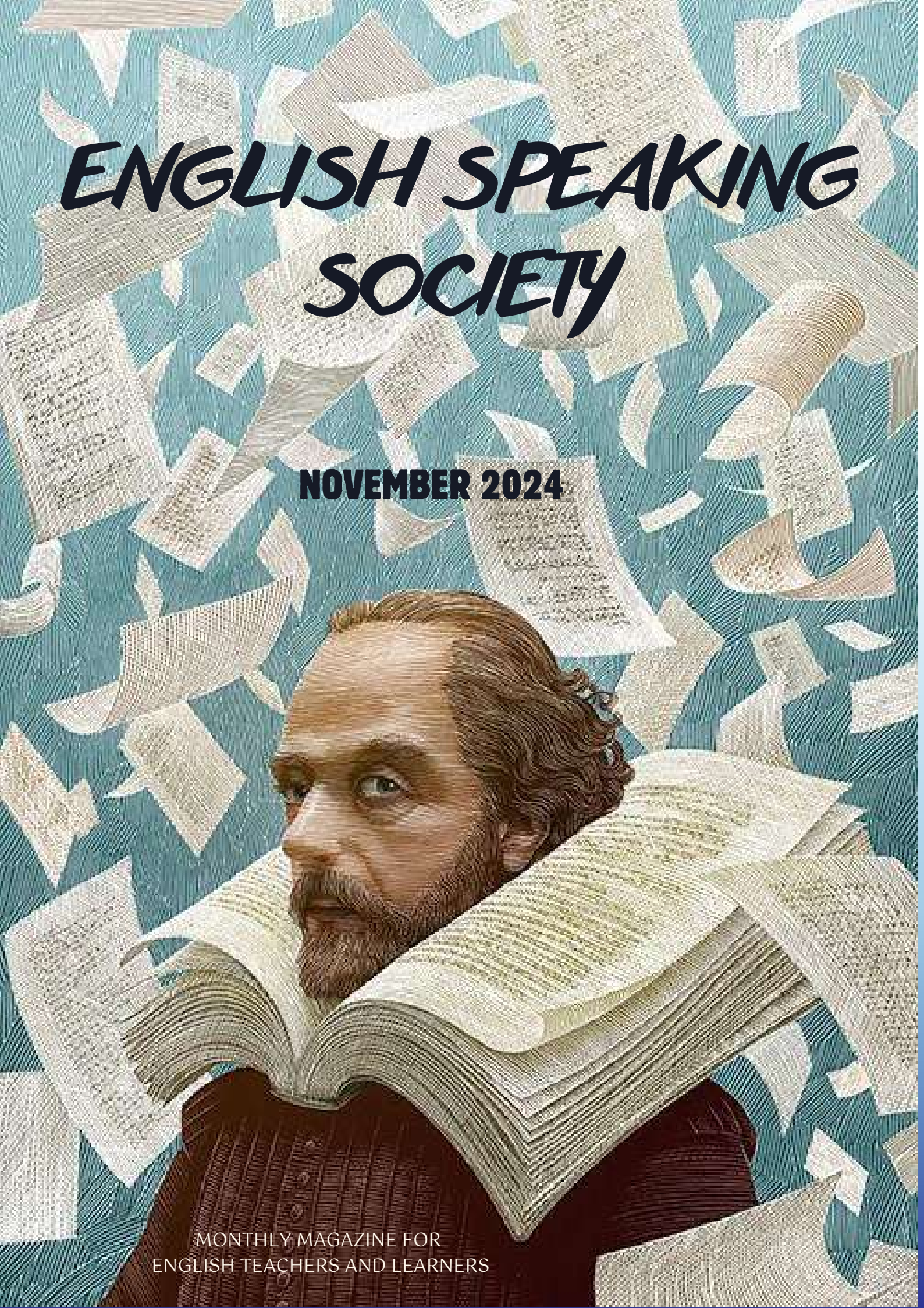


ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIETY

The background of the cover is a vibrant blue with a fine, white, cross-hatched texture. Scattered throughout this background are numerous pieces of torn, aged, cream-colored paper, some showing faint, illegible text. In the lower half of the cover, a detailed portrait of a man with a full brown beard and wavy hair is shown. He is looking slightly to his left. He is holding a very thick, open book that fills the bottom third of the frame. The pages of the book are numerous, thin, and yellowed with age, with some text visible on the open pages. The man is wearing a dark red, textured garment.

