

Summer

of

2007



The
Group

SUMMER

UB the
Pantheon
of
Learning

OF

2002

The
Leaders

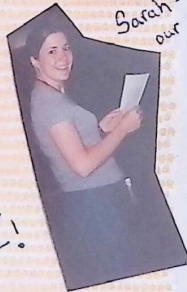
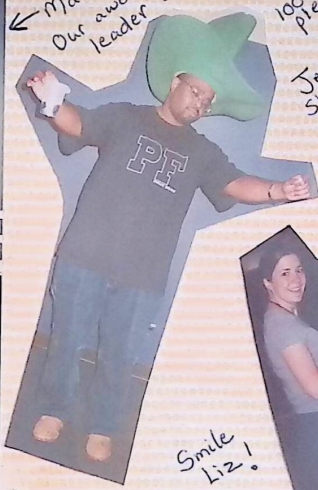


FOODS	SIBINGS	LOVED MOVIES
200	200	200
400	400	400
600		
800		
1000		



← Marcie
Our awesome leader - loved movies for 1000 please

Jermaine
Showing us his moves 😊



Sarah -
our Bridge TIC

Smile
Liz!

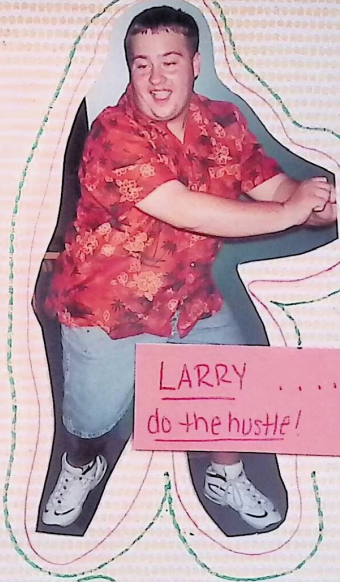
Mike,
Give back
Karen is stick!

Karen,
What are you
drawing?

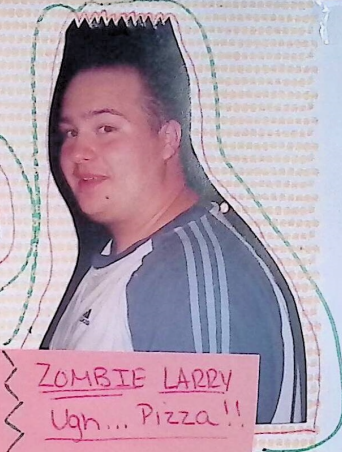


Moving IN

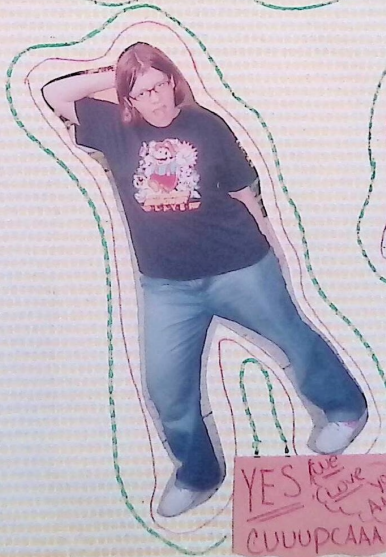




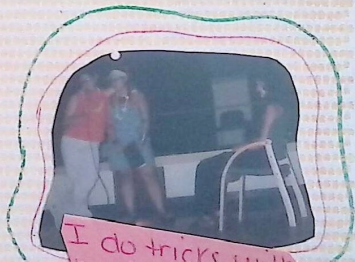
LARRY
do the hustle!



ZOMBIE LARRY
Ugh... Pizza!!



YES ^{love you!}
AMAY!
CUUUPCAAA KES!



I do tricks with
my fellow candlesticks

FUN at
UB!!

Opinion

Shyest

Chris Yarmel

Messiest Room

Madison Izzo

Matt Oborski & Ryan Boney

Most likely to be late
Jackie Flaherty & Justin Bozinko

Best legs
Aby Szymanski & Jon Juka

Future T/C
Michelle (Morgan) Kalinowski & Tim Pritchard

Most likely to fly
Amy Grose & Tim Pritchard

Most likely to be found in Hades
Jackie Flaherty & Rich Read

Most likely to sleep in class
Sarah Cease & Justin Bozinko

POLL

TALLEST

Kyle Piatt & Melanie Duncan



Most likely to be found in a back circle

Melanie Duncan, Luke Knorr, & Kyle Piatt

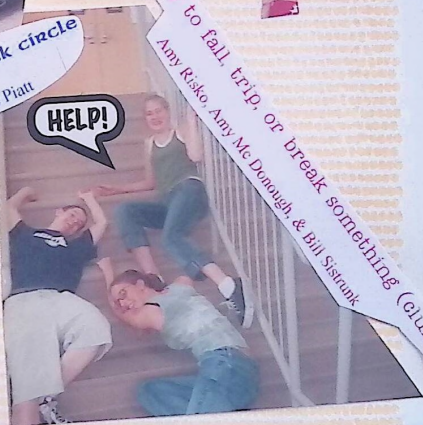
Cutest Couple
Christine Chilcote & Chris Simpson



