



COLLECTION · COL-12

PERSONS OF INTEREST

Short, sourced profiles of the people behind the headlines, with each living person's status checked as of the date shown.
A profile series. Being featured here doesn't imply wrongdoing.



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ABOUT THIS COLLECTION

32 profiles from the People department, in post order: Virgin's founder, Palantir's CEO, Iran's last shah, a stratosphere skydiver, Venezuela's former president, Oracle's co-founder, Turning Point USA's co-founder, Iran's supreme leader from 1989 to 2026, a basketball star famous for a free-throw-line dunk, a rocket-car stuntman, a record-setting high diver, a Grammy-winning rapper and figures from history, from Cleopatra and Ada Lovelace to Martha Washington, Rosalind Franklin and Jack the Ripper; each living person has a dated status note. Maduro, a former Caracas bus driver and union representative, became Venezuela's president after Hugo Chávez died in 2013. **DD-068** Oracle's name comes from a CIA-funded project code-named ORACLE that its founders had worked on at Ampex. **DD-069** Ali Khamenei was Iran's president from 1981 to 1989 and its supreme leader from 1989 until he was killed on Feb. 28, 2026. **DD-076**

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Branson

DD-053 · People / Tech · Richard Branson, founder of the Virgin Group.

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The Shah

DD-065 · People / History · Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Iran's last shah.

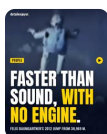
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Tyler, The Creator

DD-207 · People / Media · Tyler, The Creator co-founded the collective Odd Future.

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Felix Falls

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Nic Mad

DD-068 · People / History · Nicolás Maduro led Venezuela, 2013–2026.

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DD-069 · People / Tech · Larry Ellison, Oracle's co-founder.

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Kirk

DD-672 · People / Media · Founder at just 18.

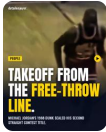
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Ali Khamenei

DD-076 · People / History · Ali Khamenei, Iran's supreme leader for 37 years.

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DD-713 · People / History · Takeoff from the free-throw line.

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DD-093 · People / Science · One X-ray photograph helped reveal the shape of DNA.

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Ada All-Time

DD-095 · People / Tech · A program was written for a computer that was never built.

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DD-099 · People / History · Cleopatra was the first of her dynasty known to speak Egyptian.

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DD-107 · People / History · Martha Washington once rode a horse up a staircase.

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DD-108 · Dark Facts / History / People · London's most famous murders were never solved.

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The Beast of Rome

DD-214 · People / History · Nero competed at the Olympic Games and was declared the winner.

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The First Roman Emperor

DD-213 · People / History · Augustus reportedly wore clothes spun by his own family.

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DD-215 · People / History · Caligula's nickname means 'little boot' in Latin.

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DD-216 · People / History · Canute ruled England, Denmark and Norway at once.

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DD-217 · People / History · Charlemagne championed schools even though he struggled to write.

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The Last Czar

DD-218 · People / History · Nicholas II became Russia's emperor in 1894.

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Russia's Greatest Empress

DD-219 · People / History · Catherine came to power in a coup against her own husband.

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The Virgin Queen

DD-220 · People / History · Elizabeth I never married, which earned her the name Virgin Queen.

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The Famine Queen

DD-221 · People / History · Victoria reigned for 63 years, from 1837 to 1901.

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Khan of Khans

DD-222 · People / History · Genghis Khan was born Temüjin around 1162.

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SHOGUN

DD-223 · People / History · Tokugawa Ieyasu's victory at Sekigahara came in 1600.

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Le Petit Caporal

DD-224 · People / History / Military · Napoleon crowned himself Emperor of the French in 1804.

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Performing Emperor

DD-078 · History / People · Nero sang and acted in public, to the dismay of Rome's elite.

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ArisTutor

DD-081 · History / People · Aristotle was Alexander the Great's teacher.

32



Tenzing on Top

DD-084 · People / History · Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary first summited Everest on May 29, 1953.



Collection Quiz and Answer Key

64 questions from every case file

Every quick fact has a stable ID (for example DD-053-F01) and comes from a case file with its sources listed. Online edition with videos and slides: <https://detailenjoyer.com/collections/persons-of-interest/>



DD-053 PEOPLE / TECH · 1 OF 32

BRANSON

Richard Branson, born July 18, 1950, started a mail-order record business in 1970 and launched the Virgin Records label in 1972. Virgin signed the Sex Pistols in 1977; the Rolling Stones came much later, in November 1991. In March 1992 he sold Virgin Music to Thorn EMI for about \$1 billion. Virgin Atlantic flew its first flight on June 22, 1984. He was knighted in 2000 and founded Virgin Galactic in 2004, and on July 11, 2021, he flew to the edge of space on its Unity 22 flight. Forbes estimated his net worth at \$2.8 billion on Oct. 17, 2026.

QUICK FACTS

DD-053-F01

Virgin signed the Sex Pistols in 1977, but the Rolling Stones didn't sign with Virgin until 1991.

DD-053-F02

Richard Branson flew to the edge of space on Virgin Galactic's Unity 22 flight on July 11, 2021.

THE WRITE-UP

Records. Branson was born on July 18, 1950. He started a mail-order record business in 1970 and launched the Virgin Records label in 1972.

Sex Pistols and the Stones. Virgin signed the Sex Pistols in 1977. The Rolling Stones signed with Virgin in November 1991, in a deal reported at about \$45 million.

Selling Virgin Music. In March 1992 Branson sold Virgin Music to Thorn EMI for about \$1 billion.

Virgin Atlantic. Virgin Atlantic flew its first flight on June 22, 1984.

Space. Branson founded Virgin Galactic in 2004. On July 11, 2021, he flew to the edge of space aboard the company's Unity 22 flight.

Knighthood and wealth. He was knighted in 2000. On Oct. 17, 2026, Forbes estimated his net worth at \$2.8 billion.

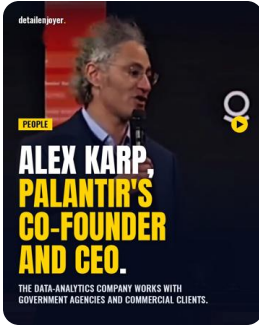
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Correction:** Virgin signed the Sex Pistols in 1977, but the Rolling Stones didn't join Virgin until November 1991, in a deal reported at about \$45 million. The Reel ties both to his 1970s rise. [Virgin blog; Los Angeles Times]
- **Missing context:** he sold Virgin Music, Virgin Records included, to Thorn EMI in March 1992 for about \$1 billion, so music hasn't been a Virgin Group business for decades. [Los Angeles Times; Reuters]
- **Context:** the 'space travel' business is Virgin Galactic, founded in 2004. Branson flew to the edge of space on its Unity 22 flight on July 11, 2021. [Virgin timeline; Reuters]
- **Confirmed:** born in 1950; Virgin Records launched in 1972 after a 1970 mail-order record business; Virgin Atlantic's first flight was June 22, 1984. [Forbes; Virgin timeline; Virgin Atlantic]
- **Note:** Now, as of Oct. 17, 2026: the Reel's 'as of today' was May 2025. Forbes' real-time estimate on Oct. 17, 2026, was \$2.8 billion, so 'several billion dollars' still holds. [Forbes]

SOURCES

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2. The spirit of the Sex Pistols (Richard Branson's blog, Virgin): <https://www.virgin.com/branson-family/richard-branson-blog/the-spirit-of-the-sex-pistols>
3. Rolling Stones sign with Virgin Records (Los Angeles Times, Nov. 21, 1991): <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1991-11-21-ca-527-story.html>
4. Thorn EMI buys Virgin Music (Los Angeles Times, March 7, 1992): <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1992-03-07-fi-3588-story.html>
5. Branson recalls tears over \$1 billion check in Virgin Records sale (Reuters): <https://www.reuters.com/article/markets/branson-recalls-tears-1-billion-check-in-virgin-records-sale-idUSL1N0ID2JK/>
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7. Virgin Atlantic press kit 2024 (Virgin Atlantic): <https://corporate.virginatlantic.com/content/dam/corporate/media-centre/Press%20Kit-2024.pdf>
8. Virgin Galactic's Branson ready for space launch aboard rocket plane (Reuters, July 11, 2021): <https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/science/virgin-galactics-branson-ready-space-launch-aboard-rocket-plane-2021-07-11/>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/branson/> · Last updated May 8, 2025



KARP

Alex Karp studied at Haverford College and Stanford Law School, where he met Peter Thiel, and earned a doctorate from Goethe University Frankfurt. Palantir was founded in 2003, and Forbes dates Karp's start to 2004; he has been CEO since. Early funding included an investment from In-Q-Tel, the CIA's venture arm. Its clients include the U.S. Department of Defense, the FBI and foreign police agencies. Palantir went public through a direct listing on the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 30, 2020. Fortune reported in February 2025 that Karp had sold about \$1.88 billion of stock since the start of 2024 under preset trading plans. Forbes estimated his net worth at \$19.9 billion on Oct. 17, 2026.

QUICK FACTS

DD-062-F01

Palantir went public in 2020 through a direct listing on the New York Stock Exchange, not a traditional IPO.

DD-062-F02

Palantir's early funding included In-Q-Tel, the CIA's venture capital arm.

THE WRITE-UP

Background. Karp studied at Haverford College and Stanford Law School, where he met Peter Thiel. He earned a doctorate from Goethe University Frankfurt.

Founding. Palantir was founded in 2003. Forbes dates Karp's start at the company to 2004, and he has been CEO since.

Government clients. Early funding included an investment from In-Q-Tel, the CIA's venture arm. Forbes lists clients including the U.S. Department of Defense, the FBI and Denmark's national police.

Going public. Palantir listed on the New York Stock Exchange on Sept. 30, 2020, through a direct listing, not a traditional IPO.

Stock sales. Fortune reported in February 2025 that Karp had sold about \$1.88 billion of Palantir stock since the start of 2024, much of it around the 2024 election, under preset Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. Palantir's annual report describes a plan he adopted on Dec. 11, 2024, covering up to 9.975 million shares through Sept. 12, 2025. Later Form 4 filings show many sales were automatic, to cover taxes on vesting stock awards.

