GLOSSARY FOR ROCK ‘N’ ROLL

Note: Most of this glossary is finished, but there are a few aspects that are still in process. A slightly revised version will be made available at first rehearsal, but everything here is credible and good for use for preparing for rehearsal.

P. 1
Piper
Stage direction: The Piper pipes the tune and sings.
Def: in this play Syd Barrett and the Piper are one in the same. Also look under Pan

p. 2
Pan
Jan: Pan. Where?
Def: Greek Mythical figure. His name originates within the Greek language, from the word paein (Παειν), meaning "to pasture."

p. 3
Soevereignty
Jan: Soevereignty was never the point.
Def: Supremacy in respect of power, domination, or rank; supreme dominion, authority, or rule.

Flower child
Max: Go to bed you... you flower child
Def: hippie, rejecting conventional society and advocating love, peace, and simple, idealistic values

p. 4
Vive La differenece
Max: fine, vive la difference, but going it alone is going against...
Def: long live the difference

Prague
Max: Prague bloody Spring?
Def: Capitol of Czechoslovakia. See article.

Bloody
Max: Prague bloody Spring?
Def: F***ing

Masaryk
Max: ...you cut and run like an old women still in love with Masaryk
Def: Thomas Masaryk in English, (7 March 1850 – 14 September 1937) was an Austro-Hungarian and Czechoslovak politician, sociologist and philosopher, who as an eager advocate of Czechoslovak independence during World War I became the founder and first President of Czechoslovakia.

Dubeck
Jan: Dubeck is a communist
Def: See article.

P. 5
Smash cut
Stage Direction: Smash cut to...
Definition: all cues at once.

My falsy
Eleanor: I opened the door without my falsy and didn’t catch on...
Def: Fake/false breast.

Toxophily
Eleanor: yes, it’s toxophily, the big T...
Def: A lover or devotee of archery, an archer.

P. 6
Amazons
Eleanor: I had amazons in my doctorate...
Def: A race of female warriors

Etymologies
Eleanor: False etymologies, Mazos, a breast...
Def: A process in which finds the derivation or original meaning of a word.

Mazos
Eleanor: Mazos, a breast; amazos, breastless
Def: A forming word relating to the breast.

Sapphist
Eleanor: Anyway I have my Sapphist showing up...
Def:

P. 8
Sappho tutorial
Eleanor: It’s my Sappho tutorial.
Def: See article

Lezzie lesson
Esme: Lezzie Lesson
Definition: Lesbian Lesson

Clout
Eleanor: Remind me to clout her.
Def: A heavy blow, or to hit some one.

P. 9
Fragment 130 (of Sappho)
Gillian: It’s fragment 130.
Def: See article.

Naughty(English)
Gillian: bittersweet naughty boy.
Def: Permiscuous in the sexual sense.

p. 10
Oxford, Ashmolean
Eleanor: it’s in Oxford in the Ashmolean.
Def: a museum in Oxford England. Known for being one of the oldest in England dating to the 17th century. It is a museum of world history.

Lacuna
Eleanor: If that’s a lacuna, I’m a monkey’s uncle.
Def: Missing space, i.e. missing text.

Bureaucrat
Stage direction: a youngish middle-ranking bureaucrat.
Def: An official who endeavours to concentrate administrative power in his bureau; a member of a bureaucracy.

P 11
Fraternal assistance
Interrogator: When our allies answered our call for fraternal assistance to save socialism.
Def: Of or pertaining to brothers or a brother; characteristic of a brother, brotherly.

Jewish (1968 Prague)
Interrogator: I take it you Jewish.
Def:

p. 12
Gottwaldov
Jan: my mother is still alive, in Gottwaldov.
Def: Now Known as Zlin, which is a city central Czechoslovakia. Now a days a city near the border of Slovakia.

Spanelske, ptacky, kendlikey, buchty
Jan: and ate Spanelske, ptacky, kendlikey, buchty
Def: Czech Food

p. 13
Bratislava
Interrogator: there was a geust lecture by Professor Vitsk from Bratislava...
Def: City in the South of Cezhoslovakia. Famous for it’s Castle, also it is now in located in Slovakia.

p. 14
Fraternal solidarity
Interrogator: Many toasts to fraternal solidarity.
Def: Brotherly bonds

p. 15
Andy Warhol
Jan: Andy Warhol did the banana.
Def: Prominate Artist of the 1960’s he created the Genre known as Pop-art. He also Cojned the phrase “15 minutes of fame.”

Cream, The Kinks
Ferdinand: You bastard... Sgt Pepper, Cream, the Kinks.
Def: Self Titled Albums by the Groups Cream and The Kinks. Cream is known for “Crossroads” and “Sunshine of your Love.” The Kinks are known their breakout single “Sunny Afternoon;” However they had many hits in the 70’s and 80’s.

P 18
Stalinists
Jan: all there was was a hand full of Stalinists
Def: one who believes in Joseph Stalin’s ideals, which were a form of government in which the ruler is an absolute dictator (not restricted by a constitution or laws or opposition etc.)

Cliff Richard
Jan: Dubeck’s a nice guy, but basicall Cliff Richard...
Def: Richard was famous during the 50’s and early 60’s until the Beatles came around and “stole” his fame, which get did not rretain until the Beatles feel out. Richard is famous for many hits, “

Husak
Jan: Husak’ll keep the hardliners on the B side.
Def: Gustav Husak, supported by Moscow, was appointed leader of the Communist Party of Slovakia in as early as August 1968, and he succeeded Dubček as first secretary (title changed to general secretary in 1971) of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in April 1969. He reversed Dubček's reforms and purged the party of its liberal members in 1969–1971. In 1975, Husák was elected President of Czechoslovakia. During the two decades of Husák's leadership, Czechoslovakia became one of Moscow's most loyal allies. Husák managed to appease the outraged civil population by providing a relatively satisfactory living standard and avoiding any overt reprisals like was the case in the 1950s

Defeatism
Ferdinand: Let me tell you about defeatism.
Definition: Conduct tending to bring about acceptance of (the certainty of) defeat; a disposition to accept defeat

p. 20
Jamborees
Max: with these Jamborees...
Definition: A noisy revel; a carousal or spree, e.g. protests

P. 21
Syd barrett
Stage direction: Madcap Laughs by Syd Barrett
Definition: See Pink Floyd

Skol
Jan: Skool. Why?
Definition: A Toast i.e. cheers.

Coot
Jan: Blad as a... coot.
Definition: Proverbial phrases. as bald (bare, black) as a coot; as stupid as a coot (this and the epithet ‘mad coot’ may have originally applied to the Foolish Guillemot).
Mirthlessly
Stage direction: Max smiles at him broadly, Mirthlessly.
Definition: joylessly; humourlessly

Arses
Jan: Loyality meant kissing their Soviet arses.
Definition: Asses.

Frankfurt
Jan: I was offered a job in Frankfurt.
Definition: City in Centeral Germany. Known for it’s beauty both scenically and culturally. The city also contains an array of museums regarding the history of Germany and Europe. It is also one of the most traveled destinations in Europe because it has the second largest airport in all of Europe.

October Revolution
Max: I’m exactly as old as the October revolution.
Definition: In 1917 Russia was spilt into a civil war. On one side were socialists on the other were the Bolsheviks. The war/revolution turned in November when Leon Trotsky, a prominent Russian general of the time and leader of the Bolsheviks, lead a coup with his men to over through the Russian Socialist Government. Trotsky and his men took Pertrograd, and shortly after proceeded to take Moscow. Once the coup was complete the Bolsheviks installed a new government lead by ladimir Ilyich Lenin, who was a Marxist. Lenin would later turn Russian government into a communist run organization.

The artic conveys
Max: in the slums, in Spain, the Artic convoys
Definition: Max is referencing trench warfare... I think?

Grosvenor Square
Max: Facist is a mounted policeman at a demo in Grosvenor Square.
Definition: Is a large garden square in the exclusive Mayfair district of London, England. It is the centrepiece of the Mayfair property of the Duke of Westminster, and takes its name from their surname, "Grosvenor".