Sweet Heart

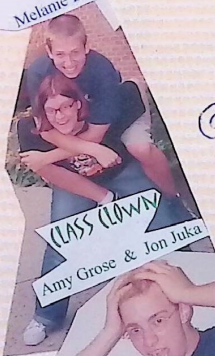
Most likely to fall, trip, or break something (clumsiest)

Amy Risko, Amy Mc Donough, & Bill Sistrunk



CLASS CLOWN

Amy Grose & Jon Juka



MOST LIKELY TO FREAK OUT ON A HIDDEN CAMERA T.V. SHOW

Jackie Flaherty & Tim Pritchard



Best Personality

Amy Grose, Abby Symanski, & John Lawzano



A MUSE'S Night Out







HIDDEN TALENTS







Best Friends

Megan Williamson & Debbie Lloyd

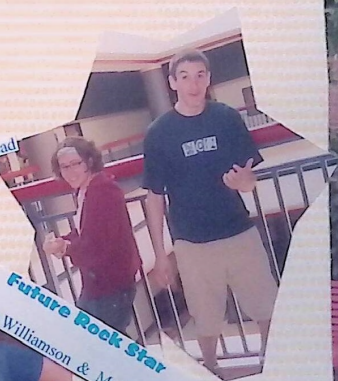
Bill Sistrunk & Rich Read

Bill Sistrunk & Kyle Piatt



BIGGEST FLIRT

Amy Mc Donough, Jon Juka, & Rich Read

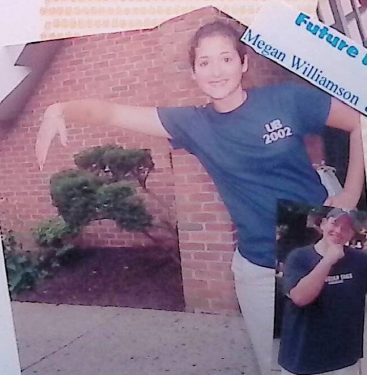


Future Rock Star

Megan Williamson & Matt Oborski



shortest
Tuyen Nguyen & John Lawzano



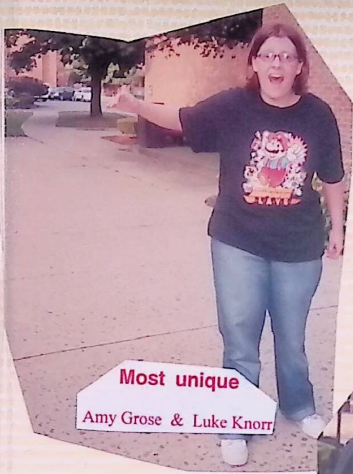
Best Suitemates

Abby Szymanski & Sameerah Woods

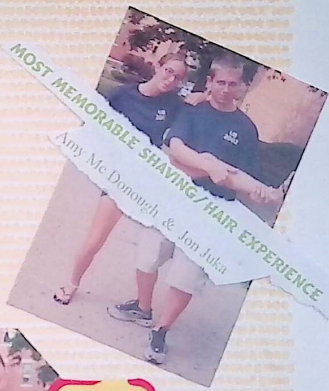
Jon Juka, Luke Knorr, Rich Read, & Bill Sistrunk



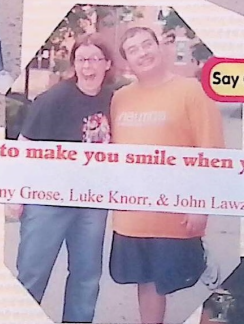
Нииииииииии.



Most unique
Amy Grose & Luke Knorr



MOST MEMORABLE SHAVING / HAIR EXPERIENCE
Amy Mc Donough & Jon Juka



Say Cheese!

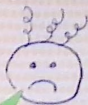
Most likely to make you smile when you are down
Amy Grose, Luke Knorr, & John Lawzano



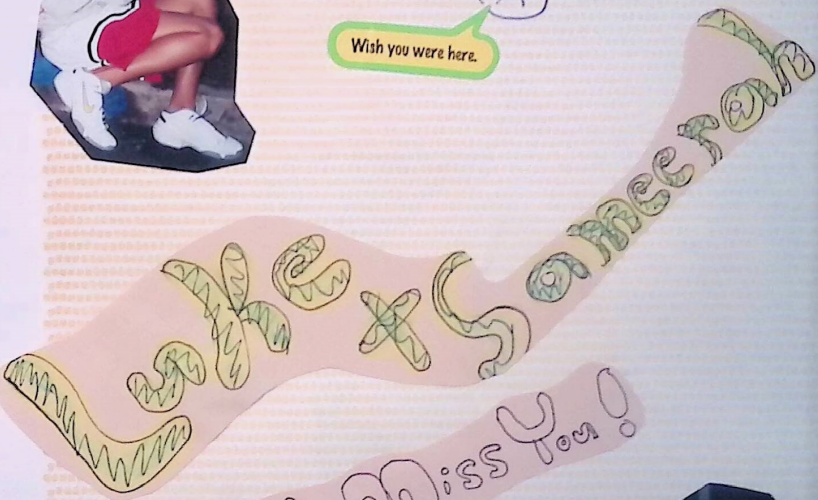
Best Roommates
Megan Williamson & Debbie Lloyd
Bill Sistrunk & Rich Read



Craziest
Amy Grose & Luke Knorr



Wish you were here.