Net worth. On Oct. 17, 2026, Forbes estimated Karp's net worth at \$19.9 billion, mostly from his Palantir stake.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** Now, as of Oct. 17, 2026: the Reel's 'net worth exceeds \$11 billion' (mid-2025) is out of date. Forbes' real-time estimate on Oct. 17, 2026, was \$19.9 billion. [Forbes]
- **Note:** Context on the stock sales: Fortune reported about \$1.88 billion in sales from the start of 2024 to February 2025, made under preset Rule 10b5-1 trading plans; Palantir's annual report details one adopted Dec. 11, 2024. Many later sales were automatic, to cover taxes on vesting stock awards. [Fortune; SEC; Form 4 filings]
- **Nuance:** 'taking it public in 2020' was a direct listing on the NYSE on Sept. 30, 2020, not a traditional IPO. [Delaware Court of Chancery]
- **Nuance:** Palantir was founded in 2003, as the Reel says, but Forbes dates Karp's own start to 2004, the year he became CEO. [TechCrunch; Forbes]
- **Context:** the CIA tie goes back to the start: In-Q-Tel, the agency's venture arm, was an early investor. Clients also include the Defense Department and foreign police forces such as Denmark's. [Forbes; Politico]

SOURCES

1. Alex Karp (Forbes real-time profile, viewed Oct. 17, 2026): <https://www.forbes.com/profile/alexander-karp/>
2. Palantir CEO Alex Karp has sold nearly \$2 billion in stock (Fortune, Feb. 22, 2025): <https://fortune.com/2025/02/22/palantir-ceo-alex-karp-2-billion-stock-net-worth-sales-insider-trading/>
3. Palantir Technologies annual report, trading arrangements note (SEC EDGAR, 2025): <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1321655/000132165525000022/R25.htm>
4. Alexander C. Karp insider filings (Form 4 summary, SECform4): <https://www.secform4.com/insider-trading/1823951.htm>
5. Delaware Court of Chancery opinion on Palantir's direct listing (Delaware Courts): <https://courts.delaware.gov/Opinions/Download.aspx?id=378630>
6. As Palantir preps IPO, a look back at its growth history (TechCrunch, July 7, 2020): <https://techcrunch.com/2020/07/07/as-palantir-preps-ipo-a-look-back-at-its-growth-history/>
7. How Silicon Valley's Palantir wired Washington (Politico, Aug. 14, 2016): <https://www.politico.com/story/2016/08/palantir-defense-contracts-lobbyists-226969>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/karp/> · Last updated Jul 10, 2025



THE SHAH

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was born in Tehran on Oct. 26, 1919. He became shah on Sept. 16, 1941, after British and Soviet forces occupied Iran and his father, Reza Shah, abdicated. In August 1953, during a power struggle with Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh, he briefly fled the country and returned after a coup backed covertly by the United States and Britain. His White Revolution, ratified by referendum in 1963, redistributed land, set up literacy and health corps and extended voting rights to women. Iran's economy grew quickly, but by the 1970s inflation was high and there was little room for political participation. Opposition came from the clergy, secular nationalists and the left. He left Iran on Jan. 16, 1979; the Islamic Republic was declared on April 1, 1979; and he died in Cairo on July 27, 1980.

QUICK FACTS

DD-065-F01

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi left Iran in January 1979 but never formally abdicated.

DD-065-F02

Women in Iran first voted in a parliamentary election on Sept. 17, 1963, after the White Revolution reforms.

THE WRITE-UP

Taking the throne. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was born in Tehran on Oct. 26, 1919. He became shah on Sept. 16, 1941, after British and Soviet forces occupied Iran and forced his father, Reza Shah, to abdicate.

1953. In August 1953, during a power struggle with Prime Minister Mohammad Mosaddegh, the shah briefly left the country. He returned days later after a coup backed covertly by the United States and Britain.

The White Revolution. The White Revolution was put to a referendum and ratified in 1963. It redistributed land to some 2.5 million families, set up literacy and health corps, and extended voting rights to women, who first voted in a parliamentary election on Sept. 17, 1963.

Economy and opposition. Per capita income rose sharply, but by the 1970s inflation was high and buying power had stalled. Shiite clerics objected to the reforms, and secular nationalists and leftist groups joined them in opposition, citing the lack of political participation and repression by the SAVAK security service.

Leaving Iran. The shah left Iran on Jan. 16, 1979, without formally abdicating. The Islamic Republic was declared on April 1, 1979.

Death. After treatment for cancer in the United States, he received asylum in Egypt and died in Cairo on July 27, 1980.

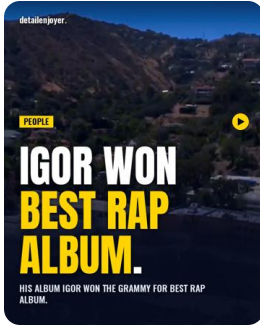
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Confirmed:** he became shah on Sept. 16, 1941, after his father, Reza Shah, abdicated during the British and Soviet occupation of Iran. [Britannica]
- **Nuance:** 'ruled from 1941 to 1979' skips 1953. He briefly fled in August 1953 and returned after a coup, backed covertly by the U.S. and Britain, that ousted Prime Minister Mosaddegh. [Britannica]
- **Nuance:** he left Iran on Jan. 16, 1979, but never formally abdicated. The Islamic Republic was declared on April 1, 1979, and he died in Cairo on July 27, 1980. [Britannica]
- **Missing context:** opposition didn't come only from traditionalists and clergy. Secular nationalists and leftist groups also opposed him, citing the lack of political participation and SAVAK repression. [Britannica]
- **Context:** the White Revolution was ratified by referendum in 1963, and women first voted in a parliamentary election that September. The economy grew quickly at first, but by the 1970s inflation was high. [Britannica; Library of Congress]

SOURCES

1. Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi (Encyclopaedia Britannica, updated Sept. 16, 2026): <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Mohammad-Reza-Shah-Pahlavi>
2. Iran: The White Revolution (Encyclopaedia Britannica, updated Oct. 15, 2026): <https://www.britannica.com/place/Iran/The-White-Revolution>
3. Historical vote in Iran: women cast ballots in Tehran, Sept. 17, 1963 (Library of Congress): <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016647877/>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-shah/> · Last updated Aug 8, 2025



DD-207 PEOPLE / MEDIA · 4 OF 32

TYLER, THE CREATOR

Tyler, The Creator (Tyler Gregory Okonma) is an American rapper, songwriter and producer, born on March 6, 1991, in Los Angeles. He co-founded the alternative hip-hop collective Odd Future (OFWGKTA) in 2007. His debut studio album, *Goblin*, came out in 2011. *IGOR* (2019) won the Grammy Award for Best Rap Album in 2020, and *Call Me If You Get Lost* (2021) won the same award in 2022. His music mixes hip-hop with R&B, funk, soul and jazz. The footage shows performances and interviews, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-207-F01

He was born on March 6, 1991, in Los Angeles.

DD-207-F02

He co-founded Odd Future in 2007.

THE WRITE-UP

Born 1991. He was born on March 6, 1991, in Los Angeles.

Odd Future. He co-founded Odd Future in 2007.

Goblin. His debut studio album, *Goblin*, came out in 2011.

IGOR. *IGOR* won Best Rap Album in 2020.

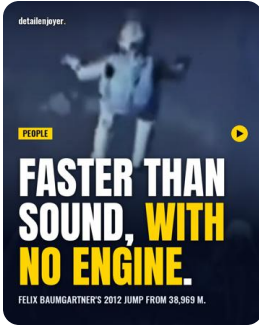
Second Grammy. *Call Me If You Get Lost* won in 2022.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

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1. Wikipedia: Tyler, the Creator: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tyler,_the_Creator
2. Wikipedia: Odd Future: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odd_Future
3. Spotify Newsroom: The Latest FC Barcelona Jersey Takeover Is Here, and Tyler, The Creator Is Taking Full Creative Control (Oct. 15, 2026): <https://newsroom.spotify.com/2026-10-15/fc-barcelona-takeover-tyler-the-creator/>
4. Nike: Nike, FC Barcelona and Spotify Unveil a New Collection With Tyler, The Creator Ahead of El Clásico (Oct. 15, 2026): <https://about.nike.com/en/newsroom/releases/nike-and-fc-barcelona-unveil-an-exclusive-collection-with-tyler-the-creator-ahead-of-el-clasico>
5. Complex: Tyler, The Creator's "Baby Breath" Verse Arrives (Oct. 2, 2026): <https://www.complex.com/music/a/tracewilliamcoven/tyler-creator-baby-breath-verse>
6. Complex: Tyler, the Creator Is Bringing Back Camp Flog Gnaw: <https://www.complex.com/music/a/cmpltara-mahadevan/camp-flog-gnaw-2026-festival>
7. Rap Industry: Tyler, The Creator Announces Latin American Tour Dates (Sept. 12, 2025): <https://rapindustry.com/tyler-the-creator-announces-latin-american-tour-dates/>



DD-637 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 5 OF 32

FELIX FALLS

Felix Baumgartner was an Austrian skydiver and BASE jumper. On October 14, 2012, in the Red Bull Stratos project, he rode a pressurized capsule under a helium balloon from Roswell, New Mexico, and stepped off at 38,969.4 m (127,852 ft). Red Bull's final mission data say he went supersonic 34 seconds into the fall and reached 1,357.6 km/h (843.6 mph), Mach 1.25, at 50 seconds. He became the first person to break the speed of sound in freefall without a vehicle. He was in freefall for 4 minutes 20 seconds, and the whole descent from jump to landing took 9 minutes 18 seconds. The FAI, air sports' world governing body, ratified three world records from the jump: exit altitude, maximum vertical speed and freefall distance (36,402.6 m). It now lists the exit-altitude record as superseded, while the speed and freefall-distance records still stand. Baumgartner died on July 17, 2025, aged 56, when he lost control of a motorized paraglider over Porto Sant'Elpidio, Italy, and crashed at a resort. The investigating prosecutor later said the crash was caused by human error and found no technical fault with the equipment. This Reel was posted about four weeks after his death and doesn't mention it.

QUICK FACTS

DD-637-F01

Baumgartner jumped from 38,969.4 m on October 14, 2012.

DD-637-F02

He reached 1,357.6 km/h, Mach 1.25, in freefall.

THE WRITE-UP

The jump. On October 14, 2012, Baumgartner stepped off a balloon capsule above Roswell, New Mexico, at 38,969.4 m.

Supersonic. He went supersonic 34 seconds into the fall and peaked at 1,357.6 km/h (Mach 1.25).

The clock. Freefall lasted 4 minutes 20 seconds, and the whole descent took 9 minutes 18 seconds.

The records. The FAI ratified three records. The exit-altitude record has since been superseded, but speed and freefall distance still stand.

His death. Baumgartner died on July 17, 2025, aged 56, in a motorized paragliding crash in Italy, which a prosecutor later attributed to human error.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'About four and a half minutes in free fall': Red Bull's final data give 4 minutes 20 seconds of freefall (and 9 minutes 18 seconds for the whole descent).
- **Missing date and place:** the jump was on October 14, 2012, from a capsule launched at Roswell, New Mexico.
- **Records:** the FAI ratified records for exit altitude (38,969.4 m), speed (1,357.6 km/h) and freefall distance (36,402.6 m). The altitude record has since been superseded, and the other two still stand.
- **Speed precision:** the peak was 1,357.6 km/h (843.6 mph), Mach 1.25, reached 50 seconds into the fall. He went supersonic at 34 seconds.
- **Out of date when posted:** Baumgartner died on July 17, 2025, about four weeks before this Reel was posted, in a motorized paragliding crash in Italy.

