

Chapter 1 : We Are the Night (film) - Wikipedia

*At night the sky becomes a magical playground for children all over the world. Joining hands high above the rooftops, they discover a landscape sprinkled with stardust and music, where clouds are for pillow fights and the moon is a giant gong. Lush and mesmerizing, this ethereal bedtime book is a.*

Understanding Astronomy Motion of the Stars We begin with the stars. But imagine how they must have captivated our ancestors, who spent far more time under the starry night sky! For thousands of years, people have wondered about the stars. How far away are they? What is the meaning of their arrangement in the sky? How do their locations in the sky change over time, and why? Stars rising in the east, as viewed from Ogden, Utah. The foreground mountains were illuminated by city lights. As time passes, the stars rise in the east just like the sun. But notice that they rise diagonally, not straight up. The diagonal goes from north left to south right. After a few hours, these same stars will appear high in the southern sky. Turning to face south, we see that the stars there are moving from left east to right west: Ten-minute time exposure facing south and slightly west, from the same location as the previous photo. The stars are moving from left east to right west across the field of view. Despite the annoying light pollution, you can barely make out part of the Milky Way, right of center. By now you can probably guess that stars set in the western sky, again along a diagonal: Ten-minute time exposure facing west, from the same location as the previous two photos. The stars are setting along a diagonal, from south left to north right. The bright star at the lower-right is Arcturus. And in the north, the motion is most interesting. Half-hour time exposure facing north and slightly west, from the same location as the previous three photos. The stars are tracing counter-clockwise circles, centered on a point near the prominent North Star Polaris. Notice the Big Dipper at the lower-left. The majestic motions of the night sky were intimately familiar to ancient people. It helps to stand under the night sky and point with your hands, tracing out the paths of different stars. Some stars rise directly east, heading to the right, then cross the high southern sky, and eventually set directly west. Other stars rise in the southeast and follow shorter, lower arcs across the south before setting in the southwest. A variety of other useful resources are listed at the bottom of this page. Constellations Orion the Hunter is one of the brightest and most familiar constellations of the night sky. Notice also that as the stars move through the sky, they stay in the same patterns. The permanence of the stellar patterns encourages us to mentally connect the dots to make pictures, called constellations. To better communicate, however, professional astronomers have agreed on a set of 88 official constellations, many of which originated with the ancient Greeks. Some of the official constellations are easy to recognize, while others are obscure and difficult. Learning the constellations is helpful if you want to navigate or tell time by the stars, or determine where to look in the sky for a particular star or other interesting object. If you want to learn the constellations, you can start with the Sky Motion Applet and then move on to some of the resources listed at the bottom of this page. The angle between two points in the sky is defined as the angle between two imaginary lines running from you out to those points. For the two stars shown, the angle is about 16 degrees. The bigger the angle, the farther apart the two points appear to be in the sky. To measure the angles between stars and other points in the sky, astronomers use protractors and similar instruments, often attached to a telescope for accurate pointing. To get an approximate measurement, however, you can use instruments that are always with you: To estimate larger angles you can use both hands to count multiple fists. Angle estimates using fist and fingers, with arm outstretched. How many fists, stacked one on top of another, would it take to reach from the horizon to zenith? Now use your actual fists to check this! No, remember that a right angle is 90 degrees. The Rate of Rotation Now look back at the east- and west-facing star trail photos at the top of this page. The stars in these photos are following circular arcs that begin in the east, pass high across the southern sky, and end in the west. You, the observer, are at the approximate center of these circular arcs, so you can directly measure the angle through which these stars move, by holding up your hands to the real sky, not the photo! The rate of motion is steady, so simple multiplication or division allows us to calculate the angle for any other time period: How many minutes would it take for a star to move just one degree? In the northern sky, however, you can measure the angles directly by laying a protractor down on a photograph. In the

