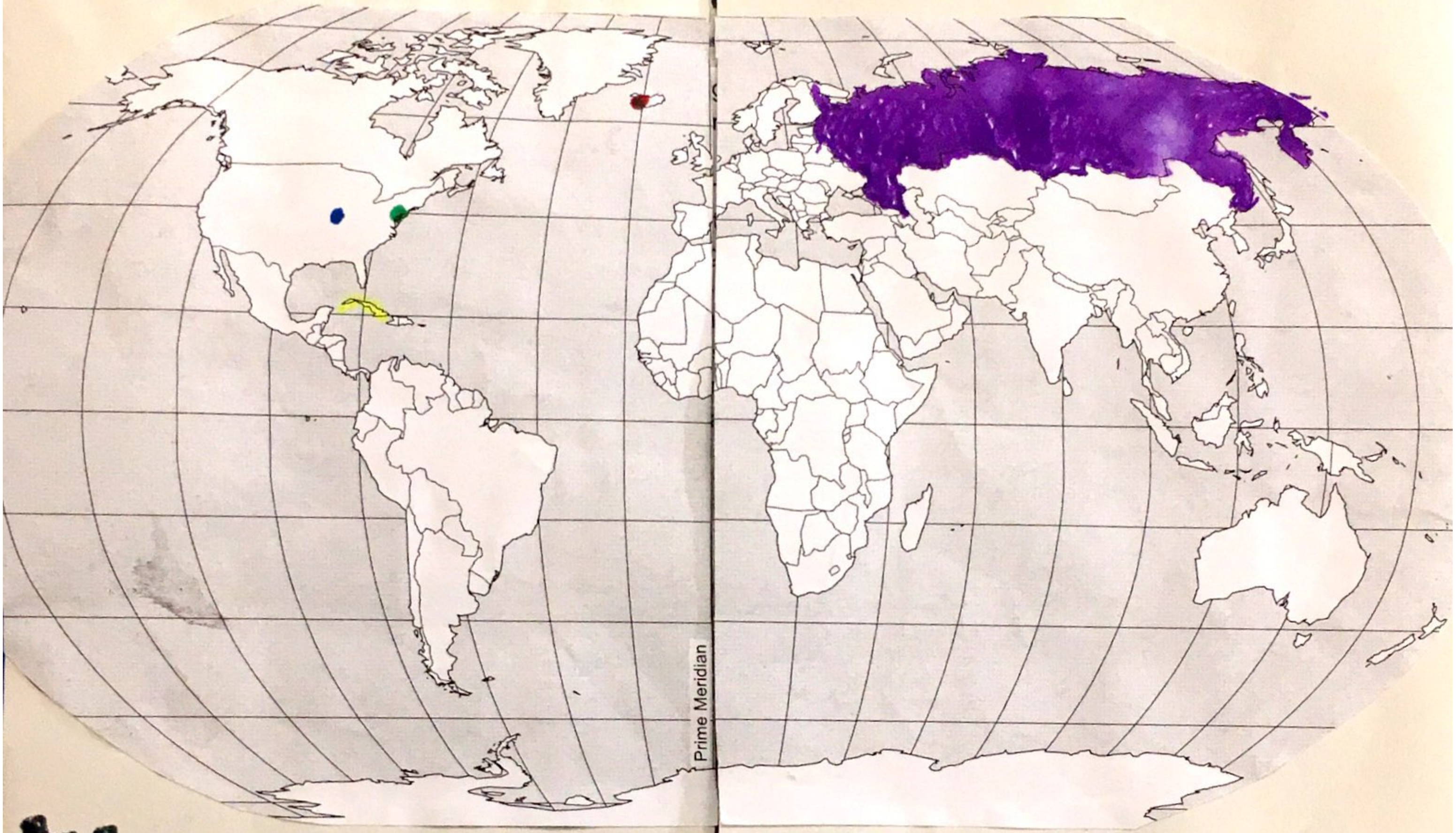
The World of Chess


Prime Meridian

Key:

- 🟥 Reykjavik, Iceland
- 🟨 Cuba
- 🟩 New York City, New York
- 🟦 St. Louis, Missouri
- 🟪 Russia

Project by:
Isaac C. Spence

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INTRODUCTION To Chess:

Project by: Isaac Spence

FISCHER VS Spassky 1972

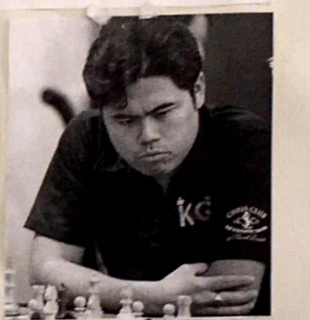
Reykjavik, Iceland, 1972: Bobby Fischer vs Boris Spassky

Hundreds of thousands of people worldwide had awaited this event, on the edges of their seats to spectate one of the most controversial clashes in chess. Fischer didn't arrive until only a couple hours until FIDE would call off the matches. He had to be bribed to play with an astounding $125,000. The first round was very tense, the position seemingly a draw. Fischer watched the TV cameras nervously and raised his hand over the board to take a pawn of Spassky. Spassky played g3, trapping Fischer's bishop. Fischer reacted in awe. However, after the match was over (Spassky won), Fischer requested the cameras to be taken away: he said it was distracting. The host of the championship denied Fischer his request, resulting in another loss the next round by Fischer. Fischer then refused to play round 3 without the cameras taken out of the playing hall. After the host decided to make this seemingly petite exception, Fischer went on to win the next 3 of 5 rounds, giving him the lead. He went on to win that year's championship, 12 and a half to 8 and a half. This analogized almost directly to the real world in a situation that happens every day: war. For example, the matches held that year happened to be at the height of the Cold War, which was being "fought" by the US and the Soviet Union. Coincidentally, Fischer represented the US and Spassky represented the Soviet Union. The US seemed stronger in war because they had better thinkers (Fischer, easily leading Spassky), but under the psychological pressure Fischer was under (the cameras), it wasn't quite so clear how to handle the situation. This can be applied to every war in history: every general has to understand the way his enemies think so he can lead his soldiers into battle without any sabotages, for example. This is also how the United States has to think when dealing with countries like North Korea: North Korea *does* have the nuclear power to obliterate more than half the US, and the US has the power to fight back, but does the United States want to get involved with allies of North Korea (and vice versa)?

Spassky vs Fischer (left) (right)

Chess has fascinated the world for centuries. The game combines the skills of strategy, memorization, recognition of patterns, judgment, and estimation. The game consists of two sides of pieces, both sides having 16 pieces, each with their own power and valuability. The game has recently gained popularity (last 100 years) and has resulted in the creation of the World Championship matches held every year. Not only has it gained popularity as a game for entertainment, but it also has made its own melting pot of culture globally. You might not have thought of this, but chess can be so tense at times it can give countries geopolitical edge against a rivaling country (see left). On top of all that, chess can be the sole factor of the economy in some places with events such as clubs, tournaments, or just tourist attractions because a famous chess player once grew up there (see right). Chess not only is a sport for competition or spectating for entertainment, but it also serves as an influence for tourism and the creation of precise analysis machines.

Magnus Carlsen, Current World Chess Champion



Hikaru Nakamura

Jose Raul Capablanca

"Chess is just a game. How can it affect the world that much?"

Here's how.

Steinitz

Cuba is famous for its famous chess player Jose Raul Capablanca. They are also a hotspot for tourism because of their occasional Chess Olympiad or original, annual chess tournaments. The 17th Olympiad was won by Soviet's superteam, which consisted of super grandmasters Petrosian, Spassky, Tal, and Korchnoi. Cuba is considered, according to Chess.com, the only island country in the top 20 countries for chess in the world.

Russia is famous for its cities, famous chess players, and by far, the most passion for the game of chess. In Russia alone, there are currently 243 grandmasters!