SOURCES

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2. FAI records database: Felix Baumgartner: <https://fai.org/records?record=baumgartner>
3. Red Bull: Red Bull Stratos release final mission data: <https://www.redbull.com/us-en/red-bull-stratos-release-mission-data>
4. Reuters (Jul 17, 2025): Pioneering skydiver Felix Baumgartner dies while paragliding in Italy: <https://www.reuters.com/en/pioneering-skydiver-felix-baumgartner-dies-while-paragliding-italy-2025-07-17/>
5. AP News (2025): Baumgartner's death in paragliding crash was due to human error: <https://apnews.com/article/italy-paragliding-baumgartner-death-crash-5846a1e31a2b2385d55bd34465dfee7c>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/felix-falls/> · Last updated Aug 15, 2025



NIC MAD

Nicolás Maduro, born Nov. 23, 1962, in Caracas, worked as a bus driver and transit-union representative before entering politics alongside Hugo Chávez. He served in the legislature, as foreign minister from 2006 and as vice president from October 2012. After Chávez died in March 2013, Maduro became interim president and narrowly won an April 2013 special election. He was reelected in 2018, and in 2024 the National Electoral Council declared him the winner of an election that the opposition and several foreign governments disputed. On Jan. 3, 2026, U.S. forces captured Maduro and his wife, Cilia Flores, in Caracas and flew them to New York, where they face federal charges. Both have pleaded not guilty, and Maduro calls the accusations false. Delcy Rodríguez, his former vice president, has led Venezuela as acting president since January 2026. This Reel was posted in November 2025, before those events.

QUICK FACTS

DD-068-F01

Maduro, a former Caracas bus driver and union representative, became Venezuela's president after Hugo Chávez died in 2013.

DD-068-F02

Since his capture by U.S. forces in January 2026, Maduro has been held in New York and has pleaded not guilty to federal charges.

THE WRITE-UP

Early life. Maduro was born on Nov. 23, 1962, in Caracas. He trained as an organizer in Cuba rather than attending university, then worked as a Caracas bus driver and became a representative in the transit workers' union.

Rise with Chávez. He campaigned for Hugo Chávez's release from prison in 1992–94, sat in the 1999 Constituent Assembly and the National Assembly (serving as its president until 2006), became foreign minister in 2006 and vice president in October 2012.

Succession. Chávez died on March 5, 2013. Maduro became interim president and won the April 14, 2013, special election with nearly 51% of the vote; his opponent, Henrique Capriles, alleged irregularities and sought a recount.

Disputed elections. Maduro was reelected in 2018. In July 2024 the National Electoral Council declared him the winner with 51.2%; opposition candidate Edmundo González and many foreign governments disputed the result, citing missing detailed tallies. Britannica describes his rule after 2018 as increasingly authoritarian. Maduro rejected a 2020 U.S. drug-trafficking indictment as politically motivated.

Capture and charges. On Jan. 3, 2026, U.S. forces captured Maduro and Cilia Flores in Caracas and flew them to New York. U.S. prosecutors charge them with narco-terrorism, cocaine-importation and weapons offenses, and an October 2026 superseding indictment added conspiracy to commit torture. Both pleaded not guilty; Maduro called the accusations false. Trial is set for June 14, 2027.

Venezuela now. Delcy Rodríguez, Maduro's former vice president, has led Venezuela as acting president since his capture. She told the UN General Assembly in September 2026 that elections will be held, without setting a date.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Now out of date:** Maduro no longer holds power. U.S. forces captured him and his wife in Caracas on Jan. 3, 2026; he is held in Brooklyn awaiting trial, and Delcy Rodríguez has led Venezuela as acting president since then. The Reel was posted on Nov. 13, 2025. [Reuters; Britannica; AP/NPR]
- **Note:** Now out of date (legal status): U.S. prosecutors charge him with narco-terrorism, cocaine-importation and weapons offenses, plus torture conspiracy in an Oct. 8, 2026, superseding indictment. He pleaded not guilty on Oct. 15, calls the accusations false, and trial is set for June 14, 2027. [DOJ; Reuters; Politico]
- **Confirmed:** born in 1962 in Caracas; bus driver and transit-union representative; foreign minister (from 2006) and vice president (from October 2012) under Chávez, whom he succeeded after Chávez died on March 5, 2013. [Britannica; Guardian]
- **Imprecise:** his rise ran mainly through Chávez's movement and the legislature, including the 1999 Constituent Assembly and the National Assembly presidency, not only party ranks. [Britannica]
- **Attribution:** 'contested elections' covers the narrow 2013 vote, which Capriles challenged, and the 2024 vote, which the electoral council awarded to Maduro but the opposition and several governments disputed. How he 'maintained power' is the Reel's characterization, not a sourced finding. [Britannica; CRS]

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/nic-mad/> · Last updated Nov 13, 2025



ELLISON

Larry Ellison was born in New York City in 1944 and adopted as a baby by relatives in Chicago. He left the University of Illinois and later the University of Chicago without a degree. In 1977 he co-founded Software Development Laboratories with Bob Miner and Ed Oates, colleagues from Ampex, where they had worked on a CIA-funded mass-storage project code-named ORACLE. The company released the first commercial SQL relational database in 1979 and later took the Oracle name. Ellison was CEO from 1977 until September 2014 and is now Oracle's executive chairman and chief technology officer; Clay Magouyrk and Mike Sicilia have been co-CEOs since September 2025. He owns roughly 40% of Oracle, and his fortune moves with its stock: Forbes put it at \$167.2 billion on Oct. 17, 2026, after he briefly topped \$400 billion in September 2025.

QUICK FACTS

DD-069-F01

Oracle's name comes from a CIA-funded project code-named ORACLE that its founders had worked on at Ampex.

DD-069-F02

Ellison stepped down as Oracle's CEO in 2014 but remains its executive chairman and CTO.

THE WRITE-UP

Early life. Ellison was born in New York City in 1944. As a baby he was sent to Chicago, where his great-aunt and great-uncle adopted him. He attended the University of Illinois and briefly the University of Chicago but didn't graduate.

Three founders. In 1977, Ellison, Bob Miner and Ed Oates, who had worked together at Ampex, founded Software Development Laboratories. It became Relational Software Inc. in 1979 and later took the name of its product, Oracle.

The CIA connection. The name came from a CIA-funded Ampex mass-storage project code-named ORACLE that the founders had worked on. The CIA was also an early customer of their database.

The first SQL database. Oracle Version 2, released in 1979, was the first commercial SQL relational database management system. It was built on ideas from IBM research that IBM hadn't yet commercialized.

Roles today. Ellison was CEO from 1977 until September 2014. He is now executive chairman and chief technology officer; Clay Magouyrk and Mike Sicilia became co-CEOs in September 2025.

Wealth. Ellison owns roughly 40% of Oracle. Forbes says he became the second person ever worth more than \$400 billion in September 2025; on Oct. 17, 2026, it put his net worth at \$167.2 billion, eighth in the world.

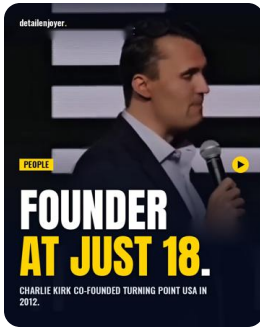
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Confirmed:** born in 1944 in New York City and raised in Chicago by adoptive relatives; he left college without a degree and co-founded the company in 1977. [Biography.com; Oracle]
- **Incomplete:** 'former CEO' is true (1977–2014), but as of Oct. 17, 2026, he is still Oracle's executive chairman and CTO. Clay Magouyrk and Mike Sicilia have been co-CEOs since September 2025. [Oracle; Oracle IR]
- **Note:** Missing co-founders: he founded the company with Bob Miner and Ed Oates, as Software Development Laboratories; the Oracle name came later. [Oracle timeline; EBSCO]
- **Blended:** 'initially building databases for the CIA under the project name Oracle' merges two facts. The name came from a CIA-funded Ampex storage project code-named ORACLE that the founders had worked on, and the CIA was also an early customer of their database. [Oracle timeline; CIA Reading Room; EBSCO]
- **Understated:** 'multi-billion' undersells it. Oracle reported \$57.4 billion in revenue for the year to May 2025, and Ellison's stake made him briefly worth more than \$400 billion in September 2025 (Forbes: \$167.2 billion on Oct. 17, 2026). 'Competitive drive' is the Reel's characterization. [Forbes; Bloomberg]

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/ellison/> · Last updated Nov 15, 2025



KIRK

Charles James 'Charlie' Kirk (October 14, 1993 – September 10, 2025) was an American conservative political activist and media personality. He was born in Arlington Heights, Illinois, and raised in nearby Prospect Heights. In June 2012, at 18, he co-founded Turning Point USA (TPUSA) with businessman Bill Montgomery, as a student organization promoting free markets and limited government. He led it as its public face for 13 years and became widely known for campus debates and his daily program, The Charlie Kirk Show. On September 10, 2025, he was shot and killed while speaking at a TPUSA event at Utah Valley University in Orem, Utah, at age 31. A suspect, Tyler Robinson, was arrested two days later and charged with aggravated murder. Kirk's widow, Erika Kirk, was elected CEO of TPUSA on September 18, 2025, and he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on October 14, 2025. He was a polarizing figure who drew both strong support and strong criticism, and this case sticks to the documented record.

QUICK FACTS

DD-672-F01

Charlie Kirk co-founded Turning Point USA in 2012, at age 18.

DD-672-F02

Kirk was born on October 14, 1993, in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

THE WRITE-UP

Early life. Kirk was born on October 14, 1993, in Arlington Heights, Illinois, and raised in Prospect Heights. He became politically active in high school and briefly attended Harper College before leaving to build Turning Point.

Turning Point USA. In June 2012, at 18, Kirk co-founded Turning Point USA with Bill Montgomery. He described it as a student group for free markets and limited government, and he led it as executive director and public face until 2025. The organization later added affiliates such as Turning Point Action (2019).

Media host. Kirk was known for campus 'Prove Me Wrong' debates that spread widely online. From October 2020 he hosted The Charlie Kirk Show, a daily radio program on Salem's network that was also one of the most popular podcasts. Production of the show has continued since his death.

Death. On September 10, 2025, Kirk was shot and killed while speaking at a TPUSA event at Utah Valley University in Orem, Utah, at age 31. Tyler Robinson was arrested on September 12 and charged on September 16 with aggravated murder and other offenses.