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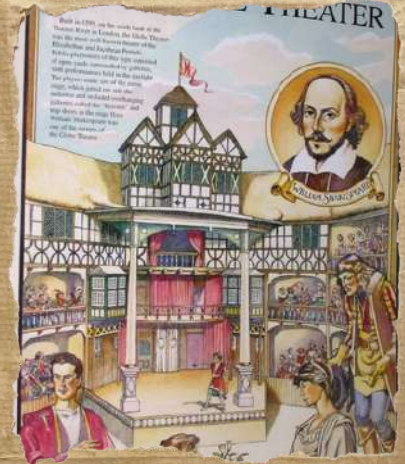
SHAKESPEARE

Totus Mundus Agit Histrionem

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE"

The saying "All the world's a stage" forms a dramatic and philosophical basis in the works of William Shakespeare. This expression is not only a literary metaphor but also reveals the idea that human life consists of roles and performances, like a theater.

In this context, the statement "Totus mundus agit histrionem" (The whole world is made up of actors) written at the entrance of the Globe Theater is a summary of Shakespeare's art and philosophy of life.





The Globe Theater was built as an open-air theater in 1599 during the Elizabethan era (Golden Age), the period when English theater reached its peak. The theater, which has an octagonal structure, was designed to increase the interaction between the stage and the audience and brought together rich and poor people. It was completely destroyed by a fire in 1613 but was rebuilt and became an important symbol of English cultural flourishing.

Shakespeare's plays, which highlight the dramatic structure of life, gave the Globe Theater a sense of identity by having this phrase on its door when it first opened. This idea appears repeatedly in many of Shakespeare's works. For example, in "The Merchant of Venice", Antonio expresses the transience and dramatic nature of life with these words:

*"I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano;
A stage where every man must play a part,
And mine a sad one."*

Similarly, in his play "As You Like It", Jaques describes human existence with a metaphor. Jaques' famous tirade goes as follows:

*"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts."*

This dramatic perspective in Shakespeare's plays enables him to have a universality beyond time. As we learn from old documents, in the Globe Theatre, this metaphor is not just an embroidery but also a message to the audience and the actor: If there is a world represented by the actors, we are the ones playing our roles in this world.

In Shakespeare's art, life is a game, and every individual is a part of this game. This statement, written on the walls of the theater, still resonates strongly at the intersection of art and philosophy today.



SEVEN AGES OF MAN

JAQUES TO DUKE SENIOR

And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice.
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion.

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

(As you Like It, Act II, Scene VII)



ALLIGATOR BAIT

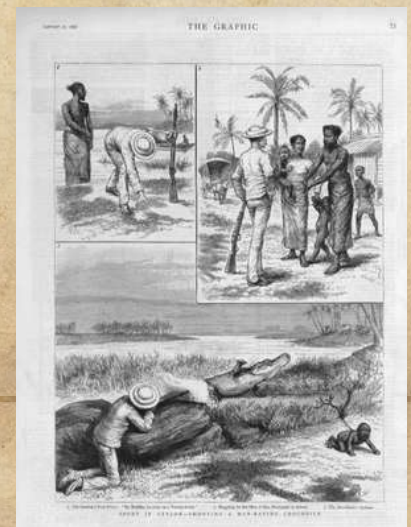
ÖZGE OKTAY

Alligator hunting was very profitable in 1800-1900's in Louisiana and Florida. The skins were used to make shoes, bags, belts and other items. However, White hunters lost their arms and sometimes their lives as they rustled the swampy waters at night attempting to attract the alligators to the surface.

In a different place, in the New York Zoo, watchman sent 2 children to a cage which had 25 alligators in it. People watched hungry crocodiles chase children. An important reason why black children were used was that the watchman believed that alligators had "a fondness for black people."

After the hunters lost their limbs or lives they decided to use slave babies as bait. When slave women were gone for work, they kidnapped the babies.

Sometimes they hired babies from slave owners in Exchange of **two dollars**. Sometimes families themselves hired their own babies to hunters.

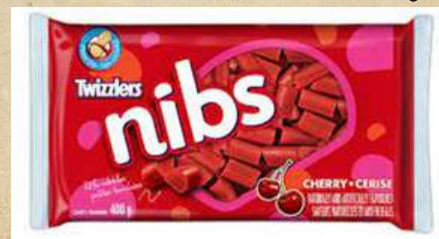


This horrendous act was later characterized in music, post cards and figurines. They even composed a lullaby.



