

Sakral

SaSa

Fuerte Type

1 Family, 2 Subfamilies, 16 Fonts

Sakral Display

Sakral Text

About this typeface

This serif typeface found its influence in Zurich's old town where Fuerte's director, Fermín Guerrero, encountered a hand-painted sign with very distinctive letter-shapes featuring highly elongated serifs with unusual proportions and modulation. This signage became the starting point of the project. Sakral keeps the original hand-rendered structure and general feel and combines it with constructed details echoing the context where the sign was located, which teems with medieval architecture, churches and religious imagery that also gave birth to Sakral's name – which is the German word for 'Sacred.' The result is a vibrant and idiosyncratic typeface with a contemporary look and strong visual appeal. Sakral is available in four weights, with matching italics, and two optical sizes: Display and Text.

Designed by

Fermin Guerrero

Released year

2022 Display Subfamily
2023 Extended: Text Subfamily

Regular
Regular Italic

Medium
Medium Italic

Bold
Bold Italic

Black
Black Italic

Regular
Regular Italic

Medium
Medium Italic

Bold
Bold Italic

Black
Black Italic

Glyphs Overview

Uppercase

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z

Lowercase

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Accented Uppercase

Á Ā Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç Ć Ĉ Ċ Đ Ď
Đ É Ě Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ļ Ľ Ľ Ń Ņ ņ Ŋ Ń Ó Ő Ò Ò
Ò Ő Ő Ø Ő Æ Þ Ñ Ñ Ñ Ñ Š Š Š Š Š Š Š ß ß ß
Ť ť ť ť Ů ů Ů ů Û Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů
Ÿ Ÿ Ÿ Ÿ Ź Ź Ź Í Í

Accented Lowercase

á ă â ä å æ ç ă ç ç ĉ ċ đ đ é ê ë ê ë
è è ě ě ě ě ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ ĥ
ņ ņ ņ ó ő ô õ ò ó ô õ ò ó ô õ ò ó ô õ ò ó ô õ ò
ə ħ ħ ħ ħ ů Ű Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů Ů
ÿ ŷ ŷ ŷ

Default Figures

Hn 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Ligatures

ff fi fi fi fi fi fj fl fb fh fk ffb ffh ffi ffi ffi ffi ffi ffl ffl ffl

Punctuation

(. , ; : ; ... ¡ ! ; ?) [& @ ¶ №] { - - — } «
» < > _ „ ” ” , ‘ ’ ’ ’ ’ • • \ * / ₣ ₧ ||

Symbols and Mathematical Operators

° § • ® ¢ © ™ ™ ∞ μ ∂ ∂ √ ∑ ∏ π Ω
¬ f ∫ Δ a o / • + - × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ¬ ^
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Currency

£ \$ € ¥ ¢ ₤ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳ ₳
⌚ ⌚ ⌚

Fractions

1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 % ‰

Small Caps

Headache HEADACHE

Tabular Lining Figures

Hn 198.306 Hn 198.306

Oldstyle Figures, Tabular Oldstyle Figures

Hn 198.308 Hn 198.306
Hn 198.306

Dotted Zero

100.000 100.000

Dynamic Fractions

10032/54170 100³²/₅₄170

Superscript, Subscript, Denominator

Hn174036218 Hn¹⁷⁴036218
Hn₁₇₄036218
Hn₁₇₄036218

Case sensitive Forms

¿iQUE!?! (HE) ¿iQUE!?! (HE)
Nº73 (WHEN!?) Nº73 (WHEN!?)

Ordinal Indicator

1o de año 1º de año
1a mañana 1ª mañana

Superscript Letters

Hn^{abcdefghijklmnopqr} Hn^{abcdefghijklmnopqr}

Ligatures

Aficionado Aficionado
Inflation Inflation
Different Different

Contextual Alternates

KNITTING KNITTING
PILSENER PILSENER
SOFTBALL SOFTBALL



Discretionary Ligatures (Italic Only)

TACJAM

FACSIMILE

FJELDS

SURFSIDE

DISJECTED

REASSIGN

BOOTJACK

OUTSKIRTS

aerobics

hairstyle

profession

TACJAM

FACSIMILE

FJELDS

SURFSIDE

DISJECTED

REASSIGN

BOOTJACK

OUTSKIRTS

aerobics

hairstyle

profession

Technical Information

Language Support

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngayambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami), Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Lower Sorbian), Sorbian (Upper Sorbian), Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Võro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zulu, Zuni.