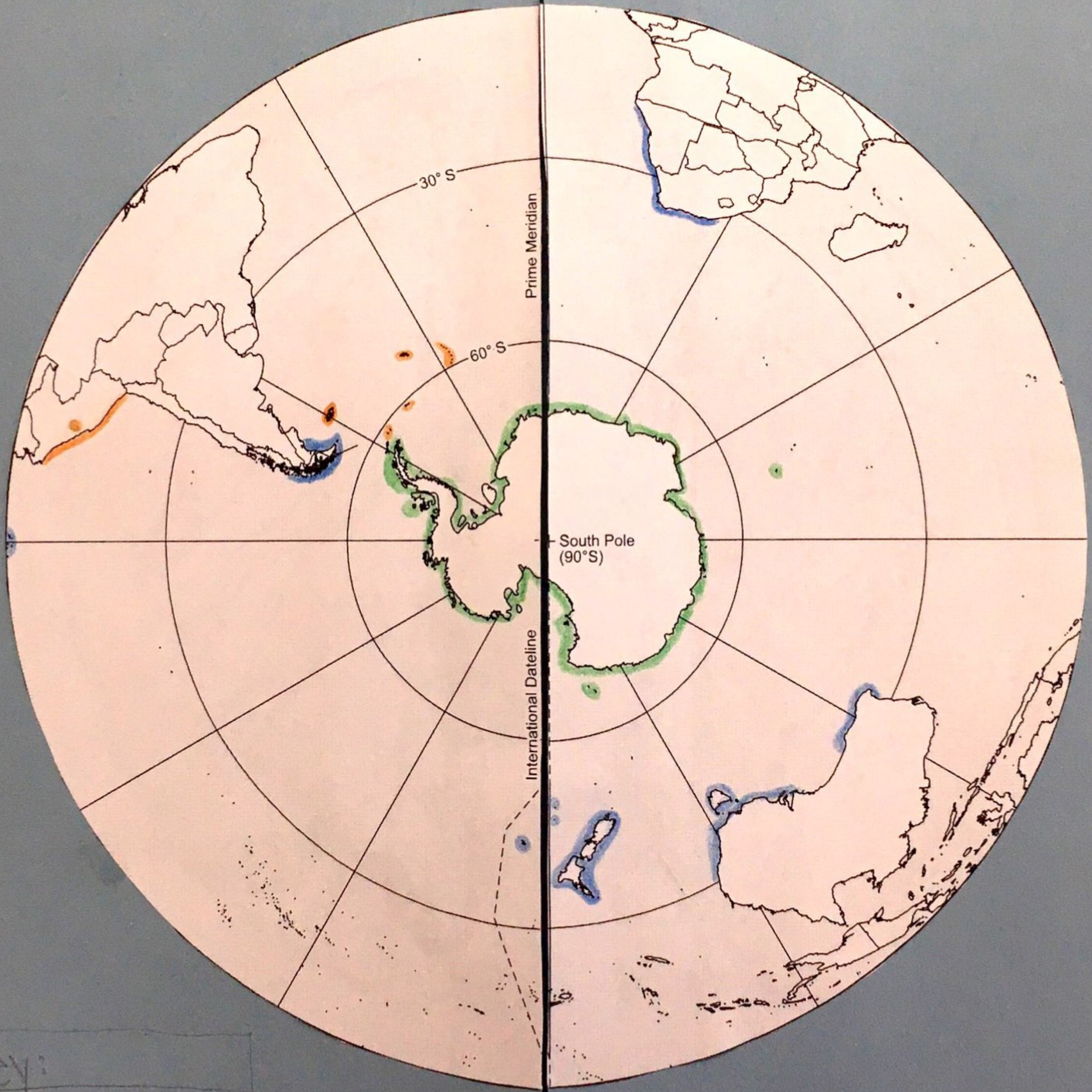
The US: more specifically St. Louis and New York City. One of the best places to train for chess and be surrounded by incredible chess players is St. Louis. Chess is a separate branch of the tourist attractions in St. Louis, some of which include St. Louis Gateway Arch, etc. This city also has one of the biggest amounts of grandmasters in the United States, including Ben Finegold, Yasser Seirawan, Varuzhan Akobian, Jennifer Shahade, and many more. St. Louis is home to Hikaru Nakamura, whom has been in the world's top ten for many years. New York is home to Washington Square park, a hotspot for chess hustling. Not only that, but New York held the first official World Championship Match between William Steinitz (far left) and Johannes Zukertort (far right). New York also held 1924 a super tournament (between the best chess players in the world: Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Marshall, Reti, Maroczy, Bogoljubow, and Tartakower), the 1995 world championship match (Kasparov vs Anand), and the first chess engine vs the world's best player (documentary made after it: Deep Blue: Deep Blue vs Kasparov).