Apparatchik
Max: I met some apparatchik working the system.
Definition: member of the APPARAT; also, a Communist agent or spy.
Amiably
Stage direction: Max grins Amiably, he’s calm now.
Definition: Good-temperedly; with kindly disposition

P. 26
Svestkove butchy
Jan: She baked svestkove butchy for my friends
Definition: Food.

Philistine
Jan: I would be moderately philistine, and a good sport.
Definition: humorous. A member of a group regarded as one’s enemies, or into whose hands one would not wish to fall; a foe, a persecutor. Formerly also: a debauched or drunken person.

P. 27
Little diddums
Max: the little diddums!
Definition: An expression of commiseration addressed to a child and jocularly to an adult; hence used as a meaningless term of address to children

P. 28
Klamovka
Magda: He’s at Klamovka.

P. 29
Dissident
Jan: He’s not a dissident, he’s a hooligan
Definition: In political contexts, one who openly opposes the policies of the government or ruling party, esp. in a totalitarian system

Amnesty
Jan: please be generous and include these three intellectuals in the amnesty next christmad

Moral Exibitionism
Jan: It’s just moral exhibitionism.

P. 30
Atom heart mother
Jan: Atom Heart Mother!
Fredinad: Why don’t you get your friend Jirous to sign it?
Definition: Lead Singer of the Plastic People of the Universe

Goal
Jan: He’s in gaol.
Definition: Jail.

Bolshevik
Jan: ... so Jirous called him a blod-headed Bolshevik...
Definition: a person who was a part of the group of people that helped overthrow the Russian Government in 1917.

Tossers
Jan: he thinks you’re a bunch of tossers, too.

Phlegmatic
Ferdinand is phlegmatic.

Tea cosy
Stage directions: wearing a tea cosy for a hat.

Philology
Max: of course. Philology?

Sappho
Lenka: Consciousness in Sappho

Aphrodite
Lenka: “‘Aphrodite, come to me.’”

Eros
Lenka: “‘Eros shook my mind like the wind shakes the oak tree’”

Libido
Lenka: Goodbye, Eros; hello, libido.

Claptrap
Max: ...reason from our ancestral bog of myth and claptrap
Definition: Language designed to catch applause; cheap showy sentiment. In modern use passing into sense ‘nonsense, rubbish’

P. 48
Newnham College
Lenka: I’m at Newnham College.
Definition: A well respected college on the eastern suburbs of London.

Bunfight
Max: I’ve been invited to Prague for a brain-science bunfight.
Definition: Jocular expression for a tea-party

P. 49
Rancid
Eleanor: I’ll stick the art of motorcycle maintanece up your rancid cunt...
Definition: As if sour with age or decomposition; disagreeable, odious, nasty

Taut
Stage directions: she remains taut.
Definition: Firm, firmly fixed or settled, clinched

jug
Max: And now he’s in the jug for some pop group thing.
Definition: Jail

P. 53
Charter 77
Stage directions: Charter 77 is a substantional document about 1,500 words.
Definition: A Document, written by Vaclav Hvek and others in response to the trial of The Plastic People of the Universe, in which the people of Czechoslovakia brought a list of grivences against the Communist regime that Governed Czechoslovakia. See articles.

P 54
Leaflet
Stage directions: there is a leaflet dangling from it.
Definition: Leaflets are a type of open letter or postcard, designed to be handed out to people, either by hand, by post, inserted in local newspapers for distribution,

P. 55
Trafalgar Square
Max: There were people in 56’ who burned their party cards in Trafalgar square.
Definition: Trafalgar Square is the largest square in London and has been a central meeting place since the Middle Ages.

P. 56
Chartist
Max: do you know you turned Jan into a chartist?
Definition: Those who were favor of Charter 77.

p. 58 Piper:
✔ Refer to special topic: Pan / Syd Barrett

p. 59 Ready Meal:
noun Brit. a meal sold in a pre-cooked form that only requires reheating.

p. 59 Loo Paper:
Thin, absorbent paper, usually in rolls, used to clean oneself after defecation or urination. Also called toilet tissue

p. 59 Crematorium:
A furnace or establishment for the incineration of corpses.

p. 59 Ashes to Ashes:
'Ashes to ashes' derives from the *English Burial Service*. The text of that service is adapted from the Biblical text, *Genesis 3:19 (King James Version)*:

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

Then, while the earth shall be cast upon the Body by some standing by, the Priest shall say,

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to eternal, through our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall change our vile body, that it may be like unto his glorious body, according to the mighty working, whereby he is able to subdue all things to himself.

**p.59 Cinema:**

*n*. A film or *movie*.

A movie theater.

Films or *movies* considered as a group.

The film or movie industry.

The art or technique of making films or movies; filmmaking.

**p.60 Virgin:**

Virgin Records is a British record label founded by English entrepreneur Richard Branson, Simon Draper, and Nik Powell in 1972. It was later sold to Thorn EMI in 1992. Its American operations were merged with Capitol Records in 2007 to create the Capital Music Group.

**p. 60 Hammersmith:**

Hammersmith is a town in Hammersmith & Fulham, a borough of Greater London. It is in the historic county of Middlesex.


**p. 60 Flat:**

A suite of rooms on one floor, forming a complete residence. _first, second, etc._ *flat*: a suite on the first, second, etc. floor. In recent use, not necessarily a suite or a complete residence: also used even of one room with shared access to others.
p. 60 Gap year:
A gap year (also known as year abroad, year out, year off, deferred year, bridging year, time off and time out) is a year during which students take time off and do something other than schooling, such as travel or work. The gap year is most commonly taken after secondary school and before starting university.

p. 60 Tottenham:
(locally) is a district of north London, England in the London Borough of Haringey, situated 6.6 miles (10.6 km) north-northeast of Charing Cross.

p. 61 Nest egg:
A sum of money put by as a reserve

p. 61 O levels:
The earlier of two standardized tests in a secondary school subject.
The educational background and skills required to pass this test.

p. 62 Mandate:
An authoritative command or instruction.
A command or an authorization given by a political electorate to its representative.
A commission from the League of Nations authorizing a member nation to administer a territory.
A region under such administration.
An order issued by a superior court or an official to a lower court.
A contract by which one party agrees to perform services for another without payment.

p. 63 Socrates:
- Born: 469 B.C.
- Birthplace: Athens, Greece
- Died: 399 B.C. (execution by poison)
- Best Known As: The great Greek philosopher who drank hemlock

Socrates is the ancient Greek thinker who laid the early foundations for Western philosophical thought. His "Socratic Method" involved asking probing questions in a give-and-take which would eventually lead to the truth. Socrates was born in Athens and fought as a foot soldier in the Peloponnesian War with Sparta, but in later years became a devotee of philosophy and argument. He spent years in the public places of Athens, engaging his fellow citizens in philosophical discussions and urging them to greater self-analysis. Socrates's iconoclastic attitude didn't sit well with everyone, and at age 70 he was charged with heresy and corruption of local youth. Convicted, he
carried out the death sentence by drinking hemlock, becoming one of history's earliest martyrs of conscience. Socrates's most famous pupil was Plato, who in turn instructed the philosopher Aristotle.

p.63 Impregnable:
Impossible to capture or enter by force: an impregnable fortress.
Difficult or impossible to attack, challenge, or refute with success: an impregnable argument.

p.63 Patronized:
Treated with condescension; belittled, esp. by another person's apparent kindness or attentiveness.

p.63 Water meadows:
A low-lying area of grassland adjacent to a river or stream that can be artificially flooded and drained to promote enhanced grazing for livestock or the production of grass for hay. Found in northwest Europe possibly from Roman times onwards, their construction and use became more common in medieval and later times, especially after the early 17th century when intricate systems of water management using sets of cut channels known as ‘drowners’ for flooding the meadow and ‘drains’ for reducing the water level were introduced. Weirs, sluices, and hatches were installed to control the flow of water. Some water meadows cover up to 60ha. Once established a water meadow is capable of sustained operation over a long period. In southern England a few are still used today, although many more have fallen into disrepair.

p. 63 Acid Queen:
"Acid Queen" is a song written by Pete Townshend and is the ninth song on The Who's rock opera Tommy. The song tells the attempts of Tommy's parents to try and cure him. They leave him with a gypsy, a self-proclaimed "Acid Queen". She feeds Tommy various hallucinogenic drugs.
It is often grouped with the album's next track, "Underture", a lengthy instrumental which deals with Tommy's hallucinations and his experience with acid.