We miss you!

Where's The Party?





LOVE
ME
LONG
TIME



Wheres
waldo



NO
SCRIBBLE



Lets get
Ready to
fumble

Mary
Roman

Karen
Norse

Hindu
Mike

TEAMS

Brian
Egyptians

Celts
Liz

Aztecs
Jermaine

Norse

Norse Religion, or Heathenry, is the modern-day practice of the ancient tribal belief systems of the Northern European peoples: the Teutons (continental Germanic tribes) and the Norse (Scandinavian and Gothic tribes). Although their deities were pretty much the same, they were pronounced differently among the various tribes. Thus you have Odin among the Norse, and Wotan or Wodan among the Teutons; Thor or Thunar among the Norse.

There are several different modern practices of Heathenry. The main religious tradition is known as **Asatru**, meaning "loyalty or truth to the Gods." The main focus of Asatru has been to recapture and reconstruct the ancient tribal religion of the Norse through the recordings of the love and the sagas. Unfortunately, most sagas are not intact, and have been highly influenced by Christian philosophy, so the task of reconstruction is rather difficult. Asatru is one of the noblest religions, but it's current infra-structure lends itself to some squabbling and infighting among the various sects concerning interpretations of the sagas. Due in part to the unavailability of complete information, there is also great disparity among the groups, ranging from those who believe that only those of the Nordic/Germanic bloodline can practice Asatru, to more progressive branches which welcome all people. Asatru, however, is not about political agendas, but about in pledging one's faith to the Gods and living one's life in the most honorable manner. Asatru is also very much concerned with maintaining family and community; two major concerns of the Germanic/Norse peoples.

The following are a few gods and goddesses of the Norse religion:

- **Odin** (or, depending upon the dialect Woden or Wotan) was the Father of all the Gods and men. Odhinn is pictured either wearing a winged helm or a floppy hat, and a blue-grey cloak. He is a God of magic, wisdom, wit, and learning; He too is a psychopomp; a chooser of those slain in battle. In later times, he was associated with war and bloodshed from the Viking perspective, although in earlier times, no such association was present. The day **Wednesday** (**Wodensdag**) is named for him.
- **Thor**, or **Donnar**, also known as the Thunderer, was considered to be a son of Odin by some, but among many tribes Thor actually supplanted Odin as the favorite god. He is considered to be the protector of all Midgard, and he wields the mighty hammer **Mjolnir**. Thor is strength personified. His battle chariot is drawn by two goats, and his hammer Mjolnir causes the lightning that flashes across the sky. Of all the deities, Thor is the most "barbarian" of the lot: rugged, powerful, and lives by his own rules, although he is faithful to the rest of the Aesir. The day **Thursday** (**Thorndag**) is sacred to him.
- **Freya** is considered to be the goddess of Love and Beauty, but is also a warrior goddess and one of great wisdom and magic. She and her twin brother Freyr are of a different "race" of gods known as the Vanir. Many of the tribes venerated her higher than the Aesir, calling her "the Frowe" or "The Lady." She is known as Queen of the Valkyries, choosers of those slain in battle to bear them to **Vallhalla** (the Norse heaven). She wears the sacred necklace **Brisingamen**, which she paid for by spending the night with the dwarves who wrought it from the bowels of the earth. The cat is her sacred symbol.
- The goddess of the dead and the afterlife was **Hel** (**Holle**, **Hulda**), and was portrayed by the Vikings as being half-dead, half-alive herself. The Vikings viewed her with considerable trepidation. The Dutch, Gallic, and German barbarians viewed her with some beneficence, more of a gentler form of death and transformation. She is seen by them as Mother **Holle**; a being of pure Nature, being helpful in times of need, but vengeful upon those who cross her or transgress natural law.

MOR33



Imagination
↓

Look at
this!



Genius!!

Hindus

Statistically, there are over 700 million Hindus, mainly in Bharat (India), and Nepal. Hinduism is referred to as Sanatana Dharma, the eternal path. Hinduism is not strictly a religion. It is based on the practice of Dharma, the code of life. Detailed explanations of Hindu texts are found in [Vedas page](#) and the links pointed to from there. Since Hinduism has no founder, anyone who practices Dharma can call himself a Hindu. He can question the authority of any scriptures, or even the existence of the Divine. The following article is based on my limited understanding.

Hindu Scriptures are broadly classified into *Shruti* (meaning 'heard'), *Smriti* (meaning 'remembered') and *nyaya* (meaning 'logic') based smritis origin not on the mode of transmission. Therefore, shruti means something which were heard (directly from the Gods) by the sages while smriti refers to what was written down and remembered. shruti is considered more authentic than smriti because the former is believed to have been obtained directly from God by the spiritual experiences of sages over and his own interpretations. Vedas constitute the shruti while the rest including *Itihasa's* (epics), *Puranas's* (moral stories), and *Agamas* (emanated scriptures) are known as smriti while *Vedanta sutras* (vedanta aphorisms) are classified as Nyaya. smriti and Nyaya *shastra* agrees with shruti.