Chess has, over the last few centuries, gained popularity, and it has brought forth some of the greatest minds in history, and also the thinking of the amateur; the game makes a global bondage between chess players, no matter the religion or ethnic background someone has, but it also can be a symbolic scorching tension and hatred between people; competition and friendship, to say the least.

Zukertort

How can we protect penguins from being

VULNERABLE THREATENED ENDANGERED


30° S
60° S
Prime Meridian
South Pole
(90°S)
International Dateline

Key:

vulnerable ●

threatened ●

endangered ●

Facts about PENGUINS

- most penguins are found in the Southern hemisphere
- don't fly, they swim
- Some species have declined up to 80%
- found in - Australia, New Zealand, Antarctica, South Africa, Galapagos Islands, Western Peru, & Northern Chile
- 10 of 17 species of penguins are vulnerable, threatened, or endangered

↓

the 10 are emperor, chinstrap, adelie, humboldt, macaroni, galapagos, african, rockhopper, yellow-eyed & erect-crested

Misconceptions

- not only found in cold climates
- don't live in the north pole

How to get INVOLVED

speak up

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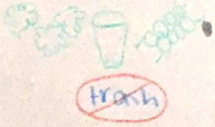
get your
- work
- school
or
- church

} into environmental conservation

pick up trash



donate $ $ $

@ https://penguin.birdlife.org/us/

↑ save the penguins

reduce, reuse, & recycle

go green!

Lets make a CHANGE!

