

**THIS YEAR IN HISTORY**

# What will we talk about?

- **Christchurch mosque shootings**
- **Easter Sunday bombing**
- **Boeing 737 MAX groundings**
- **Opening far side of the Moo**
- **Final of «Game of Thrones»**
- **«Joker's» succes**
- **Greta Thunberg's speech**
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# Christchurch mosque shootings

The **Christchurch mosque shootings** were two consecutive [terrorist](#) shooting attacks at mosques in [Christchurch](#), [New Zealand](#), during [Friday Prayer](#) on 15 March. The attacks began at the [Al Noor Mosque](#) in the suburb of [Riccarton](#) at 1:40 p.m. and continued at the [Linwood Islamic Centre](#) at about 1:55 p.m.<sup>[OBJ]</sup>1 The gunman [live-streamed](#) the first attack on Facebook.

The attacks killed 51 people<sup>[OBJ]</sup> and injured 49.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> Brenton Tarrant, a 28-year-old man from [Grafton](#), [New South Wales](#), [Australia](#), described in media reports as a [white supremacist](#) and part of the [alt-right](#), was arrested and initially charged with one murder.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> Tarrant was later charged with 51 murders, 40 attempted murders, and engaging in a terrorist act; he pleaded not guilty to all charges, with the trial expected to start in June 2020.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> The attacks have been linked to an increase in white supremacy and alt-right extremism globally observed since about 2015. Politicians and world leaders condemned the attacks and [Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern](#) described it as "one of New Zealand's darkest days» The government established a [royal commission](#) of inquiry into its security agencies in the wake of the attacks, which are the deadliest mass shootings in modern New Zealand history.

# Easter Sunday bombing

On 21 April 2019, [Easter](#) Sunday, three churches in [Sri Lanka](#) and three luxury hotels in the commercial capital [Colombo](#) were targeted in a series of coordinated [terroristsuicide](#) bombings. Later that day, there were smaller explosions at a housing complex in [Dematagoda](#) and a guest house in [Dehiwala](#). 259 people were killed,<sup>[OBJ]</sup> including at least 45 foreign nationals and three police officers, and at least 500 were injured.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> The church bombings were carried out during [Easter services](#) in [Negombo](#), [Batticaloa](#) and Colombo; the hotels that were bombed were the [Shangri-La](#), [Cinnamon Grand](#), [Kingsbury](#) and [Tropical Inn](#).<sup>[6]</sup> According to the [State Intelligence Service](#) a second wave of attacks was also planned but was stopped as a result of government raids.<sup>[22]</sup>

According to Sri Lankan government officials, all seven of the suicide bombers in the attacks were Sri Lankan citizens associated with [National Thowheeth Jama'ath](#), a local militant [Islamist](#) group with suspected foreign ties, previously known for attacks against [Buddhists](#) and [Sufis](#).<sup>[6][23]</sup> [State Minister of Defence Ruwan Wijewardene](#) said in parliament on 23 April that the government believed the attack was in retaliation for [the attack against Muslims in Christchurch](#) on 15 March 2019.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> The direct linkage between the two attacks was questioned by [New Zealand](#)'s government and by some experts. The NTJ had been stockpiling explosives at least since January 2019

On 23 April 2019, [Amaq News Agency](#), a propaganda outlet for the [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant](#) (ISIL), stated that "the perpetrators of the attack targeting the citizens of coalition countries and Christians in Sri Lanka were Islamic State fighters".<sup>[OBJ]</sup> Sri Lanka was not part of the [anti-ISIL coalition](#), and the overwhelming majority of those killed were Sri Lankan citizens.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> A man believed to be long-silent ISIL leader [Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi](#) praised the attackers during an 18-minute video on a range of topics.<sup>[OBJ]</sup> The [Criminal Investigation Department](#) has however stated that there was no evidence of its direct involvement and the group was convinced by the perpetrators to take responsibility.

# Boeing 737 MAX groundings

In March 2019, [aviation authorities](#) and airlines around the world [grounded](#) the [Boeing 737 MAX](#) passenger [airliner](#) after two MAX 8 aircraft crashed, killing all 346 people aboard. The accidents befell [Lion Air Flight 610](#) on October 29, 2018 and [Ethiopian Airlines Flight 302](#) on March 10, 2019. Ethiopian Airlines reacted first, grounding its MAX fleet effective the day of its accident. On March 11, China's [Civil Aviation Administration](#) ordered the first regulatory grounding, and most other agencies and airlines followed suit over the next two days. The [Federal Aviation Administration](#) (FAA) initially reaffirmed the airplane's [airworthiness](#) on March 11, but grounded it on March 13. The groundings affected 387 MAX aircraft delivered to 59 airlines.

In each accident, a unique automated flight control feature known as MCAS ([Maneuvering Characteristics Augmentation System](#)) repeatedly sent the aircraft into a dive. Pilots faced multiple alarms when erroneous [angle of attack \(AoA\)](#) information activated the MCAS. A few minutes after takeoff, each aircraft crashed at high speed with the nose pointed down.

