

**Aa**

---

**Aa Aa**

---

**Aa Aa**

---

Designed by Stéphane Elbaz,

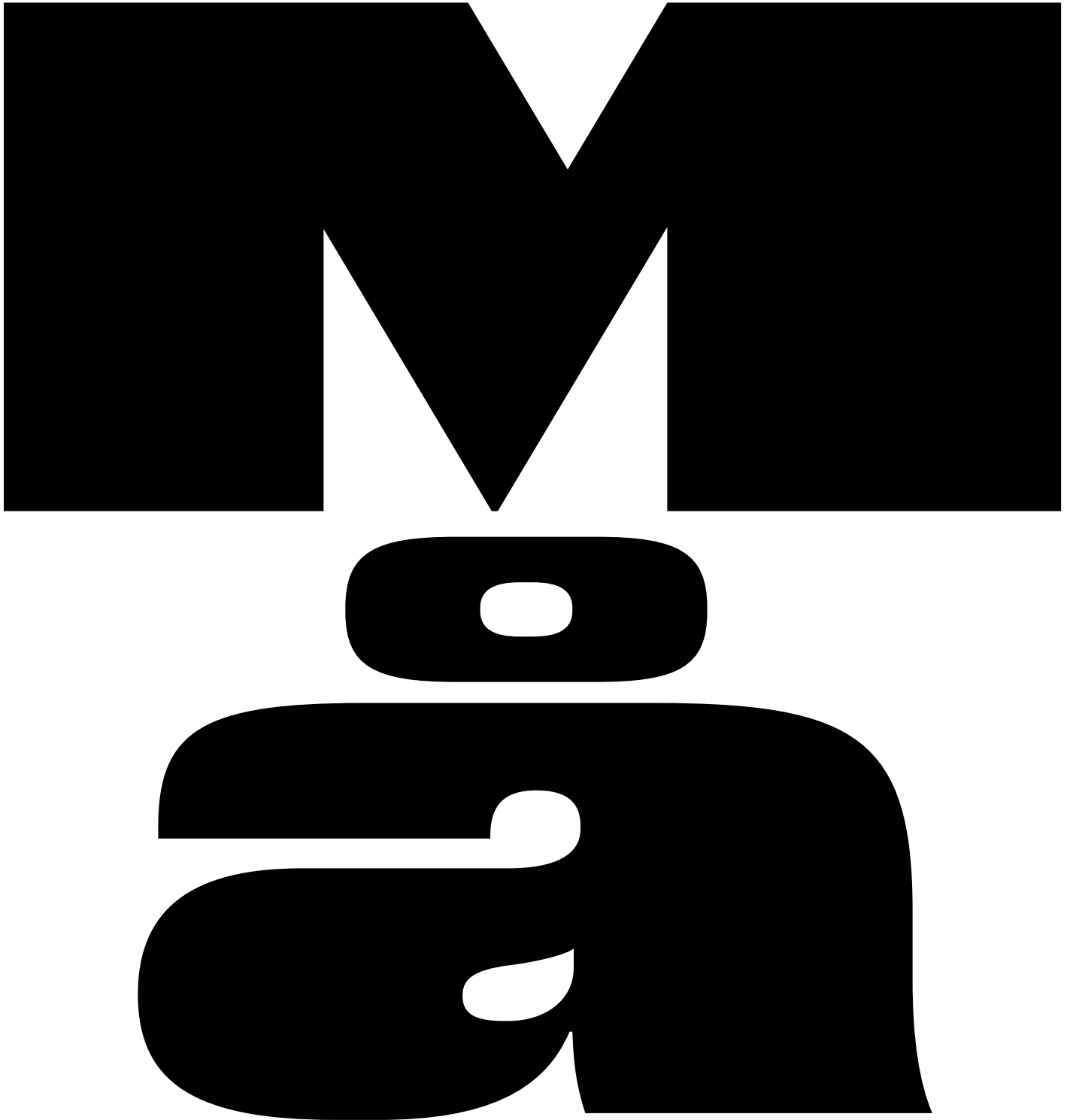
Released in 2023.