p.64 Charlady:
the first element of charwoman n., used to form words designating persons who do cleaning work, etc.

p.64 Nico:
Born: 16 October 1938
Birthplace: Cologne, Germany

Died: 18 July 1988

Best Known As: Spooky vocalist who was with the Velvet Underground

Name at birth: Christa Päffgen

Nico grew up in Berlin and began modelling when she was a teenager. In 1959 Federico Fellini put her in his film *La Dolce Vita*. The statuesque blonde lived in Paris, then moved to New York in 1960, where she hung out with guys like Bob Dylan, Jackson Browne and Brian Jones of the Rolling Stones. She met Andy Warhol and the members of the band The Velvet Underground, and with them she recorded some of her best-known songs, including the Lou Reed-penned "Femme Fatale" and "All Tomorrow's Parties." In the 1970s she made films, released solo albums and collaborated with John Cale, Brian Eno and David Bowie. In 1988 she fell off a bicycle and later died of a brain hemorrhage.

p. 64 The Velvet Underground:

The Velvet Underground was an American rock band formed in New York City. First active from 1965 to 1973, their best-known members were Lou Reed and John Cale, who both went on to find success as solo artists. Although never commercially successful while together, the band is often cited by many critics as one of the most important and influential groups of the 1960s.

The Velvet Underground were managed by Andy Warhol and were the house band at his studio the Factory and for his Exploding Plastic Inevitable events. The provocative lyrics of some of the band's songs gave a nihilistic outlook to some of their music.

- Also see special topic: Rock bands

p. 64 Semiotics:

The science of communication studied through the interpretation of signs and symbols as they operate in various fields, esp. language (see semiotic n. for parallel form). Cf. semiology n.

p. 64 Polling Station:

polling station n. a building where voting takes place in an election (usually one that normally has another function, such as a school).

p. 64 Margaret Thatcher:

Born: 13 October 1925

Birthplace: Grantham, England

Best Known As: Prime Minister of Great Britain, 1979-90

Name at birth: Margaret Hilda Roberts

Margaret Thatcher was the United Kingdom's first woman prime minister. She held the office of PM for 11 years -- longer than anyone in the 20th century. Thatcher attended Somerville College, Oxford, where she earned a chemistry degree (1947) and was president of the student Conservative Association. In the 1950s she trained as a lawyer and then was elected to Parliament as the member for Finchley in 1959. Her reputation as a rock-ribbed conservative
grew over the next two decades, and she was named prime minister on 4 May 1979. Thatcher shored up a Conservative-led government, favored privatization rather than government expansion, led the country through the Falklands War with Argentina, and did it all with a stern no-nonsense flair that earned her the nickname "The Iron Lady." Although Thatcher was elected to three consecutive terms, political disputes and discontent within her party forced her to resign on 28 November 1990. She was succeeded by fellow Conservative John Major. She published the memoirs *The Downing Street Years* (1993) and *The Path to Power* (1995).

Thatcher entered the House of Lords in 1992 as Baroness Thatcher of Kesteven... She has often been compared with her conservative American counterpart, Ronald Reagan... She married Denis Thatcher in 1951. Their twin children, Carol and Mark, were born in 1953. Denis was an oil company executive; he died in 2003... Mark Thatcher was arrested at his South African home in 2004 on a charge of financing an attempted coup in oil-rich Equatorial Guinea; he pled guilty to a charge of negligence, saying he thought the money would be used for an air ambulance service... Carol Thatcher announced in 2008 that Margaret Thatcher had been suffering from mental decline since 2000, when she first had a series of small strokes.

**p.65 Widen the gap:**

Saying about the gap between the rich and poor

**p. 65 Buggers:**

In low language a coarse term of abuse or insult; often, however, simply = ‘chap’, ‘customer’, ‘fellow’

**p. 65 Amelioration:**

The action of making better; or the condition of being made better; improvement.

**p. 65 Party of Labor:**

The Party of Labour ([Serbian: Партija Рада or Partija rada] revolutionary communist, Marxist-Leninist party in Serbia. The party was founded in March 1992 by Vlado Dapčević, an anti-revisionist Marxist-Leninist who was a long-time political prisoner in SFR Yugoslavia. He formed it after splitting from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia over what he saw to be its soft stance against nationalism. The Party of Labour opposed the regime of Slobodan Milošević. It supported independent Montenegro. The party also supports independent Kosovo.

**p. 65 Nurofen:**

A proprietary name for: the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug ibuprofen; (also) a single dose (tablet, capsule, etc.) of this drug.

**p. 65 Matriculate:**

*trans. (usu. in pass.)*. To enter (a name) in the register of a university, college, etc.; (now) *exp.* to admit as a member of a university, college, etc. Also *fig.*

**p. 67 The Dandelion:**

Café in Cambridge, known for Syd Barrett performances and his music continues to be covered there.
p. 67 Corn Exchange:

The Cambridge Corn Exchange is a concert venue in Cambridge, England. The venue is recognised as one of the premier music and theatre venues in the United Kingdom. A less popular usage is as an examination hall for students at Cambridge University.

p. 67 Red Leather Bomber Jacket:

p. 68 Botched:

Mended or patched in a bungling manner; clumsily put together; cobbled.

p. 68 Wish you were Here: Pink Floyd

❖ refer to special topic: Lyrics

p. 68 Ahoj:

Hello in Czech

p. 69 Dissident:

Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. from.

Disagreeing in political matters; voicing political dissent, usu. in a totalitarian state.
Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was the leader of the Soviet Union (USSR) from 1985 until its collapse in December of 1991. Gorbachev trained as a lawyer at Moscow State University. He joined the Communist Party (CPSU) in 1952 and went into politics after earning his law degree in 1955. In the Stavropol region of the north Caucasus he was a party official after 1962, was made first secretary in 1970 and was elected to the CPSU central committee in 1971. Gorbachev went to Moscow in 1978 as the central committee's secretary for agriculture, and after that rose through the ranks, thanks in large part to party patron Yuri Andropov, who became CPSU general secretary in 1982. Gorbachev was then elected general secretary in 1985 after the deaths of Andropov (in 1984) and his short-lived successor, Konstantin Chernenko. Gorbachev embarked on economic reforms and diplomatic overtures to the West that led to meetings with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the U.K. and President Ronald Reagan of the U.S. (1985-88). Officially the head of state after 1988, Gorbachev launched programs, dubbed glasnost ("openness") and perestroika ("restructuring"), that were supposed to make the state more efficient and less corrupt, but resulted in public discontent and nationalistic urges among the Soviet Union's satellite republics. While balancing opposition from the left and right, Gorbachev was elected to the the newly-fashioned office of President of the USSR in 1990, with broad powers. He survived a coup attempt in August of 1991, but resigned from his post on 25 December 1991 as the Soviet Union collapsed. In 1992 he began the Gorbachev Foundation, a think-tank for international issues, and now speaks and writes on history, politics and international affairs. His memoir, Life and Reforms, was published in 1995.

Václav Havel was a playwright and political dissenter who became president of the Czech Republic after his country was freed from Soviet domination late in the 20th century. Havel's family was well-to-do enough that in communist Czechoslovakia he was not allowed to study the humanities in secondary school. Instead he studied at a technical school and worked as a lab technician. He also wrote plays and poems, and by the 1960s had a reputation in literary circles. His plays included The Garden Party (1963) and The Increased Difficulty of Concentration (1968). His outspoken critiques of the Communist government made it difficult for him to have his works published in Czechoslovakia, and he spent a total of nearly five years in and out of jail for his politics. In 1989 Havel emerged on the world stage as the leader of the democratic movement, and after the fall of communism he became the president of
Czechoslovakia. Havel resigned in 1992 when it became clear that internal divisions were coming to a head, and in 1993 he was elected the first president of the newly-separate Czech Republic. He was re-elected in 1998 and served until February of 2003. Since then he has served as an elder statesman and international lecturer; he was an artist-in-residence at New York City's Columbia University in 2006.