Agamas are rules for the ritual, rites and the worship of Gods. There are five of them based for the worship of Ganesha, Shakti, Surya, Shiva, and Vishnu.

Many hindu scriptures including Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bhagwad-Gita, yoga sutras of patanjali, and a multitude of bhajans and shlokas in both sanskrit text and english transliteration can be found in Hindu scriptures and shlokas and the HIRANS song book at [Sri Sri and Bhajans](#). Tantric texts and shiva sutras can be found in [Tantras](#).

There are numerous temples in India. The rich cultural heritage and the art of symbolism in Hinduism is presented in this article.

As seen in the hinduism section, the trinity gods are Lord Brahma (not to be confused with Brahman), Vishnu and Shiva. Brahma is not worshipped and there are very few temples in his honor due to ontological reasons. Vishnu (and the incarnations of Him, Rama and Krishna), Shiva (and his various forms, these wives, are the most popular) numerous temples and followers. The wives of Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva are Saraswati, Laxmi, and Parvati, respectively. Collectively, they are sometimes referred to as Divine mother (or Shakti). Two of Parvati's forms (or very powerful forms) are Durga and Kali. Gods and Goddesses is a site that provides more details of all these gods and goddesses. THIS is a speech by Sri Sri Sai Baba (paraphrased) on the Divine matter. The name of Shiva, Ganesha and Kartikeya (or Muruga) are also widely worshipped.

Handwritten text in a stylized, cursive script, possibly representing the word "Gummy".

Gummy!!

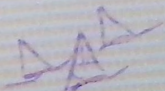
tastes
like Real
Ice cream



EGYPTIANS

Ancient Egypt was ruled by pharaohs, whom the Egyptians believed was both a god and a monarch. A monarch is a king or a queen. The Egyptians built the pyramids to provide for the pharaohs in their afterlife. Egypt was ruled by many pharaohs, but a few stand out. Menes (pronounced MEH-nay) is the first pharaoh we know about. Menes united two kingdoms, called Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt and established what we now call the "Old Kingdom" about 2686BC. Menes' tomb wasn't discovered until 1897. Royal families often intermarried because they did not want to produce children with common people. This was the case for Thutmose II, an Egyptian pharaoh who lived around 1800BC. Thutmose married his half-sister Hatshepsut. Thutmose II had a son, Thutmose III, by a other wife. When Thutmose II died his son, Hatshepsut became Pharaoh. However, Hatshepsut was appointed regent because of the boy's young age. A regent is someone who rules for a monarch if they are too young to rule. Hatshepsut and Thutmose III ruled jointly until Hatshepsut declared herself pharaoh. Gradual in men's affairs, Hatshepsut administered affairs of the nation. Hatshepsut disappeared shortly after Thutmose III led a revolt to reinstate the throne. Thutmose then destroyed Hatshepsut's statues and statues. Akhenaten was a monotheistic pharaoh who ruled with his queen, Nefertiti from 1370BC to 1332BC. They worshipped an Aten, the god of the sun. Akhenaten and Nefertiti forbade their subjects to worship of any other gods. They built great statues to Aten and ordered that statues honoring any other god be destroyed. Most Egyptians did not take the faith of their leaders, and after their death, statues of Aten were destroyed. Tutankhamun became pharaoh shortly after Akhenaten's death. He was only nine years old, but was married to the daughter of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. The "boy king" never became a "man king" because he died of a head injury only nine years into his rule. Most of the treasures of the pyramids were plundered, but by accident Tutankhamun's tomb remained intact because it was hidden by rock slabs dropped from the ceiling of a later pharaoh. The tomb lay hidden for more than three thousand years until British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered it in 1922. Carter's discovery made "King Tut" and his buried treasures famous.

In AD 391 the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius I closed all pagan temples throughout the empire. This action terminated a four thousand year old tradition and the message of the ancient Egyptian language was lost for 3000 years. It was not until the discovery of the Rosetta stone and the work of Jean-François Champollion (1791-1832) that the Ancient Egyptians were freed from their long slumber. Today, by virtue of the vast quantity of their hieroglyphs, we know more about Egyptian society than most other ancient cultures. The script was developed about four thousand years before Christ and there was also a declined system of numeration up to a million, unlike other cultures the early picture forms were never discarded or simplified probably because they are so very lovely to look at. Hieroglyphs were called by the Egyptians "the words of God" and were used mainly by the priests. These painstakingly drawn symbols were great for decorating the walls of temples but for conducting day to day business there was another script, known as hieratic. This was a handwriting in which the picture signs were abbreviated to the point of abstraction. Hieroglyphs are written in rows or columns and can be read from left to right or from right to left. You can distinguish the direction in which the text is to be read because the human or animal figures always face towards the beginning of the line. Also the upper symbols are read before lower. Hieroglyphic signs are divided into four categories: 1. Alphabetic signs represent a single sound. Unfortunately the Egyptians took most vowels for granted and did not represent them. So we may never know how the words were formed. 2. Syllabic signs represent a combination of two or three consonants. 3. Word signs are pictures of objects used as the words for those objects. They are followed by an upright stroke, to indicate that the word is complete in one sign. 4. A determinative is a picture of an object which helps the reader. For example, if a word expressed an abstract idea, a picture of a red object would be included to show that the meaning of the word could be expressed in writing although not pictorially.