1. Schmalffette Grotesk, Walter Haettenschweiler, 1954
2. Compacta, Frederick W. Lambert for Letraset, 1963
3. Impact, Geoffrey Lee for Stephenson Blake, 1965
4. Neographik, Robert Barbour for Monotype, 1970

“Industrial Grotesk” describes the trend of the impactful grotesques used during the 1950s and later. The German art director Willy Fleckhaus masterfully popularized the use of fonts such as Schmalffette Grotesk<sup>1</sup> in his iconic Twen magazine. More compact and powerful title fonts followed. During the 1960s, typefaces such as Compacta<sup>2</sup> or Impact<sup>3</sup> illustrate the transition from poster-size metal and wood types to strong phototypesetting fonts for the press and advertising. Some of the alphabets of this period feature simplistic, sometimes mechanized letter shapes. A typeface such as Neographik<sup>4</sup> seems to have been drawn using ruler and compass on graph paper. With a large x-height, widths ranging from condensed to extended, and a single heavy weight, the Aro type family aims to capture and renew the feel of this period.

**Aro Extended**  
**Aro Wide**  
**Aro Normal**  
**Aro Narrow**  
**Aro Condensed**  
***Aro Ext. Italic***  
***Aro Wide italic***  
***Aro Normal Italic***  
***Aro Narrow Italic***  
***Aro Condensed Italic***





42 pt

---

# **American football evolved from the sports**

---

30 pt

**What is consid-  
ered to be the  
first American  
football game  
was played on No-**

---

16 pt

**Rutgers won the game 6-4. ¶ Col-  
legiate play continued for sever-  
al years with matches played us-  
ing the rules of the host school.  
Representatives of Yale, Colum-**

---

12 pt

**After playing McGill  
University using both  
Canadian and Ameri-  
can rules, the Harvard  
players preferred  
the Canadian style**

9 pt

**They introduced the sport  
to Princeton, a feat the Pro-  
fessional Football Research-  
ers Association compared  
to "selling refrigerators to  
Eskimos". Princeton, Har-  
vard, Yale, and Columbia then  
agreed to intercollegiate play**

42 pt

**In 1975, the union's power—and players' salaries—began to**

30 pt

**ly struck down, leading to the free agency system. Significant work stoppages occurred in 1981 and 1994, the lat-**

16 pt (▼ Old style figures active)

**growing steadily since the mid-1970s and in 1994, before the stoppage, the majors were setting their all-time record for per-game attendance. After play resumed in 1995, non-division-winning wild card teams became a**

12 pt

**American Leagues were dissolved as legal entities. While their identities were maintained for scheduling purposes (and the designated hitter distinction), the regulations**

9 pt

**In 2001, Barry Bonds established the current record of 73 home runs in a single season. There had long been suspicions that the dramatic increase in power hitting was fueled in large part by the abuse of illegal steroids (as well as by the dilution of pitching talent due to expansion), but the issue only began**

42 pt

**Magic was invoked in many kinds of rituals and medical formulae, and to counteract**

30 pt

**The ancient Mesopotamians believed that magic was the only viable defense against demons, ghosts, and evil sorcerers. To defend themselves against**

16 pt

**If that failed, they also sometimes took a figurine of the deceased and buried it in the ground, demanding for the gods to eradicate the spirit, or force it to leave the person alone. ¶ The ancient Mesopotamians also used magic intending to protect themselves from evil sorcerers who might place**

12 pt

**The only major difference was the fact that curses were enacted in secret; whereas a defense against sorcery was conducted in the open, in front of an audience if possible. One ritual to punish a sorcerer was known as Maqlû,**

9 pt

**Then, once the nature of the sorcerer's crimes had been determined, the person would burn the effigy and thereby break the sorcerer's power over them. ¶ The ancient Mesopotamians also performed magical rituals to purify themselves of sins committed unknowingly. One such ritual was known as the Šurpu, or "Burning", in which the caster of the spell would transfer the guilt for all their misdeeds onto**