What NOT to do

- don't pollute
- don't hunt them
- don't hold them captive
- don't overfish

↓

that's stealing their food

+ other things that are negatively impacting penguins

- global warming & climate change

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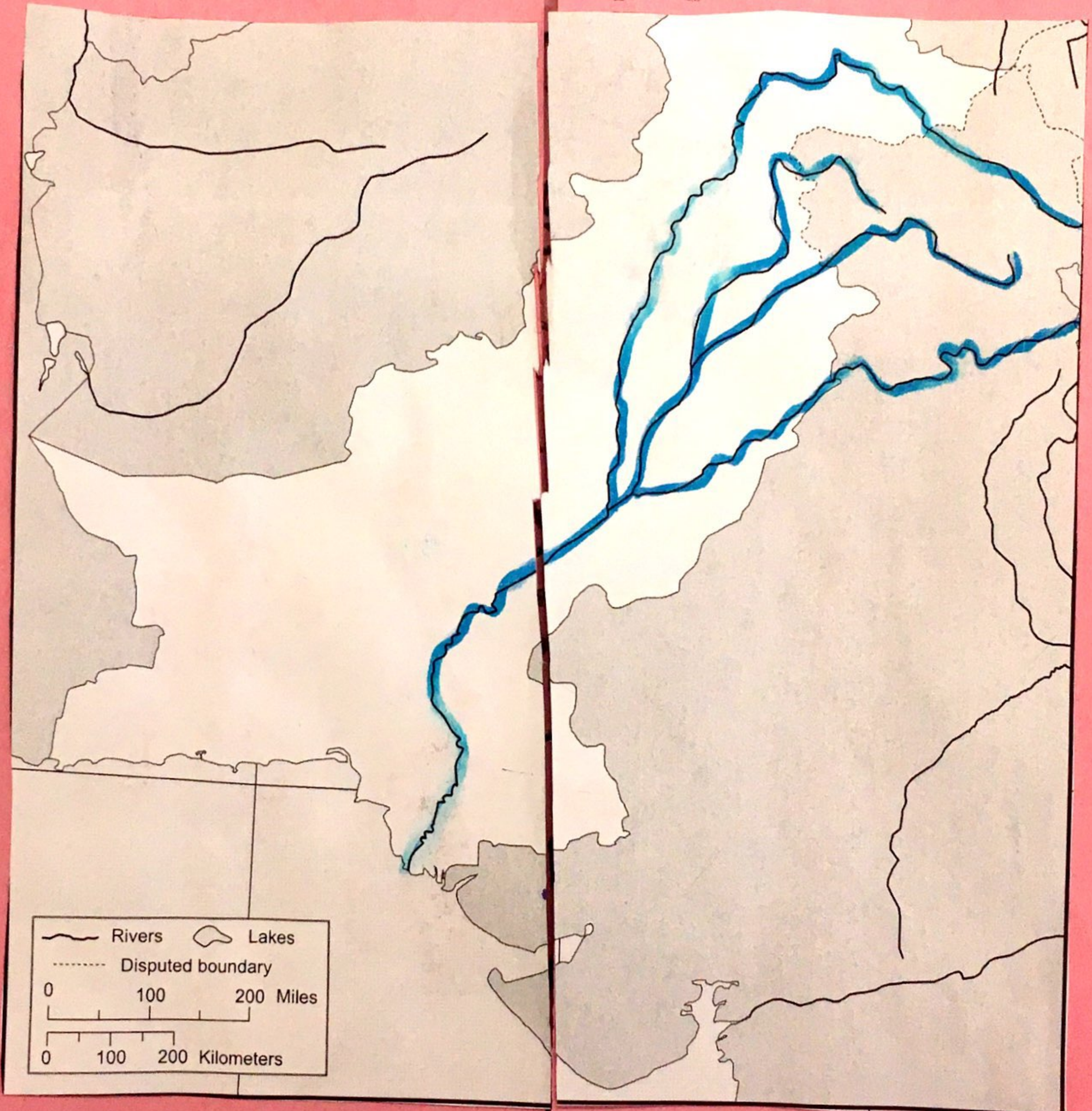
melting ice + loss of nesting grounds