Years later, a candy manufacturer of black licorice drops created a distasteful advertisement that featured a hungry looking alligator leering at a black baby.

For decades, the candy was referred to as 'nigger babies'. The name was later changed into 'Nibs' and is still on the market today.



Americans also made sharpeners and toys for this horrible incident. The sharpener consist of an alligator figure and head of a black child.



IN NEW YORK TIMES (JUNE 13 1908, SATURDAY)
THERE IS A NEWS REFERS TO THIS ISSUE

In Miami New Times there is a guy who says what he heard from his grandpa:

'They would steal the babies during the course of the day, sometimes when their mothers weren't watching... Some would be infants, some would be a year old; he said some would be toddlers.

...

They would go down there at night, take these babies and... tie them up, put a rope around their neck and around their torso, around here, and tie it tight.

...



MASTERING ENGLISH

HASAN ÖZSEMERÇİ



Why Learn English?

English language is basically a key to global opportunities. It may help one for travel, career or personal growth. As there are over 1.5 billion speakers worldwide, being able to speak English opens numerous doors.

Top Techniques for Learning

-Immerse Yourself: It is essential to expose yourself to English as much as possible. Surround yourself with the language through books, films podcasts or anything which includes English. Even listening to the news in the background will help you improve your learning process since the more you hear, the more you remember.

-Speak Every Day: Practise speaking by using different means. You can make English speaking friends around you. If not, you can make friends online! Try to talk to them to get better at speaking. It is a great opportunity to practice with native speakers in that you might learn the correct pronunciation each word; what's more, you can even learn common slangs and more through talking to a native speaker.

-Listen Actively: Try to focus on pronunciation and tone by listening to music, news, audiobooks or English news. Listening actively will improve your understanding as well as helping you learn pronunciation.

Effective Learning Methods:

-Traditional Methods: You can benefit from structure and interaction with teachers in any way. Teachers are always there to answer your questions. They are already prepared well to instruct students and guide them throughout their process.

-Apps & Online Resources: There are plenty of applications available where you can learn and practice English as well as learning many other languages. It is also possible to get help from YouTube tutorials and language games on the internet for flexible learning. However, I personally do not recommend Duolingo or similar applications to learn English as the examples that the system provides are generally not suitable for real life experience.

-Learn Through Teaching: Explaining the knowledge that you have to someone else reinforces your knowledge and it is somehow a practice for you.

Personalised Tips

- Identify your learning style (visual, auditory or kinaesthetic) and adapt your own methods as each person has their own their learning styles.
- Set small, achievable goals like learning five words every day or watching at least two English videos a week.

Overcoming Challenges

- Fear of Making Mistakes: This is one of the main reasons why many people refrain from learning English. However, making mistakes gets you better at learning and using the language. Learning through mistakes can also be considered as a learning way, in my opinion.
- Lack of Practice: Well, lacking practising the target language is another issue which should not be ignored. In order to overcome this obstacle, you can write a diary about your learning process and see what is missing in your learning journey.
- Staying Motivated: Keeping yourself motivated is a big plus when learning English, also for everything you take up. Join English speaking clubs or reward yourself for reaching milestones and hopefully it will keep you motivated.

Inspiration

The best way to learn English is to start as soon as possible. So, start today! Consistency, curiosity and practice will bring you success. Start now and believe in yourself. Good luck!



Carving the Spirit: Michelangelo's David

HANDAN TUĞÇE SAÇAK

*"I created a vision of David in my mind and simply carved away everything that was not David."
— Michelangelo*



David (Michelangelo),
Galleria
dell'Accademia
/taken by me

When we say Renaissance, one of the first works that comes to mind is Michelangelo's David. Surely, the statue of David is not the only masterpiece of the famous artist who kneaded his art with love. However, it is definitely one of the most well-known and engraved works in the human mind. So what is behind this statue of David? What was in Michelangelo's mind and heart when he created this work?

I would like to share the mysteries and dust of the story of the statue of David, which is among the most popular works. Today, we'll talk a bit about religion, a bit about history, and a bit about mythology, but I believe the underlying emotion in all of them is the same: humanity's effort to understand itself and find its place in the world. And perhaps, love as well. The love a created being feels for the world around them, for themselves, and for the divine..