42 pt

**According to Dan Jurafsky in Slate magazine, Arab troops from Ifrīqiya (now Tunisia) brought new tech-**

30 pt

**These included many nut-based sweets such as Fālūdhaj and Lausinaj - baked goods with sweet almond cream inside. These sweet pastries were handed down by the Sassanid Shahs in Persia, where**

16 pt

**In Sicily (and in Toledo, Spain, another contact point between Muslim and Christian culture) fālūdhaj and lausinaj developed into various desserts, like the almond-paste tarts called marzapane and caliscioni. In 1154 Muhammad al-Idrisi reported the production of noodles, which was also carried out in Sicily for the first time. Under the collective term Maccarruni, the Arabs**

12 pt

**The Italians borrowed maccheroni from Maccarruni, from which today's macarons are derived. ¶ The culinary encyclopedia Larousse Gastronomique (1988) traces the origin of the macarons back to a French monastery in Cormery in the 8th century (791). At the same time, the**

9 pt

**A Swiss online encyclopedia on the history of baking, on the other hand, dates the first almond biscuits to the 11th century under the aegis of the sultan and first king of the Almoravid dynasty Yusuf ibn Tashfin, where the almond cake Ghouryeba or Ghrība was served mainly during Ramadan. The almond biscuits spread from Arabia to Sicily as far as Venice, where the term macarone was generally used to describe fine biscuits. ¶ Picture from Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'épicerie et des industries annexes,**

42 pt

# Art Deco took its name, short for arts décoratifs, from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes held in Paris in

30 pt

The term arts décoratifs was first used in France in 1858; published in the Bulletin de la Société française de photographie. In 1868, Le Figaro newspaper used the term objets d'art décoratifs with respect to objects for stage scenery created for the Théâtre de

16 pt (▼ Old style figures active)

In 1875, furniture designers, textile, jewelry and glass designers, and other craftsmen were officially given the status of artists by the French government. In response to this, the École royale gratuite de dessin (Royal Free School of Design), founded in 1766 under King Louis XVI to train artists and artisans in crafts relating to the fine arts, was renamed the École nationale des arts décoratifs (National School of Decorative Arts). It took its present name of ENSAD (École nationale supérieure des arts

12 pt

During the 1925 Exposition, architect Le Corbusier wrote a series of articles about the exhibition for his magazine L'Esprit Nouveau, under the title "1925 EXPO. ARTS. DÉCO.", which were combined into a book, L'art décoratif d'aujourd'hui (Decorative Art Today). The book was a spirited attack on the excesses of the colourful and lavish objects at the Exposition; and on the idea that practical

9 pt

The book was a spirited attack on the excesses of the colourful and lavish objects at the Exposition; and on the idea that practical objects such as furniture should not have any decoration at all; his conclusion was that "Modern decoration has no decoration". ¶ The actual phrase art déco did not appear in print until 1966, when it featured in the title of the first modern exhibition on the subject, held by the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris, Les Années 25 : Art déco, Bauhaus, Stijl, Esprit nouveau, which covered the variety of major styles in the 1920s and 1930s.[11] The term art déco was then used in a 1966 newspaper article by Hillary Gelson in The Times (London, 12 November), describing the

42 pt

***The name  
“special  
sauce” was  
popularized***

---

30 pt

***Big Mac Sauce is  
delivered to Mc-  
Donald’s restau-  
rants in sealed  
canisters de-***

---

16 pt

***the sauce for each pull of the trig-  
ger. ¶ In 2012, McDonald’s execu-  
tive chef Dan Coudreaut released  
a YouTube video revealing the rec-  
ipe of the special sauce. It con-***

---

12 pt

***Big Mac Sauce is de-  
livered to McDonald’s  
restaurants in sealed  
canisters designed by  
Sealright, from which  
it is meant to be di-***

9 pt

***Big Mac Sauce is delivered  
to McDonald’s restaurants  
in sealed canisters designed  
by Sealright, from which it  
is meant to be directly dis-  
pensed using a special cali-  
brated “sauce gun” that dis-  
penses a specified amount***