Encoding

Sakral Latin Extended

File Formats

Web: WOFF, WOFF2.

Desktop: OTF (TTF and others on demand)

Licensing

We provide a single licence model that includes both desktop and webfont files and covers most common design scenarios such as branding, publishing, websites, apps, social media, moving image, merchandising and so on.

In addition, you don't have to pay extra to access the full potential of our fonts, since our 'default' licence is what most foundries call 'pro' licence. This means that when you buy any of our fonts, we give you full access to the totality of the OpenType Features created for that font.

Trial Fonts

All our typefaces are available as free trial fonts that allow you to properly test our typefaces in your own designs before buying.

Brienzer *Rothorn*
Höch *Gumme*
Sesvenna *Ränge*
Grand *Combin*

75 Points

In the
Crusader
STATE

50 Points

Skills and
trades from
blacksmiths
BUILDERS

43 Points

Savourez
la bière de nos
CHÂTEAUX

34 Points

Schilde im Kampf
Finden die Flaggen
SEIDENDRUCK

23 Points

Una estudiante de la
Universidad de Foscarín
descubre la espadas más
antiguas del mundo
EN MONTEVIDEO

75 Points

*Rüstung
des bösen
KINDER*

48 Points

*Une posture de
défiance envers
des institutions
DE DROITE*

43 Points

*Nueva colección
Impactante
ENROJECIDA*

34 Points

*Alternative Fashion
Forms and materials
OLD TECHNIQUES*

23 Points

*Eine Maßnahme besteht
darin, unterschiedliche
Experten mit ihrer jeweiligen
fachlichen Sicht zu
VERSAMMELN*

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La Tierra
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Serious
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Tell's defiance and
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Rattaché à la
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FIRE (#2)

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Autoren und
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Ekumenická bohoslužba
za oběti totality
Archív Podľa Abecedy
Knižky mačky 2014
GRUZÍNSKÁ ČÍTANKA

75 Points

*Shield
Division
PAINT*

50 Points

*Kirchliche
Heraldik
Schildformen
& HELME*

43 Points

*Lugares sin
Oportunidades
SEGURIDAD*

34 Points

*Modern Times
Design Association
ETERNITY*

23 Points

*Un serpent, séduit la
première femme
Il apparaisse comme un
des rares animaux du
PENTATEUQUE*

75 Points

**Stellar
Quality
MIX**

50 Points

**How
Hood By Air
changed
FASHION?**

43 Points

**Étymologie
Bibliographie
ARTICLES**

34 Points

**“Maleficarum
Malleus” Tomus
PRIMUS (1487)**

23 Points

**Wild Party of Witches
Heretics & Demons
Mother Courage and Her
Children by
BERTOLT BRECHT**

75 Points

Gipfel
Züchten
SPITZE

50 Points

Dievča,
Ktoré koplo
do Sršneho
HNIEZDA

43 Points

Critically
Adored Music
LABELS

34 Points

Repräsentieren
und für
DIE QUALITÄT

23 Points

The Witches' Sabbath by
Hans Baldung (1510)
As a recent translation
from the original Spanish
EL AQUELARRE

as

100 Points

OUTSPRING
ASSORTED
Estatic
Controversy

Brienzer *Rothorn*
Höch *Gumme*
Sesvenna *Ränge*
Grand *Combin*

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EN MONTEVIDEO

18 Points

After the Franks in the First Crusade captured Jerusalem from Muslim conquerors in 1099, many Christians made pilgrimages to various SACRED sites in the Holy Land. Although the city of Jerusalem was relatively secure under Christians control, the rest of Outremer was not. BANDITS AND MARAUDING HIGHWAYMEN PREYED UPON

15 Points

In September, a document known as the Chinon Parchment was discovered in the Vatican Secret Archives, apparently after having been filed in the wrong place in 1628. It is a record of the trials and shows that Clement absolved the ROMANS of all heresies in 1308 before formally disbanding the order in 1312. In August 1308 Philip IV of France, also mentioned that they had confessed. OTHER PARCHMENT HAS BEEN WELL KNOWN TO THE HISTORIANS, PREVIOUSLY

