Video red velvet happiness dance cover

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February 21, 1994 (age 28) Seongbuk-dong, Seoul, South Korea SingerSongwriterVoice Actress "Do everything to your best ability with a positive mindset." —Wendy Son Seung-wan (born February 21, 1994 in Seongbuk-dong, Seoul. South Korea), better known as Wendy, is a Korean singer and voice actress. She is the main vocalist of the South
Korean girl group Red Velvet. Biography Wendy was born as Son Seung-wan, Her family consists of her parents, an affluent couple, whose names haven't been revealed to the public and her sister, named Son Seung-wan. Her family consists of her parents, an affluent couple, whose names haven't been revealed to the public and her sister, named Son Seung-wan. Her family consists of her parents, an affluent couple, whose names haven't been revealed to the public and her sister, named Son Seung-wan.
singer from the age of only six and throughout her life trained to fulfill this goal, as well as learning to play the saxophone, piano, flute and guitar. At the age of 12, Wendy and her sister, moved to live in the USA and later Canada. Whilst living in the North American continent, Wendy began using the name, Wendy Son and learnt to speak English,
French and Spanish, alongside her native Korean. For her education in these countries, she attended Shattuck St Mary's School and Richmond Hill High School and Richmond Hill Hill High School and Richmond Hill High School and Richmond Hill Hill High School and Richmond Hill Hi
Auditions 2011" with an online audition and was picked from over 5,000 videos by Koreaboo and Cube Entertainment to continue to the final round in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. In 2012, she auditioned at the 'SM
Global Audition' in Canada and was recognized for her musicality, being able to play several instruments, as well as having strong vocal skills. Career 2014: Pre-debut trainees team SM Rookies on March 14, 2014 As part of SM
Rookies, Wendy released the song "Because I Love You" for the soundtracks of the Mnet drama Mimi, which labelmate Changmin starred in, appearing in the music video as well. A clip of Wendy singing a cover of Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" was released on SM Entertainment's official
Youtube channel. 2014-present: Red Velvet In late-July 2014, Wendy was assigned to represent the color blue and Collaboration singing Wendy has also collaborated with rapper Yuk Ji-dam for the song "Return", one of the OSTs of
KBS2's drama Who Are You: School 2015. The song was released another song "Let You Know" for the soundtrack of the JTBC drama D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married. On King of Mask Singer (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and debuted at #31 on the Gaon Singles Chart. She released another song "Let You Know" for the soundtrack of the JTBC drama D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married. On King of Mask Singer (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and debuted at #31 on the Gaon Singles Chart. She released another song "Let You Know" for the soundtrack of the JTBC drama D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married. On King of Mask Singer (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on October 16. On January 9, 2016, she became a panelist on We Got Married (episode 43 aired on January 9, 2016) and D-Day on 
24, 2016), she participated as a contestant with the stage name "Space Beauty Maetel". Wendy released a collaboration single with Eric Nam titled "Spring Love" on March 4, 2016, as part of SM Entertainment's SM Station project. Filmography Since her debut, Wendy has appeared on the variety shows, We Got Married, King of Masked Singer, Trick
and True, Raid the Convenience Store and Battle Trip. She made a cameo in the series, Descendants of the Sun and made an appearance in the documentary, SMTown: The Stage. Discography Mini albums Collaborations Featuring OST Credits < = Participates as writing/composer/arrange x = Not participated as writing/composer/arrange
Filmography Film Year Title Role Notes 2015 SMTown: The Stage Herself Documentary Film of SM Town 2020 Trolls World Tour Wani Animated Film Queen Poppy Voice-over of Queen Poppy for the Korean-dubbed version Variety Shows Radio DJ Endorsements Awards and Nominations Trivia Prior to joining SM Entertainment, Wendy used to upload
music videos of her singing on YouTube. She can play four musical instruments - piano, flute, saxophone and guitar. Being raised in Canada and Minnesota for 7 years, she is the opposite of Irene. She is reluctant to speak English in a
