

DOWNLOAD PDF THE STORY OF THE TWO KNIGHTS TRAVELLING AROUND THE COUNTRY

Chapter 1 : Around The Pros: Knights made wise bet on Robert Thomas making NHL | The London Free P

'The story of the two knights travelling around the country' was written in for two famous Japanese actors. The play, which bears a noiticable resemblance to Beckett's ' Waiting for Godot' and is a commentary on the absurdity and futility of human life.

It is written in the Book of Good and Evil that in a time long ago, all was peace and harmony, Paradise on Earth. Then one fateful day, the universe shifted, all was dark, and for those born on that day, their evil destiny was sealed! The "knights" are two teams of one man and one woman. The teams are colored purple and gold. The knights must go through eight challenges set forth by the Warriors to win the game. The audience all wave and purple and gold triangular flags while cheering on the knights. The leader of the Warriors and considerably the strongest. Portrayed by Jim Maniaci. A female Warrior, beautiful and powerful. Portrayed by Nancy Georges. Portrayed by Douglas Rogel. A large female Warrior with unparalleled strength. Portrayed by real-life armwrestling champion Dot Jones. A tough Warrior known as the Duke of Doom. Portrayed by Rodney Mitchell. A so-called princess who turned to the dark side. The most unstable and unpredictable of the Warriors, hence his name. Portrayed by Benny Graham. A devious, dangerous female Warrior. Portrayed by Jessica Long. Replaced Steel Maiden in Season 2. A male "alternate" Warrior. Another male "alternate" Warrior. A female "alternate" Warrior. The Challenges[edit] The start and end of each event are marked by the sound of a gong and trumpet fanfare to begin the event, and only a gong sound to end the event. Catapult[edit] The knights must catch red dodgeballs being launched by a catapult while trying to evade yellow dodgeballs being fired by the Warriors using giant slingshots. Once the red balls are caught, the knights must throw them into the ring of fire to score. Points are scored based on which section of the playing mat the knight threw the red ball from. In Season 1, the mat was divided into three sections worth 5, 10 and 15 points, with 15 being the furthest away. In Season 2, only the front two sections of the mat were used, with the middle section scoring 25 points, and the front section scoring 50 as the knight would have to brave harder hits from the dodgeballs. After 60 seconds, the challenge is over. Both the male and female knights took a turn competing in this event. Pyro was always the Warrior whose tricks would ignite the ring of fire to start the match. Battle Swords[edit] The knight and Warrior run across treadmills on an elevated platform trying to knock each other down with foam bats. The challenge is 30 seconds. A win or a Warrior disqualification earns the knight 50 points while a draw is worth 25 points. Only one gender competes in this event. Every completed lap on the wheel is worth 10 points each. The Warriors stand on the outside of the wheel swinging a pound spiked ball on a chain to knock the knight off the wheel and out of the game. Whichever gender did not participate in Battle Swords competes in this event. Volcano[edit] Two knights have 45 seconds 60 for the women to climb up a giant foot volcano-shaped net. Inside the net are 4 Warriors. One Warrior is strapped to a harness while the other three Warriors control the height and angle. The harnessed Warrior has pads to knock the knight down trying to prevent them from scoring. Scoring ranges from 3 sections of the net, each separated by a metal ring connected to the net. The bottom of the net is worth 25 points while the next section is worth 50 points and the top section is 75 points. If the knight manages to climb to the top of the Volcano and grab their team flag, he she will earn points. Both genders compete in this event. Roller Joust[edit] Each knight have 45 seconds to skate around the jousting arena trying to dodge two Warriors trying to bring the knight down. The knight carries a foam lance which is used to capture rings on poles scattered around the arena. Red rings are worth 10 points while the gold rings are worth 25 points. For the first 15 seconds, the knight can take one of the paths forming an X inside the arena to escape the Warriors. Once inside the X area, the Warriors cannot enter or interfere. After 15 seconds, the Warrior-Free Zone is lifted and play resumes as normal. One gender competed in this event in Season 1, and both genders each took a turn in Season 2. The knight has 30 seconds to pull the Warrior of their platform. If the knight wins, he or she earns points. If 30 seconds expires or both go over, 50 points are awarded for a draw. In Season 1, the gender that did not