12 Points

In 1217, the French knight Hugues de Payens approached King Baldwin II of Jerusalem and Warmund, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and proposed creating a monastic order for the protection of these pilgrims. In January 1123, with the COUNCIL NABLUS, the king granted the Templars a headquarters in a wing of the royal palace on the Temple Mount. THE TEMPLE MOUNT HAD A MYSTIQUE BECAUSE IT WAS ABOVE WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE RUINS OF

9 Points

The Templars were forced to relocate their headquarters to other cities in the north, such as the seaport of Acre, which they held for the next century. It was lost in 1291, followed by their last mainland strongholds, Tortosa (Tartus in what is now Syria) and Atlit in present-day Israel. Their headquarters then moved to Limassol on the island of Cyprus, and they also attempted to

maintain a garrison on tiny Arwad Island, just off the coast from Tortosa. In 1300, there was some attempt to engage in coordinated military efforts with the MONGOLS. They lost the island to the Egyptian Mamluk Sultanate in the siege of Arwad and tensions came to a head. THE CITY SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN EVACUATED AND WAS RUMORED TO HAVE THREATENED

6.5 Points

King Philip IV ordered de Molay and scores of other French Templars to be simultaneously arrested. The arrest warrant started with the words: Dieu n'est pas content, nous avons des ennemis de la foi dans le Royaume. Claims were made that during TEMPLAR admissions ceremonies, recruits were forced to spit on the Cross, deny Christ, and engage in indecent kissing; brethren were also accused of worshipping idols, and the order was said to have encouraged in homosexual practices. These allegations, though, were highly politicised without any real evidence. Still, the Templars were charged with numerous other offences

such as financial corruption, fraud, and secrecy. Many of the accused confessed to these charges under torture (even though the Templars denied being tortured in their written confessions), and their confessions, even though obtained under duress, caused a scandal in Paris. The prisoners were coerced to confess that they had spat on the Cross. The group was accused of idolatry and were suspected of worshipping either a figure known as Baphomet or a mummified severed head they recovered, amongst other artifacts. SCHOLARS THEORIZE IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN ROBERT THE BAPTIST AMONG OTHERS THINGS.

75 Points

*Rüstung
des bösen
KINDER*

48 Points

*Une posture de
défiance envers
des institutions
DE DROITE*

43 Points

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darin, unterschiedliche
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fachlichen Sicht zu
VERSAMMELN*

18 Points

A weapon's popularity depended on a variety of factors, including its effectiveness, status and cost. But, in the midst of fighting, it was a weapon's impact on the opponent that ultimately proved its VALUE. Medieval weapons seldom broke through metal armor. BUT BLUNT FORCE TRAUMA, THE SMASHING OF BONES, THAT'S GOING TO INCA-

15 Points

A fast-moving weapon that could stab as well as slice, the sword delivered the most damage for least effort. There were other reasons for the sword's popularity, such as the limits of metalworking meant that swords were initially expensive, conferring status on their owners. Since it was a weapon suitable for wearing, that STATUS could be displayed both on and off the battlefield. THE SWORD LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOPHISTICATED FORM OF MARTIAL ART, GRANT-

12 Points

Cheap and easy to manufacture, spears equipped the increasingly large armies of medieval rulers. Used in large defensive blocks, they provided an antidote to cavalry charges, as shown by the successes of the SCOTS against the English at Bannockburn (1314). While the spear was most common, other polearms were deadlier. EQUIPPED WITH AXES, BLADES, AS WELL AS POINTS, STAFF WEAPONS COULD BE SWUNG WITH INCREDIBLE FORCE. IT WAS A POLE FITTED WITH A

9 Points

Spearman protected archers, another important feature of the battlefield. Note that the point of most weapons was to incapacitate rather than to kill. Three types of bows increased the power of medieval archers, giving them more range and CAPACITY to kill—recurve bows, crossbows and longbows. Even with their extra power, arrows rarely penetrated metal armor, as shown by several tests at

Britain's Royal Armories. But the force of their impact could still incapacitate and shatter morale, as described in military historian John Keegan's account of the Battle of Agincourt (1415–17) in The Face of Battle. SOME PRISONERS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF HIGH STATUS, COULD BE RANSOMED FOR MONEY OR LEVERAGED FOR POLITICAL INFLUENCE. BUT WHEN KILLING