Michelangelo was one of the most remarkable artists of his time, and he was truly dedicated to his craft. He created all of his works with great skill and passion. He had a special ability to see beyond the surface of objects, almost as if he could see their soul. With love and vision, he could shape even the hardest marble as though it were soft. He brought his thoughts to life in three-dimensional forms, allowing us to see the depth of his mind. What he shaped wasn't just marble, but also his ideas, his love, and his beliefs. By the time his work was done, a statue that felt alive stood before us, but Michelangelo had already seen it in his mind before he ever started carving. His eyes were not those of an ordinary person, he saw things most of us couldn't. Thanks to his art, he was able to preserve what was in his mind for us to see even today. This shows us how valuable and lasting art truly is!

The work was assigned to Michelangelo by the workers of the Florence Cathedral in 1501 for 400 ducats. It was completed in 1504 and was decided by other famous artists of the time (including Leonardo da Vinci, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and the Perugino) that decided that the sculpture had to be installed at the entrance of the Palazzo Vecchio as a representation of the power and independence of the Florentines (Galleria dell'Accademia di Firenze, n.d.). It was then replaced by a copy of the sculpture and moved to the Galleria dell'Accademia. Today, the work is still expertly preserved in the Galleria dell'Accademia and visited with great interest by art lovers.

The sculpture symbolizes the moment when David decides to attack the cruel giant Goliath (Câlût).



With his determined and confident gaze, we can see that it feels as though the living, breathing David stands before us. A sling is draped over his shoulder, flowing down his back.

In his right hand, he holds a stone, just as described in the Bible: “Goliath looked at David with disgust. He saw that David was only a handsome, healthy boy. Goliath said to David, “What is that stick for? Did you come to chase me away like a dog?”

David took out a stone from his bag. He put it in his sling and swung the sling. The stone flew from the sling and hit Goliath right between the eyes. The stone sank deep into his head, and Goliath fell to the ground—face down.” (1 Samuel 17:42-44 (ERV), n.d.)



**Nicolas Régnier -
David et Goliath /
Wikimedia Commons**

The Hidden Perfection:

Although the sculpture is generally described as a perfect depiction of a human being; the head, arms, and hands are carved much larger than the torso and legs. Still, it is possible to believe that behind all these flaws lies a completely different kind of perfection. Given Michelangelo's exact approach to anatomy, it is evident that the disproportions were incorporated by design.

Some also think that these unusual proportions were added to emphasize certain traits, like David's larger right hand, which may have been a reference to a nickname for David in the Middle Ages — "manu fortis," meaning "strong of hand."
(Michelangelo's David: Imperfect Perfection, n.d.)

Additionally, the large carving of the head may reflect David's not only physical but also mental and emotional strength. Michelangelo's way of carving the statue made the figure more impressive and meaningful, even though the work was against classical anatomy.



David (Michelangelo), Galleria dell'Accademia
taken by me

Michelangelo's David has become one of the iconic works of the Renaissance. the powerful stance in the sculpture is a symbolic reflection of man's power and will to overcome difficulties. It symbolizes not only a religious figure, a mythological narrative, but also man's belief in himself, his awareness of himself and what he can do.

What do you see when you look at this art piece?

EDUCATION: THE POWER TO SHAPE INDIVIDUALS, SOCIETY, AND THE FUTURE

ÖZLEM TUĞLU



What is education? Undoubtedly, every time we come across a text on education, this question prompts us to reflect on the essence of education in both social and individual terms. What truly is education? Where, under what conditions, and by whom are we educated? And, perhaps most importantly: Can we be educated?

Academically, education is defined as a deliberate and purposeful process aimed at creating certain behavioral changes in individuals. Throughout this process, an individual's life is shaped, and essential values, behavioral models, and character develop. Education is not merely the transmission of information; it is a journey that shapes a person's inner world and guides them toward becoming a socially compatible individual. As Doğan Cüceloğlu emphasizes in *To Be a Teacher: Touching a Soul*, "Education enables the emergence of a person's inner values and the realization of oneself." In this process, personal values, self-confidence, and social skills develop and strengthen step by step.

The family environment is where these skills primarily develop. A child acquires fundamental values within the family; it is here they are shaped and where they come to understand life. A child raised in a healthy and loving family grows into an individual who is self-confident, outward-looking, and committed to their values. Cüceloğlu regards the family as a child's first educational environment, stating, "One of a child's most fundamental needs is the feeling of trust—to be loved and accepted. A child who receives this trust from the family gains the strength to face life's challenges," highlighting the importance of family. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk also emphasized the significance of education beginning within the family, asserting, "We must raise our children to be more knowledgeable, stronger, and of higher character than those of our adversaries," recognizing family and child education as a vital foundation for the nation's future.