42 pt

***There are two types of ring doughnuts, those made***

30 pt

***from a special type of cake batter. Yeast-raised doughnuts contain about 25% oil by weight, whereas cake***

16 pt

***doughnuts are fried for about 90 seconds at approximately 190 to 198 °C (374 to 388 °F), turning once. Yeast-raised doughnuts absorb more oil because they take longer to fry, about 150 seconds, at 182 to 190 °C (360***

12 pt

***Ring doughnuts are formed by one of two methods: by joining the ends of a long, skinny piece of dough into a ring, or by using a doughnut cutter, which simulta-***

9 pt

***smaller piece of dough can be cooked and served as a “doughnut hole” or added back to the batch to make more doughnuts. A disk-shaped doughnut can also be stretched and pinched into a torus until the center breaks to form a hole. Alternatively, a doughnut depositor can be used to place a***

42 pt

***In the 1920s and 1930s, Daytona Beach supplanted France and Belgium as the pre-***

30 pt

***After a historic race between Ransom Olds and Alexander Winton in 1903, 15 records were set on what became the Daytona Beach Road Course be-***

16 pt

***Drivers raced on a 4.1-mile (6.6 km) course, consisting of a 1.5-2.0-mile (2.4-3.2 km) stretch of beach as one straight-away, and a narrow blacktop beachfront highway, State Road A1A, as the other. The two straights were connected by two tight, deeply rutted and sand covered turns at each***

12 pt

***Bootleggers needed to distribute their illicit products, and they typically used small, fast vehicles to better evade the police. Many of the drivers would modify their cars for speed and handling, as well as increased cargo capacity. ¶***

9 pt

***Southerners had developed a taste for moonshine, and a number of the drivers continued “runnin’ shine”, this time evading the “revenueurs” who were attempting to tax their operations. The cars continued to improve, and by the late 1940s, races featuring these cars were being run for pride and profit. These races were popular entertainment in the rural Southern United States, and they are most close-***

42 pt

***George Herman “Babe” Ruth (February 6, 1895 - August 16, 1948) was an American professional baseball***

---

30 pt

***Nicknamed “The Bambino” and “The Sultan of Swat”, he began his MLB career as a star left-handed pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, but achieved his greatest fame as a slugging outfielder for the New***

---

16 pt

***Ruth is regarded as one of the greatest sports heroes in American culture and is considered by many to be the greatest baseball player of all time. In 1936, Ruth was elected into the Baseball Hall of Fame as one of its “first five” inaugural members. ¶ At age seven, Ruth was sent to St. Mary’s Industrial School for Boys, a reformatory where he was mentored by Brother Matthi-***

---

12 pt

***In 1914, Ruth was signed to play minor-league baseball for the Baltimore Orioles but was soon sold to the Red Sox. By 1916, he had built a reputation as an outstanding pitcher who sometimes hit long home runs, a feat unusual for any player in the pre-1920 dead-ball era. Although Ruth twice***

9 pt

***With regular playing time, he broke the MLB single-season home run record in 1919. ¶ After that season, Red Sox owner Harry Frazee sold Ruth to the Yankees amid controversy. The trade fueled Boston’s subsequent 86-year championship drought and popularized the “Curse of the Bambino” superstition. In his 15 years with the Yankees, Ruth helped the team win seven American League (AL) pennants and four World Series championships. His big swing led to escalating home run totals that not only drew fans***

42 pt

***When the term “milkshake” was first used in print in 1885, milkshakes were an alcoholic whiskey drink that has been described as a “sturdy, health-***

---

30 pt

***However, by 1900, the term referred to “wholesome drinks made with chocolate, strawberry, or vanilla syrups.” By the “early 1900s people were asking for the new treat, often with ice cream.” By the 1930s, milkshakes were a popular drink at malt shops, which***

---

16 pt

***The history of the electric blender, malted milk drinks, and milkshakes are interconnected. Before the widespread availability of electric blenders, milkshake-type drinks were more like eggnog, or they were a hand-shaken mixture of crushed ice and milk, sugar, and flavorings. Hamilton Beach introduced its Cyclone Drink Mixer in 1910, and it was widely used in soda fountains. ¶ The Hamilton Beach design, with the motor on top, remains the most common kind of milkshake machine. In 1922, Steven***