6.5 Points

From the 14th century, gunpowder starting changing war, as Europeans adapted this Chinese creation for a new use—guns. One of their first uses was at the Battle of Crécy (1346), when the English fielded five cannons to limited effect. Over the next two centuries, they evolved into the devastating weapons that would make castles obsolete. The parallel development of handguns was equally important. Used in small numbers in the 14th and 15th Centuries, they were becoming prevalent as the Middle Ages ended. Easier to use than bows, they let rulers field large armies with limited training, increasing the scale of war. Emerging out of the Middle Ages, they

were the weapons that ended the medieval way of fighting. Medieval warfare was mostly decided by sieges, and here a different sort of weapon mattered. Loades refers to the trebuchet as the "weapon par excellence for the siege." By flinging rocks repeatedly at a single point, it could hammer a hole in a castle's defenses, letting the attackers in. Traction trebuchets were in use from the start of the MIDDLE AGES. With their arrival increased their power, making even great castles vulnerable. IN JULY 1304, THE GARRISON OF STIRLING CASTLE SURRENDERED TO EDWARD I RATHER THAN FACE WAR—WOLF, EDWARD'S MASSIVE COUNTERWEIGHT

75 Points

Sangra
La Tierra
LIBRE

50 Points

New Wave
Kids & Guns
Brave soul
MYTHICAL

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Courageux,
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ESTABLISHED

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Das Jahrhundert endete
mit kriegerischen
Auseinandersetzungen in
der Zeit der französischen
REVOLUTION

18 Points

Il a hurlé si fort et si souvent que même ses plus fervents admirateurs avaient fini par en douter. Et pourtant, jusqu'à son dernier souffle, Jean-François Céline, mort en 1961, n'a cessé de le RÉPÉTER en 1944, alors qu'il venait de s'enfuir. EN CATASTROPHE VERS L'ALLEMAGNE NAZIE AVEC LES ULTRAS DE LA COLLABORATION,

15 Points

Des pillards ont forcé la porte de son appartement de Montmartre et lui ont volé de volumineux MANUSCRITS, pour une large part inédits. Parmi eux, celui de Castle, roman qui devait former un triptyque avec ses deux chefs-d'œuvre LE VOYAGE ENVERS LA NUIT (1932) ET MORT À CRÉDIT (1936). SEULES QUELQUES PAGES DE CE ROMAN ÉTAIENT PARVENUES JUSQU'À

12 Points

Dans une lettre qu'il envoi à son ami Pierre Monnier, en 1950 « Il faut le dire partout si Casse-pipe est incomplet c'est que les Epurateurs ont balancé toute la suite et fin, 600 pages de manuscrit dans les poubelles de l'avenue Junot. » et d'ajouter, ces PILLARDS avaient également dérobé un épais. LE MANUSCRIT LA VOLONTÉ DU ROI KROGOLD, ÉTÉ QUASIMENT INÉDIT LUI AUSSI. QUELQUES JOURS AVANT SA MORT, LE ROMANCIER

9 Points

À Manhattan, le poète John Giorno fait dès 1973 d'un banal immeuble le lieu de toutes les expérimentations artistiques, narcotiques et sexuelles. Un CHAOS FERTILE sur lequel l'écrivain William Burroughs régnera en maître. Sa lettre est impétueuse : « New York, la capitale mondiale de l'art, loge son art dans des mausolées élaborés, et ses artistes dans la misère. Qui endossera

la responsabilité si, à terme, aucune solution de logement bon marché n'est trouvée pour les besoins spécifiques des plasticiens? Qu'advient-il de l'art de cette ville? ». LE TEXTE EST SIGNÉ PAR UNE INCONNUE, CAMILLE NORMAN, DANS LE COURRIER DES LECTEURS DU NEW YORK TIMES. ELLE S'Y PRÉSENTE COMME

6.5 Points

Il visite de nombreuses expositions, dont celle des impressionnistes, en 1907. « Contrairement à beaucoup de ses contemporains, Klee n'adopta pas le style des impressionnistes pour le dépasser ensuite, mais il vérifia leurs principes pour les intégrer à son expérience. La lumière, instrument de toute représentation telle que la concevaient les impressionnistes, n'était pas pour lui liée au problème de la couleur, Klee était plutôt préoccupé par les problèmes de tonalité, ce qui aboutit au développement de l'aquarelle noire¹⁴ ». À partir de ce moment, le peintre va se tourner davantage vers la peinture à l'huile. Ses premières

expositions ont lieu en 1910, au Musée des beaux-arts de Berne, à la Kunsthau de Zurich et à la galerie de WINTERTHUR. Il y présente 55 œuvres, la plupart des eaux-fortes qu'il nomme « peinture-dessins » et qui s'éloignent progressivement de ses dessins linéaires à la plume et des gravures. En cela, Intérieur (crédence) est caractéristique de ses tournants dans le style de l'artiste – 1910, plume et taches de lavis. APRÈS LA DEUXIÈME EXPOSITION, IL SORT DE SON ISOLEMENT ET SE REND À PARIS, CHEZ WILHEM UHDEC, OÙ IL VOIT LES ŒUVRES DE DELAUNAY, HENRI ROUSSEAU, GEORGES