The continuation of this foundation laid in the family is found in the school. Schools provide individuals not only with academic knowledge but also with social skills, discipline, the ability to think freely, and the capacity to adapt to societal structures. As Cüceloğlu states, "The most crucial guide a person encounters on their journey of learning and self-realization is the teacher." When this guidance is combined with the pedagogical expertise of the teacher, it contributes to the student's academic and personal growth. A teacher is not merely a transmitter of knowledge but a role model who can reach the inner world of the student and bring out their potential. The impact of a teacher on a student can sometimes be so profound that a single word can change the course of a student's life. On the role of the teacher, Cüceloğlu states, "A teacher does not only convey knowledge; they impart values that will guide the student throughout life." Atatürk also highlighted his belief in teachers, saying, "Teachers, the new generation will be your masterpiece," underscoring the crucial role teachers play in shaping the future of society.

Education is a sacred process that gives meaning to every step of an individual's life journey, touching their heart, nurturing them, helping them grow, and preparing them for life. This journey begins in the secure embrace of a loving family, takes shape there, and then takes root and flourishes under the guidance of teachers in schools. As Doğan Cüceloğlu said, "Education is the art of touching a soul." True education is not just about imparting knowledge; it is about enabling individuals to discover their inner potential, to appreciate the world and themselves, and to find new meaning with each day. Every individual whose life is touched by the love and care of a teacher or family ignites a new light in this world, a light that illuminates other hearts. This is why education is the most valuable force that transforms not only individuals but also society and humanity, advancing it to new heights. Atatürk's words, "It is education that will either make a nation live as a free, independent, glorious, and high community or leave it in bondage and misery," remind us of how education can transform society and shape the fate of nations. Through this powerful influence that spreads from the individual to society, education remains a beacon of hope for a free, conscious, and modern world.



EMİNE
ASUDE
KALE

ADVENTUROUS SOUL

ÖYKÜ
ERVA
GÜLŞEN

It starts with curiosity, continues with courage, ends with amazement and priceless experiences. Travelling the world is one of the best journeys one can ever experience. When it comes to the purposes of a scholar in language field, it is undeniably necessary since it provides educational growth besides from personal enjoyment. It offers remarkable knowledge width and perspective in every angle such as delving into the heart of the cultures and traditions, educational systems, political conditions, delightful cuisines belong to the cultures and everything one can think of when it comes to travelling.

Our beloved scholar Dr. Mehmet Saraç gave us the honor of interviewing him about his precious odysseys and adventures he experienced within years. I've always admired his knowledge and qualification in the field of English language. His current profession does not only require intelligence about educating the skills in English language but also acquaintance of general and cultural aspects of language and the regions it' s being spoken. Let' s take a wide look into his valuable experiences!



As a scholar who has experienced more than 15 countries including Italy, England, Ireland, Poland, Bulgaria, France, Slovakia and Azerbaijan, he has encountered more than sightseeing throughout the trips. According to his view, these travels and experiences are wonderful inspirations, enjoyment involved businesses and opportunities to connect with cultures which directly influenced and affected his career and management in his own field. As a result of these matters, it is doubtless to say that these journeys have provided both professional insights and social connections. During these travels he also diverts his acquisition of different angles, network creations, academic connections, expansion of his language skills in different languages. He took his steps very courageously and consciously as we see.

Of all the countries he visited, Italy captured his heart mostly with its remarkable architecture. Appealing buildings with historical depth, timeless beauty of the pathways, observable Renaissance elegance made Italy gain the very first place among his destinations. During his stays in countries, he preferred to accommodate with host families rather than hotels.

He made a very clever decision by choosing host families and volunteer peers to accommodate with and with this brilliant idea, he could communicate with the natives, could embrace the culture with family itself such as cuisines, clothing, technology and most importantly could obtain the language by native speakers of it.

Besides from all the beauties and amazements, Germany's discipline astounded him. Classic German regulations and rulings are pretty famous all over the world. But of course experiencing it in person creates a huge difference and alters the perception. With this level of overruling, it has effects in country overall.