After his death. TPUSA's board elected his widow, Erika Kirk, as CEO on September 18, 2025. President Trump posthumously awarded Kirk the Presidential Medal of Freedom on October 14, 2025. On September 1, 2026, a judge ordered Robinson to stand trial on seven counts, and Robinson pleaded not guilty.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** Co-founded: Turning Point USA was co-founded in June 2012 by Kirk, then 18, and businessman Bill Montgomery.
- **Birthplace precision:** he was born on October 14, 1993, in Arlington Heights, Illinois, and raised in nearby Prospect Heights.
- **Missing context:** the Reel uses the past tense but doesn't say why. Kirk was killed on September 10, 2025, at age 31, while speaking at a TPUSA event at Utah Valley University in Orem, Utah.
- **Show detail:** he was the host (not 'a host') of The Charlie Kirk Show, a daily radio program on Salem's network from October 2020 and a top podcast. Production has continued since his death.
- **Missing update:** his widow, Erika Kirk, was elected CEO and chair of Turning Point USA on September 18, 2025 (Reuters).

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/kirk/> · Last updated Nov 17, 2025



ALI KHAMENEI

Ali Khamenei was born on April 19, 1939, in Mashhad and studied at the seminary in Qom, including under Ruhollah Khomeini. From 1963 he took part in protests against the monarchy and was imprisoned several times. After the 1979 revolution he sat on the Revolutionary Council, served as deputy defense minister and was elected president in 1981, a largely ceremonial post at the time; he was reelected in 1985. When Khomeini died in June 1989, the Assembly of Experts chose Khamenei as leader, and a referendum that July loosened the office's clerical qualifications. He held the post for 37 years. On Feb. 28, 2026, he was killed in the opening U.S.-Israeli strikes of the 2026 war with Iran. The Assembly of Experts named his son Mojtaba Khamenei supreme leader on March 8, 2026.

QUICK FACTS

DD-076-F01

Ali Khamenei was Iran's president from 1981 to 1989 and its supreme leader from 1989 until he was killed on Feb. 28, 2026.

DD-076-F02

His son Mojtaba Khamenei was named Iran's third supreme leader on March 8, 2026.

THE WRITE-UP

Early life and studies. Khamenei was born on April 19, 1939, in Mashhad, a major Shiite religious center. He pursued advanced religious studies in Qom under leading scholars, including Ruhollah Khomeini.

Revolutionary years. From 1963 he took part in protests against the monarchy and was imprisoned several times. After Khomeini returned in 1979, Khamenei joined the Revolutionary Council, became deputy defense minister and briefly commanded the Revolutionary Guard.

President. He was injured in a 1981 bombing, then elected president in October 1981 and reelected in 1985. At the time the presidency was largely ceremonial, with most executive power held by the prime minister.

Supreme leader. After Khomeini died in June 1989, Khamenei was chosen as leader even though he was not yet a senior cleric. A July 1989 referendum loosened the qualifications, abolished the prime minister's post and strengthened the leader's powers. He led Iran for 37 years.

Death. On Feb. 28, 2026, Khamenei was killed in the first wave of U.S. and Israeli strikes on Tehran at the start of the 2026 war. Iranian state bodies describe his death as martyrdom.

Succession. On March 8, 2026, the Assembly of Experts named his son Mojtaba Khamenei the third supreme leader. As of August 2026, Reuters reported no independently verified public appearance by him since his appointment.

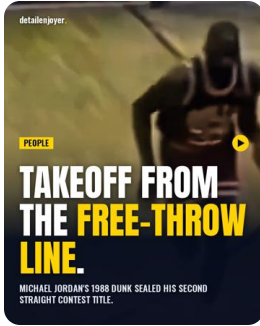
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Confirmed:** born in 1939 in Mashhad; studied in Qom, including under Khomeini; active in the movement against the shah; president from 1981 to 1989; supreme leader from 1989 until his death in 2026. [Britannica]
- **Missing context:** the Reel, posted March 22, 2026, doesn't say how he died. He was killed on Feb. 28, 2026, in the first U.S.-Israeli strikes on Tehran at the start of the 2026 war. [Britannica; NPR]
- **Note:** Now, as of Oct. 17, 2026: his son Mojtaba Khamenei has been supreme leader since the Assembly of Experts named him on March 8, 2026. Reuters reported in August that he had made no independently verified public appearance since. [BBC; Assembly of Experts; Reuters]
- **Nuance:** 'appointed Supreme Leader' was a selection by the Assembly of Experts in June 1989. He did not yet hold senior clerical rank, and a July 1989 referendum loosened the qualifications and strengthened the office. [Britannica]
- **Context:** 'rose through the new government' included the Revolutionary Council, deputy defense minister and a brief Revolutionary Guard command. His presidency was largely ceremonial; the prime minister then held most executive power. [Britannica]

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/ali-khamenei/> · Last updated Mar 22, 2026



DD-713 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 10 OF 32

AIR JORDAN

Michael Jordan won the NBA Slam Dunk Contest in 1987 and again on February 6, 1988, at Chicago Stadium. In 1988, he closed with a dunk from the free-throw line that earned a perfect 50 and edged out Dominique Wilkins, a result that's still debated. The dunk wasn't new. Julius Erving won the first-ever dunk contest, at the 1976 ABA All-Star Game, with a free-throw-line dunk, and Jordan had tried one in the 1985 contest. Both Jordan and Erving have said Erving suggested the 1988 attempt from the stands. 'Air Jordan' was also the name of Nike's Jordan signature shoe, launched in 1985.

QUICK FACTS

DD-713-F01

Julius Erving won the first dunk contest, in 1976, with a free-throw-line dunk.

DD-713-F02

Jordan won the NBA dunk contest in 1987 and 1988.

THE WRITE-UP

The original. At the first-ever dunk contest, held at the ABA All-Star Game in Denver on January 27, 1976, Julius 'Dr. J' Erving took off from the free-throw line and won.

Jordan's contests. A rookie Jordan dunked from the free-throw line in 1985 but lost to Dominique Wilkins. He won the contest in 1987 in Seattle and in 1988 in Chicago.

February 6, 1988. Trailing Wilkins in front of a home crowd, Jordan ran the length of the floor and took off from the line. He scored a perfect 50 and won, though some still dispute the judging.

Dr. J's suggestion. Erving says he was sitting courtside and suggested the foul-line dunk, and Jordan told reporters the same night that Erving had signaled him to try it.

On or behind the line?. In the NBC Sports Chicago oral history, one observer recalls Jordan's takeoff foot crossing over the line, which doesn't matter under the contest rules.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Not the first:** Julius Erving did a free-throw-line dunk to win the first dunk contest, at the 1976 ABA All-Star Game. Jordan had also tried one in the 1985 contest.
- **Missing context:** Erving suggested the 1988 dunk from the stands, according to both men.
- **Missing context:** it was Jordan's second straight title (1987, 1988), and his 50 on the final dunk to beat Dominique Wilkins is still debated.
- **Precision:** observers recall his takeoff foot on or over the line, not 'just inside' it (NBC Sports Chicago oral history).
- **Missing context:** 'Air Jordan' is also the name of Nike's Jordan signature shoe line, launched in 1985.

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/air-jordan/> · Last updated Apr 24, 2026



KENNY POWERS

The St. Lawrence 'Super Jump' was Canadian stuntman Ken Carter's project, begun in 1976, to jump a rocket-powered Lincoln Continental about a mile from near Morrisburg, Ontario to the United States. On September 26, 1979, after Carter's attempt was aborted, the backers and film producers had American stuntman Kenny Powers make the jump while Carter was away. The bumpy runway damaged the car, the parachutes deployed early, and it traveled about 506 feet before landing in shallow water. Powers survived with eight broken vertebrae, three broken ribs and a broken wrist. He died in 2009.

QUICK FACTS

DD-740-F01

Kenny Powers replaced Ken Carter at the last minute for the 1979 jump.

DD-740-F02

The rocket Lincoln traveled about 506 feet, not the planned mile.

THE WRITE-UP

Carter's project. Ken 'The Mad Canadian' Carter announced the St. Lawrence jump in 1976. He built a long paved takeoff run and a tall ramp near Morrisburg, Ontario. ABC's planned 1976 broadcast fell through when the car and ramp weren't ready, and attempts in 1977 and 1978 were also cancelled.

The switch. On September 26, 1979, Carter aborted an attempt about five seconds before takeoff. Believing he had lost his nerve, the backers and film crew arranged for Kenny Powers to make the jump while Carter was away at a hotel in Ottawa. The NFB documentary gives health concerns about Carter as the reason.

The jump. Bumps in the runway cracked the fiberglass body, and the car reached about 180 mph at the ramp instead of the planned 270 mph. The parachutes deployed early, and the car traveled about 506 feet before landing in shallow water off the Canadian shore.

Injuries. Powers broke eight vertebrae, three ribs and a wrist. Afterward, Carter said Powers had been unprepared and could have been killed. The two remained friends until Carter's death.

Aftermath. Carter was killed on September 5, 1983, during a rocket-car jump in Peterborough, Ontario. Powers kept performing stunts for years afterward and died in 2009.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Missing context:** the jump was Canadian stuntman Ken Carter's project. The backers and film crew had Powers make it without Carter, reportedly believing Carter had lost his nerve.
- **Precision:** the car didn't reach the river's middle. Its parachutes deployed early and it came down in shallow water off the Canadian shore after about 506 feet.
- **Cause:** bumps in the old runway cracked the fiberglass body, and the car reached about 180 mph at the ramp instead of the planned 270 mph.
- **Date:** the jump took place on September 26, 1979, near Morrisburg, Ontario.
- **Aftermath:** Carter was killed in a 1983 rocket-car jump in Peterborough, Ontario. Powers died in 2009.

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/kenny-powers/> · Last updated Sep 15, 2026



DD-742 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 12 OF 32

RICK CHARLS

In 1983, ABC's Wide World of Sports staged its last World Record High Dive at SeaWorld San Diego. To count, a dive had to include at least one somersault, and the diver had to leave the water without help. Five divers succeeded from 172 ft (52.4 m): Rick Charls, Rick Winters, Dana Kunze, Bruce Boccia and Mike Foley, and all five share credit for the record. Charls, from Cincinnati, was a collegiate All-American at Ohio University and the 1980 world tandem high-diving champion.

QUICK FACTS

DD-742-F01

Five divers share credit for the 172 ft world record from 1983.

DD-742-F02

Valid dives needed a somersault and an unassisted exit from the water.

THE WRITE-UP

The event. ABC's Wide World of Sports produced world-record high dives for more than a decade. Its last was staged in 1983 at SeaWorld San Diego, in front of thousands of spectators at the park and a TV audience of millions.