75 Points

Druck
Ton und
VIDEO

50 Points

Serious
damage from
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BLADE

43 Points

Jeune fille
conquis le cœur
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34 Points

The Austrian
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23 Points

Tell's defiance and
tyrannicide encouraged the
population to open rebellion
and a pact against
THE FOREIGN RULERS

17 Points

In contrast to the mainstream mass media, alternative media tend to be “non-commercial projects that advocate for the interests of those excluded from the mainstream”, for example, political and ethnic minorities, the poor, labor groups, and LGBT identities. THESE MEDIA DISSEMINATE MARGINALIZED VIEWPOINTS, HEARD IN

15 Points

Alternative media challenge the dominant beliefs and values of a culture and have been described as “counter-hegemonic” by adherents of Antonio Gramsci’s theory of cultural hegemony. However, since the definition of alternative media as merely counter to the mainstream is limiting, some approaches to the study of alternative media. FURTHERMORE, IT ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF HOW AND WHERE THESE MEDIA ARE CREATED, AS WELL AS THE DYNAM-

12 Points

Approaches to the academic study of alternative media attempt to understand the ways in which these media are significant, each emphasizing a different aspect of media, including the role of the PUBLIC SPHERE, social movements, and the participation by communities that create the media. ONE WAY OF UNDERSTANDING IT IS TO CONSIDER THEIR ROLE IN THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC COMMUNICATION. PHILOSOPHER JÜRGEN HABET PROPOSED

9 Points

They involve large, sometimes informal, groups or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues and promote, instigate, resist or undo the social change. Social movement media is how social movements use media, and oftentimes, due to the nature of social movements, that media tends to be an alternative. Communication is vital to the success of social movements. Re-

search shows that social movements experience significant difficulties communicating through MAINSTREAM MEDIA because the mainstream media often systematically distort, stigmatize, or ignore social movement’ points of view. THEY HAVE OFTEN DENY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS’ ACCESS TO REPRESENTATION IF THE CONDITIONS DEMONSTRATE AWARENESS OF

6.5 Points

A clear example of a human rights social movement using alternative media is the group Ojos Abiertos, which is a human rights non-profit organization and its mission is to partner with on-the-ground organizations to support the documentation of human rights violations and their consequences, in order to further public engagement, policy change, and justice. They rely on video recordings using technology such as handheld camcorders and smartphones to capture the world’s attention and viscerally communicate human rights abuses. They have documented HUMAN RIGHTS abuses from the police in the favelas of Brazil, children soldiers in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo, human trafficking in Brazil and the United States, and many other human rights issues, all through the use of alternative media. Participatory culture pre-dates the Internet. Amateur Press Associations are a form of participatory culture that emerged late in the 19th Century. By fostering participation, alternative media contribute to the strengthening of a “civic attitude” and allow citizens to be more active in one of the main spheres relevant to daily life. CITIZENS PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN COLLECTING, REPORTING, ANALYZING, AND DISSEMINATING NEWS, THOSE INFORMATION.

75 Points

**Stellung
für die
WAHL**

50 Points

**Rattaché à la
Culture de
Grabs depuis
JUN 1803.**

43 Points

**The Girl Who
Played with
FIRE (#2)**

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**Autoren und
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za oběti totality
Archív Podľa Abecedy
Knižky mačky 2014
GRUZÍNSKÁ ČÍTANKA**

18 Points

Die Schildform ist ebenfalls zeit- und landesabhängig. Die WEITAUS meistverbreitete Form ist der spaltenblattförmige Franzosenschild. Es sind aber auch Formen wie ovale, herzförmige, runde und mit Speerruhe gestaltete Schilde verbreitet. GRUND DAFÜR DÜRFTE DER TOPFHELM GEWESEN

