



D&I Words of Visionaries

Module 1: Speeches of the Visionaries Module 2: The Nuclear Race

At Dreamers & Innovators currently, Dreamers have been engaged in two modules namely: 'Speeches of Visionaries' and 'The Nuclear Race'. Each of the modules is designed to familiarize the youth of tomorrow with the knowledge that has formed the building blocks of our contemporary world.

'Speeches of Visionaries' covers six thoughtfully curated speeches by significant personalities. In this newsletter, inspired by Jawaharlal Nehru's speech, 'Tryst with Destiny', Tanush elaborates on how freedom and power bring forth responsibility.

'The Nuclear Race' showcases the domino effect of the events that have engulfed the world today in the uncalled-for Nuclear Race. The first session begins with understanding the two catastrophic, century-defining wars that engulfed over 30 nations and restructured the boundaries of the many nations. Dreamers: Prisha and Aryan elaborate further on their learnings and views.

Dreamers & Innovators is a **knowledge and skill-building platform** for 21st-century learners. We aspire, design and execute interactive learning experiences where global knowledge relevant to today and tomorrow is brought to young Dreamers. At D&I, 21st-century skills are honed, confident communication is developed and independent, informed opinions are nourished.

Freedom and power bring responsibility



Tanush Goel
11 years

These words are from the speech known as 'Tryst with Destiny' by Jawaharlal Nehru. He gave this speech at the dawn of freedom. Freedom means the right to do what you want and power means the capacity or authority to do. The right to do and the capacity to do bring us power, and responsibility is to use this power to do the right thing.

For our country, on the day the speech was made, the responsibility for the leaders was to remove severe poverty under which many citizens were suffering. The British exploited us for their own benefit and grandeur and India which was known for its riches was left in misery. Although much has been achieved in developing the country, we still have a long way to go.



Adolf Hitler: Soldier to Dictator

Prisha Sheokand, 13 years

Just months before the ebullition of World War I, 25-year-old Adolf Hitler, was living an unfed artist's life on the streets of Munich, Germany, making what little he could by selling postcards he painted.

It is challenging to find out when Hitler's extreme ideological beliefs formed, as he took a keen interest in conspiracy theories and became a firm believer that the Germans (Aryans) were the purest whereas Jews and communists were obscene.

In 1914, tensions in Europe erupted into World War I, within days he volunteered for the German army. He said the war gave him a reason to live and soldiers gave him fellowship. The terms of the peace treaty, treaty of Versailles was hard on Germany as it stripped Germany of its overseas colonies, military capabilities and was required to pay war reparations to the Allied countries. Hitler was angered seeing the country he loved humiliated.

In 1919, Hitler joined the German workers' party (later called Nazis), his manipulative public speaking skills launched him into its leadership and drew increasingly large crowds. In 1929, the great depression happened, which led to America withdrawing their loans from Germany. As Germany's economy collapsed, Hitler took advantage of the people's anger and promised to return Germany to its former greatness.

German Führer's journey: WW I & II

Aryan Bansal, 13 years



Adolf Hitler was born in Austria, in 1889. As a young man he aspired to be a painter, but he couldn't attain public success, as a result, he lived in poverty in Vienna. In 1913 he moved to the German city of Munich in Bavaria. At the outbreak of the first world war, Hitler volunteered for service in the German army. He was gutted by Germany's defeat, which he considered unexpected and blamed on "enemies within".

In 1919, amid the social chaos that followed Germany's defeat, Hitler joined the ongoing tide of change in politics in Munich. As an army political agent, he joined the small German Workers' Party in Munich (September 1919). In 1920 he was put in charge of the party's propaganda and left the army to devote himself to improving his position within the party, which in that year was renamed NAZI. The former chancellor and other leaders persuaded President Paul Von Hindenberg to appoint Hitler as chancellor on 30 January 1933. Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, rearmend the nation and signed strategic treaties with Italy and Japan to further his ambitions of world domination. Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 led Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II. The number of civilians killed during World War II was unprecedented thus proving it to be the deadliest conflict in history.