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participate in Roller Joust competed. The Pit[edit] In this challenge, the knights are pitted against each other inside a bowl-like arena. The Warriors outside the bowl rock it back and forth with the knights inside it. The object in this game is for one knight to pin the other using a pad. Depending on where the pin was, the bowl has 4 scoring sections: After 45 seconds, the total number of points are added up. Both genders took a turn competing in this event. He was replaced by Jeff Joccum, who later went on to score in the finale and ensure a win of the purple team. Target Onslaught is a two-part challenge. One knight becomes the shooter, aiming a crossbow-like cannon and firing foam arrows at six targets from afar as the other knight loads the crossbow. The targets include a dragon, spinning flags, the Sun, the Moon, and two shields. The first knight has 30 seconds to shoot the targets. The first knight cannot move to the next target until the last one is shot down. After 30 seconds expires, the second half of Target Onslaught begins. The second knight now becomes the shooter and the first knight loads the crossbow as they attempt to shoot the Warriors which travel back and forth across the top of the arena on three rails using handrail slides. The closest rail is 50 points, the next rail is points and the furthest rail is points. After 30â€™60 seconds, the final scores are totaled. The Final Results[edit] The team with the most points at the end of the show wins and receive medals awarded to them by the L. Prizes are also awarded to the knights, indicated by hostess Lisa Canning as the show comes back from various commercial breaks. In a "Knights and Warriors Tournament", which was ultimately the series finale, the champions of the Tournament are crowned "Sir" and "Madam" by the Lord of Rules and Discipline, and receive gold trophies awarded by the show.

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Chapter 2 : Action Archives « Yo-Movies

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McGivney , founder of the Knights of Columbus. He gathered a group of men from St. Several months later, the Order was incorporated under the laws of the state of Connecticut on March 29, Mullen , who would ascend to become the first Supreme Knight , was successful in suggesting that "Knights of Columbus" better expressed the ritualistic nature of the new organization and drew from positive historical associations. As a parish priest in an immigrant community, McGivney saw what could happen to a family when the main income earner died. This was before most government support programs were established. He wanted to provide insurance to care for the widows and orphans left behind. In his own life, he temporarily had to suspend his seminary studies to care for his family after his father died. McGivney intended to create an alternative organization. He also believed that Catholicism and fraternalism were compatible and wanted to found a society to encourage men to be proud of their American-Catholic heritage. He found the latter to be lacking the excitement he thought was needed if his organization were to compete with the secret societies of the day. Taking the name of Columbus was partially intended as a mild rebuke to Anglo-Saxon Protestant leaders, who upheld the explorer a Genovese Italian Catholic who had worked for Catholic Spain as an American hero, yet simultaneously sought to marginalize recent Catholic immigrants. Our laws design us to be Catholics pure and simple. The Order experienced "unparalleled success" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The five councils throughout Connecticut had a total of members. Groups from other states were requesting information. Twenty years later, in , there were , knights in 1, councils. Associate members who did not purchase life insurance were permitted to join in It was largely anglophone with only six French Canadian members. Its first Grand Knight, however, was J. Guerin , a member of the Quebec Legislature. Mullen had proposed a patriotic degree with its own symbolic dress. Those assemblies chose the new members. As one measure, each candidate was required to submit a certificate from his parish priest attesting that he had received Holy Communion within the past two weeks. Leaders of the order began speaking out against the Mexican government. Columbia, the official magazine of the Knights, published articles critical of the regime. After the November cover of Columbia portrayed Knights carrying a banner of liberty and warning of "The Red Peril of Mexico", the Mexican legislature banned both the order and the magazine throughout the country. So much printed material was smuggled into Mexico that the government directed border guards be aware of women bringing Catholic propaganda into the country hidden in their clothes. Callahan, a well known civic leader in Washington, convinced Senator William E. Borah to launch an investigation in into human rights violations in Mexico. Fitzsimons , considered the first American officer killed in the war. Flaherty proposed to U. The centers provided basic amenities not readily available, such as stationery, hot baths, and religious services. In this sense, the K. In each and every one of them is to be found a genial and capable staff, always ready and anxious to serve the troops. Red Knights organization Since its earliest days, the Knights of Columbus has been a "Catholic anti-defamation society. In addition, they purportedly were prepared to flay , burn alive, boil, kill, and otherwise torture anyone, including women and children, when called upon to do so by church authorities. Butler R , U. Representative from Pennsylvania, read it into the Congressional Record. Government established during World War I. Numerous state councils and the Supreme Council believed that this "violent wave of religious prejudice was actuated by mercenary motives. They began suing distributors for libel. As the Order did not wish to appear motivated by a "vengeful spirit," it asked for leniency from judges when sentencing offenders. Many made public declarations attesting to the loyalty and patriotism of the Knights. The ceremonial of the Order [of the Knights of Columbus] teaches a high and noble patriotism, instills a love of country, inculcates a reverence of civic duty and holds up the Constitution of our Country as the richest and most precious possession of a Knight of the Order. Society