Korean accent. Her sister is a pharmacologist. She is also known as a "reaction queen". She is also known as a chatterbox because once she starts talking, she won't stop. She also been chosen as the most forgetful
member. She possesses a 4-octave vocal range that spans from Eb3-Eb7. She tried out for Cube Entertainment in 2012. In 2012, she got 2nd in a Fantastic Baby cover song contest. She was a member of the Richmond Hill HS Show Choir and participated as a soprano. She trained for 1.5 years under
SM Entertainment, being cast in 2012. She can imitate Christina Confalonieri, Louis Armstrong and Lil' Wayne. Her favorite number is 77, which is also her representative number. She representative fruit is
blue-flesh orange. Her representative weapon is a pair of scissors. Her representative drink is Blue Crush. Her designated chess position is being a bishop. She wanted to become a singer since 5. Her habit is moving her
eyebrows around a lot. Her zodiac sign is a Pisces, her Chinese zodiac sign is a Pisc
account after joining SM, but some videos of her singing have been re-uploaded by fans. She said that the members helped her a lot when she was training and that they are her family. She is close friend's with Gugudan's Sejeong. Had she not pursued a career in entertainment or got scouted by SM, Wendy would like to be a dentist. Gallery To view
the Wendy gallery, click here. References 1 Sunday services are all about Good News, so we hope you can join us for one and see for yourself! All of our worship services include powerful music, practical teaching and preaching from the Bible, as well as opportunities for prayer and response, and time to build relationships with other people. We meet
weekly, live and in-person at 9:00am and 11:00am. You can also join us live online during each of our services. See you Sunday! Join Us This Sunday! Join Us
impressionism, camille pissarro, gauguin, van gogh, cézanne, vincent, pointillism, woman with a hat, picasso, renoir, neoclassicism, still life, renaissance, surrealism, cubism, dali, famous, fine art, beauty, cool, masterpiece, retro, vintage, wallpaper, walldecor, artist, classic, museum, european, traditional, top selling, golden age, expressionism
Primary color This article is about the color. For other uses, see Red (disambiguation). Red Spectral coordinatesWavelengthApprox. 625-740[1] nmFrequency~480-400 THz Color coordinatesHex triplet#FF0000sRGBB (r, g, b)(255, 0, 0)CMYKH (c, m, y, k)(0, 100, 100, 0)HSV (h, s, v)(0°, 100%, 100%)CIELChuv (L, C, h)(53, 179, 12°)SourceX11B:
Normalized to [0-255] (byte)H: Normalized to [0-100] (hundred) Red is the color at the long wavelength end of the visible spectrum of light, next to orange and opposite violet. It has a dominant wavelength end of the visible spectrum of light, next to orange and opposite violet. It has a dominant wavelength end of the visible spectrum of light, next to orange and opposite violet. It has a dominant wavelength end of the visible spectrum of light, next to orange and opposite violet.
the CMYK color model, and is the complementary color of cyan. Reds range from the brilliant yellow-tinged scarlet and vermillion to bluish-red crimson, and vary in shade from the pale red pink to the dark red burgundy.[2] Red pigment made from ochre was one of the first colors used in prehistoric art. The Ancient Egyptians and Mayans colored
their faces red in ceremonies; Roman generals had their bodies colored red to celebrate victories. It was also an important color in China, where it was used to color early pottery and later the gates and walls of palaces.[3]:60-61 In the Renaissance, the brilliant red costumes for the nobility and wealthy were dyed with kermes and cochineal. The 19th
century brought the introduction of the first synthetic red dyes, which replaced the traditional dyes. Red became a symbolic color of communism and socialism; Soviet Russia adopted the red flag following the Chinese
Revolution of 1949. It was adopted by North Vietnam in 1954, and by all of Vietnam in 1955. Since red is the color of blood, it has historically been associated with sacrifice, danger, and courage. Modern surveys in Europe and the United States show red is also the color most commonly associated with heat, activity, passion, sexuality, anger, love, and
joy. In China, India and many other Asian countries it is the color symbolizing happiness and good fortune.[4]: 39-63 Shades and variation, intensity, or colorfulness), or lightness (or value, tone, or brightness), or in two or three of these qualities.