After being elected as president of Czechoslovakia, Havel brought in American rock musician Frank Zappa and gave him a position in the ministry of culture.

p. 69 The John Lennon Wall:

❖ See special topic: Lennon wall

p. 69 Bring it on Home:

❖ See special topic: Lyrics

p. 70 Madonna:

- Born: 16 August 1958
- Birthplace: Bay City, Michigan
- Best Known As: Pop superstar singer of "Material Girl"

Name at birth: Madonna Louise Ciccone

Madonna used a mixture of talent, pulchritude and relentless self-promotion to become one of the most enduring recording artists of the 20th century. She released her self-titled first album in 1983 in the guise of a streetwise pop ragamuffin, and over time she kept one step ahead of the game by jumping from persona to persona: dance club queen, balladeer, cowgirl, channeler of the Mysterious East, and aging Dietrich-style vamp. Her other albums have included Like a Virgin (1984, with the hit single "Material Girl" giving her a new nickname), Ray of Light (1998), Music (2000), American Life (2003), Confessions on a Dance Floor (2005) and Hard Candy (released in 2008, the year she turned 50). She has also acted in over a dozen movies, including Dick Tracy (1990, with Warren Beatty) and A League of Their Own (1992, with Rosie O'Donnell). No stranger to controversy, Madonna has long been a favorite of the tabloids on topics ranging from her racy videos and TV appearances to her sometimes-mystical religious beliefs to her marriages to actor Sean Penn (1985-89) and filmmaker Guy Ritchie (they married in 2000, and divorced in 2008). Her daughter Lourdes was born in October of 1996, fathered by Madonna's personal trainer, Carlos Leon. In August of 2000 Madonna and Ritchie had a son, Rocco. In October of 2006 they adopted a a motherless 13-month-old child, David Banda, from the African country of Malawi. She adopted a second child from Malawi, Chifundo "Mercy" James, in 2009.

p. 70 Queen:

Following their debut in 1973, Queen, a completely different sort of band, was hailed as "a fresh, new breeze into the world of rock." The English group became best known for their flamboyant lead singer, the late Freddie Mercury, whose dramatic vocal style and outrageous onstage antics formed much of the band's reputation and personality—deservedly or not. Often overlooked are the band's considerable musical skill and their talent for songwriting—the original four members of Queen were responsible for an impressively imaginative and diverse body of work that included such songs as the ingenious operatic experiment "Bohemian Rhapsody," the harmonic "Somebody to Love," the playful "Fat Bottom Girls," the cocky "We Will Rock You/We Are the Champions," the rhythmic "Crazy Little Thing Called Love," and what became a popular football stadium anthem, "Another One Bites the Dust."

p. 70 The Plastic People of the Universe:

See Special topic: Rock bands
p. 71 Raisa:

Gender: Feminine
Usage: Russian
Other Scripts: Panca (Russian)
Pronounced: rah-EE-sah
Possibly from Greek ῥαῖον (rhaion) meaning "more relaxed".

p. 71 Gustav Husak:

Gustáv Husák (10 January 1913 - 18 November 1991) was a Slovak politician, president of Czechoslovakia and a long-term Communist leader of Czechoslovakia and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (1969-1987). His rule is known as the period of Normalization after the Prague Spring.

Also See special topic: Gustav Husak

p. 71 Reformer:

A person who reforms the conduct or behaviour of another. Now rare.

p. 71 Realist:

A person who occupies himself or herself with things rather than words

A person who tends to regard things as they really are, rather than how they are imagined, or desired to be, sometimes to the point of cynicism.

p. 71 Economist:

More generally: a person who manages resources, esp. sparingly or effectively. Freq. with of and qualifying word.

An advocate or practitioner of economy in (esp. personal) expenditure; a thrifty person

p. 71 Inertia:

*Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it continues in its existing state, whether of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless that state is altered by an external force. Originally used as Latin, and also called *vis inertiae* (force of inertia).

p. 71 Banality:

Anything trite or trivial; a commonplace.

p. 71 Psuedo:

More generally (*derogatory* and chiefly *colloq.*): a false or insincere person, a fake; (also, in later use) a person who is intellectually or socially pretentious or affected; a pseudo-intellectual

In the context of the show *Pseudo history*: insincere history, fake

p. 71 Socialism:
Freq. with capital initial. A theory or system of social organization based on state or collective ownership and regulation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange for the common benefit of all members of society; advocacy or practice of such a system, esp. as a political movement. Now also: any of various systems of liberal social democracy which retain a commitment to social justice and social reform, or feature some degree of state intervention in the running of the economy.

p. 72Agent of Truth:

Supporter/believer of the truth

p. 72 Inter-Continental:

InterContinental Hotels Group (ICH) is truly that. The company is the world's largest hotel company by room count, with more than 4,400 properties in more than 100 countries. Its mainstay chain, Holiday Inn, offers mid-market accommodations at more than 1,300 locations in the US, Europe, and Asia, along with some 2,000 limited-service locations operated under the Holiday Inn Express brand. ICH also serves the upscale market with its Crowne Plaza and InterContinental chains, while its Staybridge Suites and Candlewood Suites brands offer extended stay services mostly in the US. The company's newest brand, Hotel Indigo, targets mid-market travelers with upscale appointments.

p. 72 Bollocks:

Expressing frustration, regret, or annoyance: ‘damn’, ‘blast’. Also expressing disbelief or dismissal (of a statement, idea, etc.): ‘nonsense’, ‘rubbish’. bollocks to ———: (expressing dismissal) ‘to hell with ———’.

p. 72 Emigration:

The action of migrating or departing out of a particular place or set of surroundings. In early examples often applied to the departure of the soul from the body, either lit. by death, or fig. with reference to ecstatic rapture.

p. 73 Rock fest:

rock festival, or a rock fest, is a large-scale outdoor rock music concert, featuring multiple acts, often spread out over several days. The first rock festivals were put on in the late 1960s and were important socio-cultural milestones. In the 1980s a minor resurgence of festivals occurred with charity as the goal.

Today, many rock festivals are annual events sponsored by major corporations. Besides rock, many feature multiple genres of music such as pop, dance, and electronic. Some owners of radio stations produce radio festivals that only include bands of a specific style of rock (according to what the station wants to promote). The size of these events means that large temporary infrastructures are installed, supplying amenities like water-based ablution facilities.

p. 73 Communism:

A theory that advocates the abolition of private ownership, all property being vested in the community, and the organization of labour for the common benefit of all members; a system of social organization in which this theory is put into practice.

p. 73 Palace of Culture:

Palace of Culture (Russian: Дворец культуры, dvorets kultury, Chinese: 文化宫, wénhuà gōng) or House of Culture (dom kultury) was the name for major club-houses in the former Soviet Union and the rest of the Eastern bloc. It was an establishment for all kinds of recreational activities and hobbies: sports, collecting, arts, etc., and the
Palace of Culture was designed to have room for all kinds of them. A typical Palace contained one or several cinema halls, concert hall(s), dance studios (folk dance, ballet, ballroom dance), various do-it-yourself hobby groups, amateur radio groups, amateur theatre studios, amateur musical studios and bands, lectoriums (lecture halls), and many more. Groups were also subdivided by age of participants, from children to retirees. A public library may sometimes have been housed in the Palace of Culture as well. All hobby groups were free of charge until most recent times, when many hobbies with less official recognition were housed based on "self-repayment". A Palace of Culture was sometimes called a "club", but this did not mean that it was membership-based.

In government rhetoric, all these were supposed to aid "cultural leisure" of Soviet workers and children and to fight "cultureless leisure", such as drinking and hooliganism.

Palaces or Houses of Culture were introduced in the early days of the Soviet Union, inheriting the role that was earlier fulfilled by so-called "People's Houses".

p. 73 Brno:

A city of southeast Czech Republic southeast of Prague. Founded in the tenth century, it became a free imperial city in 1243. Population: 367,000.

p. 74 Klamovka:

A pub in Kosire

p. 74 Kosire:

Košíře is a part of a municipal area Prague 5. It is situated in a valley of Motol brook between the city quarters Smíchov and Motol. Košíře was an autonomous city during 1896-1921.

p. 75 Sodding:

A vague epithet expressing anger or contempt; freq. as a mere intensive.

p. 75 Meter:

Poetic rhythm; a technique or arrangement by which this is achieved.