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of Sisters[edit] After World War I, many native-born Americans had a revival of concerns about assimilation of immigrants and worries about "foreign" values; they wanted public schools to teach children to be American. Numerous states drafted laws designed to use schools to promote a common American culture, and in 1905, the voters of Oregon passed the Oregon Compulsory Education Act. The law was primarily aimed at eliminating parochial schools, including Catholic schools. Hart, offered to join forces with the Order to challenge the law. In a unanimous decision, the Court held that the act was unconstitutional and that parents, not the state, had the authority to educate children as they thought best. Racial integration in the U.S. Competition among groups for work heightened tensions. In the 1920s there was growing anti-Semitism in the United States related to economic competition and the fears of social change from decades of changed immigration, a lingering anti-German sentiment left over from World War I, and anti-black violence erupted in numerous locations as well. In this period African Americans were leaving the South by the tens of thousands, to escape oppressive social conditions and find work in the North and Midwestern industrial cities, in what came to be called the Great Migration. To combat the animus targeted at racial and religious minorities, including Catholics, the Order formed a historical commission which published a series of books on their contributions, among other activities. The Gift of Black Folk, by W. E. B. DuBois. Given the history of slavery and early development in the US, most African Americans were Protestant. But many in former French or Spanish territories had grown up Catholic. Church officials and organizations encouraged integration. By the end of the 1920s, Supreme Knight Luke E. Hart was actively encouraging councils to accept black candidates. Kennedy to discuss civil rights with other religious leaders. Six council officers resigned in protest, and the incident made national news. Hart declared that the process for membership would be revised at the next Supreme Convention, but died before he could see it take place. He threatened to move the Convention to another venue. The hotel changed its policy and so did the Order. The Convention amended the admissions rule to require that a new applicant could not be rejected by less than one-third of those voting. In the Supreme Convention amended its rules again, requiring a majority of members voting to reject a candidate.

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Chapter 3 : 10 Fascinating Facts About Knights - Listverse

- Yomiuri Literature Award ("*The Story of the Two Knights Traveling Around the Country*" and other plays) - Minister of Education Award for the Arts ("*Giovanni's Journey to His Father*").

I heard the one-two crunch of her boots on the path. A pause, then the oyster shells crunched again. I lifted a corner of the towel covering my kitchen window. She was already five yards off, a shadow-laced smudge among the live oaks. Had no desire to exchange recipes or comments on the tides. What I hate are the sharp little eyes plumbing my soul. That and the pity. His dog curled up and died by his head. Maggot jamboree by the time the bodies were found. I prefer their silent company. Meet Sunday Night, a woman with physical and psychological scars, and a killer instinct Sunnie has spent years running from her past, burying secrets and building a life in which she needs no one and feels nothing. Is the girl dead? Did someone take her? That was a seriously bad idea. So I was kind of wary of reading *Two Nights*, but my reluctance was unnecessary. This is a fast paced and engaging read. There is plenty of action, plenty of twists. All opinions expressed in this review are entirely my own. Please refer to my Goodreads. This review and others are also published on my blog sandysbookaday.

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Chapter 4 : Two Knights of Vaudeville () - IMDb

The Christian Knight," according to The Columbiad, "was the knight of spotless life, of Christian faith, of dauntless courage, of unblemished honor, faithful to his word, loyal and true, like the knights of King Arthur."