Variations in value are also called tints and shades, a tint being a red or other hue mixed with white, a shade being mixed with black. Four examples are shown below. The cardinal takes its name from the color worn by Catholic cardinals. Pink is a pale shade of red. Cherry blossoms in the Tsutsujigaoka Park, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. Vermilion is similar
to scarlet, but slightly more orange. This is sindoor, a red cosmetic powder used in India; some Hindu women put a stripe of sindoor in their hair to show they are married.[5][6] Ruby is the color of a cut and polished ruby gemstone. In science and nature Seeing red Bulls, like dogs and many other animals, have dichromacy, which means they cannot
distinguish the color red. They charge the matador's cape because of its motion, not its color. The human eye sees red when it looks at light with a wavelength between approximately 625 and 740 nanometers.[1] It is a primary color in the RGB color model and the light just past this range is called infrared, or below red, and cannot be seen by human
eyes, although it can be sensed as heat.[7] In the language of optics, red is the color evoked by light that stimulates neither the S or the M (short and medium wavelength) cone cells.[8] Primates can distinguish the full range of the colors of the spectrum visible to
humans, but many kinds of mammals, such as dogs and cattle, have dichromacy, which means they can see blues and yellows, but cannot distinguish red and green (both are seen as gray). Bulls, for instance, cannot see the red color of the cape of a bullfighter, but they are agitated by its movement.[9] (See color vision). One theory for why primates
developed sensitivity to red is that it allowed ripe fruit to be distinguished from unripe fruit and inedible vegetation. [10] This may have driven further adaptations by species taking advantage of this new ability, such as the emergence of red faces. [11] Red light is used to help adapt night vision in low-light or night time, as the rod cells in the human
eye are not sensitive to red.[12][13] In color theory, red is one of the three primary colors, along with blue and yellow. Painters in the Renaissance mixed red and blue to make violet: Cennino Cennini, in his 15th-century manual on painting, wrote, "If
you want to make a lovely violet colour, take fine lac [red lake], ultramarine blue (the same amount of the one as of the other) with a binder"; he noted that it could also be made by mixing blue indigo and red hematite.[14] In modern color theory, also known as the RGB color model, red, green and blue are additive primary colors. Red, green and blue
light combined makes white light, and these three colors, combined in different mixtures, can produce nearly any other color. This principle is used to generate colors on such as computer monitors and televisions. For example, magenta on a computer screen is made by a similar formula to that used by Cennino Cennini in the Renaissance to make
violet, but using additive colors and light instead of pigment: it is created by combining red and blue light at equal intensity on a black screen. Violet is made on a computer screen in a similar way, but with a greater amount of blue light and less red light.[15] (See Web colors and RGB color model) In a traditional color wheel from 1708, red, yellow
and blue are primary colors. Red and yellow make orange; red and blue make violet. In modern color theory, red, green and blue are the additive primary colors, and together they make white. A combination of red, green and blue are the additive primary colors, and together they make white. A combination of red, green and blue are the additive primary colors, and together they make white.
sub-pixels (enlarged on left side of image) create the colors you see on your computer screen and TV. Color of sunsets are often red because of an optical effect called Rayleigh scattering. As a ray of white sunlight travels through the atmosphere to the eye, some of the colors are scattered out of the beam by air molecules and
airborne particles due to Rayleigh scattering, changing the final color of the beam that is seen. Colors with a shorter wavelength, such as blue and green, scatter more strongly, and are removed from the light that finally reaches the eye. [16] At sunrise and sunset, when the path of the sunlight through the atmosphere to the eye is longest, the blue
and green components are removed almost completely, leaving the longer wavelength orange and red light. The remaining reddened sunlight can also be scattered by cloud droplets and other relatively large particles, which give the sky above the horizon its red glow.[17] Lasers Lasers emitting in the red region of the spectrum have been available
since the invention of the ruby laser in 1960. In 1962 the red helium-neon laser was invented,[18] and these two types of lasers were widely used in many scientific applications including holography, and in education. Red helium-neon lasers were widely used in many scientific applications including holography, and in education. Red helium-neon lasers were widely used in many scientific applications including holography, and in education.
commercial success of modern DVD players, which use a 660 nm laser diode technology. Today, red and red-orange laser diode sare widely available for various applications.[19] More recently, 671 nm diode-pumped solid state (DPSS)
lasers have been introduced to the market for all-DPSS laser display systems, particle image velocimetry, Raman spectroscopy, and holography. [20] Red's wavelength has been an important factor in laser technologies; red lasers, used in early compact disc technologies, are being replaced by blue lasers, as red's longer wavelength causes the laser's
recordings to take up more space on the disc than would blue-laser recordings.[21] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[22] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[22] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[22] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[21] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[22] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[22] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present there.[23] Astronomy Mars is called the Red Planet because of the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present the reddish color imparted to its surface by the abundant iron oxide present the reddish color in the redd
Spot caused by an oval-shaped mega storm south of the planet's equator. [23] Red giants are stars that have exhausted the supply of hydrogen in a shell that surrounds its core. They have radii tens to hundreds of times larger than that of the Sun. However, their outer envelope is much
lower in temperature, giving them an orange hue. Despite the lower energy density of their envelope, red giants are many times more luminous than the Sun due to their large size. Red supergiants like Antares, Betelgeuse, VY Canis Majoris and UY Scuti, one of the biggest stars in the Universe, are the biggest variety of red giants. They are huge in
size, with radii 200 to 2600 times greater than our Sun, but relatively cool in temperature (3000-4500 K), causing their distinct red tint. Because they are shrinking rapidly in size, they are surrounded by an envelope or skin much bigger than the star inside. A red dwarf is a small and
relatively cool star, which has a mass of less than half that of the Sun and a surface temperature of less than 4,000 K. Red dwarfs are by far the most common type of star in the Galaxy, but due to their low luminosity, from Earth, none are visible to the naked eye. [24] Mars appears to be red because of iron oxide on its surface. Mira, a red giant
Artist's impression of a red dwarf, a small, relatively cool star that appears red due to its temperature Pigment used by man in prehistoric cave paintings. Vermilion pigment, made from cinnabar. This was the pigment used by man in prehistoric cave paintings. Vermilion pigment, made from cinnabar.