---

12 pt

***The Hamilton Beach design, with the motor on top, remains the most common kind of milkshake machine. In 1922, Steven Poplawski invented the bottom-motor blender, which is sometimes used for making milkshakes. With the invention of the blender, milkshakes began to take their modern, whipped, aerated, and frothy form.***

9 pt

***The use of malted milk powder in milkshakes was popularized in the US by the Chicago drugstore chain Walgreens. Malted milk powder – a mixture of evaporated milk, malted barley, and wheat flour – had been invented by William Horlick in 1897 for use as an easily digested restorative health drink for disabled people and children, and as an infant’s food. However, healthy people soon began drinking beverages made with malted milk simply for the taste, and malted milk beverages containing milk, chocolate syrup, and malt powder became a standard offering at soda fountains. In 1922, Walgreens employee Ivar “Pop” Coulson made a milkshake by adding two scoops of vanilla ice cream to the***

Q S J }  
n & \*

Danish  
10pt

**København er Danmarks hovedstad og er med 1.308.893 indbyggere (2018) landets største byområde omfattende 18 kommuner eller dele heraf. Fra 1. januar 2007 er byen en del af Region Hovedstaden og for**

French  
10pt

**La prise d'Ulm. Mi-août 1805, la situation en France est difficile : malgré la vigilance de Fouché, la contestation des mouvements royalistes s'intensifie après l'exécution du duc d'Enghien. Les caisses**

German  
10pt

**Als Weimarer Republik (zeitgenössisch auch Deutsche Republik) wird der Abschnitt der deutschen Geschichte von 1918 bis 1933 bezeichnet, in dem erstmals eine parlamentarische Demokra-**

Hungarian  
10pt

**Pestet és Budát, Magyarország fő-, illetve székvárosát csak a reformkortól kezdődően emlegették együtt, közös nevükön. A gyakoribb forma a nagyobb (és nemzeti szempontból jelentősebb) város nevét**

Italian  
10pt

**Torino sorge nella pianura delimitata dai fiumi Stura di Lanzo, Sangone e Po (quest'ultimo attraversa la città da sud verso nord), di fronte allo sbocco di alcune vallate alpine: Val di Susa, che collega**

Polish  
10pt

**Warszawa, miasto stołeczne Warszawa (m.st. Warszawa) – stolica Polski i województwa mazowieckiego, największe miasto kraju, położone w jego środkowo-wschodniej części, na Nizinie Środkowo-**

Spanish  
10pt

**Las tropas romanas entraron en el 206 a. C., durante la segunda guerra púnica, bajo las órdenes del general Escipión el Africano y derrotaron a los cartagineses que habitaban y defendían la región.**

Danish  
10pt

**København er Danmarks hovedstad og er med 1.308.893 indbyggere (2018) landets største byområde omfattende 18 kommuner eller dele heraf. Fra 1. januar 2007 er byen en del af Region Hovedstaden og for de sydlige deles vedkommende af Region Sjæl-**

French  
10pt

**La prise d'Ulm. Mi-août 1805, la situation en France est difficile : malgré la vigilance de Fouché, la contestation des mouvements royalistes s'intensifie après l'exécution du duc d'Enghien. Les caisses du Trésor public sont vides : pris de panique face aux tensions**

German  
10pt

**Als Weimarer Republik (zeitgenössisch auch Deutsche Republik) wird der Abschnitt der deutschen Geschichte von 1918 bis 1933 bezeichnet, in dem erstmals eine parlamentarische Demokratie in Deutschland bestand. Diese Epoche begann mit der**

Hungarian  
10pt

**Pestet és Budát, Magyarország fő-, illetve székvárosát csak a reformkortól kezdődően emlegették együtt, közös nevükön. A gyakoribb forma a nagyobb (és nemzeti szempontból jelentősebb) város nevét előre helyezve Pest-Buda volt, de elvétve előfordult**

Italian  
10pt

**Torino sorge nella pianura delimitata dai fiumi Stura di Lanzo, Sangone e Po (quest'ultimo attraversa la città da sud verso nord), di fronte allo sbocco di alcune vallate alpine: Val di Susa, che collega la città con la vicina Francia attraverso il traforo del Frejus, Valli**