Posted by economicdeveloper Today we really only know about a few of the most famous of Templar historic locations. At their height of wealth and power the Templar Knights held between 9, to 11, properties across all of Europe and the Holy Lands including some islands such as Cyprus in the Mediterranean. Knights Templar Holdings in Christendom Most of us may know about the top places but even that might be aggressive. But there has been little research done to assist those interested in the locations of many linked Templar sites around the world. This is where they took of residence in the former Temple Stables and legend says they began their excavations under the Temple almost immediately. Their famous fortress was where they made their last stand against the Saracens before they finally retreated to their fortress on Cyprus to regroup. It has a secure water source and deep excavations and a vast tunnel system. The castle remains still stand today near the Port City of Haifa, Israel. From the Keep the knights could see the Templar coastal fortresses of Tartus, the Mediterranean Sea, mounts of Lebanon, the Krak des chevalier fortress inland and Akkar to the south. Ruad Island- This sole island fortress in Syria gave the Knights a bridgehead and staging area to raid into Syria and especially Tortosa now called Tartus on the shore— this was the last piece of land held by the Templars in the holy land. The knights Arwad Castle on Ruad Island off of Tartus Syria Coast maintained a garrison of , knights, bowmen and several hundred infantry men on the island up until Many believe to remove key artifacts and safe guard them from the eventual Muslim onslaught— more likely for their own use and knowledge. The Templars controlled two major castles in the Southern tip of Turkey on the approach to Antioch and Aleppo. These were Bagras Castle and Trapessac Castles. After the loss of land by the Knights Templar in the Levant Holy Land also known as Outremer the Knights first moved their major forces to Cyprus, but later along with other orders moved a huge contingent of knights to Rhodes in an attempt to keep their staging forces near the Holy Land. Eventually the Knight of St. The Templars who were very aggressive castle builders fortified Rhodes and Cyprus in their belief that they would soon be reinvading the Holy Land a dream that Jacques de Molay refused to give up on up until his death. The Hospitallers did indeed make their fortifications on islands such as Rhodes and Guarding the Harbor the Castle of the Knights Templar Malta, but the Templars remained committed to negotiating for an invasion of the Holy Land and moved many of their troops back to France. This of course only exasperated their relationship with King Phillip IV and led to the eventual coup within the Vatican that ended with the Templars disbandment by the Church. The fortifications on Rhodes such as Lindos Castle show the prowess of the Templar Castle schemes and their desire to protect their harbors for commerce and transportation of their knights and logistics similar to their fortifications at La Rochelle France. This served as the operational headquarters for the Knights Templar in the region of the holy land after they were pushed out of the holy land by the muslims. Jacques de Molay kept his residence here much of the time as he envisioned building support to reinvade the holy land and retake the Holy City and Christian heritage. Vrana Croatia- Along the Dalmatian coast the Knights Templar and the Benedictine Monks had established a fortified castle high above the village and the Benedictine Monks Chapel in the town to project power into the region. The Knights Hospitallers were given this property after the betrayal of the Knights Templar by the Catholic Church in Vrana Castle Croatia Italy: The Templars built a commandery here and legend has it they buried part of their treasure somewhere nearby this village or within the old fortified keep and village. The villagers still have a festival of the Templars every year. The current Knights Templar Headquarters are in Geneva. This country befits and holds similar many of the most common and closely guarded values of the original Knights Templar. The oldest abbey established in Switzerland is Sion, in the Valais Canton. There is a twin peaks overlooking the town, meaning new Jerusalem or holy place in the Alps. The twin mountains house the cathedral of Sion and the Castle Tourbillion. These date back to the