EGYPTIAN



like our
cars
↙



Celtic

Celt (kelt) *n.* a member of one of the ancient peoples speaking Celtic. They originated (c. 1500 B.C.) in S.W. Germany and spread (7th c. B.C.) through France to N. Spain and the British Isles. Successive Celtic invasions reached upper Italy, Bohemia, Hungary, Illyria (4th c. B.C.), and Asia Minor (3rd c. B.C.). They were conquered and absorbed by the Romans and the barbarians, until only Brittany and the west of the British Isles [Ireland] remained Celtic.

The Celts appeared on the historical scene in the early Bronze Age. At this time - the latter part of the fifth century B.C. - they were primarily a central European culture, but they soon their culture extended from Spain to Scandinavia and from Galatia in Asia Minor to the Atlantic coasts of Britain and Ireland.

The Celts had no empire. They were a mass of independent tribes or clans, free to act separately when they so chose, or to form confederacies for common action if necessity demanded. Communication between them was difficult and slow; yet in language, myth, ritual, belief, literature and art, they were one.

They were a brave and warlike people, using horses and chariots, and had already made considerable advances in agriculture. They were acquainted with the use of iron and other metals, and with the arts of weaving.

Yet, skilled as they were in the arts and crafts, these Celts of the pre-Christian period lacked a written language. Their history and traditions were handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation by an order of bards - highly trained poets whose duty was to learn, recite and compose poems dealing with these matters. Religion was taught by Druids. During the first century B.C., the Celts, who had come into contact with Greece and Rome through war or trade, learned to use the Greek alphabet. Later, the Roman alphabet was adopted and modified to permit Celtic speech and writing.

After 300 B.C. Rome extended her conquests over all the Celtic lands of the continent and all regions were subject to Roman power. During these last few centuries B.C., bands of Celtic immigrants were steadily crossing over to the British Isles. These colonists brought with them not only objects of art produced on the continent, but also the craftsmen who produced them.

It is no wonder that much of the strongest surviving proof of Celtic art, in spite of its origins throughout the European continent, is to be found in the westernmost parts of Europe, Scotland and Ireland. In these areas - Ireland and the greater part of Scotland - the Celtic populace remained largely undisturbed. They carried the old traditions in their art, and archived their greatest masterpieces in the form of illuminated manuscripts.



Celtic

OHIO



look
at me
I'm canned!
Ha Ha

We are
SOOO
happy!



Aztecs

The Aztecs/Mexicas were the native American people who dominated northern México at the time of the Spanish conquest led by Hernan Cortes in the early 16th century. According to their own legends, they originated from a place called Aztlan, somewhere in north or northwest Mexico. At that time the Aztecs (who referred to themselves as the Mexica or Tenochca) were a small, nomadic, Nahuatl-speaking aggregation of tribal peoples living on the margins of civilized Mesoamerica. Sometime in the 12th century they embarked on a period of wandering and in the 13th century settled in the central basin of México. Continually dislodged by the small city-states that fought one another in shifting alliances, the Aztecs finally found refuge on small islands in Lake Texcoco where, in 1325, they founded the town of TENOCHTITLAN (modern-day Mexico City). The term Aztec, originally associated with the migrant Mexica, is today a collective term, applied to all the peoples linked by trade, custom, religion, and language to these founders.

Fearless warriors and pragmatic builders, the Aztecs created an empire during the 15th century that was surpassed in size in the Americas only by that of the Incas in Peru. As early texts and modern archaeology continue to reveal, beyond their conquests and many of their religious practices, there were many positive achievements:

- the formation of a highly specialized and stratified society and an imperial administration,
- the expansion of a trading network as well as a tribute system,
- the development and maintenance of a sophisticated agricultural economy, carefully adjusted to the land, and
- the cultivation of an intellectual and religious outlook that held society to be an integral part of the cosmos.

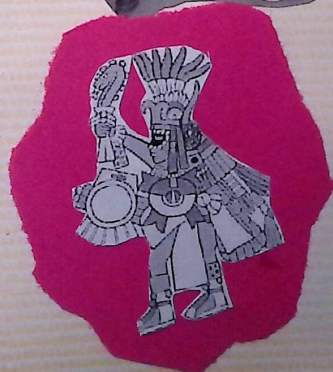
The yearly round of rites and ceremonies in the cities of Tenochtitlan and neighboring Texcoco, and their symbolic art and architecture, gave expression to an ancient awareness of the interdependence of nature and humanity.