- coastal development

↓

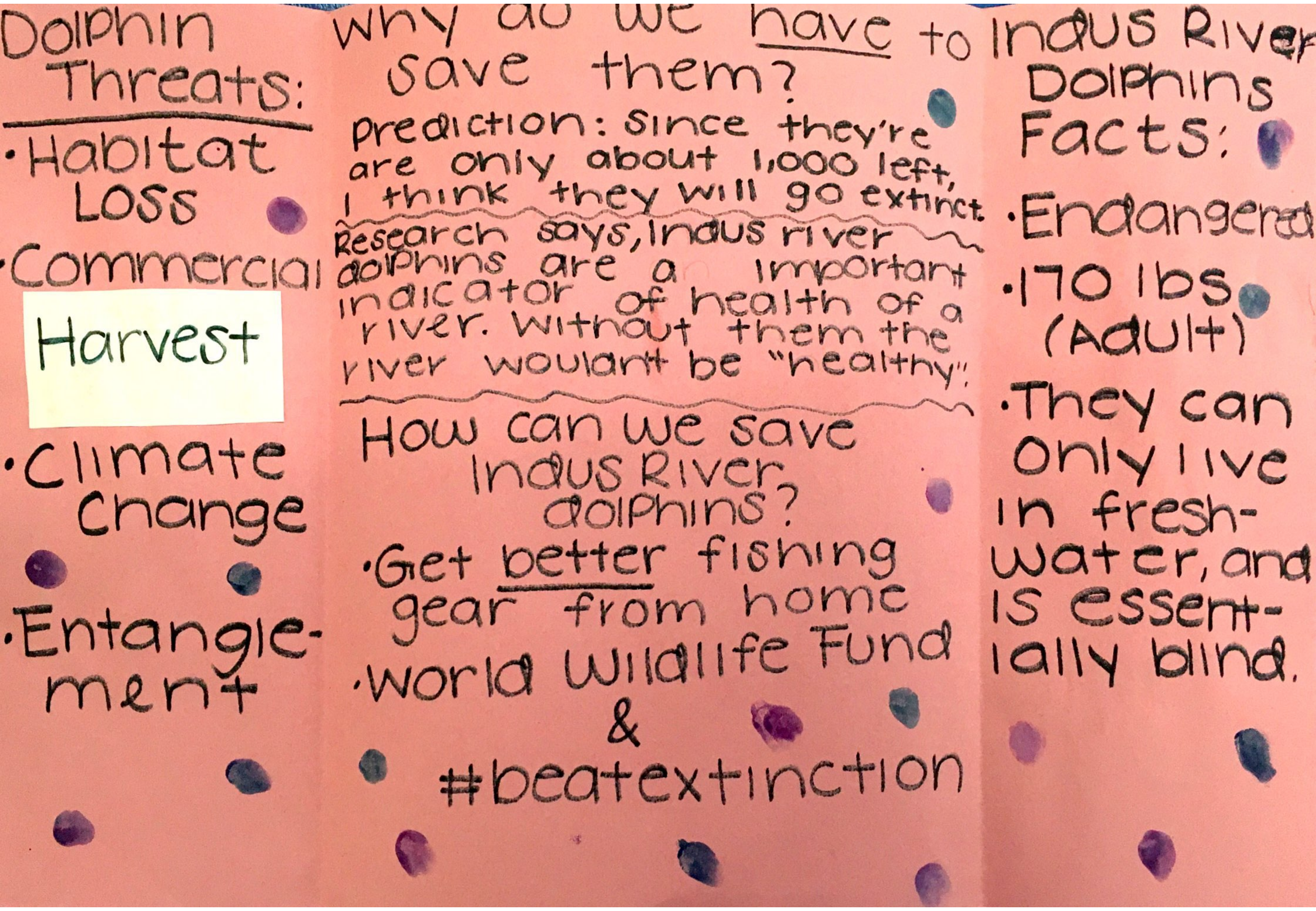
taking their homes

How could people best save Indus River Dolphins?


Rivers
Lakes
Disputed boundary
0
100
200 Miles
0
100
200 Kilometers

Key:
S-Indus River

Davion Arrington



Dolphin Threats:

- Habitat Loss
- Commercial Harvest
- Climate Change
- Entanglement

Why do we have to save them?

Prediction: Since they're are only about 1,000 left, I think they will go extinct.

Research says, Indus river dolphins are a important indicator of health of a river. Without them the river wouldn't be "healthy".

How can we save Indus River dolphins?