15 Points

In dieser Zeit hatten die bildlichen Elemente auf den Schilden jedoch vornehmlich dekorative und apotropäische Funktion. Entscheidend waren in den großen Schlachten die Feldfarben der Standarten, WIMPEL und Kleidung der Krieger, um sie auch aus großer Entfernung unterscheiden zu können. Die Feldfarben konnten jedoch für jeden FELDZUG, PRINZIPIELL SOGAR FÜR JEDE SCHLACHT, GANZ ÄHNLICH WIE

13 Points

Der Wappenschild wird bevorzugt mit der Mittelachse senkrecht ausgerichtet. Das ist die REGEL. In Ausnahmefällen kann der Schild auch geneigt (gelehnt) werden. In besonderen Fällen muss die Schrägstellung aber als ein besonderes Merkmal blasoniert werden. Die Auffassung seit dem 18. DAS TRIFFT IM MASSE BEI EHEWAPPEN (EINER SPEZIELLEN GRUPPE DER ALLIANZWAPPEN

9 Points

Gelehnt wird ein Wappenschild blasoniert, wenn er nach rechts oder links geneigt ist. Diese Stellung ist schon seit dem Mittelalter von Siegeln, Grabdenkmälern und Münzen bekannt. Unabhängig von der Schräglage muss alles sich nach der Schildachse, die gedacht senkrecht zum oberen Schildrand steht, richten. Besonders bei der Schraffurdar-

stellung im Schwarz Weiß Modus ist diese Festlegung wichtig. Auch WAPPENFIGUREN oder Wappentiere sind davon betroffen. Die Auffassung seit dem 18. Der Wappenherold war der Fachkundige dafür, das Wappen zu lesen und seinen Träger zu erkennen. ZEITALTER, DASS DIE LAGESEITE VON BEDEUTUNG (ZUM BEISPIEL RECHTSLAGE FÜR GE-

6.5 Points

Das Wort Heraldik geht auf französisch [science] héraldique zurück und bedeutet wörtlich Heroldskunst. Tatsächlich war Heroldskunst früher eine übliche Bezeichnung für die Wappenkunde. Der Wappenherold war der Fachkundige dafür, das Wappen zu lesen und seinen Träger zu erkennen. Zuvor wurde die Aufsicht über die Wappenführung von den Herolden ausgeübt, an deren Spitze ein Wappenkönig stehen konnte (heute noch in Großbritannien). Heute führen die heraldischen Vereine diese Aufsicht in informeller Weise fort. Wichtige Grundlagen für die historische Heraldik

bilden neben wenigen erhaltenen Originalschilden Siegel (Sphragistik) und Wappenverzeichnisse der Herolde, die sie auf Grund ihres Amtsbereiches oder zu besonderen Anlässen angelegt hatten. AUCH EXLIBRIS (Buchbesitzerzeichen) aus dem späten Mittelalter, die zu dieser Zeit vorwiegend als Wappen ausgeführt wurden, dienen der Heraldik als Forschungsgrundlage. Als Disziplin der Geschichtswissenschaft gehört sie zu den historischen Hilfswissenschaften. ZUVOR WURDE DIE AUFSICHT ÜBER DIE WAPPENFÜHRUNG VON DEN HEROLDEN AUSGEÜBT, AN DEREN

75 Points

*Shield
Division
PAINT*

50 Points

*Kirchliche
Heraldik
Schildformen
& HELME*

43 Points

*Lugares sin
Oportunidades
SEGURIDAD*

34 Points

*Modern Times
Design Association
ETERNITY*

23 Points

*Un serpent, séduit la
première femme
Il apparaisse comme un
des rares animaux du
PENTATEUQUE*

18 Points

Modern researchers have been unable to find any corroboration with the notion that physical gatherings of practitioners of witchcraft occurred. The British historian SCOTT HENDRIX presents an explanation for why these stories were so commonly told, DESPITE THE FACT THAT SABBATS LIKELY NEVER ACTUALLY OCCURRED IN-

15 Points

First, belief in the real power of witchcraft grew during the late medieval and early-modern Europe as a doctrinal view in opposition to the canon EPISCOPI gained ground in certain communities. This fueled a paranoia among religious authorities that there was a vast underground conspiracy of witches determined to overthrow Christianity. WOMEN BEYOND CHILD-BEARING YEARS, PROVIDED AN EASY TARGET AND WERE SCAPEGOAT-

13 Points

Approaches to the academic study of alternative media attempt to understand the ways in which these media are significant, each emphasizing a different aspect of media, including the role of the PUBLIC SPHERE, social movements, and the participation by communities that create the media. ONE WAY OF UNDERSTANDING IT IS TO CONSIDER THEIR ROLE IN THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIC COMMUNICATION.