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beginning times of Swiss Confederation formation around A time when the Templars were known to be looking to establish a European mainland stronghold outside of the Holy Land as they were being pushed out of the Levant by the Muslims and the Christians had lost their stomach to fight on any longer. These are suggestions that certain historians and conspiracists alike deem to be true that suggest that the Knights Templar did in fact form Switzerland. The evidence and likelihood seem pretty plausible to me. The county of Valais in the city of Sion has a particular Templar tie in the founding history. Here in Sion, the Valais Canton of Switzerland there are two massive castles on two twin peaks. Tourbillion and Valere Castles each tower high above the old city. Rumors have always floated that this is where the Templars originally set up shop after their flight from France. Twin Castle Valere and Tourbillion in Sion Switzerland Castle Chateau Valere Sion Switzerland " In the history of the first Swiss Cantons there are tales of white coated knights mysteriously appearing and helping the locals to gain their independence against foreign domination. King Phillip in fact was deeply in debt to the Templars. These same aspects can be seen as importance to the commencement and gradual forming of the separate states that would eventually be Switzerland. As are other emblems, such as keys and lambs, that were particularly important to the Knights Templar. The supposition, that knights settled down in our country in , when the crusaders of Louis VII, French king passed through Hungary , is unproved. After that, in the last decades of the XII century, the Templars appeared in Hungary again and again. They got further landed properties, monastic quarters, for example the city of Zengg , with the church of Saint George between " , Boisce , and the list does not end here. From the beginning of the XIII century, the Order started to spread, relatively, rapidly in the Kingdom, which, above all thanks to the donations of our kings " Emery and Andrew II " , who supported the ideal of crusaders. Both of them declared under oath that they led the crusade, and Andrew kept his promise, he participated in the Fifth Crusade in This number is absolute value, of course, so it shows that the Order had gathered this fortune altogether during the one and half century, which they spent in Hungary. In comparison with other areas in Western Europe , this is very little. At the time of the dissolution, for example, the Order had monastic quarters in England and in a province of France , Provance, whereas, in Aragon and Catalonia , it had 32 altogether. According to our data, the number of monastic quarters in Hungary is almost one-third of the quarters of the Order in western Europe.. It is evident from the list that the quarters and holdings of the Order in Hungary were, above all, in the southern provinces of the country " in the areas, which were called at that time Slavonia and Croatia. Vranna Castle Croatia Coast Poland: The Templars were given the area now known as Chwarzczany and built a fortified chapel there near the border of Poland and Eastern Germany. The knights maintained a small garrison to control the agricultural region and the ten villages associated with this commandery. After the Order of Knights Templar was abolished in , the members used to meet secretly in the basement of the house. A stone altar of the order was discover there later. A hospital with a church was built there instead and the building finally became a dwelling house in A new epoch of wine growing has begun in the region and its vicinity thanks to the Templar agricultural knowledge probably being brought by way of their French wine knowledge. The region has been ruled by many different Dynasties and Orders over the past centuries such as the Noblemen of Lipa, the Vickovci Dynasty, the Jesuits, and the Habsburgs. Formed through volcanic activity more than million years ago, the small granite island has an area of approximately square kilometers square miles. Its rolling hills are covered with a patchwork of farms, pastures and beautiful forests, the coasts are graced by sandy beaches and rocky cliffs and its traditional villages are home to some of the friendliest people in Europe. Templar Round Church Bornholm Island Archaeological excavation reveals the island to have been settled since at least BC, when numerous dolmens and Neolithic mounds began to be constructed. A majority of the mounds show evidence of having been used for burials while others, lacking burial remains, indicate possible astronomical and ceremonial use. Scattered here and there across the island are many boulders and flat, glacier-scoured rock surfaces that are engraved with mysterious symbols and geometric forms, small cup-shaped depressions, and carvings of ships. Conventional archaeological theory, unable to date the engravings or explain their function, attributes them to Bronze Age inhabitants BC. These

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rock engravings may, however, date from a far earlier age and may have functioned as sea and star maps for ancient mariners. In medieval times, the island was known as Burgunderland or Burgunderholm, from Hamershus Castle bornholm Island which the present name derives holm is an old Danish word for island. During the transition to Christianity between and AD, around 40 runic stones were erected around the island and today most of these are found in the vicinity of churches and old bridges where they have often been reused as building materials. Clearly the most famous of the ancient constructions of Bornholm Island are its medieval round churches. The current hypothesis among historians is that these structures were not intended solely for religious practices but that they also had a defensive function. Originally the four churches had flat roofs so that they could be defended from any angle, and the cone-shaped roofs were not added until several centuries later. Upon deeper consideration, however, the idea that the churches were used for defensive purposes makes little sense when one considers the limited space within the churches. Each of the four round churches, except for Nyker, have three floors but the lower floor has limited space because of the enormous central pillar and the upper two floors are too small and cramped to accommodate more than a few dozen people. Additionally, if places of refuge were needed during times of attack, it would have been far more logical for the population to have gathered within the fortresses of Gamleborg and Lilleborg, which were vastly more secure and defensible during the time of the supposed pirate raids. There are still more mysteries to these four round churches that cannot be explained by the conventional historical interpretation. What was the purpose of the round shape and from where did it architecturally originate? While there are scores of other churches dating from the same period of time throughout Denmark and other parts of Scandinavia, there are no other churches with the distinctive round shape of the Bornholm buildings. Equally mysterious is the location of the four round churches relative to one another, to the geography of Bornholm and to the nearby islet of Christianso. In other words, who really built these churches and for what purpose? To find answers to these questions two researchers looked beyond the conventional historical interpretation and were repeatedly led to the medieval religious order of the Knights Templar. According to these authors the location of the four round churches of Osterlars, Nylars, Olsker and Nyker, indicates a complex but beautiful pattern of landscape geometry incorporating three, four, five, six and seven sided figures. In addition, the round churches reveal the key to further landscape geometry, which is linked to the other medieval churches on Bornholm and nearby Christianso, and is also mirrored in the extraordinary landscape geometry of Rennes le Chateau in southern France. Historically it is known that the original nine founders of the Templars spent nine years secretly excavating hidden passages beneath the Temple of Solomon on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, after which they unexplainably became immensely wealthy. What did the nine Templar knights find; great wealth, objects of mysterious power, texts of secret esoteric teachings, or all these things? What was the connection between the Templar knights and the explosively rapid development of the Cistercian monastic order that has so many fascinating connections with early Christianity in Scandinavia and Bornholm? Geo-radar surveys conducted at the Osterlars church on Bornholm and the church of Rennes le Chateau have revealed what seem to be previously unknown crypts beneath the church floors. Did the Templars store their treasures at these sites? Additionally, ancient pagan symbols encoded in carvings and frescos found in the four round churches and also at Poulsker church in south Bornholm need to be examined with a broader knowledge than that of the conventional historical approach. Paris Temple- the main strong hold of Templar power and diplomacy in Europe up until the betrayal and capture of their knights by King Phillip IV on October 13, Remnants of the temple still lie along the Seine river today. You can see the Templar plague documenting the burning of the last public grand master Jacques de Molay on the bridge over the Seine that is placed on the Ile de La Cite in view of Notre Dame Cathedral. The Templars built the fortress there during the 12th and 13th centuries; its two upper floors have since been removed. Commandry at Arville in Central France and today there is a museum on the crusades there. The Templars controlled this area for the agricultural value it could add to their vast estates. It was founded by Theobald I, Count of Blois. It was here that King Phillip IV imprisoned most of the Templar Knights, including Jacques de Molay until they were tried and sentenced and many executed.

