and redefined in the process of building heritage landscapes. This trend towards the past is induced and selective; Facts and places are remembered, others are forgotten. Certainly, the 100th anniversary of the First World War (2014-2018) has mobilized many communities, governments and tourism officials, war and/or peace organizations in numerous regions and sites that were once involved in the First World War, many with long memorial traditions and various agendas for commemorative events. Tourism is clearly one of the main vectors in the mutation of the former war to landscaped parks of memories, tourist routes along the front line, museums and places for commemorative events. The framework for emotional tourist experiences takes various forms and branded former war zones, sites and landscapes with old and new narratives. The war maps have been redesigned for visitor purposes ! 63visits to war sites or places where commemorative events take place in France and Belgium are becoming increasingly popular. In many cases (37% of responses), visiting former battlefields, memorials, cemeteries is a secondary travel motive in combination with other destinations and activities, while participation in commemorative events is a major travel motive for at least about 25% of respondents. Participation in warrior memorial events is a long tradition in countries such as Belgium, France, Great Britain and, of course, ANZAC DAY, in which Mainly New Zealanders and Australians take part. 64The tradition of commemorations on 11 November and Armistice Day, at the top of the list of events attended, is widespread geographically. How commemorative events are anchored in historical war sites or connected with memorial or cemeteries is most relevant in view of today's geography of war tourism. Several World War I memorials are deeply rooted in national mythology. The foundation of the nations remains a strong point of remembrance and attracts large groups of visitors annually. Verdun is by far the most famous destination for battlefield tourism in France, but also visited on the map of the top memorials are the Somme, Arras - Vimy (Canadian/Satonie), Thiepval, Chemin des Dames (Hertzog, 2012). Table 3 WWI Locations Reminded Total References FRANCE (Not Specified) 770 Verdun 210 Somme 138 Versailles 168 Vimy Ridge 50 Chemin des dames 15 Various locations in France 139 BELGIUM (not specified) 580 Ieper/181 Flanders/Flanders Fields 139 Iizer (River) 98 Westhoek 91 Passen (Tyne Cot) 23 Last Post-Menin Gate 22 Various locations in Belgium 26 GERMANY (not specified) 233 Gallipoli 55 Sarajevo 46 Western Front (unspecified) 45 USA 28 Canada 17 Various locations worldwide 191 WWI sites recallWHTRN Survey 2012. 65Many cities in Belgium recall the invasion of German troops in August 1914, the lost battles in Liege and Antwerp and the burnt-out or badly damaged towns with high civilian casualties and multiple deportations. These cities on the way west of the German troops are remembered today as lies Villies Martyres (e.B. Löwen). Two months later, military activity focused on the West hoek, behind the Yzer River, where the fighting lasted four long years. This explains not only the accumulation of (Fig. 9), but also the density of the commemorative events (Fig. 8). 66The most notable event commemorating the First World War in a fixed place is the daily ceremony of the Last Post Office at the Menin Gate in Ieper, where tanks are given to the victims of the First World War. The Last Last Ceremony never in popularity. People from all over the world gather every night under the Menin Gate to listen to the haunting melody of the Bugles. Seven percent of respondents took part in the ceremony to pay their respects to those who lost their lives in the war that ended all wars. Figure 5. Participation in commemorative events in France and Belgium WHTRN Survey 2012. 67The analysis of the survey data distinguished between respondents who took part in an event commemorating the First World War in their home country (50%) or abroad (23%). Geographical proximity clearly plays a role in the patterns of participation. Based on 670 reactions to events, participation in commemorative events in Belgium and France was mapped, which also indicates a typology of events (Fig. 8). Beyond the Western Front, with a high concentration in the Ieper region, Verdun, Arras and Vimy are important places of commemorative events. Paris also remains a meeting place, often mentioned for commemorative events and ceremonies related to Armistice Day. 68Far from the Western Front, the memory of the Battle of Gallipoli (Turkey) has become an annual top event (Hall ∓ al, 2010, Scates, 2006), which attracts many visitors from Australia and New Zealand and increasingly attracts more and more Turkish visitors, which seems to have caused some problems, as the following quote shows: the politicization of Gallipoli and the annual circus it has become is very unattractive and has destroyed the evocative integrity of the website. If it is the two wars have taught us anything, it is the danger of nationalism. Encouraging visits to these sites by tourists promote nationalism (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). Figure 6. Visit to World War I war sites in Belgium and France WHTRN Survey 2012. 69Geographical proximity is indeed an important factor in explaining the pattern of visitors to memorials. Fifty-five percent of respondents have never visited a World War I memorial. Mapping visits to war memories can be an efficient tool to understand the process of selective memory, but also the impact of a comprehensive policy of revisiting the past on the battlefields along the Western Front. Figure 9 shows the actual visits to destinations in France and Belgium and is based on 4.600 responses relating to different and sometimes overlapping spatial categories. The map shows the accumulation of various attractions in top destinations, such as the cities of Ieper, Verdun, Arras and Diksmuide. They are sights on the map, along with the rivers, Somme and Marne (Fr) and the Yser (Be). It is interesting to also note the important war museums in the spatial accumulation of visits. The London Imperial War Museum is a leader in visits, followed by the Flanders Field Museum (Ieper), the Peronne Museum (Historial de la Grande Guerre), the Memorial Museum of Passendale, Passendale, Musée des Chemin des Dames and the new Musée de la Grande Guerre du Pays de Meaux (Fr). 