northern sky, all stars move at the same rate around the common center of their circles. How would you use the data from the preceding photo to calculate the time required for a one-degree rotation? Multiply 19 by Divide 19 by No, remember which is the angle and which is the time. Divide 75 by And round the answer to the nearest minute. This computer-simulated multiple-exposure image made with Sky Motion Applet shows Orion in the southern sky at the same time on seven successive nights. Each night, after completing a full circle, the stars have shifted rightward by about one degree. To be precise, though, I need to tell you that all of the angles quoted above are only approximate. In fact, it takes just 23 hours and 56 minutes, or four minutes less than a full day. So, as the seasons pass, we see different groups of stars in a given direction, at any given time of night. In January you can watch Orion rising in the east just after sunset, but by March, Orion will be high in the south, heading westward, by the time the sky is dark. Meanwhile the bright star Arcturus will be rising in the east, a sign that spring is coming. If you learn to identify the prominent stars and constellations, they will give you a strong sense of the passage of the seasons. Night owls and early risers can also enjoy a preview of the stars that evening observers will see in the coming months. The Celestial Sphere To simplify their understanding of the motions of the sky, ancient people invented a mechanical model to explain these motions. The stars appear to be attached to a giant celestial sphere, spinning about the celestial poles, and around us, once every 23 hours and 56 minutes. The model is simply that the stars are all attached to the inside of a giant rigid celestial sphere that surrounds the earth and spins around us once every 23 hours, 56 minutes. The spinning carries each star around in its observed circular path, while a special point in the northern sky, at the center of the circles, remains fixed. To better describe locations in the sky, we give names to the various parts of the celestial sphere. The fixed point in the northern sky is called the north celestial pole, and is located only about a degree away from the famous North Star which makes tiny circles around it. Ninety degrees from the pole is the celestial equator, a great circle that runs from directly east to directly west, passing high above our southern horizon. Another important great circle is the meridian, which runs from directly north to directly south, passing straight overhead. As the sphere turns, the meridian remains fixed in the sky. The point straight overhead is called zenith. What about other locations? Moving east or west makes no difference, except to determine when you see things. We compensate for these differences, in an approximate way, by setting our clocks according to different time zones. Moving north or south is more interesting. In fact, the angle between your northern horizon and the north celestial pole is precisely equal to your latitude. Stars below your horizon that is, south of the celestial equator would always be hidden from your view. The Big Dipper will no longer always be visible, setting in the northwest and rising in the northeast instead. From here, as the constellations rise in the east, they appear to head straight up, rather than along a diagonal. In the west, they head straight down as they set. Even more stars are visible in the southern sky, making clockwise half-circles about a point on the southern horizon, the south celestial pole. The south celestial pole, however, will appear above your southern horizon, by an angle equal to your southern latitude. Stars rising in the east will head upward and to the left, toward the northern sky. The celestial equator will also pass through the northern sky, lower and lower as you head farther south. This several-hour-long time exposure, taken from tropical northern Australia, shows the clockwise motion of the southern stars around the south celestial pole. The trails of the Southern Cross start at the top of the image, with the top of the cross initially above the edge. The ancient Greeks conceived the universe as a giant sphere of stars, surrounding the much smaller spherical earth. In this modern plastic model, however, the size of the earth is greatly exaggerated in comparison to the celestial sphere. The celestial equator will lie on your horizon, with the stars moving parallel to it, from right to left. So when you travel to a different location, your horizon tilts with respect to the stars. Today every school child is taught that the earth is approximately a sphere. Even in ancient times, however, astute travelers realized that the changes in the stars as you travel north or south must be caused by the curvature of the earth.

Chapter 2 : Do not go gentle into that good night - Wikipedia

*Into This Night We Are Rising (Picture Puffins) [Jonathan London] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Ethereal, full-color illustrations help bring this magical tale to life as nighttime falls and children all over the world take flight.*

Both were discarded to bring a more ambiguous ending to the film. The first alternative ending plays out almost like the final ending. It continues after Lena starts to cry and shows her running away into the subway station leaving Tom behind. She stops and looks behind her before starting to run again. In the second ending however, Lena finds Tom dying from his wound and bites him, turning him into a vampire. After delivering the bite, Lena flies backwards, crashing into the wall much like Louise did when she bit her. Lena whispers "Forgive me," as Tom rises on his feet. The camera moves away as they look at each other. Critical reception[edit] German newspaper Die Welt praised the film and said it had rescued the vampire genre from the likes of Twilight, True Blood and The Vampire Diaries. The critic praised the multiple levels and themes of the film and that Berlin was used as much more than a setting, almost a cipher. The reviewer concluded by writing "There are no bad guys here, just misunderstood ones, so the way Lena concludes this is strange and unsettling. I really wanted to spend more time with this group, the film only touches upon what they have been through and feel, but regardless I highly recommend this. The movie has action, gore and genuine drama to spare. The reviewer praised the acting as top-notch and stated the film was just as good as vampire classics like Near Dark and Let the Right One In. He noted that Max Riemelt was left with out much to do in the film with his character but thought he did what he could with his spare material. Fearnert ended up recommending the film but not praising it. The reviewer praised the script and the acting and the well developed mythology of the vampire stating that the decade long work on the film showed of in well fleshed out characters and mythology. Dennis Gansel stated in German press that the commercial failure hurt his soul because of all the work he and his co-workers put into the film. Eclipse and not able to compete with such an established franchise. The film fared better on DVD. Dennis Gansel has said he did not regret making the film and that it was: D efinately worth making.