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Chapter 5 : Orlando Sentinel - We are currently unavailable in your region

Sir Lancelot left the abbey alone, but as he rode along he met two knights, and together they reached Camelot, where the King was holding a great festival. King Arthur welcomed Sir Lancelot and the two knights.

Facts Established in , the Knights Templar were and in fact still are! Originally founded to protect Christian travellers in the Holy Land, they were a favoured charity with Christians who bestowed much treasure and money onto them. Feared warriors, the sight of them in their white mantle with a red cross on was welcome for many a Christian in danger abroad. Shrouded in mystery and legend, partly due to the inherent secrecy of the order, not much is known about them for sure. Here are ten of the more interesting facts we do have on them though: Some were warriors while others looked after the financial side of things or were medics. His deputy, known as the Seneschal, was a right-hand man who would provide counsel and advice when thinking about what course of action to take. Beyond them were the Marshalls who looked after the individual groups of Knights in battle. One key condition of joining them was that men had to give up all money and land to the Order when they were allowed in. As you can imagine, this soon meant they built up a huge fortune to fall back on and they had to devise a banking system to manage this. This meant that by the time they were disbanded originally, they had built many castles and fortifications across the whole continent. Famous examples of buildings they erected that still stand are the Temple Church in London and the Convent of Christ Castle in Portugal. At the church in London, it was rumoured they held all their secret initiation ceremonies although, as they were secret, it has not been confirmed! This was two knights on a horse and held very dear to each member. The meaning of the seal was to remind each knight of the poverty of the early members. Indeed, rumour abounds that the first Grand-Master had to share a horse with another knight so poor were they, hence the picture on the seal itself. This uniform became their famous trademark and made them easily recognisable wherever they went. The strict lifestyle code as shown below imposed on them and their invite only application system meant many who wanted to join were refused. Knights had to first prove themselves to the Templar high command by their conduct first at which point they would be considered as a potential member. If they were accepted, an invite would then be made to them to join up. One of the most infamous side of this is the mysterious initiation ceremony a Knight would have to undergo to join fully. No-one knows what went on at this meeting and many still speculate to this day! Members were expected to be serious and show piety along with humility at all times. As well as this, they were to shun any kind of female attention as and were not allowed any contact from loved ones. It really was a harsh life as Templar especially if you factor in all the fights and battles you would end up being part of. Obviously, this was not for everyone and it took a special kind of person to be able to live by their rules. This would see them amass a huge fortune especially when you take into account the money and land they received from each member on joining. Unfortunately, this rather became their downfall as many people thought them to be too powerful and rich by the end. Well, the story at the end with a member of the Knights Templar protecting the Holy Grail is purported to be true. The Holy Grail has always been thought of as the cup Christ drank from at the last supper although the Da Vinci Code would argue this! They also had control over many kings and important people who were in debt to them after lending money. Many believe that some escaped though to continue the Templar order on " maybe even to this day! There are certainly not many organisations in history with the mystery, glamour and appeal of the Knights Templar. They were in effect victims of their own success by the time King Phillip IV rounded them up for having too much money and power. Some still argue they exist to this day and carry on the work of their founding fathers with vigour.