Polish  
10pt

**Warszawa, miasto stołeczne Warszawa (m.st. Warszawa) – stolica Polski i województwa mazowieckiego, największe miasto kraju, położone w jego środkowo-wschodniej części, na Nizinie Środkowomazowieckiej, na Mazowszu, nad Wisłą.¶ Prawa miejskie uzyskała**

Spanish  
10pt

**Las tropas romanas entraron en el 206 a. C., durante la segunda guerra púnica, bajo las órdenes del general Escipión el Africano y derrotaron a los cartagineses que habitaban y defendían la región. Escipión decidió fundar Itálica, lugar de origen del emperador**

---

Danish 10pt	<b>København er Danmarks hovedstad og er med 1.308.893 indbyggere (2018) landets største byområde omfattende 18 kommuner eller dele heraf. Fra 1. januar 2007 er byen en del af Region Hovedstaden og for de sydlige deles vedkommende af Region Sjælland. Byområdet er præget af byspredning over et stort areal. Centrum for byområdet udgøres af</b>
French 10pt	<b>La prise d'Ulm. Mi-août 1805, la situation en France est difficile : malgré la vigilance de Fouché, la contestation des mouvements royalistes s'intensifie après l'exécution du duc d'Enghien. Les caisses du Trésor public sont vides : pris de panique face aux tensions internationales, les épargnants tentent de récupérer l'or en dépôt à la Banque de France. De plus,</b>
German 10pt	<b>Als Weimarer Republik (zeitgenössisch auch Deutsche Republik) wird der Abschnitt der deutschen Geschichte von 1918 bis 1933 bezeichnet, in dem erstmals eine parlamentarische Demokratie in Deutschland bestand. Diese Epoche begann mit der Ausrufung der Republik am 9. November 1918 und endete mit der NS-Machtergreifung infolge der</b>
Hungarian 10pt	<b>Pestet és Budát, Magyarország fő-, illetve székvárosát csak a reformkortól kezdődően emlegették együtt, közös nevükön. A gyakoribb forma a nagyobb (és nemzeti szempontból jelentősebb) város nevét előre helyezve Pest-Buda volt, de elvétve előfordult a magyar nyelvhez jobban illeszkedő, a mássalhangzó-torlódást elkerülő Buda-Pest alak is. Ez a</b>
Italian 10pt	<b>Torino sorge nella pianura delimitata dai fiumi Stura di Lanzo, Sangone e Po (quest'ultimo attraversa la città da sud verso nord), di fronte allo sbocco di alcune vallate alpine: Val di Susa, che collega la città con la vicina Francia attraverso il traforo del Frejus, Valli di Lanzo, Val Sangone. Torino è detta "la città dei quattro fiumi" perché la Dora Riparia scorre</b>
Polish 10pt	<b>Warszawa, miasto stołeczne Warszawa (m.st. Warszawa) - stolica Polski i województwa mazowieckiego, największe miasto kraju, położone w jego środkowo-wschodniej części, na Nizinie Środkowomazowieckiej, na Mazowszu, nad Wisłą. Prawa miejskie uzyskała przed 1300. W 1569 mocą unii lubelskiej Warszawa została ustanowiona miejscem obrad sejmów</b>
Spanish 10pt	<b>Las tropas romanas entraron en el 206 a. C., durante la segunda guerra púnica, bajo las órdenes del general Escipión el Africano y derrotaron a los cartagineses que habitaban y defendían la región. Escipión decidió fundar Itálica, lugar de origen del emperador romano Trajano, y quizá también de Adriano y Teodosio I el Grande, en la cercana Itálica (actual</b>