The rules. To count, a diver had to dive or perform at least one somersault, then exit the water without help.

Five record holders. Rick Charls, Rick Winters, Dana Kunze, Bruce Boccia and Mike Foley all completed dives from 172 ft (52.4 m), and all five are credited with the record.

Later attempts. In 1985 Randy Dickison dove from 172 ft in Hong Kong but broke his femur and couldn't leave the water unaided. In 1987 Olivier Favre broke his back attempting 177 ft. Laso Schaller's 2015 leap from a 193 ft cliff is considered a jump, not a dive.

Who he is. Charls, a Cincinnati native, was a high school and collegiate All-American and a two-time Mid-American Conference champion at Ohio University. He was the 1980 world tandem high-diving champion.

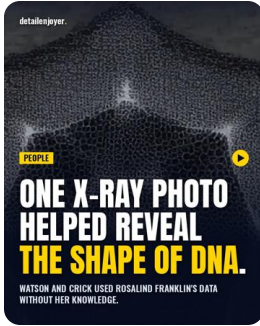
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Shared record:** Charls is credited jointly with Rick Winters, Dana Kunze, Bruce Boccia and Mike Foley. 'Charls is still credited with the record' reads as if he holds it alone.
- **Criteria:** the competition required at least one somersault and an unassisted exit from the water. Later, higher attempts failed on the second rule (Dickison 1985, Favre 1987).
- **Unverified:** I found no source for the '70 mph' entry speed. A frictionless fall from 52.4 m gives about 72 mph, so the figure is a plausible estimate rather than a measured speed.
- **Missing context:** this was the last World Record High Dive that Wide World of Sports produced. Sources disagree on the month (March or May 1983).
- **Missing context:** Laso Schaller's 2015 leap from 193 ft is classed as a jump, not a dive, which is why the 172 ft dive record still stands under these criteria.

SOURCES

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/rick-charls/> · Last updated Sep 19, 2026



DD-093 PEOPLE / SCIENCE · 13 OF 32

ROSALIND

Rosalind Franklin (1920-1958) was a British chemist and X-ray crystallographer. She worked on the structures of DNA, RNA, viruses, coal and graphite. Photo 51, an X-ray diffraction image of DNA taken in 1952 in her lab at King's College London by her PhD student Raymond Gosling, was shown to James Watson without her knowledge. Together with her data, it was key evidence for the double-helix model Watson and Francis Crick published in 1953. Watson, Crick and Maurice Wilkins shared the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. Franklin had died in 1958, and the prize isn't awarded posthumously. The footage shows portraits and lab scenes, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-093-F01

Photo 51 was taken in Franklin's lab in 1952.

DD-093-F02

Franklin died in 1958, before the 1962 Nobel.

THE WRITE-UP

Crystallographer. Franklin was a chemist and X-ray crystallographer.

Broad work. She studied DNA, RNA, viruses, coal and graphite.

Photo 51. Photo 51, taken in her lab in 1952, showed DNA's helical pattern.

Shown without consent. Watson saw the image without her knowledge.

1962 Nobel. Watson, Crick and Wilkins shared the 1962 Nobel; Franklin had died in 1958.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed. I added that Photo 51 was taken by her student Raymond Gosling, and that she had died before the 1962 prize.

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Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/rosalind/> · Last updated Nov 26, 2023



DD-095 PEOPLE / TECH · 14 OF 32

ADA ALL-TIME

Ada Lovelace (1815-1852) was an English mathematician who worked with Charles Babbage on his proposed Analytical Engine, a mechanical general-purpose computer. In 1843 she translated an article by Luigi Menabrea about the engine from French and added her own notes, which were longer than the article. Note G sets out an algorithm for computing Bernoulli numbers on the engine, often called the first published computer program. She also suggested the machine could act on things other than numbers, such as music. Historians debate how much credit belongs to her versus Babbage. The engine was never built. The footage shows portraits of Lovelace and Babbage, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-095-F01

Lovelace published her notes in 1843.

DD-095-F02

Note G computes Bernoulli numbers.

THE WRITE-UP

Analytical Engine. Babbage's Analytical Engine was a proposed general-purpose computer.

1843 translation. Lovelace translated Menabrea's article and added her own notes.

Note G. Note G gives an algorithm for Bernoulli numbers.

Beyond numbers. She suggested the engine could act on symbols like music.

Never built. The Analytical Engine was never completed.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'First computer programmer': that's how she's widely described, but historians debate how much of the work was hers and how much was Babbage's. I kept the claim attributed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Ada Lovelace: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ada_Lovelace
2. Wikipedia: Note G: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Note_G

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/ada-all-time/> · Last updated Nov 27, 2023



DD-099 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 15 OF 32

CLEO

Cleopatra VII (69-30 BC) was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. Her dynasty descended from Ptolemy I, a Macedonian Greek general, and her first language was Koine Greek. She is the first Ptolemaic ruler known to have learned Egyptian. Plutarch implies she also spoke Ethiopian, the language of the 'Troglodytes', Hebrew (or Aramaic), Arabic, Syrian, Median and Parthian, and Wikipedia notes she could apparently also speak Latin. She formed alliances with Julius Caesar and later Mark Antony, and after her death in 30 BC Egypt became a Roman province. The footage shows AI-style portraits and court scenes, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-099-F01

Cleopatra's first language was Greek.

DD-099-F02

She was the first Ptolemaic ruler known to learn Egyptian.

THE WRITE-UP

Last active ruler. Cleopatra VII was the last active Ptolemaic ruler of Egypt.

Greek first. Her first language was Koine Greek.

Learned Egyptian. She's the first Ptolemaic ruler known to learn Egyptian.

Many languages. Plutarch implies she spoke many more, including Hebrew or Aramaic.

Caesar and Antony. She allied with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony.

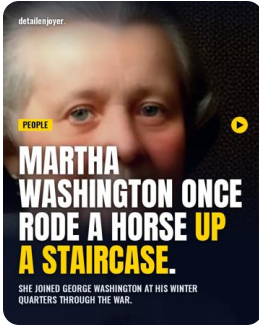
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'Mark Anthony': the usual spelling is Mark Antony. I kept the caption as written in the transcript.
- **Note:** 'Latin, Aramaic and Hebrew': Plutarch names Hebrew (or Aramaic) among others. Latin is less certain; Wikipedia says she could 'apparently' speak it.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Cleopatra: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleopatra>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/cleo/> · Last updated Nov 29, 2023



DD-107 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 16 OF 32

MARTHA

Martha Dandridge Custis Washington (1731-1802) was the wife of George Washington and the first first lady of the United States. Her biography on Wikipedia notes she took to riding as a girl, once riding her horse up and down the stairs of her uncle's house. During the Revolutionary War she traveled to the Continental Army's winter encampments each year of the war, supporting the officers and troops, according to George Washington's Mount Vernon. Her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis, died in 1757, and she married Washington in 1759. The footage shows AI-style portraits and riding scenes, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-107-F01

Martha Washington was the first first lady.

DD-107-F02

She took to riding as a girl.

THE WRITE-UP

First first lady. Martha Washington was the first first lady.

A young rider. She took to riding as a girl.

The stairs. She once rode her horse up and down her uncle's stairs.

Winter quarters. She joined the army's winter quarters through the war.

Two marriages. She was widowed in 1757 and married Washington in 1759.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'Skilled in managing the estate stables... breeding and training of horses': I couldn't find a source for that role. Her riding skill as a girl is documented.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Martha Washington: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martha_Washington
2. George Washington's Mount Vernon: Martha Washington: <https://www.mountvernon.org/library/digitalhistory/digital-encyclopedia/article/martha-washington>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/martha/> · Last updated Dec 4, 2023



JACK

Jack the Ripper is the name given to an unidentified serial killer active in and around the Whitechapel district of London in 1888. Five victims, Mary Ann Nichols, Annie Chapman, Elizabeth Stride, Catherine Eddowes and Mary Jane Kelly, are known as the 'canonical five'; they were killed between 31 August and 9 November 1888. Police investigated eleven Whitechapel murders between 1888 and 1891, but not all are linked to the same killer. Several canonical victims had organs removed, which led some at the time to suggest the killer had anatomical knowledge. The killer was never identified, and many suspects have been proposed since. The footage shows dark AI-style renderings of Victorian London and a figure in a top hat.

QUICK FACTS

DD-108-F01

The killer was active in Whitechapel in 1888.

DD-108-F02

Five victims are known as the 'canonical five'.

THE WRITE-UP

Whitechapel, 1888. The killer was active in Whitechapel in 1888.

Canonical five. Five victims are known as the 'canonical five'.

Eleven cases. Police investigated eleven Whitechapel murders from 1888 to 1891.

Organs removed. Several victims had organs removed.

Never identified. The killer was never identified.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'At least five women... between 1888 and 1891': the canonical five were all killed in 1888, from August 31 to November 9. 1888 to 1891 is the span of the wider Whitechapel murders file.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Jack the Ripper: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_the_Ripper

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/jack/> · Last updated Dec 5, 2023



DD-214 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 18 OF 32

THE BEAST OF ROME

Nero was Roman emperor from AD 54 to 68. He was known for his love of performing, singing and acting in public, which Roman elites considered beneath an emperor. After the Great Fire of Rome in AD 64, the historian Tacitus wrote that rumors blamed Nero and that he in turn blamed and punished Christians. In AD 67 Nero competed at the Olympic Games, which were rescheduled for his visit; ancient sources say he was declared the winner of the chariot race even though he fell and didn't finish. He died by suicide in AD 68 after being declared a public enemy. Some early Christian writings associated him with the 'Beast' of the Book of Revelation. The footage shows reconstructions of Nero and Rome, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-214-F01

Nero ruled from AD 54 to 68.

DD-214-F02

He performed in public.

THE WRITE-UP

AD 54 to 68. Nero ruled from AD 54 to 68.

Performer. He performed in public.

Great Fire. The Great Fire of Rome was in AD 64.

Christians. Tacitus says he blamed Christians.

Olympics. He was declared a winner in AD 67.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** 'Ensuring his victory by having his competitors ousted': ancient sources say he was declared the chariot-race winner despite falling and not finishing, rather than that rivals were removed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Nero: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nero>
2. Wikipedia: Great Fire of Rome: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Fire_of_Rome

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-beast-of-rome/> · Last updated Apr 18, 2024



DD-213 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 19 OF 32

THE FIRST ROMAN EMPEROR

Augustus, born Gaius Octavius in 63 BC, was the great-nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. After Caesar's assassination in 44 BC and years of civil war, he defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra and became Rome's first emperor in 27 BC, ruling until his death in AD 14. His reign began the Pax Romana, about two centuries of relative peace. He used art, coins and building programs to shape his public image. The biographer Suetonius wrote that he lived modestly and usually wore clothes made at home by his wife, sister, daughter and granddaughters. The footage shows statues and reconstructions of Augustus and Rome, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-213-F01

Augustus was born Gaius Octavius in 63 BC.