The Aztecs remain the most extensively documented of all Amerindian civilizations at the time of European contact in the 16th century. Spanish friars, soldiers, and historians and scholars of Indian or mixed descent left invaluable records of all aspects of life. These ethnohistoric sources, linked to modern archaeological inquiries and studies of ethnologists, linguists, historians, and art historians, portray the formation and flourishing of a complex imperial state.

Look at
us →

MES

UNSCRIBBLES



Roll
out
11th

Romans

Rome is the capital city of Italy. Building started in 753 B.C. and the Romans have a story to explain how this happened. Twin boys, Romulus and Remus, were taken from their mother and left by the river Tiber to starve. A mother wolf found the babies and looked after them until they were old enough to take care of themselves.

Years later, Mars (the Roman God of war) told the boys to build a city where they had been found. The two boys built this city, but ended up at war with each other. Romulus won the battle and the city became known as Rome. Today, historians and archaeologists agree that people started living in Rome long before the time of Romulus and Remus, but many people still believe in their legend.

For a long time the Romans believed in many different gods and goddesses. They thought they were all part of a family and people told stories or myths about them.

Each god or goddess looked after different people or things. These are a few of them:

* Saturn: one of the oldest gods, who was once the ruler, but his place was taken by his son (Jupiter).

* Jupiter: god of the sky, he was the most important god.

* Juno: Jupiter's wife, who looked after women.

* Neptune: Jupiter's brother, who was the god of the sea.

* Minerva: goddess of wisdom and women's work, such as weaving cloth.

* Mars: god of war.

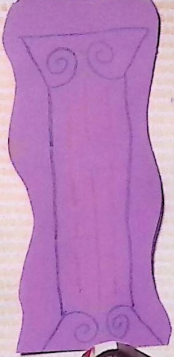
* Venus: goddess of love, who was the lover of Mars.

There were a lot of gods as Romans discovered new ones all the time. This happened as they traveled from country to country learning about them from the people they conquered. It could make things quite complicated. For example, a soldier going on a journey would need to ask Mercury the god of travel for help, as well as Mithras the special soldiers' god and he might also need to make a sacrifice at the temple of Neptune if he had to travel by sea!

The Romans believed that your spirit went to the underworld when you died. To get there the dead needed to cross the river Styx. The dead person's family would give them a coin to pay the ferryman, Charon.

Romans also believed that the Emperors became gods, so everyone had to make a sacrifice to the Emperor. Christians often got into trouble because they refused to do this, and they had to worship in secret. Despite this secrecy, more people became Christian.

By the 4th century A.D. Christianity was so popular the Emperor Constantine decided to make it the official religion of the Roman Empire.



WANTS



Ambrosia
Social

Boogie
Nights

Know
Your
Pharaohs

UB
Events

Oracle
of
Orpheus

A muse's
Night
Out

Jazz
Fest

Griffin

Yummm!

Food



Wow!

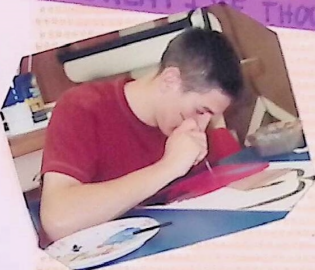






Classes

CREATIVE THOUGHT!



LA LA LA!



PA LA



Don't
Worry!!



Pony Club

LIVE FOR TODAY
DREAM FOR TOMORROW
LEARN FROM YESTERDAY



ABC Future Parents 223



Superstar



Special Interest classes

I survived first Aid!!



I Survived



BUNNY EARS

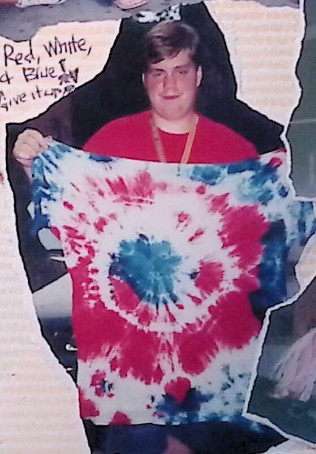
Who wears short shorts?
Juka wears short shorts!

I'm you
Garry



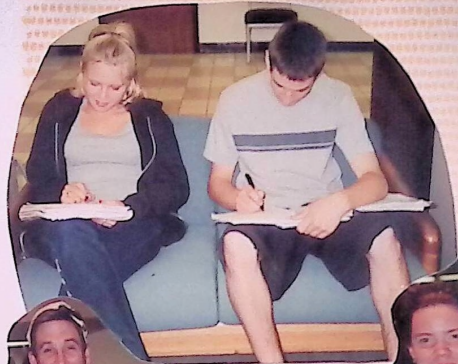
Red, White,
& Blue
Give it up!

I
Rock!



Karet
What'd you
do to Me?