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Chapter 6 : The Dark Kingdom () - IMDb

Knights and Warriors is an American competition television program created in by its executive producer, Jerry Gilden, and produced by what at the time was known as the Welk Entertainment Group.

Due to Japanese investment and being rich in natural resources, Manchuria became an important industrial domain for Japan. Under Japanese control Manchuria was one of the most brutally run regions in the world, with a systematic campaign of terror and intimidation against the local Russian and Chinese populations including arrests, organized riots, and other forms of subjugation. The Japanese also began a campaign of emigration to Manchukuo, the name the Japanese government gave to its puppet state in Manchuria. The Japanese population there rose from , in to , in , and the Japanese had a plan to bring in 5 million Japanese settlers into Manchukuo. Manchukuo was used as a base to invade the rest of China in . At the end of the s, Manchuria was a trouble spot with Japan, clashing twice with the Soviet Union. These clashes - at Lake Khasan in and at Khalkhin Gol one year later - resulted in many Japanese casualties. The Soviet Union won these two battles and a peace agreement was signed. Then they moved to Shimizu where Betsuyaku finishes high school before he went to Tokyo for university. He actually wanted to become a painter in high school, however, his relatives strongly disapproved of this career path. Therefore, Betsuyaku enrolled in Waseda University in with the intention to become a newspaper correspondent. In his first day of school, his upperclassman suggested that he look into becoming an actor since he was tall. This protest movement focused on stopping the establishment of a military base in the island, Niigima. When he returned from this hiatus, Suzuki and his friends wanted to do a separate play from their drama club, Jiyu Butai, at the Waseda festival. Man B was being continuously derided by man A that man B kills man A. The main influence on him at that time was films. His play, A and B and a Certain Women, was inspired by the film called An Eye for an Eye in , which had a similar plot with unstoppable conflict. However, that was not the only influence. The main influence was from Beckett. Realism plays are plays that have three sided walls and a fourth wall which is only present to the actors. It would usually have many props and background objects to make the play realistic. This style of play was unique and was able to be open to many interpretations. This happened in the post-war period. Betsuyaku was also influenced by Anton Chekhov during his career. The plot and characters were not changed but the setting has been changed to Japan. Betsuyaku is trying to say that meaning of life is completely lost and that it is empty to search for identity. In a daughter was born. She makes a claim that she was the daughter of the couple. She brings herself a younger brother and her children to the house. It is a work that criticizes the postwar attitude of pretending that the war had never happened. It is a story about a patient who is victim of the atomic bombing and has a strange desire to show off his scar from a bomb. He is doing this to get sympathy and applause from his audiences. His nephew tries to stop him from these actions and tries to convince him that nobody in the audience neither love nor hate or cares about the atomic bombing victims. Also he tries to convince his uncle that victims should suffer the pain in silence. These contradicting characters provide the audience with the information of how the victims of the war are dealing with the pains. Alice is then given double sentences of exile by these two organizations. This work tells us that a person must find their true self once again. They isolated themselves with the intention of dying, but they must starve together as a group. Godot Has Come had all the same characters and plot as Waiting for Godot and adds a twist to it. There are two women who meet Estragon and Vladimir while waiting for Godot. Before long, Godot does arrive. He looks like a traveler, wearing a trench coat and carrying a suitcase and an umbrella. He lets everybody know that he is Godot and that he has arrived. But by the time Estragon and Vladimir hear the news; they already have their hands full with other things to do. Performing Arts Network Japan, 16 Oct. Four Japanese Plays of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

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Chapter 7 : GODOT HAS COME - Granary Theatre

The Knights entered Saturday's showdown with Cincinnati leading the country in turnover margin per game (), ahead of Alabama () and Penn State ().