He highlights their ability in management and maintain peace in groups with high number of participants. Clearly no chaos is observed in German events or any group events with a German included. One of his projects went too well since there was a German planning and leading the way during the process. It is not unexpected of course...



Saraç likely experienced the greatest flabbergast when he arrived in the UK after living in Türkiye for years since Turks' hospitality and openhearted connection - which every citizen got accustomed to - you could come across in every part of the country can not be found anywhere else. He complained about them not even saying "Hi!" when you bump into someone you acquainted with while Turks can start to talk about what they will wear at their grandson' s graduation party or the color they have used to paint their living room with a person they meet at a bus station.

It can be said that their habits come from their respect to personal space or cultural norms belong to their history but on the other hand it is not unusual for a Turk to consider this rude. It basically not comparing these two cultures but why would not you smile when you see a peer!

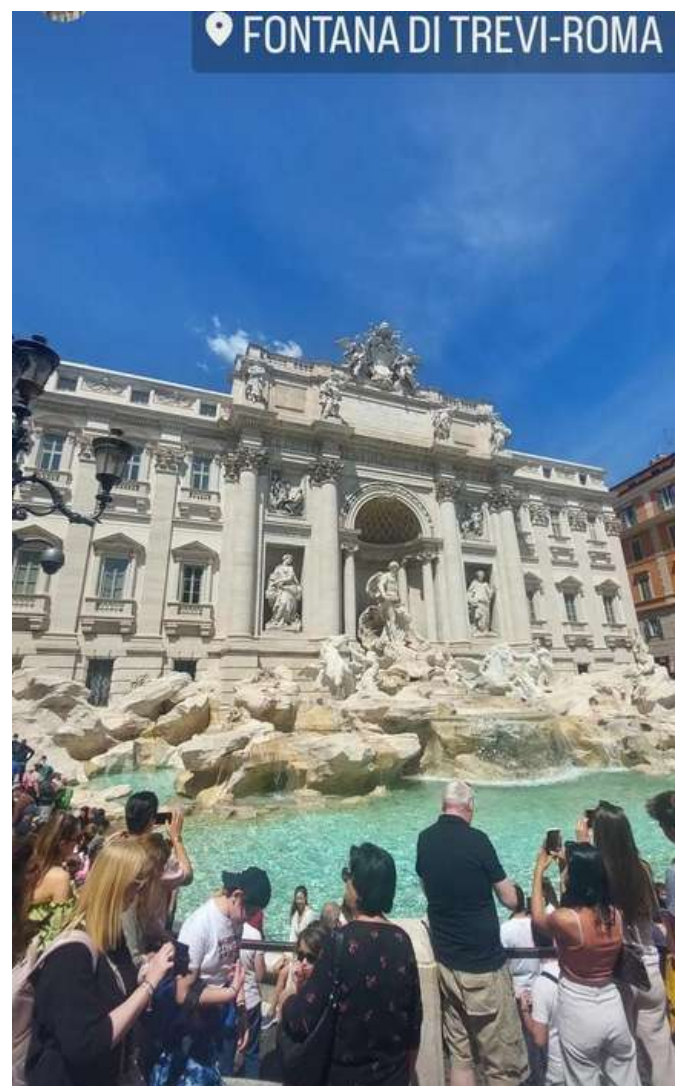


Of course not everything works as it is planned, our lovely teacher had a few misadventures during his trips he probably won't forget for the rest of his life... Arriving in Germany, an officer forgot to stamp his passport at the entrance and they both didn't realize it up until the point he has to leave the country. It was a complete shock both for him and for the officer responsible for exit gate.

They both questioned the fact that how did he manage to get in with no stamps on the passport. Thankfully officers helped him and led the way to the process and didn't have any trouble. To add to the chaos, one of his transfer flights resulted in his luggage being sent to an entirely different country. These incidents surely taught him patience and occasional stress control...

For a conclusion after all, he advises us not to step back when it comes to experiencing a real adventure. One must embrace himself to let his impulse and instincts lead the way. We should pick the basic or daily phrases of a language that belongs to the country we visit so it seems like accommodating with a host family just like he did is more than a brilliant idea

. Whether a student or not, one must create connections and enlarge network for both personal and social aspects. Each language is a different point of view, every people we meet is another story and every observation we make is another door for our lives. As Mark Twain said "Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn't do than by the ones you did. So throw off the bowlines, sail away from the safe harbor, catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover."