Danish 10pt	<b>København er Danmarks hovedstad og er med 1.308.893 indbyggere (2018) landets største byområde omfattende 18 kommuner eller dele heraf. Fra 1. januar 2007 er byen en del af Region Hovedstaden og for de sydlige deles vedkommende af Region Sjælland. Byområdet er præget af byspredning over et stort areal. Centrum for byområdet udgøres af Københavns Kommune, der med 613.288 indbyggere (2018) er Danmarks mest folkerige kommu-</b>
French 10pt	<b>La prise d'Ulm. Mi-août 1805, la situation en France est difficile : malgré la vigilance de Fouché, la contestation des mouvements royalistes s'intensifie après l'exécution du duc d'Enghien. Les caisses du Trésor public sont vides : pris de panique face aux tensions internationales, les épargnants tentent de récupérer l'or en dépôt à la Banque de France. De plus, Napoléon apprend que l'amiral Villeneuve, jugeant sa flotte trop faible par rapport</b>
German 10pt	<b>Als Weimarer Republik (zeitgenössisch auch Deutsche Republik) wird der Abschnitt der deutschen Geschichte von 1918 bis 1933 bezeichnet, in dem erstmals eine parlamentarische Demokratie in Deutschland bestand. Diese Epoche begann mit der Ausrufung der Republik am 9. November 1918 und endete mit der NS-Machtergreifung infolge der Ernennung Adolf Hitlers zum Reichskanzler am 30. Januar 1933. ¶ Die Weimarer Republik entstand</b>
Hungarian 10pt	<b>Pestet és Budát, Magyarország fő-, illetve székvárosát csak a reformkortól kezdődően emlegették együtt, közös nevükön. A gyakoribb forma a nagyobb (és nemzeti szempontból jelentősebb) város nevét előre helyezve Pest-Buda volt, de elvétve előfordult a magyar nyelvhez jobban illeszkedő, a mássalhangzó-torlódást elkerülő Buda-Pest alak is. Ez a névváltozat gróf Széchenyi István 1831-es Világ című művéből származik. A városok egye-</b>
Italian 10pt	<b>Torino sorge nella pianura delimitata dai fiumi Stura di Lanzo, Sangone e Po (quest'ultimo attraversa la città da sud verso nord), di fronte allo sbocco di alcune vallate alpine: Val di Susa, che collega la città con la vicina Francia attraverso il traforo del Frejus, Valli di Lanzo, Val Sangone. Torino è detta "la città dei quattro fiumi" perché la Dora Riparia scorre vicinissima al suo centro storico, solcando il centro della pianura delimitata dagli altri tre</b>
Polish 10pt	<b>Warszawa, miasto stołeczne Warszawa (m.st. Warszawa) - stolica Polski i województwa mazowieckiego, największe miasto kraju, położone w jego środkowo-wschodniej części, na Nizinie Środkowomazowieckiej, na Mazowszu, nad Wisłą.¶ Prawa miejskie uzyskała przed 1300. W 1569 mocą unii lubelskiej Warszawa została ustanowiona miejscem obrad sejmów Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów[a]. Od 1573 odbywały się tam wolne elekcje, a w latach</b>
Spanish 10pt	<b>Las tropas romanas entraron en el 206 a. C., durante la segunda guerra púnica, bajo las órdenes del general Escipión el Africano y derrotaron a los cartagineses que habitaban y defendían la región. Escipión decidió fundar Itálica, lugar de origen del emperador romano Trajano, y quizá también de Adriano y Teodosio I el Grande, en la cercana Itálica (actual municipio de Santiponce). ¶ Posteriormente, en el lugar que sería la actual ciudad de</b>