DD-213-F02

He was Julius Caesar's adopted son.

THE WRITE-UP

Octavius. Augustus was born Gaius Octavius in 63 BC.

Caesar's heir. He was Julius Caesar's adopted son.

27 BC. He became emperor in 27 BC.

Pax Romana. His reign began the Pax Romana.

Modest dress. Suetonius says he wore homemade clothes.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Augustus: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustus>
2. Wikipedia: Pax Romana: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pax_Romana

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-first-roman-emperor/> · Last updated Mar 28, 2024



LITTLE BOOT

Caligula, born Gaius Julius Caesar Germanicus in AD 12, was Rome's third emperor. His nickname, meaning 'little boot', came from the miniature soldier's boots he wore as a child in his father's army camps. He became emperor in AD 37 and was assassinated by members of the Praetorian Guard in January AD 41. Ancient writers such as Suetonius and Cassius Dio describe extravagant spending, cruelty and claims to divinity; modern historians note that these sources were hostile to him. According to Suetonius, he planned to make his horse Incitatus a consul. The footage shows illustrations of Caligula and Rome, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-215-F01

His nickname came from the boots he wore as a child.

DD-215-F02

He became emperor in AD 37.

THE WRITE-UP

Little boot. His nickname came from the boots he wore as a child.

AD 37. He became emperor in AD 37.

Assassination. He was killed by Praetorian Guards in AD 41.

Hostile sources. Ancient accounts of him are hostile.

Incitatus. Suetonius says he planned to make his horse consul.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** The Reel says Caligula made his horse a senator. The ancient sources say he planned to make his horse Incitatus a consul, and there is no record that he actually did.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Caligula: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caligula>
2. Wikipedia: Incitatus: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incitatus>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/little-boot/> · Last updated Apr 22, 2024



DD-216 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 21 OF 32

CANUTE THE GREAT

Canute the Great (Cnut) was a Danish prince who became King of England in 1016, King of Denmark in 1018 and King of Norway in 1028, ruling all three until his death in 1035. Historians call this union the North Sea Empire. He kept peace in England for most of his reign, worked with the Church and English nobles, and supported trade across the North Sea. A later legend says he ordered the tide to stop to show his courtiers the limits of royal power. The footage shows illustrations of Canute and his court, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-216-F01

He became King of England in 1016.

DD-216-F02

He became King of Denmark in 1018.

THE WRITE-UP

England 1016. He became King of England in 1016.

Denmark 1018. He became King of Denmark in 1018.

Norway 1028. He added Norway in 1028.

North Sea Empire. Historians call his realm the North Sea Empire.

The tide. A legend says he commanded the tide.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Cnut: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cnut>

2. Wikipedia: North Sea Empire: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Sea_Empire

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/canute-the-great/> · Last updated Apr 23, 2024



CHARLEMAGNE

Charlemagne (Charles the Great, about 747 to 814) was King of the Franks from 768 and King of the Lombards from 774. On Christmas Day 800, Pope Leo III crowned him Emperor of the Romans, a title later seen as the start of the Holy Roman Empire. His reign saw the Carolingian Renaissance, a revival of learning, art and religious scholarship through the Church, including new schools and the standardized Carolingian minuscule script. His biographer Einhard wrote that he tried to learn to write late in life but had little success. The footage shows illustrations of Charlemagne and his court, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-217-F01

He ruled the Franks from 768.

DD-217-F02

He was crowned emperor in 800.

THE WRITE-UP

King of the Franks. He ruled the Franks from 768.

Christmas 800. He was crowned emperor in 800.

Carolingian Renaissance. His reign revived learning.

Schools. He supported schools.

Writing. Einhard says he struggled to learn to write.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** The Reel calls him the first Holy Roman Emperor. He was crowned Emperor of the Romans in 800; the name Holy Roman Empire came into use centuries later.
- **Note:** The Reel says he was illiterate for much of his life. His biographer Einhard says he tried to learn to write late and did not succeed; he is believed to have been able to read.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Charlemagne: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlemagne>
2. Wikipedia: Carolingian Renaissance: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolingian_Renaissance

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/charlemagne/> · Last updated Apr 24, 2024



DD-218 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 23 OF 32

THE LAST CZAR

Nicholas II was the last Emperor of Russia, reigning from November 1894 until his abdication in March 1917. His reign included rapid industrial growth, defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904 to 1905, the 1905 Revolution and Russia's entry into the First World War. Wartime losses and shortages fed the February Revolution of 1917, and he abdicated. In July 1918, Bolshevik forces shot Nicholas, his wife Alexandra, their five children and four attendants in Yekaterinburg. The Russian Orthodox Church canonized the family in 2000. The footage shows illustrations of Nicholas II, his family and Russia, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-218-F01

He became emperor in 1894.

DD-218-F02

Russia lost the war of 1904 to 1905.

THE WRITE-UP

1894. He became emperor in 1894.

Russo-Japanese War. Russia lost the war of 1904 to 1905.

Abdication. He abdicated in March 1917.

Yekaterinburg. He and his family were killed in July 1918.

Canonized. The family was canonized in 2000.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Nicholas II: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_II
2. Wikipedia: Murder of the Romanov family: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_the_Romanov_family

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-last-czar/> · Last updated Apr 27, 2024



DD-219 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 24 OF 32

RUSSIA'S GREATEST EMPRESS

Catherine II, known as Catherine the Great, was born a German princess in 1729 and married the future Peter III of Russia. In 1762, months after he took the throne, a coup overthrew Peter and Catherine became empress, ruling until her death in 1796, longer than any other female ruler of Russia. Her reign saw territorial expansion, Enlightenment-era reforms, and patronage of the arts; the art collection she began in 1764 became the Hermitage Museum. She was a keen rider and often rode astride rather than sidesaddle. The footage shows illustrations of Catherine, her court and Russia, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-219-F01

She was born a German princess in 1729.

DD-219-F02

She took power in a 1762 coup.

THE WRITE-UP

German princess. She was born a German princess in 1729.

1762 coup. She took power in a 1762 coup.

Longest-ruling woman. She ruled Russia longer than any other woman.

Hermitage. Her collection became the Hermitage.

Riding astride. She often rode astride.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Catherine the Great: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_the_Great
2. Wikipedia: Hermitage Museum: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermitage_Museum

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/russias-greatest-empress/> · Last updated May 2, 2024



DD-220 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 25 OF 32

THE VIRGIN QUEEN

Elizabeth I ruled England and Ireland from 1558 until her death in 1603, the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. Her reign is often called the Elizabethan era or a golden age, with the theater of Shakespeare and Marlowe, overseas exploration and the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. She never married, and was celebrated as the Virgin Queen. Contemporaries noted her command of languages including Latin, Greek, French and Italian. The footage shows illustrations of Elizabeth, Tudor London and the Armada, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-220-F01

She reigned from 1558 to 1603.

DD-220-F02

She was the last Tudor monarch.

THE WRITE-UP

1558 to 1603. She reigned from 1558 to 1603.

Last Tudor. She was the last Tudor monarch.

Armada. England defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Never married. She never married.

Languages. She spoke several languages.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Elizabeth I: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_I
2. Wikipedia: Spanish Armada: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Armada

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-virgin-queen/> · Last updated May 4, 2024



DD-221 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 26 OF 32

THE FAMINE QUEEN

Queen Victoria ruled the United Kingdom from 1837 until her death in 1901, a reign of 63 years surpassed among British monarchs only by Elizabeth II. The Victorian era saw industrial, scientific and political change and the expansion of the British Empire; from 1876 she was also Empress of India. She is associated with strict moral standards but was a keen dancer in her youth. The nickname 'the Famine Queen' was used by the Irish activist Maud Gonne in a 1900 article, criticizing her government's record during the Great Famine of the 1840s; the Reel's voiceover does not discuss it. The footage shows illustrations of Victoria and Victorian Britain, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-221-F01

She reigned from 1837 to 1901.

DD-221-F02

Only Elizabeth II reigned longer.

THE WRITE-UP

1837 to 1901. She reigned from 1837 to 1901.

Second longest. Only Elizabeth II reigned longer.

Empress of India. She took that title in 1876.

Dancing. She loved to dance.

Nickname. Maud Gonne called her the Famine Queen in 1900.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Queen Victoria: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_Victoria
2. Wikipedia: Maud Gonne: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maud_Gonne

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/the-famine-queen/> · Last updated May 5, 2024



DD-222 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 27 OF 32

KHAN OF KHANS

Genghis Khan, born Temüjin around 1162, united the Mongol tribes and was proclaimed Great Khan in 1206. He led campaigns across northern China and Central Asia that were both innovative and highly destructive, and introduced a legal code, a postal relay system and protections for trade along routes such as the Silk Road. He died in 1227. Under his successors the Mongol Empire grew into the largest contiguous land empire in history. The footage shows illustrations of Genghis Khan and the steppe, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-222-F01

He was born Temüjin around 1162.

DD-222-F02

He became Great Khan in 1206.

THE WRITE-UP

Temüjin. He was born Temüjin around 1162.

1206. He became Great Khan in 1206.

Campaigns. His campaigns were innovative and destructive.

Trade. He protected Silk Road trade.

Largest empire. His successors built the largest contiguous empire.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** The Reel says he established the largest contiguous empire in history. The empire reached that size under his successors after his death in 1227.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Genghis Khan: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genghis_Khan

2. Wikipedia: Mongol Empire: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongol_Empire

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/khan-of-khans/> · Last updated May 6, 2024



DD-223 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 28 OF 32

SHOGUN

Tokugawa Ieyasu (1543 to 1616) won the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600 and was appointed shogun in 1603, founding the Tokugawa shogunate. His successors ruled Japan from Edo, now Tokyo, until 1868, a period of about 265 years known as the Edo period. The era brought internal peace after more than a century of civil war, strict social order, economic growth and policies that sharply limited foreign contact. The footage shows illustrations of Ieyasu and Edo-era Japan, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-223-F01

He won at Sekigahara in 1600.

DD-223-F02

He became shogun in 1603.

THE WRITE-UP

Sekigahara. He won at Sekigahara in 1600.

Shogun 1603. He became shogun in 1603.

Edo. The shogunate ruled from Edo, now Tokyo.

265 years. It lasted until 1868.

Isolation. Foreign contact was sharply limited.