70 memorials, monuments, cemeteries and numerous visitor centres or small museums (including private museums) are widespread along the Western Front and beyond. They are the link between the development of war tourism. Tyne Cot in Zonnebeke tops the list of cemetery visits, as does the German cemetery Langemark (Be). The Menin Gate (Ieper), the Canadian Memorial in Vimy, Thiepval (Somme-Fr) and the Yzertower (Diksmuide) are the most cited and visited monuments. Special sights for visitors such as the Chemin des Dames and the trenches in Diksmuide are also marked on the map of the visited places. Comparing this map of famous and/or visited sights with the official tourist map of the 1914_18 remembrance landscapes? 71 Indeed a challenge for tourism marketers in the region. Combined with information about respondents' profile, this provides interesting opportunities for a strategic marketing plan for visits to war memories. 71 The survey responses clearly show that commemorative events and visits to war sites during the 100th World War (2014-2018) are increasing. However, there is also increasing competition between the many places and events, between the (new or renewed) museums in the region. Finally, the sustainability and comparative benefits of this type of war tourism can be called into question. In the meantime, criticism of the management of war heritage sites is also growing. From previous experience, these sites should not be over-managed for tourism. As many people as possible should be able to experience, especially as they are now. The nature of these places is that they can generate respect and appropriate behavior of visitors and be too much management intrusive (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). The tourismization of the war heritage 72Understanding and management of the dynamics of tourism in the preservation of the war heritage has indeed become a challenging research mission. Tourism is a driving force, but the tourist approach should be very careful and not a primary goal of reflection and action. As one respondent (WHTRN Survey, 2012) put it: The memory and sacrifices of our ancestors should not be devalued as a commercial and tourist commodity. 73 Assessing the proactive role of tourism and destination managers, promoters and visitors in preserving the heritage of the First World War and remembering the past is a first step in the search for a sustainable development model. Intelligent visitor management is an excellent prerequisite for serene memories. The authenticity of the Environment and the integrity of war memories are mentioned as the most important prerequisites for sustainable tourism development at war memorials. Ninety percent of respondents agreed with this priority. 74A second management question, which is important for 81% of respondents, concerns ethical nagzents for the commodification of the war heritage. There have been critical reactions regarding the ethics of some war tourism products (e.B. souvenir industry, entertainment agenda, etc.) and the depiction of war stories in the media and in some museums. Many (77%) expressed great concern about the behaviour of visitors to cemeteries and war memorials. More visitor management at war sites and attention on behalf of construction managers and tour guides for optimal load-bearing capacity (in time and space) is called for in order to guarantee quiet and respectful memories. Past events must be presented in their proper light without bias in order to preserve the truth, no matter how bitter events, and serve as a guiding light for future generations. Cultural heritage sites must preserve the sanctity of what really happened there (Respondent, WHTRN Survey, 2012). Conclusion 75A growing interest among local and national organisations, supported by the urge of tourism agents to create new tourist experiences, is now shaping the geography of the war heritage. The strategy of launching numerous commemorative events, based on authentic narratives and a high degree of cultural creativity and combining past and present, connects locals with visitors and markers of memory. In addition, the basic assumptions about a sustainable tourism potential of war memories, war landscapes and commemorative events need to be examined in detail. 76Comparative and interdisciplinary studies in different national and cross-border war situations and groups of respondents are crucial for understanding the sensitivities of War Heritage Tourism (Hartmann, 2014). Despite the impressive contribution of numerous case studies over the last ten years and the ongoing field research on the complex interplay of war heritage and memory tourism, our knowledge of the dynamics of scapes is limited. 77The confusion in the definitions and the use of new topographical metaphors such as hereditonal landscapes, tourism landscapes, war landscapes, commemorative landscapes, adventure landscapes could indicate a paradigm shift to new models and alternative concepts (Salazar, 2012). This quest for a better understanding of the way people see, experience, and appreciate places is essential to identify and manage the development of coherent and inspiring connections between past and present, to connect tangible heritage sites (artifacts and landscapes) with intangible (memories and narratives), taking into account the local-global context in the war site's atypical visitor experiences. 78The results of these international and international Online polling is biased by definition. The researchers only reached those with an active or latent interest in the history of the First World War and/or in the current economic possibilities of war tourism. Non-response by country, language or age group must also be assessed. Taking into account the technical, cultural, linguistic and All, the financial limits of this international pilot project of WHTRN, we hope that the experience of this empirical pilot project can inspire future cross-border and interdisciplinary research ambitions. Authors

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