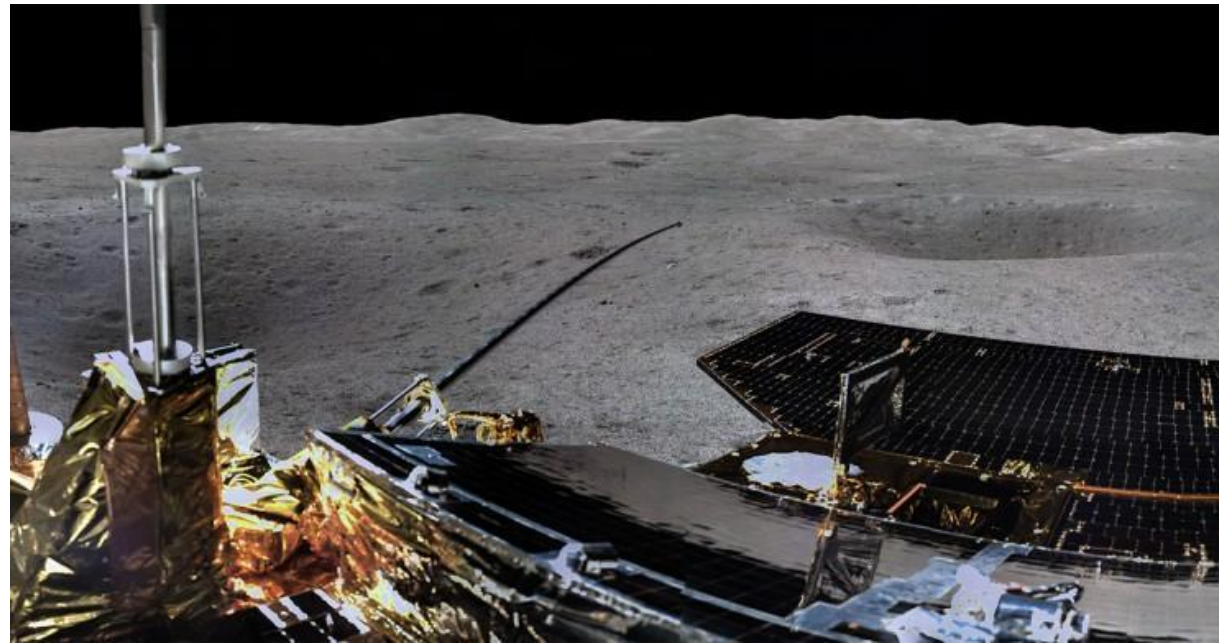
MCAS was never described in airplane manuals nor in crew training prior to the first accident. In November 2018, Boeing issued a [service bulletin](#) directing pilots' attention to an existing procedure to recover from "runaway trim". The FAA followed up with an [emergency airworthiness directive](#). Boeing began implementing changes to the MCAS software, flight control computer system and cockpit displays. In April 2019, a month after the Ethiopian airlines accident, Boeing admitted that MCAS was activated in both accidents. In May, Boeing revealed that an AoA disagree alert was inoperative on most aircraft, but claimed that it provided supplementary information and did not affect aircraft safety.

The [U.S. Department of Transportation](#) (DOT), [Congress](#), and a technical team from nine countries launched investigations into the MAX's [type certification](#), particularly whether the process had been compromised by excessive [delegation of FAA's authority](#) to Boeing. In September 2019, the U.S. [National Transportation Safety Board](#) (NTSB) faulted Boeing's assumptions that any pilot could diagnose MCAS activation and, within a few seconds, execute the procedure amid confusing cockpit warnings. The Joint Authorities Technical team faulted the FAA's incomplete understanding of MCAS, including how the aircraft might perform without it. The review found deficiencies in the system safety analysis, as it had not considered how [human factors](#) interplayed with automation, and was based on an earlier, less aggressive version of MCAS.

Airlines canceled thousands of flights and leased other aircraft to fill in for the MAX. Boeing suspended deliveries and reduced production of the airliner; it might halt manufacturing temporarily if recertification is delayed beyond October 2019. As of September 2019, the grounding cost Boeing up to \$8 billion in revenue and compensation to airlines and bereaved families. Boeing faced lawsuits from pilots for lost wages and from victims' families, who alleged Boeing concealed flaws in the airplane.

# Opening far side of moon

The [China National Space Administration](#)'s [Chang'e 4](#) made the first soft landing on the lunar far side on 3 January 2019. The craft included a lander equipped with a low-frequency radio [spectrograph](#) and geological research tools.





# Final of «Game of Thrones»

The eighth and final season of the [fantasydrama](#) television series [Game of Thrones](#), produced by [HBO](#), premiered on April 14, 2019, and concluded on May 19, 2019. Unlike the first six seasons, which consisted of ten episodes each, and the [seventh season](#), which consisted of seven episodes, the eighth season consists of only six episodes.