Study

Lab





SILENT

READING



Ongoing

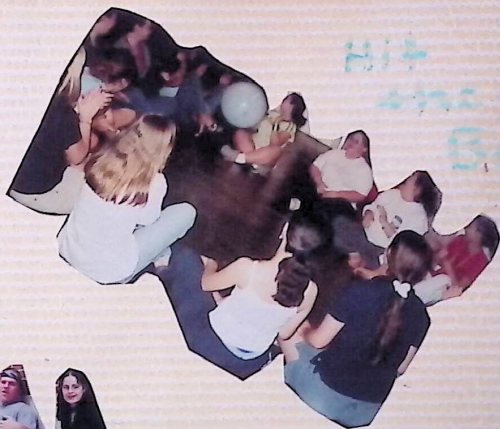
Activities



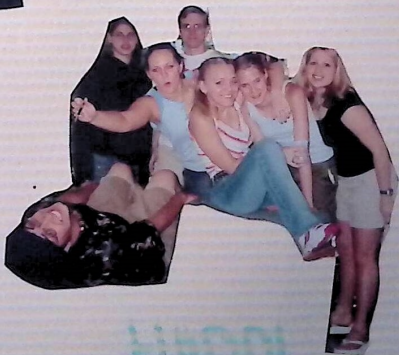
Good
luck

I'm
strong



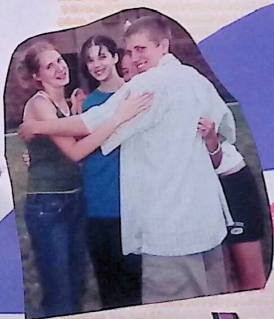


Hit
the
Ball



FOOD

Opening Ceremony



LADY'S MAN

"Wait a minute—this is too easy!"



Like a Pony



Muh-hahaha!



POW!



INNOCENT

Diversity

Listen
up kids!
Name
calling
hurts!



Visit
to
the
LIFE!



Amy, Megan, &
Dabble Listen
attentively



Hey guys!
A little too excited? →

THE
AFTER-PARTY

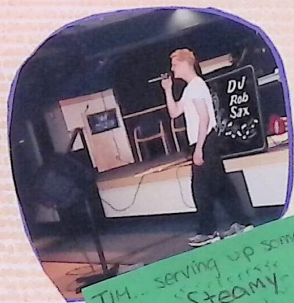


Shake
baby



Show them how its
done Samerah!

The Circle Of Dopeheads [Kar-E-Oke]



TIM... serving up some
"HOT" Steamy
American Pie !!!



I
♥
Dolphins!



"CRAZY"

Brian, Justin, Kyle
As they sing together
to "Crazy" by Ozzy



Do...the...
Cha-Cha-
Slide...



Y

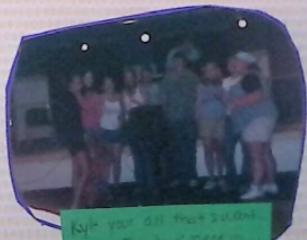
M

C

A



Yah, Mr. J...
Feb 20th



Kyle you all that sweet
When I'm not there in
Alex's arms



I'm not going
to see...

Ongoing Activities Extraordinary

The
making
of



Candyland

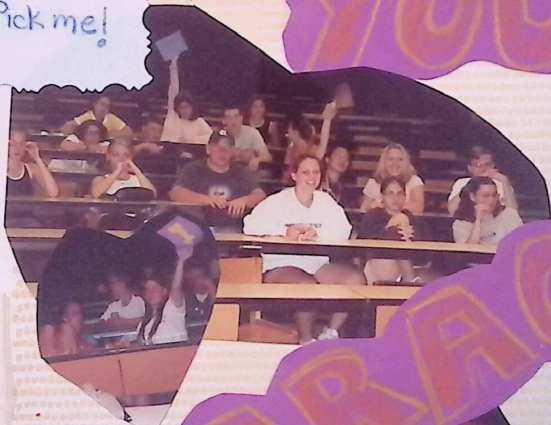
The Finished Product



Candy
Spaghetti

KNOW YOUR

Pick me!
Pick me!



PHARAOKHS

This is
my new
man!!
😊



Girl
Power!



Got
Ice?



Uno!



KAREN
KOLSO



NORSE



Crazy Olympics



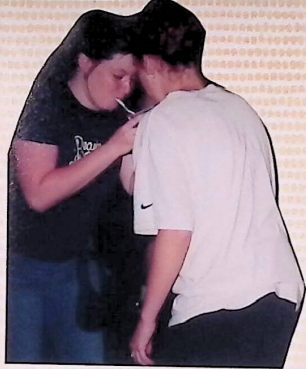
Blue
In



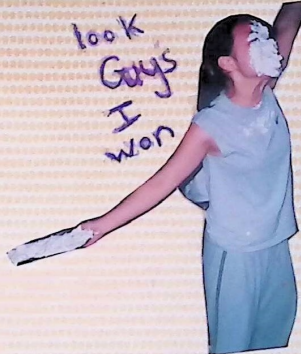
YES!