- Get better fishing gear from home
- World Wildlife Fund

&

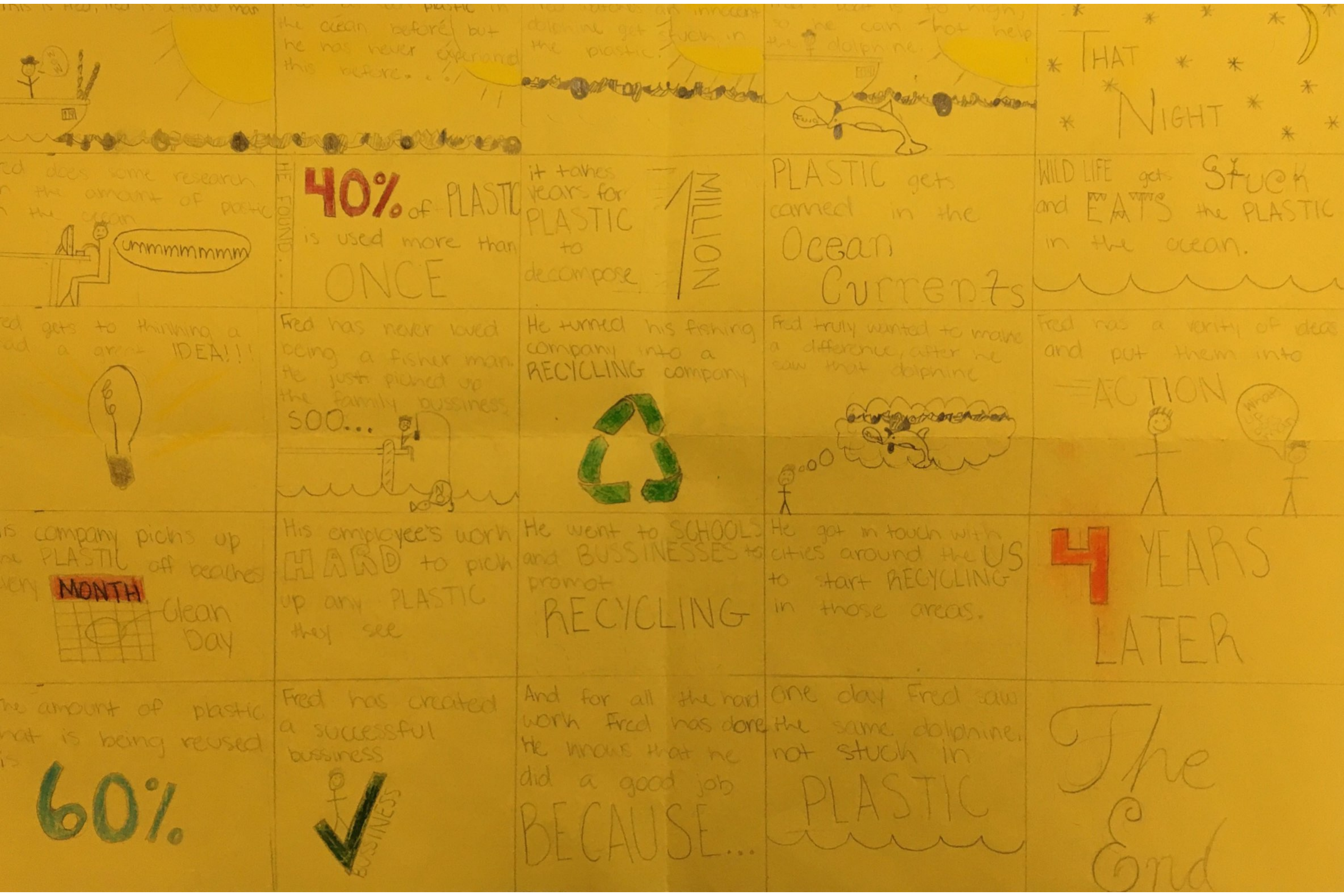
#beatextinction

Indus River Dolphins Facts:

- Endangered
- 170 lbs (Adult)
- They can only live in fresh-water, and is essentially blind.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO reduce PLASTC IN THE OCEAN

Marie Snyder


This is Fred, Fred is a fisher man
WOW
plastic in the ocean before but he has never experianced this before. . .
an innocent dolphine get stuck in the plastic.
is too high, so he can not help the dolphine.
THAT NIGHT
ed does some research n the amount of plastic n the ocean
ummmmmmmm
HE FOUND. . .
40% of PLASTIC is used more than ONCE
it takes 1 MILLION years for PLASTIC to decompose
PLASTIC gets carried in the Ocean Currents
WILD LIFE gets STUCK and EATS the PLASTIC in the ocean.
ed gets to thinking a ad a great IDEA!!!
Fred has never loved being a fisher man. He just picked up the family bussiness
SOO...
He turned his fishing company into a RECYCLING company
Fred truly wanted to make a difference, after he saw that dolphine
Fred has a verity of ideas and put them into ACTION
is company picks up e PLASTIC off beaches ery MONTH
Clean Day
His employee's work HARD to pick up any PLASTIC they see
He went to SCHOOLS and BUSSINESSES to promot RECYCLING
He got in touch with cities around the US to start RECYCLING in those areas.
4 YEARS LATER
e amount of plastic at is being reused s
60%
Fred has created a successful bussiness
BUSSINESS
And for all the hard work Fred has done He knows that he did a good job BECAUSE...
One day Fred saw the same dolphine, not stuck in PLASTIC
The End