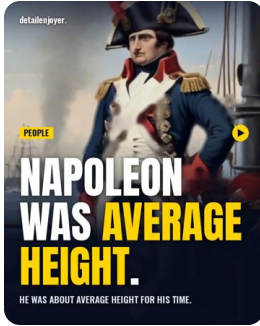
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Tokugawa Ieyasu: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokugawa_Ieyasu
2. Wikipedia: Battle of Sekigahara: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Sekigahara
3. Wikipedia: Edo period: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edo_period

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/shogun/> · Last updated May 7, 2024



DD-224 PEOPLE / HISTORY / MILITARY · 29 OF 32

LE PETIT CAPORAL

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 to 1821) rose through the French Revolutionary army, seized power in 1799 and crowned himself Emperor of the French in December 1804. His wars reshaped Europe until his defeats in 1814 and at Waterloo in 1815, after which he was exiled to Saint Helena. The Napoleonic Code of 1804 influenced civil law in many countries. 'Le Petit Caporal', the little corporal, was an affectionate nickname from his soldiers; he was about 1.69 m tall, roughly average for a Frenchman of his time. The footage shows illustrations of Napoleon, with the presenter.

QUICK FACTS

DD-224-F01

He crowned himself emperor in 1804.

DD-224-F02

His code influenced civil law worldwide.

THE WRITE-UP

1804. He crowned himself emperor in 1804.

Napoleonic Code. His code influenced civil law worldwide.

Waterloo. He was defeated at Waterloo in 1815.

Height. He was about average height.

Nickname. His soldiers called him the little corporal.

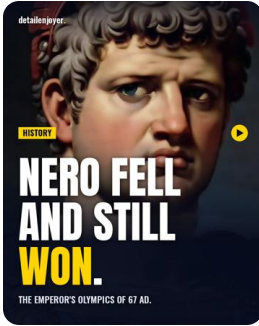
REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Napoleon: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon>
2. Wikipedia: Napoleonic Code: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleonic_Code

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/le-petit-caporal/> · Last updated May 8, 2024



DD-078 HISTORY / PEOPLE · 30 OF 32

PERFORMING EMPEROR

The Roman emperor Nero, who ruled from 54 to 68 AD, saw himself as an artist and performed publicly as a singer, lyre player and actor, which many in Rome's elite found shameful. During a tour of Greece he competed in the Olympic Games of 67 AD, which were rescheduled for him. He drove a ten-horse chariot, fell and did not finish, but the judges declared him the winner anyway.

QUICK FACTS

DD-078-F01

Nero ruled from 54 to 68 AD.

DD-078-F02

He sang and acted in public.

THE WRITE-UP

Reign. Nero ruled from 54 to 68 AD.

Performer. He sang and acted in public.

Elite. The elite disapproved.

Olympics. He competed at Olympia in 67 AD.

Chariot. He fell but was declared the winner.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** The Reel says Nero declared himself the winner; ancient sources say the judges awarded him the victory.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Nero: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nero>

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/performing-emperor/> · Last updated Nov 12, 2023



DD-081 HISTORY / PEOPLE · 31 OF 32

ARISTUTOR

Around 343 BC, King Philip II of Macedon hired the philosopher Aristotle to teach his son Alexander, then about 13. Lessons were held at Mieza and covered subjects such as philosophy, ethics, politics, science and literature. Alexander later conquered an empire stretching to India, spreading Greek culture through the Hellenistic world; how much Aristotle shaped his rule is debated.

QUICK FACTS

DD-081-F01

Philip II hired Aristotle around 343 BC.

DD-081-F02

Alexander was about 13.

THE WRITE-UP

Hired. Philip II hired Aristotle around 343 BC.

Age. Alexander was about 13.

Mieza. Lessons were at Mieza.

Subjects. Philosophy, science and literature.

Influence. Aristotle's influence is debated.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** None needed.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Aristotle: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle>
2. Wikipedia: Alexander the Great: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_the_Great

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/aristutor/> · Last updated Nov 15, 2023



DD-084 PEOPLE / HISTORY · 32 OF 32

TENZING ON TOP

Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa mountaineer, and New Zealander Edmund Hillary became the first people confirmed to reach the summit of Mount Everest on May 29, 1953, as part of a British expedition. Tenzing's exact birth date was not recorded; he is usually said to have been born in the Khumbu region of Nepal, though some accounts place his birth in Tibet. He chose to celebrate his birthday on May 29.

QUICK FACTS

DD-084-F01

He reached the summit on May 29, 1953.

DD-084-F02

He climbed with Edmund Hillary.

THE WRITE-UP

Summit. He reached the summit on May 29, 1953.

Partner. He climbed with Edmund Hillary.

Expedition. It was a British expedition.

Birthplace. He is usually said to be from Khumbu.

Birthday. He celebrated on May 29.

REEL VS. RECORD

- **Note:** Some accounts say Tenzing was born in Tibet rather than Nepal's Khumbu region.

SOURCES

1. Wikipedia: Tenzing Norgay: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenzing_Norgay
2. Wikipedia: 1953 British Mount Everest expedition: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1953_British_Mount_Everest_expedition

Permalink: <https://detailenjoyer.com/case/tenzing-on-top/> · Last updated Nov 17, 2023

COLLECTION QUIZ

Test Your Knowledge: 64 questions from Persons of Interest. Answers are on the next page.

1. In what year did Branson launch the Virgin Records label? (DD-053 · Branson)

- A. 1966
- B. 1972
- C. 1980
- D. 1984

2. When did the Rolling Stones sign with Virgin? (DD-053 · Branson)

- A. 1972
- B. 1977
- C. 1984
- D. 1991

3. Where did Karp meet Peter Thiel? (DD-062 · Karp)

- A. Haverford College
- B. Stanford Law School
- C. Goethe University
- D. PayPal

4. In what year was Palantir founded? (DD-062 · Karp)

- A. 1999
- B. 2003
- C. 2008
- D. 2012

5. When did Mohammad Reza Pahlavi become shah? (DD-065 · The Shah)

- A. 1925
- B. 1941
- C. 1953
- D. 1963

6. What happened in August 1953? (DD-065 · The Shah)

- A. He abdicated
- B. He briefly fled, then returned after a coup
- C. He launched the White Revolution
- D. He was crowned

7. What is Tyler, The Creator's birth name? (DD-207 · Tyler, The Creator)

- A. Tyler Gregory Okonma
- B. Tyler Johnson
- C. Gregory Tyler
- D. Tyler Gaye

8. Which collective did he co-found? (DD-207 · Tyler, The Creator)

- A. Odd Future
- B. Wu-Tang Clan
- C. Migos
- D. N.W.A

9. When did Baumgartner make his stratosphere jump? (DD-637 · Felix Falls)

- A. October 14, 2012
- B. July 20, 1969
- C. January 1, 2000
- D. June 6, 2015

10. Where did the Red Bull Stratos balloon launch from? (DD-637 · Felix Falls)

- A. Roswell, New Mexico
- B. Salzburg, Austria
- C. Cape Canaveral, Florida
- D. Reno, Nevada

11. What job did Maduro hold before politics? (DD-068 · Nic Mad)

- A. Lawyer
- B. Bus driver
- C. Army officer
- D. Oil engineer

12. Which post did Maduro take in 2006? (DD-068 · Nic Mad)

- A. Vice president
- B. Foreign minister
- C. Oil minister
- D. Mayor of Caracas

13. Where was Larry Ellison raised? (DD-069 · Ellison)

- A. Seattle
- B. Chicago
- C. Austin
- D. Boston

14. Who co-founded the company with Ellison? (DD-069 · Ellison)

- A. Bill Gates and Paul Allen
- B. Bob Miner and Ed Oates
- C. Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak
- D. Safra Catz and Mark Hurd

15. In what year did Charlie Kirk co-found Turning Point USA? (DD-672 · Kirk)

- A. 2008
- B. 2012
- C. 2016
- D. 2020

16. Who co-founded Turning Point USA with Kirk? (DD-672 · Kirk)

- A. Bill Montgomery
- B. Erika Kirk
- C. Foster Friess
- D. Rob McCoy

17. In which city was Ali Khamenei born? (DD-076 · Ali Khamenei)

- A. Tehran
- B. Mashhad
- C. Qom
- D. Isfahan

18. Whom did Khamenei study under in Qom? (DD-076 · Ali Khamenei)

- A. Ruhollah Khomeini
- B. Mohammad Khatami
- C. Hassan Rouhani
- D. Ali Larijani

19. Who won the first dunk contest, in 1976, with a free-throw-line dunk? (DD-713 · Air Jordan)

- A. Julius Erving
- B. Larry Nance
- C. Spud Webb
- D. Dominique Wilkins

20. Which two years did Jordan win the NBA dunk contest? (DD-713 · Air Jordan)

- A. 1985 and 1986
- B. 1987 and 1988
- C. 1988 and 1989
- D. 1990 and 1991

21. Whose project was the St. Lawrence jump originally? (DD-740 · Kenny POWERs)

- A. Evel Knievel
- B. Ken Carter
- C. Kenny Powers
- D. ABC

22. How far did the car travel? (DD-740 · Kenny POWERs)

- A. About a mile
- B. About 506 feet
- C. About 50 feet
- D. It landed in the US

23. How many divers share credit for the 172 ft record? (DD-742 · Rick Charls)

- A. One
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Ten

24. What did a valid dive require? (DD-742 · Rick Charls)

- A. A somersault and an unassisted exit
- B. A belly flop
- C. A wetsuit
- D. Two divers

25. What was Franklin's specialty? (DD-093 · Rosalind)

- A. X-ray crystallography
- B. Astronomy
- C. Surgery
- D. Geology

26. Which of these did she also study? (DD-093 · Rosalind)

- A. Coal
- B. Volcanoes
- C. Comets
- D. Bees

27. What was the Analytical Engine? (DD-095 · Ada All-Time)

- A. A proposed mechanical computer
- B. A steam train
- C. A telescope
- D. A loom

28. What language did Lovelace translate from? (DD-095 · Ada All-Time)

- A. French
- B. German
- C. Latin
- D. Italian

29. Which kingdom did Cleopatra VII rule? (DD-099 · Cleo)

- A. Ptolemaic Egypt
- B. Persia
- C. Carthage
- D. Babylon

30. What was her first language? (DD-099 · Cleo)

- A. Koine Greek
- B. Latin
- C. Egyptian
- D. Aramaic

31. Who was Martha Washington? (DD-107 · Martha)

- A. The first first lady
- B. A general
- C. A senator
- D. A queen

32. When did she take to riding? (DD-107 · Martha)

- A. As a girl
- B. In old age
- C. Never
- D. In Europe

33. Where was the killer active? (DD-108 · Jack)

- A. Whitechapel, London
- B. Paris
- C. New York
- D. Dublin

34. How many 'canonical' victims are there? (DD-108 · Jack)

- A. Five
- B. Two
- C. Eleven
- D. Twenty

35. When did Nero rule? (DD-214 · The Beast of Rome)

- A. AD 54 to 68
- B. 27 BC to AD 14
- C. AD 117 to 138
- D. AD 300 to 320

36. What did Roman elites dislike? (DD-214 · The Beast of Rome)

- A. His public performing
- B. His army
- C. His taxes only
- D. His height

37. What was Augustus's birth name? (DD-213 · The First Roman Emperor)

- A. Gaius Octavius
- B. Marcus Antonius
- C. Gaius Julius Caesar
- D. Nero Claudius