An Erasmus+ Adventure

ÖYKÜ ERVA GÜLŞEN
EMİNE ASUDE KALE

Erasmus is an experience that ornaments the students dreams. Seeing another countries , meeting new friends from all around the world , enjoying the different cuisines and making your dreams come true must be a splendid feeling.

And maybe to be able to understand that feeling we performed an interview with our dear friend **Kerem Korkut** who is now a senior in Social Sciences Teaching. Now I want you to take your place and enjoy reading his joyful experiences. Romanya yolcusu kalmasın everyone!!



So what is the project procedure?

First of all they send you an e-mail that shows your exam results and then they send another e-mail which includes the order of the people who got into the project and the results of the grant. If you did not get the grant you are in charge of all of your expenses. getting into the project is also depends on the quota. Let's say that 20 person in your class made a great score but the quota is limited with 10 people, in that case they pick the first 10 person who has higher scores than the others. After all of that the moderator of the project sends you an e-mail which includes the procedure and if you find an appropriate time you make a conference with the moderator for the details.

The first thing you need to do after getting into the project is to have a passport and the other documents that the school you got into requires. After that you make the course registration via school's website. This part is really important because if you cannot equalize your classes that you have in turkey, you may not be allowed to go. The equalization part requires three-step approval. First your advisor's approval second your moderator's approval and third the school's approval which you got into. This procedure might seem a bit complex but it is not that hard.

While equalizing your classes you also need to gather all of the documents which is asked from you. One of them is criminal record certificate. You can easily have that document from internet (e-government) but be careful, sometimes they ask for a wet-ink signature from court-house. After that you need transcript, bank account statement , language certificate , accomodation certificate, student certificate and biometric photos of you. You need this certificates both online and physical because for visa first application is online. After that they call you from consulate for you appointment. You need to be able to do things at the same time because the visa process might take a bit long. During the appointment civil servant viewed my certificates and said " the certificates seems fine but you need to have a bit more money in your bank account." then I said "but I have scholar?" and then he said " Still you need to have the money which is equal to the country's minimum wage per month you will stay. When you completed the money , send me the bank account statement again via e-mail."



How long does Erasmus last?

It depends on your visa. Usually they give you as much as school time and it 6 or 5,5 month.

Is it possible to make it longer?

Yes it is. But you need to be there since the first semester of the school and complete the semester successfully.

So , after the approvement of your involvement in the project , how did the school selection process go?

You can only choose the schools that has an agreement with your school. And with that school you make an option list and send it. If you want to get into a school which everybody wants, it might be hard to get.

How did the school you were selected for contact you?

First, they sent me an e-mail that includes a "welcome" to the school and they asked me to enroll in school via a portal. And also they wanted to make an interview with me to get to know me. After the interview they appointed an Erasmus volunteer that I can get help from.

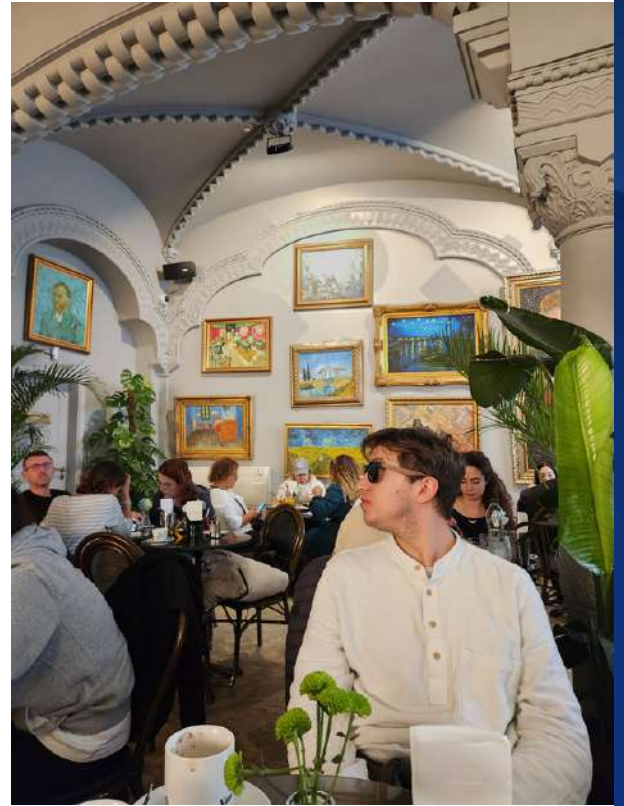
What was the differences that you notice within the framework of culture?