Danish 10pt	<b>København er Danmarks hovedstad og er med 1.308.893 indbyggere (2018) landets største byområde omfattende 18 kommuner eller dele heraf. Fra 1. januar 2007 er byen en del af Region Hovedstaden og for de sydlige deles vedkommende af Region Sjælland. Byområdet er præget af byspredning over et stort areal. Centrum for byområdet udgøres af Københavns Kommune, der med 613.288 indbyggere (2018) er Danmarks mest folkerige kommune, og enklaven Frederiksberg Kommune med 105.037 indbyggere (2017). I hele byregionen, (den 2.778 km<sup>2</sup> store Hovedstadsregionen), bor over to</b>
French 10pt	<b>La prise d'Ulm. Mi-août 1805, la situation en France est difficile : malgré la vigilance de Fouché, la contestation des mouvements royalistes s'intensifie après l'exécution du duc d'Enghien. Les caisses du Trésor public sont vides : pris de panique face aux tensions internationales, les épargnants tentent de récupérer l'or en dépôt à la Banque de France. De plus, Napoléon apprend que l'amiral Villeneuve, jugeant sa flotte trop faible par rapport à celle de Nelson, s'est enfermé à Cadix ; et la Bavière (alliée de la France) est envahie par les troupes du général autrichien Mack. Devant ces événements,</b>
German 10pt	<b>Als Weimarer Republik (zeitgenössisch auch Deutsche Republik) wird der Abschnitt der deutschen Geschichte von 1918 bis 1933 bezeichnet, in dem erstmals eine parlamentarische Demokratie in Deutschland bestand. Diese Epoche begann mit der Ausrufung der Republik am 9. November 1918 und endete mit der NS-Machtergreifung infolge der Ernennung Adolf Hitlers zum Reichskanzler am 30. Januar 1933. ¶ Die Weimarer Republik entstand im Zuge der Novemberrevolution. Diese Bezeichnung der ersten auf nationalstaatlicher Ebene verwirklichten deutschen Republik ist auf den ersten Tagungsort</b>
Hungarian 10pt	<b>Pestet és Budát, Magyarország fő-, illetve székvárosát csak a reformkortól kezdődően emlegették együtt, közös nevükön. A gyakoribb forma a nagyobb (és nemzeti szempontból jelentősebb) város nevét előre helyezve Pest-Buda volt, de elvétve előfordult a magyar nyelvhez jobban illeszkedő, a mássalhangzó-torlódást elkerülő Buda-Pest alak is. Ez a névváltozat gróf Széchenyi István 1831-es Világ című művéből származik. A városok egyesítésekor, 1873-ban már magától értetődő természetességgel választották az új szék- és főváros számára a Budapest nevet.</b>
Italian 10pt	<b>Torino sorge nella pianura delimitata dai fiumi Stura di Lanzo, Sangone e Po (quest'ultimo attraversa la città da sud verso nord), di fronte allo sbocco di alcune vallate alpine: Val di Susa, che collega la città con la vicina Francia attraverso il traforo del Frejus, Valli di Lanzo, Val Sangone. Torino è detta "la città dei quattro fiumi" perché la Dora Riparia scorre vicinissima al suo centro storico, solcando il centro della pianura delimitata dagli altri tre fiumi. ¶ Torino dista 57 km da Asti, 79 km da Vercelli, 84 km da Biella, 93 km da Alessandria, 96 km da Novara, 98 km da Cuneo, 155 km da Verbania. Il confine</b>
Polish 10pt	<b>Warszawa, miasto stołeczne Warszawa (m.st. Warszawa) - stolica Polski i województwa mazowieckiego, największe miasto kraju, położone w jego środkowo-wschodniej części, na Nizinie Środkowomazowieckiej, na Mazowszu, nad Wisłą. ¶ Prawa miejskie uzyskała przed 1300. W 1569 mocą unii lubelskiej Warszawa została ustanowiona miejscem obrad sejmów Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów[a]. Od 1573 odbywały się tam wolne elekcje, a w latach 1596-1611 do Warszawy przeniesiono dwór królewski i urzędy centralne. ¶ Warszawa jest największym miastem w Polsce pod względem liczby ludności (1</b>
Spanish 10pt	<b>Las tropas romanas entraron en el 206 a. C., durante la segunda guerra púnica, bajo las órdenes del general Escipión el Africano y derrotaron a los cartagineses que habitaban y defendían la región. Escipión decidió fundar Itálica, lugar de origen del emperador romano Trajano, y quizá también de Adriano y Teodosio I el Grande, en la cercana Itálica (actual municipio de Santiponce). ¶ Posteriormente, en el lugar que sería la actual ciudad de Sevilla, Julio César fundó la Colonia Iulia Romula Hispalis, latinizando el nombre del poblado indígena original de la ciudad (Ispal) en Hispalis, añadiéndole</b>

● Supported languages

---

Albanian, Basque, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Gaelic, Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Nynorsk & Bokmål Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Scots, Scottish, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh.