We know they wore armor and fought in wars and tournaments. What were their lives like? Ironically, their end was brought about by a very simple invention called the arbalest. The arbalest, invented in the 12th century, was a kind of super crossbow. It was made of steel, so it could endure much higher tension than ordinary bows and produce greater force. An arbalest was accurate up to meters feet, relatively quick to reload, and easy to operate. Its bolts could pierce armor. Suddenly, the mighty knight with all his combat skills, fancy armor, and a lifetime of training was nothing more than an easy target for a guy who had been learning to shoot for a couple of weeks. A skilled arbalestier could drop two knights a minute, yet stay safely out of reach. Although knights called arbalests unchivalrous, it was clear that their time as the alpha males of the battlefield was over, especially since gunpowder weapons were invented soon afterwards. They were usually located next to the castle wall in a tower, the staircase usually ran along the outer wall and the rooms were constructed in the space in the middle. They might seem like a clever way to save space, but actually spiral staircases were invented for warfare. If an enemy army invaded the castle, their knights had an extremely difficult time walking up the narrow, curving staircase while fighting. The design also gave the defenders a bonus advantage. Medieval spiral staircases were designed so that they wound clockwise going up. That meant the invading knights had to advance with their left side to the front, which was a serious problem because pretty much all knights wielded their swords with their right hands. The armor, the weapons, the horse, and the servants all cost an obscene amount of money, on top of normal living expenses. Still, as skillful horseback fighters, knights were a vital part of any army, so the ruler had to provide them with the means to support themselves. In exchange, the lord could summon the knight and his men to fight in his army. Its borders were loosely defined and often extended beyond the battlefield and into everyday behavior. The codes of conduct and etiquette were extremely strict, but their essence could be condensed into the vows a knight made during his dubbing ceremony. A knight should never traffic with traitors. He should never give evil counsel to a lady regardless of her marital status and should always treat her with respect and defend her against any danger. The last of those vows was obviously inserted into the ceremony by the Church themselves. When they started preaching for the First Crusade in the 11th Century, they devised a cunning plan to get knights on board with their mission. The Church introduced its own code of chivalry, a code of conduct all knights were to follow. Unsurprisingly, it revolved largely around doing what the Church said and upholding Christianity. Although chivalrous behavior was common at social events, not many knights kept to chivalrous ideals when they entered battle. Instead, most opted to butcher and pillage as much as they wanted. Knights are thought to have originated way back in the heyday of the Roman Empire. The ancient Romans had an elite equestrian order known as the Ordo Equestris. When Charlemagne, Emperor of the Franks in the ninth century, combined a similar mounted nobleman class with the concept of feudalism, knighthood was born. The armor had to be tailor-made since the garments were made of metal and other inflexible materials, it was essential that they fit as well as possible. Full plate armor was complex and weighed around 50 pounds. It could deflect blows from most medieval weapons. The quality and impressiveness of the armor was not only a life-saver but also a status symbol—the better the armor was, the more important the knight was thought to be. Jousting began as an exercise in medieval combat tactics. However, when the crusades ended and knights had no more wars to fight, jousting quickly became a *hastilude*, the medieval name for a combat-themed sport. Surprisingly, jousting was seldom the main event—usually the *melee* was the center of attention. The future knight would first serve as a *page*. At that point he was just a servant boy who had to run errands and serve his lord. Although most of his training was in the form of different games and sports, they were extremely serious games. Instead of toys and action figures, the medieval page played with two-handed maces

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and practiced horsemanship. At the age of 14, the page graduated to become a squire. Each squire usually served a specific knight, acting as a butler of sorts and helping to dress the knight and maintain his armor and weapons. A squire was seen as a man who was capable of fighting on the battlefield. As such, his training became more and more dangerous. Injuries were commonplace, and traditional knightly skills such as jousting and quarterstaff-fighting became part of the training regime. At 21, the squire was finally knighted. The knighting process was called dubbing, and it was originally very simple—the nobleman performing the ceremony would just slap the squire on the neck with an open hand and say a few quick words. Eventually, the Church pulled some strings to turn the dubbing into the ceremonial event now seen in countless movies and TV shows. Many people think there were just a couple of crusades, but in reality there were quite a lot more. The crusades were a near-constant religious war that raged for almost years. Unfortunately for the knights, the crusades were ultimately a failure and resulted in the Holy Land falling into Saracen hands. Although there are still many chivalric orders, most that were created after the Middle Ages were specifically designed as means to decorate deserving individuals. For instance, the knighthoods given to famous people such as Sir Elton John, Dame Judi Dench, and Sir Paul McCartney are purely honorific and do not require them to saddle up and charge the enemy. Pauli Poisuo also writes for Cracked. You can follow him on Twitter or contact him by email.

Chapter 8 : Knights Templar Famous Places | The Ninth Templar Story

Also called Night Tinged By Marie de France French Two Knights, The neighbors' wife In St. Malo live two very valiant knights, who have large fortified houses next to each other. One of the knights falls deeply in love with the wife of the other, and she loves him.

Chapter 9 : Two Nights by Kathy Reichs

For those who are wondering, the filming is scheduled to take place in early and the lucky chosen applicant is expected to travel around Thailand for weeks between January and February. The travel documentary is poised to air as a TV special on Amazon Prime.