used in the murals of Pompeii and to color Chinese lacquerware beginning in the Song dynasty. Despite its yellow greenish flower, the roots of the Rubia tinctorum, or madder plant, produced the most common red dye used from ancient times until the 19th century. Red lead, also known as minium, has been used since the time of the ancient Greeks.
Chemically it is known as lead tetroxide. The Romans prepared it by the roasting of lead white pigment. It was commonly used in the Middle Ages for the headings and decoration of illuminated manuscripts. Alizarin was the first synthetic red dye, created by German chemists in 1868. It duplicated the colorant in the madder plant, but was cheaper
and longer lasting. After its introduction, the production of natural dyes from the madder plant virtually ceased. Red lac, red lake and crimson lake This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Red" -
 news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Titian used glazes of red lake, or carmine lake, was an important
red pigment in Renaissance and Baroque art. Since it was translucent, thin layers of red lac were built up or glazed over a more opaque dark color to create a particularly deep and vivid color. Unlike vermilion or red ochre, made from insects or plants, with white chalk or alum.
Red lac was made from the gum lac, the dark red resinous substance secreted by various scale insects, particularly the Laccifer lacca from India.[25] Carmine lake was made from the cochineal insect from Central and South America, Kermes lake came from a different scale insect, kermes vermilio, which thrived on oak trees around the
Mediterranean. Other red lakes were made from the rose madder plant and from the brazilwood tree. Red lake pigments were an important part of the palette of 16th-century Venetian painters, particularly Titian, but they were used in all periods. [26] Since the red lakes were made from organic dyes, they tended to be fugitive, becoming unstable and
fading when exposed to sunlight. Food coloring The most common synthetic food coloring today is Allura Red, Food Red 40,[27][28] It was originally manufactured from coal tar, but now is mostly made from petroleum.[citation needed] In Europe, Allura Red
AC is not recommended for consumption by children. It is banned in Denmark, Belgium, France and Switzerland, and was also banned in Sweden until the countries' local laws banning food colorants are preserved.[30] In the
United States, Allura Red AC is approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in cosmetics, drugs, and food. It is used in many products, such as soft drinks, children's medications, and cotton candy. On June 30, 2010, the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) called for the FDA to ban Red 40.
[31] Because of public concerns about possible health risks associated with synthetic dyes, many companies have switched to using natural pigments such as carmine, made from crushing the tiny female cochineal insect. This insect, originating in Mexico and Central America, was used to make the brilliant scarlet dyes of the European Renaissance.
[citation needed] Autumn leaves This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The
red of autumn leaves is produced by pigments called anthocyanins. They are not present in the leaf throughout the growing season, but are actively produced towards the end of summer. [32] They develop in late summer in the sap of the cells of the leaf, and this development is the result of complex interactions of many influences—both inside and
outside the plant. Their formation depends on the breakdown of sugars in the presence of bright light as the level of phosphate in the breakdown of the sugars manufactured by chlorophyll. But in the fall, phosphate, along with the other
chemicals and nutrients, moves out of the leaf into the stem of the plant. When this happens, the sugar-breakdown process changes, leading to the production of anthocyanin pigments. The brighter the light during this period, the greater the production of anthocyanin pigments.
bright and cool, and the nights are chilly but not freezing, the brightest colorations usually develop. Anthocyanins temporarily color the edges of some of the very young leaves as they unfold from the buds in early spring. They also give the familiar color to such common fruits as cranberries, red apples, blueberries, cherries, raspberries, and plums.