Solo...
Much
Fun



look
Guys
I
won

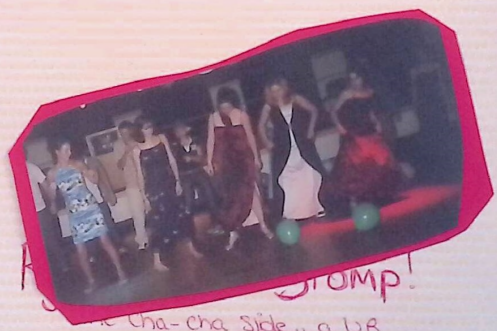
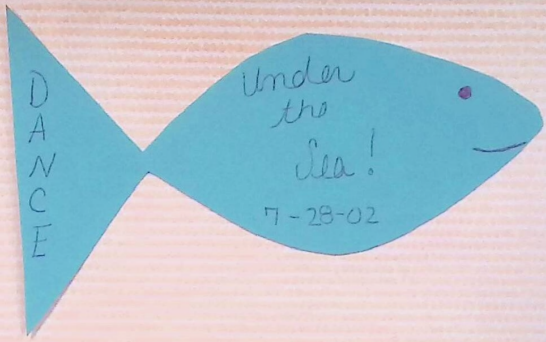


Don't
Bite
Down
To
Hard

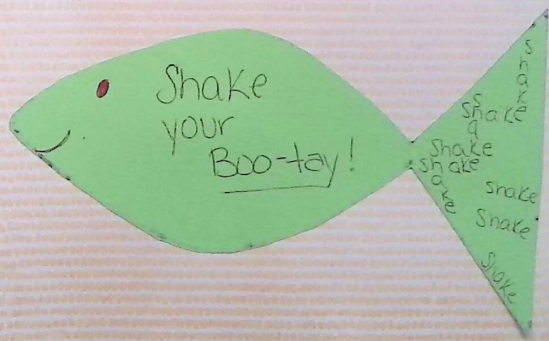
Don't
look
Down!

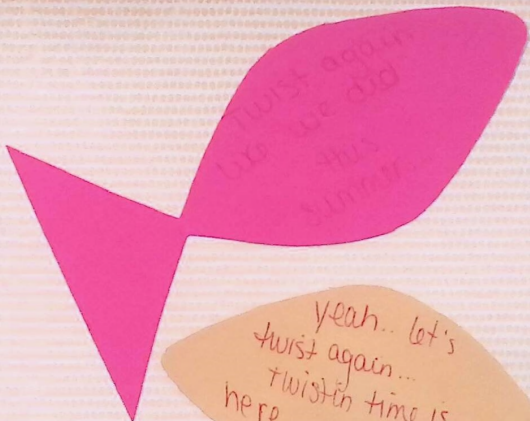


Scoop
and
Swallow

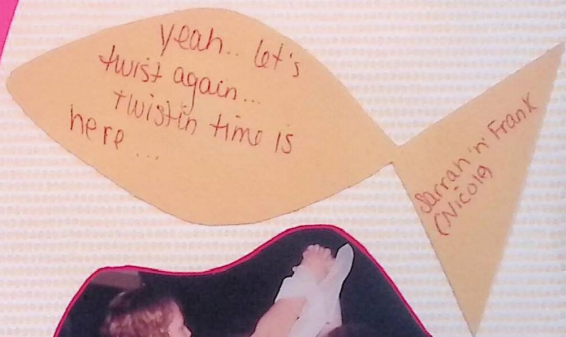


Stomp!
Cha-cha Side.. a UB favorite!)





Twist again
big we did
this
summer...



yeah... let's
twist again...
twistin time is
here ...

Sarah 'n' Frank
(Nicola)



KASMA Night

Coffee



House



The

Coffee

Was Good That
Night





Wait!
How do
we do this
again?

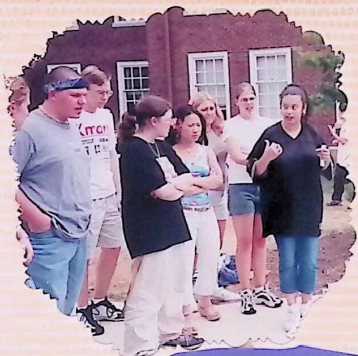


ESU

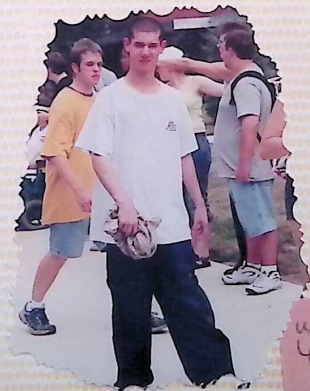
College Visit



GROUP
HUG!

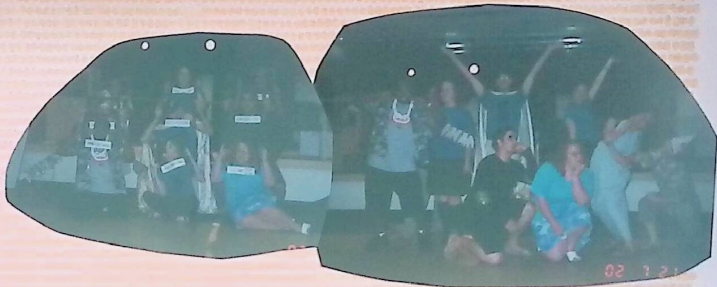


A little confused,
kids?



what are
YOU looking
at?





THE
END!