The architecture was a bit old compared to Türkiye. The cuisine was not to my taste but it was inexpensive. There was a financial balance in the city. For example a pizza costs 10 euros in the city center and it is nearly the same in the coastal areas. But again, it was not to my taste so I usually cooked something for myself.

When it comes to people, our peers were warm and they have many more opportunities than us. For example I had 90% discount for public transport.

What would you say about the education system?

In Austria, students pick their professions after the middle school and they take courses by practice. It is basically a vocational training. Other than that, the colleges in Romania and Italy were mercenary. I heard from a friend of mine that the most expensive school was law school in Italy.



How many countries have you visited other than Romania?

I went to Spain , Italy , Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria.

What were their contributions to you?

When I was in Türkiye I was so scared to travel to a city that I don't know but now , I think I can survive anywhere in the world where the language is English. Furthermore I understood that I don't need a perfect English to communicate with people but of course it was really helpful for improving my English.

If you were to go back to the countries you visited, which would you go to first?

That is a really hard question cause all of them were fantastic but it is probably Italy because I have friends there and we had a really good time.





HASAN BASRI OFLAZ
ENES ŞANAL

Mike Gerard Tyson, better known as Mike Tyson, was born on June 30, 1966 in Fort Greene, a neighborhood in the Brooklyn district of New York City. When Tyson was a child, his family had to move to a poor ghetto called Brownsville due to financial difficulties. Living in a neighborhood with a high crime rate and the lack of a father figure in his life pushed Tyson into the world of crime.

By the age of 13, he had been arrested 38 times for pickpocketing, theft and disruptive behavior. According to his own words, he experienced the event that changed his life in this neighborhood. He had his first fight in this neighborhood against a large boy who tore the head off the pigeon he fed. This fight gave Mike Tyson great self-confidence.

He was sentenced to Tryon Juvenile Correctional Facility for his crimes. His boxing talent was discovered by Bobby Stewart, a correctional facility counselor and former boxer at the time. Stewart noticed Tyson's extraordinary boxing talent and trained him for a few months. Then Stewart introduced Mike Tyson to boxing manager and trainer Cus D'Amato, who would change Mike Tyson's life.

Tyson, who was trained by Cus D'Amato until he was 15, was later fired for being unserious. The two came together again when Tyson lost his mother at the age of 16 and his mother chose Cus D'Amato as her legal guardian before her death. After the funeral, Cus D'Amato accepted Mike Tyson into his family and tried to keep Tyson away from the criminal world. Cus D'Amato was not only Tyson's trainer and manager, but also became the father figure that Tyson felt he had been deprived of since his childhood and began to train him in boxing.

Tyson made his professional debut at the age of 18 against Hector Mercedes on March 6, 1985 in Albany, defeating him by technical knockout in the first round. In the early years of his career, he won 26 of his 28 fights by knockout, most of them in the first round. He was becoming more and more famous, and the quality of his opponents was increasing. His winning streak attracted media attention, and he began to appear in interviews. In November 1985, Mike Tyson lost the most important person in his life, Cus D'Amato, who gave him a great chance and opportunity, and who believed that Tyson would become a world champion.

Some authorities say that this death deeply affected Mike and that he may have lost his discipline. Tyson's first nationally televised fight was on February 16, 1986, against veteran boxer Jesse Ferguson. Tyson knocked Ferguson out with an uppercut that broke his opponent's nose in the fifth round. Tyson had lost only 1 of his 38 fights from the beginning of his career in 1985 to 1990. It was thought that no one could beat Tyson, who was at the peak of his career. In 1992, Tyson was sentenced to 6 years in prison for rape.

While in prison, he announced that he was a Muslim. After only 3 years in prison, he was released and began to fight in comeback matches. These comeback matches earned the broadcaster \$96 million. Tyson lost only 7 of the 50 matches he fought in his career and made his name on the list of the greatest boxers of all time. He fought his last professional match against Kevin McBride on August 11, 2005 and lost. He then announced his retirement to the public. However, he returned to the ring with internet celebrity Jake Paul on November 15, 2024. He lost this match by referee decision.

Mike Tyson has an important place in popular culture thanks to his interviews, crimes and boxing career. He has appeared in countless movies, series and video games. He has appeared on many talk shows. Mike Tyson, who has never been out of the spotlight since the beginning of his career, is considered by many to be the best boxer of all time.