Any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of recurring units of rhythm (esp. feet) within the verse. Freq. with modifying word.

p. 75 Catullus:

(born c. 84, Verona, Cisalpine Gaul — died c. 54 BC, Rome) Roman poet. Few facts about his life are certain. Of 116 extant poems, 25 portray an intense and unhappy affair with a married woman ("Lesbia"); others reflect an affair with the youth Juventius; still others are outbursts of contempt for Julius Caesar and other personages. He displayed remarkable versatility in assorted poetic forms, and his conversational rhythms carry an immediacy unrivaled by any other classical poet. His expressions of love and hatred represent perhaps the finest lyric poetry of ancient Rome.

p. 75 Lyric:
Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. Lyric drama, lyric stage, the opera.

p. 75 Sappho:

- See special topic: Sappho

p. 75 ‘A’ Level:

Relative position or rank on a scale: the local level of government; studying at the graduate level.

A relative degree, as of achievement, intensity, or concentration: an unsafe level of toxicity; a high level of frustration.

p. 76 Sapphic:

Of or pertaining to Sappho (Σαπφώ), the famous poetess of Lesbos (c600 b.c.); spec. epithet of the metres used by her (see B.).

p. 76 Feet:

Viewed with regard to its function, as the organ of locomotion. In rhetorical and poetical use often (in sing. or pl.) qualified by adjs. denoting the kind of movement (as swift, slow, stealthy, etc.), or employed as the subject of verbs of motion.

p. 76 Syllable:

A vocal sound or set of sounds uttered with a single effort of articulation and forming a word or an element of a word; each of the elements of spoken language comprising a sound of greater sonority (vowel or vowel-equivalent) with or without one or more sounds of less sonority (consonants or consonant-equivalents); also, a character or set of characters forming a corresponding element of written language.

p. 76 Stanza:

A group of lines of verse (usually not less than four), arranged according to a definite scheme which regulates the number of lines, the metre, and (in rhymed poetry) the sequence of rhymes; normally forming a division of a song or poem consisting of a series of such groups constructed according to the same scheme. Also, any of the particular types of structure according to which stanzas are framed.

p. 76 Elision:

Omission of a final or initial sound in pronunciation.

Omission of an unstressed vowel or syllable, as in scanning a verse.

The act or an instance of omitting something.

p. 77 Disencumbers:

To relieve or free from encumbrances.
p. 78 Shag:

An act of copulation.

p. 79 Fish Pie:

A traditional British dish. The pie is usually made with white fish (for example cod, haddock or halibut) in a white or béchamel sauce made using the milk the fish was poached in. Prawns and hard boiled eggs are other common additional ingredients. It is oven baked in a deep dish but is not usually made with the shortcrust or puff pastry casing that is associated with most savoury pies (e.g. steak and kidney pie).

p. 79 Clash of the Titans:

In Greek mythology, any of the children of Uranus and Gaea and their descendants. There were 12 original Titans: the brothers Coeus, Crius, Cronus, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Oceanus, and the sisters Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Rhea, Tethys, Thea, and Themis. Encouraged by Gaea, the Titans rebelled against their father. Cronus deposed Uranus by castrating him, and became king himself. Cronus' son Zeus rebelled against his father, launching a struggle in which most of the Titans sided with Cronus. Zeus and his siblings finally won after 10 years, and Zeus imprisoned the Titans in a cavity below Tartarus.

p. 79 Swan Hellenic cruises:

Is a British cruise line specialising in tours of historical or cultural interest aimed at the upper end of the cruise market.

p. 79 Charles University:

At Prague, Czech Republic; also called Univ. of Prague. The oldest and one of the most important universities of central Europe, it was founded in 1348 by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, for whom it is named. The faculty was organized in four so-called nations, the Czech, Saxon, Bavarian, and Polish. The struggle between the German and Czech nationalities in Bohemia was reflected in the university when, in 1403, the Czech nation, including Jan Huss, was outvoted by the three other nations in a controversy regarding John Wyclif's doctrines. When in 1409 the three foreign nations opposed the request of Holy Roman Emperor Wenceslaus to take a neutral attitude between the two rival popes in the Great Schism, Wenceslaus changed the statutes of the university. By the Decree of Kutna Hora he gave three votes to the Czech nation and one vote to the other three nations. Shortly after that Czech victory, Huss himself became rector of the university. As a result of the Decree of Kutna Hora the Germans left the university and founded the Univ. of Leipzig. The Germanization of the university, which began after the battle of the White Mt. (1620), reached its peak in 1774 when German was made the language of instruction. In 1882 the university was divided into two branches-Charles Univ., which was Czech, and Ferdinand Univ., which was German. After the establishment of Czechoslovakia in 1918 this division was maintained, although the Czech university received the greater facilities. The German university was abolished after World War II. The university currently has faculties of education, law, mathematics and physics, medicine, pharmacy, philosophy, physical training, social sciences, and theology. There are institutes of social and political sciences and economics.

p. 79 Dissident:

Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different

p. 80 Ambassador:

An official messenger sent (singly, or as one of a party) by or to a sovereign or public body; an envoy, commissioner, or representative. esp.
p. 80 Minister:

A person acting under the authority of another; one who carries out executive duties as the agent or representative of a superior.

p. 80 Marxism:

The ideas, theories, and methods of Karl Marx; esp. the political and economic theories propounded by Marx together with Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis for the theory and practice of communism. Central to Marxist theory is an explanation of social change in terms of economic factors, according to which the means of production provide the economic base which determines or influences the political and ideological superstructure. The history of society can be viewed as showing progressive stages in the ownership of the means of production and, hence, the control of political power. Marx and Engels predicted the final revolutionary overthrow of capitalism by the proletariat and the eventual attainment of a classless communist society.

p. 80 Euro Communism:

The communism of certain western European Communist parties that advocated democratic political procedures and independence from the Soviet government.

p. 80 The Morning Star:

The Morning Star is a left wing British daily tabloid newspaper with a focus on social and trade union issues. It has an arts page, TV page and sports pages but has more limited advertising and fewer pages than other national dailies. Feature articles and comment columns are contributed by writers from socialist, social democratic, green and religious perspectives.

The newspaper was founded in 1930 as the Daily Worker, the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. It was relaunched as the Morning Star in 1966. Since 1945, the paper has been owned by the People's Press Printing Society whose current policy is that Britain's Road to Socialism, the programme of the Communist Party of Britain, underlies the paper's editorial stance.

p. 80 Tankies:

The navigator's assistant; the captain of the hold.

p. 80 Alexander Dubceck:

(born Nov. 27, 1921, Uhrovec, Czech. — died Nov. 7, 1992, Prague) Czech politician. In World War II he took part in the underground resistance to Nazi occupation. After the war he rose in Communist Party ranks to become a member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee (1962). In 1968 he forced Antonín Novotný (1904 – 75) to resign and replaced him as head of the Communist Party. He introduced liberal reforms in the brief period known as the Prague Spring, which ended when the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Demoted to lesser posts, he was expelled from the party in 1970. He returned to prominence in 1989 after the Communist Party had given up its monopoly on power, and was elected speaker of the Czech parliament.

p. 80 Garrisons:

A military post, especially one that is permanently established.

The troops stationed at a military post.
**p. 80 Knickers:**

concord. A short-legged (orig. knee-length), freq. loose-fitting, pair of pants worn by women and children as an undergarment. In extended use, the shorts worn by boxers, footballers

**p. 80 Capitalism:**

The condition of possessing capital; the position of a capitalist; a system which favours the existence of capitalists.

**p. 80 August ’68:**

Referring to Prague Spring

**p. 80 October Revolution:**

During the October 1917 Russian Revolution, the liberal, western-oriented Provisional Government headed by Alexander Kerensky, which was established following the February 1917 Russian Revolution that overthrew Tsar Nicholas II, was removed and replaced by the first Soviet government headed by Vladimir Lenin. The October Revolution began in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg), then the capital of Russia, and quickly spread to the rest of the country. One of the seminal events of the twentieth century in terms of its worldwide historical impact, the October Revolution is also one of the most controversial and hotly debated historical events in modern times.