9 Points

THE CONCEPTS represent a combination of three older mythical components, all of which are active at night: The procession of female spirits, often joined by privileged human beings and often led by a supernatural woman; A lone spectral huntsman, regarded as demonic, accursed, or otherworldly; A procession of the human dead, normally thought to be wandering to ex-

piate their sins often noisy and loud, and usually consisting of those who had died prematurely and violently. The first of these probably contributed directly to the formulation of the concept of the witches' sabbath. THE OTHER SEEM TO BE MEDIEVAL IN THEIR INCEPTION, WITH THE THIRD TO BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO GROWING SPECULATION

6.5 Points

The infamous book Compendium Maleficarum by Francesco Maria Guanizo illustrates a typical witch-phobic view of gathering of witches as "the attendants riding flying goats, trampling the cross, and being re-baptised in the name of the Devil while they give their clothes to him, kissing his behind, and dancing back to back forming a round." In effect, the sabbat acted as an effective 'advertising' gimmick, causing knowledge of what these authorities believed to be the real threat of witchcraft to be spread more rapidly across the continents. That also meant that stories of the sabbat promoted the hunting, pros-

ecution, and execution of supposed witches. The descriptions of Sabbats were made or published by priests, jurists and judges who never took part in these gatherings, or were transcribed during the process of the witchcraft trials. That these testimonies reflect actual events is for most of the accounts considered doubtful. RODOLPHE KENT argued that they were determined largely by the expectations of the interrogators and free association on the part of the accused, and reflect only POPULAR IMAGINATION OF THE TIME, INFLUENCED BY HUGE IGNORANCE, FEAR, AND RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

75 Points

**Stellar
Quality
MIX**

50 Points

**How
Hood By Air
changed
FASHION?**

43 Points

**Étymologie
Bibliographie
ARTICLES**

34 Points

**“Maleficarum
Malleus” Tomus
PRIMUS (1487)**

23 Points

**Wild Party of Witches
Heretics & Demons
Mother Courage and Her
Children by
BERTOLT BRECHT**

18 Points

Los griegos micénicos tenían también una armadura muy completa de bronce, un ejemplo conservado la PANOPLIA DE DENDRA (1400 a.C), que constaba de peto con protección para el cuello y hombros, un faldillar con tres placas de bronce. SE DESCONOCE POR QUÉ CAYÓ EN DESUSO, AUNQUE ES PROBABLE SE

15 Points

Los soldados (hoplitas) solían llevar una túnica corta que terminaba en pliegues simétricos y sobre ella una coraza para el tronco, formada por tiras de cuero con piezas metálicas que complementaban con las llamadas CNÉMIDES o canilleras. PARA RESGUARDO DE LA CABEZA SE USARON CASCOS DE VARIADAS

13 Points

Su obrador es el típico de un herrero, como ya lo pudo describir Ramon Lully: un fornal para calentar el hierro hasta dejarlo al rojo vivo (con el fuego soplado con un fuelle), un yunque y varios mazos y martillos. También tiene que disponer de un recipiente grande, con agua para poder templar la hoja forjada. Y UNA CAJA GRANDE CON ARENA PARA MANTENER EL HIERRO CALIENTE O

9 Points

El origen de la armadura en Occidente se remonta al segundo milenio en ORIENTE PRÓXIMO, siendo en principio una coraza de cuero endurecido o lino acolchado, a veces recubierta de placas o escamas de metal y completado con un casco. En tiempos anteriores, soldados sumerios y egipcios aparecen sin ninguna protección. Durante el

Imperio Nuevo, el ejército la adoptó de los pueblos sirio-palestinos. La representación más temprana hallada procede de la tumba de Kenamon que vivió durante el reinado de Amenhotep (1436 A.C. aprox.). ENTRE ELLOS, LOS CUEROS, MADERA, CUENTA PIEDRAS, HUESOS E INCLUSO ALGODÓN Y FIBRAS NATURALES COMO A