38. How was he related to Julius Caesar? (DD-213 · The First Roman Emperor)

- A. Adopted son
- B. Brother
- C. Enemy
- D. No relation

39. What does 'Caligula' mean? (DD-215 · Little Boot)

- A. Little boot
- B. Great king
- C. Golden helmet
- D. Young lion

40. When did he become emperor? (DD-215 · Little Boot)

- A. AD 37
- B. 27 BC
- C. AD 64
- D. AD 14

41. When did Canute become King of England? (DD-216 · Canute the Great)

- A. 1016
- B. 1066
- C. 1215
- D. 966

42. Which other crowns did he hold? (DD-216 · Canute the Great)

- A. Denmark and Norway
- B. France and Spain
- C. Scotland and Ireland
- D. Sweden and Poland

43. What does 'Charlemagne' mean? (DD-217 · Charlemagne)

- A. Charles the Great
- B. Charles the Bald
- C. Charles the Fat
- D. Little Charles

44. When was he crowned emperor? (DD-217 · Charlemagne)

- A. 800
- B. 768
- C. 1066
- D. 476

45. When did Nicholas II take the throne? (DD-218 · The Last Czar)

- A. 1894
- B. 1917
- C. 1855
- D. 1905

46. Which war did Russia lose in 1905? (DD-218 · The Last Czar)

- A. The Russo-Japanese War
- B. The Crimean War
- C. World War I
- D. The Napoleonic Wars

47. Where was Catherine born? (DD-219 · Russia's Greatest Empress)

- A. In a German principality
- B. In Moscow
- C. In Paris
- D. In Vienna

48. How did she come to power? (DD-219 · Russia's Greatest Empress)

- A. A coup against her husband
- B. An election
- C. Inheritance from her father
- D. Conquest

49. When did Elizabeth I become queen? (DD-220 · The Virgin Queen)

- A. 1558
- B. 1603
- C. 1485
- D. 1588

50. Which dynasty did she end? (DD-220 · The Virgin Queen)

- A. The Tudors
- B. The Stuarts
- C. The Yorks
- D. The Windsors

51. When did Victoria's reign begin? (DD-221 · The Famine Queen)

- A. 1837
- B. 1901
- C. 1801
- D. 1876

52. Who reigned longer? (DD-221 · The Famine Queen)

- A. Elizabeth II
- B. George III
- C. Henry VIII
- D. Edward VII

53. What was Genghis Khan's birth name? (DD-222 · Khan of Khans)

- A. Temüjin
- B. Kublai
- C. Ögedei
- D. Batu

54. When was he proclaimed Great Khan? (DD-222 · Khan of Khans)

- A. 1206
- B. 1162
- C. 1227
- D. 1271

55. Which battle did Ieyasu win in 1600? (DD-223 · SHÖGUN)

- A. Sekigahara
- B. Nagashino
- C. Okehazama
- D. Dan-no-ura

56. When did he become shogun? (DD-223 · SHŌGUN)

- A. 1603
- B. 1600
- C. 1868
- D. 1543

57. When did Napoleon crown himself emperor? (DD-224 · Le Petit Caporal)

- A. 1804
- B. 1799
- C. 1815
- D. 1789

58. What legal code did he introduce? (DD-224 · Le Petit Caporal)

- A. The Napoleonic Code
- B. Magna Carta
- C. Code of Hammurabi
- D. Justinian Code

59. When did Nero rule? (DD-078 · Performing Emperor)

- A. 54 to 68 AD
- B. 27 BC to 14 AD
- C. 117 to 138 AD
- D. 306 to 337 AD

60. What did he perform as? (DD-078 · Performing Emperor)

- A. Singer and actor
- B. Gladiator only
- C. Architect
- D. Sailor

61. Who did Aristotle tutor? (DD-081 · ArisTutor)

- A. Alexander the Great
- B. Julius Caesar
- C. Nero
- D. Plato

62. Who hired him? (DD-081 · ArisTutor)

- A. Philip II
- B. Darius III
- C. Pericles
- D. Socrates

63. Who summited Everest with Tenzing? (DD-084 · Tenzing on Top)

- A. Edmund Hillary
- B. George Mallory
- C. Reinhold Messner
- D. John Hunt

64. When? (DD-084 · Tenzing on Top)

- A. May 29, 1953
- B. June 8, 1924
- C. May 10, 1996
- D. July 4, 1950

ANSWER KEY

1. **B. 1972** Now You Know: It grew out of a 1970 mail-order record business. *(DD-053)*
2. **D. 1991** Now You Know: The Sex Pistols signed in 1977; the Stones in November 1991. *(DD-053)*
3. **B. Stanford Law School** Now You Know: Karp later earned a doctorate in Frankfurt. *(DD-062)*
4. **B. 2003** Now You Know: Forbes dates Karp's start to 2004. *(DD-062)*
5. **B. 1941** Now You Know: His father abdicated during the British-Soviet occupation. *(DD-065)*
6. **B. He briefly fled, then returned after a coup** Now You Know: The coup ousted Prime Minister Mosaddegh. *(DD-065)*
7. **A. Tyler Gregory Okonma** Now You Know: Born 1991. *(DD-207)*
8. **A. Odd Future** Now You Know: OFWGKTA. *(DD-207)*
9. **A. October 14, 2012** Now You Know: October 14, 2012. *(DD-637)*
10. **A. Roswell, New Mexico** Now You Know: Roswell, New Mexico. *(DD-637)*
11. **B. Bus driver** Now You Know: He was also a transit-union representative. *(DD-068)*
12. **B. Foreign minister** Now You Know: He became vice president in October 2012. *(DD-068)*
13. **B. Chicago** Now You Know: He was born in New York City. *(DD-069)*
14. **B. Bob Miner and Ed Oates** Now You Know: It started as Software Development Laboratories. *(DD-069)*
15. **B. 2012** Now You Know: June 2012, when he was 18. *(DD-672)*
16. **A. Bill Montgomery** Now You Know: Businessman Bill Montgomery. *(DD-672)*
17. **B. Mashhad** Now You Know: He studied in Qom. *(DD-076)*
18. **A. Ruhollah Khomeini** Now You Know: He later joined Khomeini's Revolutionary Council. *(DD-076)*
19. **A. Julius Erving** Now You Know: Julius 'Dr. J' Erving, at the ABA All-Star Game. *(DD-713)*
20. **B. 1987 and 1988** Now You Know: 1987 and 1988. *(DD-713)*
21. **B. Ken Carter** Now You Know: It was Ken 'The Mad Canadian' Carter's project from 1976. *(DD-740)*
22. **B. About 506 feet** Now You Know: About 506 feet, landing in shallow water. *(DD-740)*
23. **C. Five** Now You Know: Charls, Winters, Kunze, Boccia and Foley. *(DD-742)*
24. **A. A somersault and an unassisted exit** Now You Know: At least one somersault and leaving the water without help. *(DD-742)*
25. **A. X-ray crystallography** Now You Know: Imaging molecules with X-rays. *(DD-093)*
26. **A. Coal** Now You Know: Plus graphite and viruses. *(DD-093)*
27. **A. A proposed mechanical computer** Now You Know: Designed by Charles Babbage. *(DD-095)*
28. **A. French** Now You Know: Menabrea's article. *(DD-095)*

29. **A. Ptolemaic Egypt** Now You Know: She was its last active ruler. *(DD-099)*
30. **A. Koine Greek** Now You Know: Her dynasty was Macedonian Greek. *(DD-099)*
31. **A. The first first lady** Now You Know: Wife of George Washington. *(DD-107)*
32. **A. As a girl** Now You Know: Per her biography. *(DD-107)*
33. **A. Whitechapel, London** Now You Know: In the East End. *(DD-108)*
34. **A. Five** Now You Know: All killed in 1888. *(DD-108)*
35. **A. AD 54 to 68** Now You Know: A Julio-Claudian. *(DD-214)*
36. **A. His public performing** Now You Know: Beneath an emperor. *(DD-214)*
37. **A. Gaius Octavius** Now You Know: Born 63 BC. *(DD-213)*
38. **A. Adopted son** Now You Know: And great-nephew. *(DD-213)*
39. **A. Little boot** Now You Know: From his childhood boots. *(DD-215)*
40. **A. AD 37** Now You Know: After Tiberius. *(DD-215)*
41. **A. 1016** Now You Know: After years of war. *(DD-216)*
42. **A. Denmark and Norway** Now You Know: From 1018 and 1028. *(DD-216)*
43. **A. Charles the Great** Now You Know: Charles the Great. *(DD-217)*
44. **A. 800** Now You Know: Christmas Day. *(DD-217)*
45. **A. 1894** Now You Know: After Alexander III. *(DD-218)*
46. **A. The Russo-Japanese War** Now You Know: 1904 to 1905. *(DD-218)*
47. **A. In a German principality** Now You Know: In 1729. *(DD-219)*
48. **A. A coup against her husband** Now You Know: In 1762. *(DD-219)*
49. **A. 1558** Now You Know: After Mary I. *(DD-220)*
50. **A. The Tudors** Now You Know: She had no heir. *(DD-220)*
51. **A. 1837** Now You Know: Aged 18. *(DD-221)*
52. **A. Elizabeth II** Now You Know: Only one monarch. *(DD-221)*
53. **A. Temüjin** Now You Know: Around 1162. *(DD-222)*
54. **A. 1206** Now You Know: Uniting the tribes. *(DD-222)*
55. **A. Sekigahara** Now You Know: Decisive. *(DD-223)*
56. **A. 1603** Now You Know: Founding the shogunate. *(DD-223)*
57. **A. 1804** Now You Know: In Notre-Dame. *(DD-224)*
58. **A. The Napoleonic Code** Now You Know: Civil law. *(DD-224)*
59. **A. 54 to 68 AD** Now You Know: Julio-Claudian. *(DD-078)*
60. **A. Singer and actor** Now You Know: Also lyre player. *(DD-078)*

- 61. **A. Alexander the Great** Now You Know: Prince of Macedon. *(DD-081)*
- 62. **A. Philip II** Now You Know: Alexander's father. *(DD-081)*
- 63. **A. Edmund Hillary** Now You Know: From New Zealand. *(DD-084)*
- 64. **A. May 29, 1953** Now You Know: First confirmed. *(DD-084)*

NOW YOU KNOW!