Most western historians, especially at the height of the Cold War, viewed the October Revolution as a brilliantly organized military coup d'état without significant popular support, carried out by a tightly knit band of professional revolutionaries brilliantly led by the fanatical Lenin. This interpretation, severely undermined by western "revisionist" social history in the 1970s and 1980s, was rejuvenated after the dissolution of the Soviet Union at the end of the Gorbachev era, even though information from newly declassified Soviet archives reinforced the revisionist view. At the other end of the political spectrum, for nearly eighty years Soviet historians, bound by strict historical canons designed to legitimate the Soviet state and its leadership, depicted the October Revolution as a broadly popular uprising of the revolutionary Russian masses. According to them, this social upheaval was deeply rooted in Imperial Russia's historical development and shaped by universal laws of history as formulated by Karl Marx and Lenin. There are kernels of truth and considerable distortion in both of these interpretations.

**p. 81 The General Instructions on Workers Control:**

**p. 81 Petrograd Factory Commitees:**

**p. 81 Anarchist:**

One who admits of no ruling power; an advocate or promoter of anarchy; one who upsets settled order.

**p. 82 Civil war:**

war between the citizens or inhabitants of a single country, state, or community

**p. 82 Hitler:**
Adolf Hitler's 12 years as ruler of Germany, which led to the deaths of millions in World War II, have made him one of history's most hated villains. A decorated veteran of World War I, Hitler joined the German Workers' Party in 1919, later renaming it the National Socialist German Workers Party (which was shortened to the Nazi Party). By 1921 he was the leader of the group, and in 1923 led an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the ruling German Weimar Republic. Hitler was sent to prison, where he wrote his manifesto, *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), and he emerged from jail less than a year later as a populist spokesman for poor and nationalistic Germans. Made chancellor in 1933, he suspended the constitution, forcibly suppressed all political opposition and brought the Nazis to power. He enforced his new rules with a brutal secret police (the Gestapo) and formed concentration camps for the organized murder of Jews, Gypsies and political opponents. Hitler's bullying, aggressive foreign policy led to the start of World War II in 1939. Although Hitler had remarkable early success in the war, by 1942 the tide had turned, and by 1945 Allied troops had crossed into Germany and were headed for Berlin. Hitler committed suicide in his command bunker in Berlin in 1945, ending both Nazi rule and the war.

p. 82 Hegemony:

Leadership, predominance, preponderance; esp. the leadership or predominant authority of one state of a confederacy or union over the others: originally used in reference to the states of ancient Greece, whence transferred to the German states, and in other modern applications.

p. 82 Utopia:

An imaginary island, depicted by Sir Thomas More as enjoying a perfect social, legal, and political system.

p. 82 Tory Government:

A member of a British political party, founded in 1689, that was the opposition party to the Whigs and has been known as the Conservative Party since about 1832.

A member of a Conservative Party, as in Canada.

An American who, during the period of the American Revolution, favored the British side. Also called *Loyalist*.

often tory A supporter of traditional political and social institutions against the forces of democratization or reform; a political conservative.

p. 82 Mass culture:

In the second half of the 20th c. what is loosely called popular culture has been extensively studied and discussed in France. The term is perhaps too broad to be very useful, and it confuses two different types of cultural object, that produced by the ‘people’ (e.g. folk-tales, dances, certain types of popular song) and that produced for popular consumption (e.g. the chapbooks distributed by pedlars or the novels sold on station bookstalls). Because of its patronizing overtones, the very notion of popular culture is a political battleground; some of the positions adopted by writers such as Barthes, Baudrillard, Bourdieu, or de Certeau are outlined in Brian Rigby's *Popular Culture in Modern France* (1993).

p. 82 Council Houses:
noun Brit. a house owned by a local council and rented out to tenants.

p. 82 Telecom:

the popular name of British Telecommunications plc, a public corporation providing telecommunications and data processing services, separated from the Post Office on 1 October 1981.

p. 82 Labor Party:

any of various political parties formed to support the interests of working people, often characterized by left-of-centre policies and strong ties with trade unions. From the mid 19th cent. labour party was used of and by various political groups seeking direct political representation for working people. The U.K. Labour Party was formed in 1900 as the Labour Representation Committee, from a combination of trade unions and other left-wing political organizations. It became the Labour Party in 1906. The Australian Labor Party is Australia's oldest political party.

p. 82 Left:

The people and groups who advocate liberal, often radical measures to effect change in the established order, especially in politics, usually to achieve the equality, freedom, and well-being of the common citizens of a state. Also called left wing.

p. 83 Darwin:

- Born: 12 February 1809
- Birthplace: Shrewsbury, England
- Died: 19 April 1882 (heart attack)
- Best Known As: The naturalist who came up with the theory of evolution

Charles Darwin's book *The Origin of Species* was a scientific bombshell in its day and remains a much-discussed work 150 years later. Darwin was the official naturalist aboard the British ship H.M.S. Beagle during its world voyage of 1831-36. His observations during the journey led him to develop a theory of evolution: the notion that species evolve as the fittest members survive and pass their traits on to future generations. Darwin announced his initial ideas of natural selection in 1858, and in 1859 he formally published *The Origin of Species*. The book was both popular and controversial: although Darwin was a religious man himself and once considered a career in the church, his theory of evolution was attacked by those who felt it was contrary to the teachings of the Bible. Today Darwin's theories are embraced by nearly all scientists and his theories are the starting point for the modern study of evolutionary biology, even as the religious arguments continue. Darwin published many other books and pamphlets on the topic in later years, most notably *The Descent of Man* (1871).

p. 83 Karl Marx:
Karl Marx studied law and philosophy, and was initially influenced by the works of G. W. F. Hegel. Marx rejected the idealism of Hegel and developed a more materialistic theory of history as science, ultimately predicting that the triumph of the working class was inevitable. With his collaborator Friedrich Engels, Marx published the *Communist Manifesto* in 1848. Exiled from Europe, Marx lived in London, England and earned money through contributions to various newspapers, including the New York *Tribune*. Marx devoted the last decades of his life to working on *Das Kapital*, and was active in early communist organizations. His work greatly influenced modern socialism, and he is considered one of the founders of economic history and sociology.

**p. 83 Trots:**

Could refer to a toddler, and old women, a crone. Stephen simply uses this term as to put down tankies and their denial of organized labor.

**p. 83 Rod Stewart:**

- Born: 10 January 1945
- Birthplace: London, England
- Best Known As: Raspy-voiced singer of "Maggie May"

Pop singer Rod Stewart has been making hit records since the 1970s, including "Maggie May," "Tonight's the Night (Gonna Be Alright)," "Do Ya Think I'm Sexy?" and "All For Love." A London native who considers himself a Scot, his distinctive raspy vocals made him a stand-out early on in his career, especially during a brief stint with the Jeff Beck Group and then with The Small Faces (later dubbed The Faces). While with The Faces Stewart signed his own record deal, and for the first half of the 1970s he released records on his own as well as with the group. His solo successes, including "Maggie May" and "You Wear It Well," eventually led to a break with the band, and Stewart went on to sell millions of records during the 1980s and '90s. Known for his mop of hair and penchant for pop fashion, "Rod the Mod" has long been a favorite of celebrity-watchers, thanks in large part to his love life, from relationships with actress Britt Ekland and model Kelly Emberg to his marriage with supermodel Rachel Hunter (married since 1990, they split up in 1999 and finally divorced in 2006). Now less a rocker and more a crooner of ballads, Stewart's other albums include *When We Were The New Boys* (1998), *Human* (2001) and *It Had To Be You: The Great American Songbook* (2002).