**Chapter 3 : Into This Night We Are Rising by Jonathan London [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) Karas HBDJ Book | eB**

*Into This Night We Are Rising Jonathan London, Author, Barbara Diamond Goldin, Author, G. Brian Karas, Illustrator Viking Children's Books \$ (32p) ISBN More By and About.*

Lena draws the attention of police detective Tom Max Riemelt while picking the pocket of a pimp that local law enforcement was keeping an eye on. Not surprisingly the pair finds themselves attracted to each other. When Lena sneaks into a rave she is spotted by Louise Nina Hoss , the leader of a pack of female vampires, who immediately falls in love with Lena because she reminds the year old vampire of her own creator who died years before. The vampires in *We Are the Night* are delightfully brutal and bloody while also being seductive, hedonistic and liberating at the same time. Louise is consumed by her quest to find her creator who she believes she will find by looking into the eyes of her female victims. Nora is a dim-witted party girl who has only been a vampire for a short while herself. Charlotte is the one exception in that I found her quite interesting, intelligent and deep but she is crippled by what she has lost, all of which was taken from her by Louise. Lena struggles against her vampiric nature, spurning what Louise wants for her. Unfortunately what she wants for herself is a man to take care of her. There is a message in there somewhere but it is muddled mess. While Louise and her pack may be confused about who they are Lena is unwilling to conform to their way of doing this. At first this is a struggle with being a vampire. She does not want to drink blood or hurt anyone. Louise, Nora and Charlotte have a cruel streak in them which manifests in some of the most delightfully gruesome ways. A good deal of the film is even filmed on location in the city with the nightlife buzzing all around them. This sets a unique dark, sexy tone which is not native to most horror films in America but will be well known to European fans of the genre. Where the film really works is in the capable hands of Dennis Gansel who not only helped to write the script, he directed the film as well. Gansel is a master of finding the perfect shot even in the midst of the chaos of a Berlin rave. Couple that with a brilliant soundtrack that ebbs and flows with the mood of the film and you are left with a wonderful cinematic experience. *We Are the Night* has its strengths and weaknesses and it probably suffers from trying to do a little bit too much all in one film. Despite that it is still a film I recommend to fans of vampires and maybe to fans of horror as well. Rated 3 out of 5stars. Reviewed by Michael Holland.

**Chapter 4 : Xandria Music Lyrics | Xandria**

*Into This Night We Are Rising [Jonathan London, G. Brian Karas] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes a nighttime dream-world where children fly through the clouds, stuffed animals talk, and stars sing.*

**Chapter 5 : - Into This Night We Are Rising by Jonathan London**

*Get this from a library! Into this night we are rising. [Jonathan London; G Brian Karas] -- Describes a nighttime dream-world where children fly through the clouds, stuffed animals talk, and stars sing.*

**Chapter 6 : DRAGONFORCE LYRICS - "Inhuman Rampage" () album**

*Into This Night We Are Rising by Jonathan London. Viking Books for Young Readers. Hardcover. LIKE NEW. Like new, very light shelf wear.*

**Chapter 7 : Into This Night We Are Rising by Jonathan London - Hardcover - from HawkingBooks and [www](http://www)**

*Fiction, Night, Dreams, Juvenile fiction, Accessible book, Protected DAISY, In library About the Book Describes a nighttime dream-world where children fly through the clouds, stuffed animals talk, and stars sing.*

**Chapter 8 : When We Rise (TV Mini-Series ) - IMDb**

*Into This Night We Are Rising Jonathan London, Author, G. Brian Karas, Illustrator Puffin Books \$ (32p) ISBN More By and About This Author. ARTICLES. Q & A with G. Brian.*

**Chapter 9 : We Are the Night Movie Review | Flames Rising Horror & Dark Fantasy Webzine**

*Into This Night We Are Rising by Jonathan London available in Hardcover on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com), also read synopsis and reviews.*