6.5 Points

Las más caras eran corazas de metal, como el thórax griego, a veces ricamente decorada con grabados y relieves para ceremonias y desfiles, mientras se seguían usando las más baratas de cuero o acolchadas, como el linotórax que los griegos emplearon de la época micénica (y la 'helenística'), finalmente sustituidas por la cota de malla desde el siglo III-II A.C. Entre los caldeos y asirios, a tenor de lo que aparece en los relieves de la época, se usaba un casco de bronce de forma algo cónica, la coraza de cuero cubierta de láminas metálicas y unos botines de cuero duro o guarne-

cidos también con láminas. Para resguardo de la cabeza se usó en los primeros siglos medievales un sencillo casco de metal de forma cónica sin visera ni yugulares, al cual se añadió en el siglo X el apéndice nasal recto. Debajo de dicho casco o de otro semiesférico llamado capellina llevaban los guerreros una especie de toca monjil hecha de malla que llegaba hasta cubrir el cuello, conocida con el nombre de almófar o de camal, y hacia fines del siglo XII SE TRANSFORMÓ EL CASCO EN YELMO CASI PLANO POR ARRIBA CON VISERA Y BARBERA RETENIENDO A

75 Points

Gipfel
Züchten
SPITZE

50 Points

Zapnúť zvuk;
Rýchlosť
prehrávania;
KAPITOLY

43 Points

Critically
Adored Music
LABELS

34 Points

Repräsentieren
und für
DIE QUALITÄT

23 Points

The Witches' Sabbath by
Hans Baldung (1510)
As a recent translation
from the original Spanish
EL AQUELARRE

18 Points

*In the 1980s, with the advent of **COMPUTER PRINTING** on vinyl, traditional hand-lettering faced stiff rivalry. Interest in the craft waned during the 80s and 90s, but hand-lettering and traditional sign painting have experienced a resurgence in popularity in recent years. **THE 2012 BOOK AND DOCUMENTARY, SIGN PAINTERS***

15 Points

*In ancient China, the oldest **CHINESE** characters existing are Oracle bone script carved on ox scapulae and tortoise plastrons, because the dominators in Shang Dynasty carved pits and the graphs on old steles on such animals' bones and then baked them to gain auspice of military affairs, agricultural harvest, or even procreating and weather. **DURING THE DIVINATION CEREMONY, AFTER THE CRACKERS WERE MADE, THE CHARAC-***

13 Points

*Sacred Western calligraphy has some unique features, such as the illumination of the first letter of each book or chapter in medieval times. A decorative 'carpet page' may precede the literature, filled with ornate, geometrical depictions of bold-hued animals **THE LINDISFARNE GOSPEL (715–720 AD)** is an early example. **AS WITH CHINESE OR ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY, WESTERN CALLIGRAPHIC***

9 Points

Quality writing had rhythm and regularity to the letters, with a "geometrical" order of the lines on the page. Each character had, and often still has, an unique stroke order. Unlike a typeface, irregularity in the characters' size, style, and colors increases aesthetic value, though the content may be illegible. Many of the themes and variations of today's contempo-

*rary Western calligraphy are found in the pages of **The SAINT JOHN'S BIBLE**. A particularly modern example is Timothy Botts' illustrated edition of the Bible, with calligraphic images as well as a calligraphy typeface. **INSTEAD OF RECALLING SOMETHING THAT RELATED TO THE SPOKEN WORD, CALLIGRAPHY FOR MUSLIMS IS A VISIBLE***

6.5 Points

***MAYAN CALLIGRAPHY** was expressed via Mayan hieroglyphs; modern Mayan calligraphy is mainly used on seals and monuments in the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico. Mayan hieroglyphs are rarely used in government offices; however in the Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo, calligraphy in Mayan languages is written in Latin script rather than the hieroglyphs. Some commercial companies in southern Mexico use Mayan hieroglyphs as symbols of their business. Not all community associations and the modern Mayan brotherhoods use Mayan hieroglyphs as symbols of their groups.*

*Most of the archaeological sites in Mexico such as Labnak, Chichen Itza, Edzna, Calakmult, etc. have glyphs in their structures. Carved stone monuments known as stele are common sources of ancient Mayan calligraphy. Once printing became ubiquitous, the production of illuminated manuscripts began to decline. However, the rise of printing did not mean the end of calligraphy. The modern revivals of calligraphy began at the end of **THE 19TH CENTURY, GUIDED BY THE AESTHETICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT.***

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