**p. 83 Syd Barrett**

- See special topic: Syd Barrett

**p. 84 Doorstepped:**

A term mainly used in UK media for waiting outside somebody's home for the appearance of a subject of interest, such as a news photographer or journalist waiting for a celebrity or politician, in the hope of an exclusive to sell to the media. Sometimes the rewards are high if the subject is currently in the news and make it financially worthwhile standing outside in the elements for possibly several days.
Doorstepping does not have to be an actual doorstep but maybe the gates of a person's property, with the person not wishing to be seen or interviewed at that time, often leaving at high speed in a vehicle.

p. 84 Byline:

A line giving the name of the writer of an article in a newspaper or magazine

p. 84 Stansted:

London Stansted Airport (IATA: STN, ICAO: EGSS) is a passenger airport located at Stansted Mountfitchet in the local government district of Uttlesford in Essex, 48 km (30 mi) northeast of Central London.

p. 84 Plutarch:

- Born: 46 A.D.
- Birthplace: Chaeroneia, Boetia, Greece
- Died: c. 120 A.D.
- Best Known As: Author of Plutarch's Lives

Plutarch is the most famous biographer of the ancient world and the author of a famous collection now known as Plutarch's Lives. Plutarch's original title was Parallel Lives of Famous Greeks and Romans, and that describes his unique approach: the biographies are presented in pairs, the life of one Greek contrasted with that of a similar Roman. Plutarch's subjects were statesmen, generals and public figures including Alexander the Great, Solon, Pyrrhus and Marc Antony, and together the biographies present a basic history of all Greece and Rome up to Plutarch's times. Hence Plutarch has been a favorite of scholars and schoolteachers for centuries. Plutarch's other famous work is the Morals, a collection of essays on topics ranging from religion and zoology to marriage.

Plutarch was for many years a priest at the famous oracle at Delphi.

p. 88 Like a Virgin:

Song by Madonna

p. 88 A kind of Magic:

A song by the band Queen

p. 88 Born in the USA:

Song By Bruce Springsteen

p. 88 Now that's what I call music:

(1983–present) (often shortened to Now!) is a long-running series of various artists compilation albums released in the United Kingdom by Polygram (as Universal)/EMI/Sony Music/Virgin Records (The Big Four record labels); spinoff series were later introduced in South Africa (1984) and many other countries worldwide, including the United States in 1998. Since its launch in 1983, the series has amassed over 100 million album sales worldwide. 

[1]
p. 88 Post-punk techno:

a rock music movement with its roots in the late 1970s, following on the heels of the initial punk rock explosion of the mid-1970s. The genre retains its roots in the punk movement but is more introverted, complex and experimental. Post-punk laid the groundwork for alternative rock by broadening the range of punk and underground music, incorporating elements of Krautrock (particularly the use of synthesizers and extensive repetition), Jamaican dub music (specifically in bass guitar), American funk, studio experimentation, and even punk's traditional polar opposite, disco, into the genre.

It found a firm place in the 1980s indie scene, and led to the development of genres such as gothic rock, industrial music, and alternative rock.

p. 88 Kraftwerk:

Out of the historical and spiritual vacuum created in Germany after World War II, and set against the gray spires of factory smokestacks filling the landscape a generation later, a new musical approach and sound appeared. Inspired by the German Bauhaus movement—an influential avant-garde art and design movement of the 1920s—the group Kraftwerk melded man and machine into a singular unit, creating music that reflected man's existential freedom in the modern, mechanized world. Despite major commercial successes—despite the group's numerous recording hiatuses and lack of significant tours in support of its work—Kraftwerk's real musical legacy has been its great influence on such established artists as David Bowie and Neil Young, on disco artists of the late 1970s, and on electronic pop groups of the 1980s such as the Human League and Ultravox.

p. 88 Modernist:

A supporter or follower of modern ways or methods; (spec. in the 18th cent.) a person averring the superiority of modern over ancient literature.

p. 88 Loaves and fishes:

A miracle that Jesus performed; the Gospels record several instances of this miracle, with small differences in details. In the best known, Jesus was preaching to a crowd of thousands who grew hungry and needed to be fed, but only five loaves and two fishes could be found. He blessed the food and then commanded his disciples to distribute it among the people. After everyone had eaten and was satisfied, twelve baskets of food remained.

p. 89 FHB:

family hold back (a colloq. intimation to the members of a family that their guests have first claim on the course or helping about to be served).

p. 89 Opel:

- Artist: Syd Barrett
- Rating: ★★★
- Release Date: 1989 04
- Total Time: 45:08
- Type: Compilation (best of), Lyrics are included with the album
- Genre: Rock
**Opel** is a 1988 compilation album consisting of unreleased and alternate versions of previously released songs, recorded by former **Pink Floyd** frontman **Syd Barrett** between 1968 and 1970.

p. 89 Golden Hair:

Song by Syd Barrett, lyrics taken from a poem by James Joyce

- See special topic: Lyrics

p. 89 The Rolling Stones:

- See special topic: Rock Bands

p. 89 Prague:

- See special topic: Prague

p. 89 Strahov:

(Czech pronunciation: ['strahof]) is a district of **Prague** in the **Czech Republic**. It lies on the west bank of the **Vltava**, west of **Petřín** hill, **Malá Strana** and **Hradčany**.

p. 90 The madcap laughs:

*The Madcap Laughs* is an album by **Syd Barrett**, released on 3 January 1970. It was his first solo album after being replaced in the band **Pink Floyd** by his old school friend **David Gilmour**.

p. 90 Pilgrims:

A person on a journey, a person who travels from place to place; a traveller, a wanderer, an itinerant. When Esme says this she means groupies, those who follow Syd Barrett around.

p. 90 Pink Floyd:

- See special topic: Rock bands

p. 91 Skol:

A health in drinking; a toast.

p. 91 I ching:

The name of an ancient Chinese divination manual, based on symbols known as the eight trigrams and sixty-four hexagrams.

p. 92 Statni Bezpecnost:

In former **Czechoslovakia**, State Security (**Czech**: Státní bezpečnost, **Slovak**: Štátna bezpečnosť) or **StB / ŠtB**, was a plainclothes secret police force from 1945 to its dissolution in 1990. Serving as an intelligence and counter-intelligence agency, any activity that could possibly be considered anti-communist fell under the purview of StB.
p. 92 Parliamentary commission:

p. 92 STB Archive:

Referring to the Statni Bezpecnost

p. 92 Cabinet office:

The Cabinet Office is a department of the Government of the United Kingdom responsible for supporting the Prime Minister and Cabinet of the United Kingdom. The department was formed in December 1916 from the secretariat of the Committee of Imperial Defence under Sir Maurice Hankey, the first Cabinet Secretary. Since then it has developed various units to support Cabinet committees and to co-ordinate the delivery of government objectives via other departments. It currently has just over 1,000 staff, most of whom work in Whitehall

p. 92 Swanking:

slang; Ostentatious or pretentious behaviour or talk; swagger; pretence.

p. 92 Joint Intelligence Committee:

The Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) is the part of the British Cabinet Office responsible for directing the national intelligence organisations of the United Kingdom on behalf of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom and providing advice to the Cabinet related to security, defence and foreign affairs. It oversees the setting of priorities for the three intelligence and security agencies (Secret Intelligence Service, Security Service, GCHQ), as well as Defence Intelligence, and establishes professional standards for intelligence analysis in government.

p. 93 Cold War:

Open yet restricted rivalry and hostility that developed after World War II between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and their respective allies. The U.S. and Britain, alarmed by the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, feared the expansion of Soviet power and communism in Western Europe and elsewhere. The Soviets were determined to maintain control of Eastern Europe, in part to safeguard against a possible renewed threat from Germany. The Cold War (the term was first used by Bernard Baruch during a congressional debate in 1947) was waged mainly on political, economic, and propaganda fronts and had only limited recourse to weapons. It was at its peak in 1948 – 53 with the Berlin blockade and airlift, the formation of NATO, the victory of the communists in the Chinese civil war, and the Korean War. Another intense stage occurred in 1958 – 62 with the Cuban missile crisis, which resulted in a weapons buildup by both sides. A period of détente in the 1970s was followed by renewed hostility. The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

p. 93 Ruzyne:

Ruzyně is a district of Prague city, part of Prague 6. It has been a part of Prague since 1960.

p. 93 Tatra:

Tatra (täˈtra) or Tatras (-träz), Pol. and Slovak Tatry, highest group of the Carpathian mountain system, in E central Europe. The High Tatra (Slovak Vysoké Tatry, Pol. Tatry Wysokie) extends c.40 mi (60 km) along the Polish-Slovakian border; its highest peak, Gerlachovský (8,711 ft/2,655 m) is in Slovakia. The Low Tatra, Slovak Nizké Tatry, lies entirely in Slovakia; it rises to 6,702 ft (2,043 m) in the Dumbier. The extensively glaciated mountains have numerous lakes, moraines, and hanging valleys. Tatra National Park (est. 1948) extends on both sides of the international border. The region's scenic beauty and excellent ski slopes have made it a year-round resort area. Vysoké Tatry, in Slovakia, and Zakopane, Poland, are the chief resort centers.
p. 93 Michle:

Michle is a district of Prague city, part of Prague 4, Michle has been part of Prague since 1922.

p. 94 Ideological ally:

Of or relating to ideas or the study of ideas, someone who shares the same ideals.

p. 94 Persona grata:

In predicative use. An acceptable or welcome person, esp. a foreign visitor or diplomat; (without article) acceptable, welcome

p. 94 Little Plum:

(subtitled 'Your Redskin Chum') was a fictional character and comic strip in the UK comic The Beano.

p. 95 Sin no More:

Refers to the act of contrition a prayer said during confession:

O my God, I am heartily sorry for
    having offended you, and I detest
    all my sins, because of Your just
    punishments, but most of all because
    they offend You, my God, who are
    all-good and deserving of all my love.
    I firmly resolve, with the help of
    Your grace, to sin no more and to
    avoid the near occasion of sin.

p. 95 Don’t Cry:

❖ Refer to special topics under lyrics

p. 96 Brothel:

A house of prostitution.

p. 96 Eastern Religion:

Eastern religion is a term used to refer to religions originating in the Eastern world — India, China, Japan and Southeast Asia — and thus have dissimilarities with Western religions. This includes the East Asian and Indian religious traditions, as well as animistic indigenous religions.

p. 97 Caftan:
A garment worn in Turkey and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long under-tunic or vest tied at the waist with the girdle.

p. 97 Squat:

A house, flat, or building occupied by squatters; a squatter's place of residence.

p. 97 Commune:

A group that practises communal living; a small community whose members share common interests, work, and income, and typically own property collectively.

p. 97 Cultural Revolution:

A comprehensive reform movement in China initiated by Mao Zedong in 1965 to eliminate counterrevolutionary elements in the country's institutions and leadership. It was characterized by political zealotry, purges of intellectuals, and social and economic chaos.

p. 98 Occupation:

An activity that serves as one's regular source of livelihood; a vocation.

An activity engaged in especially as a means of passing time; an avocation.

The act or process of holding or possessing a place.

The state of being held or possessed

p. 98 LSE:

The London School of economics

p. 98 Hornsey College of Art:

is a former college centred in Crouch End, London. Since 2008, the building has been a part of Coleridge Primary School, upon its expansion to four form entry.

During 1968, the college was the scene of some intense student protests - students occupied the Crouch End Hill site. Students attending the multi-site college convened to discuss the withdrawal of Student Union funds and resolved to sit-in. During this period students effected a temporary administration of the college. They were
supported by sympathetic academic staff and visiting artists. They offered a critique of the education system at the
time. Some of these documents were presented as part of a project called The Hornsey Project. The college was
repossessed by local authorities at the beginning of the summer break.

p. 98 Occupation ’68:

Referring to the Prague spring refer to special topic

p. 98 Vietnam:

A country of southeast Asia in eastern Indochina on the South China Sea. It comprises the historical regions of
Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China, much of which was under Chinese control from the 3rd century B.C. to the 15th
century A.D. Portuguese traders arrived in 1535, and the area came under French influence in the mid-19th century
as part of French Indochina. After the fall of the French garrison at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, it was partitioned into
North Vietnam and South Vietnam. The Vietnam War (1954-1975) grew out of the attempt by Communist Vietcong
guerrillas backed by North Vietnam to overthrow the U.S.-supported regime in the south. The South Vietnamese
government collapsed in 1975, and the country was reunited in 1976. Hanoi is the capital and Ho Chi Minh City the
largest city. Population: 85,300,000

p. 98 Camouflage:

The disguising of any objects used in war, such as camps, guns, ships, by means of paint, smoke-screens, shrubbery,
etc., in such a way as to conceal it from the enemy

p. 98 Sergeant Pepper:

Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band is the eighth studio album by the English rock band The Beatles, released in
June 1967. Recorded over a 129-day period beginning in December 1966, Sgt. Pepper sees the band exploring
further the experimentation of their previous album, Revolver (1966). Making use of orchestras, hired musicians and
innovative production techniques, the album incorporates elements of genres such as music hall, jazz, rock and roll,
western classical and traditional Indian music, often in the course of the same song. Its lyrics deal with several
themes including childhood, ageing, everyday routine and life in postwar Britain, the tone ranging from cheerful and
ironic to transcendent and surreal. Sgt. Pepper is a loose concept album that sees The Beatles performing as the
fictitious band of the album's title. The cover art, depicting the band posing in front of a collage of famous
individuals, has itself been widely acclaimed and imitated.

p. 98 Chelsea Girl:

Chelsea Girl is the debut solo album by Nico. It was released in October 1967 by Verve Records, also home to The
Velvet Underground. The name of the album is a reference to Andy Warhol's 1966 film Chelsea Girls, which Nico
starred in. The sixth track of the album (or first on Side B on vinyl) is titled "Chelsea Girls".

p. 99 Make Love not war:

Make love not war is an anti-war slogan commonly associated with the American counterculture of the 1960s. It was
used primarily by those who were opposed to the Vietnam War, but has been invoked in other anti-war contexts
since. Gershon Legman claimed to be the inventor of the phrase.[4] Radical activists Penelope and Franklin
Rosemont helped to popularize the phrase by printing thousands of "Make Love, Not War" buttons at the Solidarity
Bookshop in Chicago, Illinois and distributing them at the Mother's Day Peace March in 1965. They were the first to
print the slogan.
p. 99 Workers of the World Unite:

The political slogan **Workers of the world, unite!**, is one of the most famous rallying cries of communism, found in *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. A variation ("Workers of all lands, unite") is also inscribed on Marx's tombstone.

p. 99 Proletariat:

Wage earners collectively, *esp.* those who have no capital and who depend for subsistence on their daily labour; the working classes.

p. 100 Libel:

A little book; a short treatise or writing.

p. 101 Velvet Revolution:

The demonstrations and uprisings in Prague and other Czechoslovakian cities during 1989 which culminated in the ending of communist rule in November.

- See special topic: The Velvet Revolution

p. 101 Democracy:

Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

p. 101 Fraternal assistance:

p. 104 Sheaves of Wheat:

![Sheaves of Wheat](image)

p. 105 Democracy of Obedience:

When Lenka says this she is referring to **fascism**:

Philosophy of government that stresses the primacy and glory of the state, unquestioning obedience to its leader, subordination of the individual will to the state's authority, and harsh suppression of dissent. Martial virtues are
celebrated, while liberal and democratic values are disparaged. Fascism arose during the 1920s and ‘30s partly out of fear of the rising power of the working classes; it differed from contemporary communism (as practiced under Joseph Stalin) by its protection of business and landowning elites and its preservation of class systems. The leaders of the fascist governments of Italy (1922 – 43), Germany (1933 – 45), and Spain (1939 – 75) — Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco — were portrayed to their publics as embodiments of the strength and resolve necessary to rescue their nations from political and economic chaos. Japanese fascists (1936 – 45) fostered belief in the uniqueness of the Japanese spirit and taught subordination to the state and personal sacrifice.

p. 108 Vera:

- refer to special topic: Lyrics

p. 108 Rock and Roll music:

- refer to special topic: lyrics

p. 109 Thamous:

Egyptian helmsman

- Refer to special topic: Plutarch

p. 109 Palodes:

- refer to special topic: Plutarch

p. 109 Helmsman:

A person who steers a ship.

p. 109 Empleonton:

- refer to special topic: Plutarch

p. 109 Past Participle:

Grammar a part of a verb which is used in some languages with an auxiliary verb to express the past tense and the passive voice, or on its own as an adjective.

p. 111 No Security: The Rolling Stones

No Security is a live album by The Rolling Stones and was released in 1998. Recorded over the course of the lengthy 1997–1998 worldwide Bridges to Babylon Tour, it is the band's sixth official full-length live release