The final season depicts the culmination of the series' two primary conflicts: the Great War against the Army of the Dead, and the Last War for control of the Iron Throne. The first half of the season involves many of the main characters converging at Winterfell with their armies in an effort to repel the [Night King](#) and his army of [White Walkers](#) and wights. The second half of the season resumes the war for the throne as [Daenerys Targaryen](#) assaults King's Landing in an attempt to unseat [Cersei Lannister](#) as the ruler of the Seven Kingdoms.

The season was filmed from October 2017 to July 2018 and largely consists of original content not found in [George R. R. Martin's A Song of Ice and Fire](#) series, while also incorporating material that Martin has revealed to showrunners about the upcoming novels in the series, [The Winds of Winter](#) and [A Dream of Spring](#). The season was adapted for television by [David Benioff](#) and [D. B. Weiss](#).

The season received mixed reviews from critics, in contrast to critical acclaim of previous seasons, and is the lowest-rated of the series on the website [Rotten Tomatoes](#). Criticism was mainly directed at the condensed story and shorter runtime of the season, as well as numerous creative decisions made by the showrunners, though the acting, directing, production, and musical score were highly praised.

The season received 32 nominations at the [71st Primetime Emmy Awards](#), the most for a single season of television in history.<sup>[O.B.]</sup>



# «Joker's succes»

*Joker* is a 2019 American [psychological thriller](#) film directed and produced by [Todd Phillips](#), who co-wrote the screenplay with [Scott Silver](#). The film, based on [DC Comics](#) characters, stars [Joaquin Phoenix](#) as the [Joker](#). *Joker* provides a possible [origin story](#) for the character; set in 1981, it follows Arthur Fleck, a failed stand-up comedian whose descent into insanity and nihilism inspires a violent countercultural revolution against the wealthy in a decaying [Gotham City](#). [Robert De Niro](#), [Zazie Beetz](#), [Frances Conroy](#), [Brett Cullen](#), [Glenn Fleshler](#), [Bill Camp](#), [Shea Whigham](#), and [Marc Maron](#) appear in supporting roles. *Joker* was produced by [Warner Bros. Pictures](#), [DC Films](#), and Joint Effort, in association with [Bron Creative](#) and [Village Roadshow Pictures](#), and distributed by Warner Bros.

Phillips conceived *Joker* in 2016 and wrote the script with Silver throughout 2017. The two were inspired by 1970s character studies and the films of [Martin Scorsese](#) (particularly [Taxi Driver](#) and [The King of Comedy](#)), who was initially attached to the project as a producer. The graphic novel [Batman: The Killing Joke](#) (1988) was the basis for the premise, but Phillips and Silver otherwise did not look to specific comics for inspiration. Phoenix became attached in February 2018 and was cast that July, while the majority of the cast signed on by August. [Principal photography](#) took place in [New York City](#), [Jersey City](#), and [Newark](#), from September to December 2018. *Joker* is the first live-action [theatrical Batman film](#) to receive an [R-rating](#) from the [Motion Picture Association of America](#), due to its violent and disturbing content.

*Joker* premiered at the [76th Venice International Film Festival](#) on August 31, 2019, where it won the [Golden Lion](#), and was released in the United States on October 4, 2019. The film polarized critics; while Phoenix's performance, Phillips' direction, musical score, cinematography and production values were praised, the dark tone, portrayal of mental illness, and handling of violence divided responses.<sup>[7]</sup> *Joker* also generated concerns of inspiring real-world violence; the movie theater where the [2012 Aurora, Colorado mass shooting](#) occurred during a screening of [The Dark Knight Rises](#) refused to show it. Despite this, the film became a major box office success, setting records for an October release. *Joker* has grossed over \$1 billion, making it the first [R-rated film](#) to pass the billion-dollar mark at the worldwide box office, the [sixth-highest-grossing film of 2019](#), and the [33rd-highest-grossing film](#) of all time. At the [77th Golden Globe Awards](#), the film received four nominations, including [Best Motion Picture – Drama](#).





# Greta Thunberg's speech

On 23 January 2019, Thunberg arrived in [Davos](#) after a 32-hour train journey,<sup>[OBJ]</sup> in contrast to the many delegates who arrived by up to 1,500 individual [private jet flights](#), to continue her climate campaign at the [World Economic Forum](#). She told a Davos panel "Some people, some companies, some decision makers in particular have known exactly what priceless values they have been sacrificing to continue making unimaginable amounts of money. I think many of you here today belong to that group of people."



# The last Greta Thunberg's speech

On 11 December 2019, Thunberg addressed the COP25. In part, she stated: “For about a year I have been constantly talking about our rapidly declining carbon budgets over and over again. But since that is still being ignored, I will just keep repeating it. In chapter two, on page 108 in the SR 1.5 IPCC report that came out last year, it says that if we are to have a 6 percent to 7 percent chance of limiting the global temperature rise to below 1.5C degrees, we had on January 1, 2018, 420 gigatons of CO2 left to emit in that budget. And of course, that number is much lower today as we emit about 42 gigatons of CO2 every year including land use.... In just three weeks, we will enter a new decade, a decade



# Conclusion

This year has brought us a lot of good and bad things, but our humanity, our culture, our society is developing with us. I hope that next year will bring us more happy and wonderful events