Anthocyanins are present in about 10% of tree species in temperate regions, although in certain areas—a famous example being New England—up to 70% of tree species may produce the pigment.[32] In autumn forests they appear vivid in the maples, oaks, sourwood, sweetgums, dogwoods, tupelos, cherry trees and persimmons. These same
pigments often combine with the carotenoids' colors to create the deeper orange, fiery reds, and bronzes typical of many hardwood species. (See Autumn leaf color). Blood and other reds in nature This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be
challenged and removed. Find sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated blood is red due to the presence of oxygenated 
iron found in the myoglobin and hemoglobin and hemoglobin in the muscles and residual blood. [36] Plants like apples, strawberries, cherries, tomatoes, peppers, and pomegranates are often colored by forms of carotenoids, red pigments that also assist photosynthesis. [37] Red blood cell agar. Blood appears red due to the iron molecules in blood cells. A red setter or
Irish setter A pair of European red foxes. The European robin or robin redbreast Hair color Main article: Red hair only occurs in 1-2% of the human population. [38] It occurs more frequently (2-6%) in people of northern or western European ancestry, and less
frequently in other populations. Red hair appears in people with two copies of a recessive gene on chromosome 16 which causes a mutation in the MC1R protein. [39] Red hair varies from a deep burgundy through burnt orange to bright copper. It is characterized by high levels of the reddish pigment pheomelanin (which also accounts for the red color
of the lips) and relatively low levels of the dark pigment eumelanin. The term redhead (originally redd hede) has been in use since at least 1510.[40] In animal and human behavior Red is associated with dominance in a number of animal species.[41] For example, in mandrills, red coloration of the face is greatest in alpha males, increasingly less
prominent in lower ranking subordinates, and directly correlated with levels of testosterone.[42] Red can also affect the perception of dominance by others, leading to significant differences in mortality, reproductive success and parental investment between individuals displaying red and those not.[43] In humans, wearing red has been linked with
increased performance in competitions, including professional sport[44][45] and multiplayer video games. [46] Controlled tests have demonstrated that wearing red does not increase performance or levels of testosterone during exercise, so the effect is likely to be produced by perceived rather than actual performance. [47] Judges of tae kwon do have
decreases performance in cognitive tasks[49] and elicits aversion in psychological tests where subjects are placed in an "achievement" context (e.g. taking an IQ test).[50] History and Art See also: History of red In prehistory and the ancient world Bison in red ochre in the Cave of Altamira, Spain, from upper Paleolithic era (36,000 BC) Image of a
found evidence that, between 170,000 and 40,000 years ago, Late Stone Age people were scraping and grinding ochre, a clay colored red by iron oxide, probably with the intention of using it to color their bodies.[51] Red hematite powder was also found scattered around the remains at a grave site in a Zhoukoudian cave complex near Beijing. The site
has evidence of habitation as early as 700,000 years ago. The hematite might have been used to symbolize blood in an offering to the dead.[3]:4 Red, black and white were the first colors used by artists in the Upper Paleolithic age, probably because natural pigments such as red ochre and iron oxide were readily available where early people lived.
Madder, a plant whose root could be made into a red dye, grew widely in Europe, Africa and Asia.[52] The cave of Altamira in Spain has a painting of a bison colored with red ochre that dates to between 15,000 and 16,500 BC.[53] A red dye called Kermes was made beginning in the Neolithic Period by drying and then crushing the bodies of the
females of a tiny scale insect in the genus Kermes, primarily Kermes oak trees near the Mediterranean region. Jars of kermes have been found in a Neolithic cave-burial at Adaoutse, Bouches-du-Rhône. [54]: 230-31 Kermes from oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus Kermes oak trees was later used by Romans, who imported in the genus kermes of the genus kerme
from Spain. A different variety of dye was made from Porphyrophora hamelii (Armenian cochineal) scale insects that lived on the roots and stems of certain herbs. It was mentioned in texts as early as the 8th century BC, and it was used by the ancient Assyrians and Persians.[55]:45 Red hematite powder was also found scattered around the remains
[56] Egyptian women used red ochre as a cosmetic to redden cheeks and lips[57] and also used henna to color their hair and paint their nails.[58] The ancient Romans wore togas with red stripes on holidays, and the bride at a wedding wore a red shawl, called a flammeum.[4]:46 Red was used to color statues and the skin of gladiators. Red was also
the color associated with army; Roman soldiers wore a cloak called a paludamentum which, depending upon the quality of the dye, could be crimson, scarlet or purple. In Roman mythology red is associated with the god of war, Mars. [59] The vexilloid of the Roman Empire had a red background with the letters SPQR in
gold. A Roman general receiving a triumph had his entire body painted red in honor of his achievement. [60] The Romans liked bright colors, and many Roman villas were decorated with vivid red murals. The pigment used for many of the murals was called vermilion, and it came from the mineral cinnabar, a common ore of mercury. It was one of the
finest reds of ancient times - the paintings have retained their brightness for more than twenty centuries. The source of cinnabar for the Romans was a group of mines near Almadén, southwest of Madrid, in Spain. Working in the mines was extremely dangerous, since mercury is highly toxic; the miners were slaves or prisoners, and being sent to the
cinnabar mines was a virtual death sentence.[61] The Middle Ages Roman Catholic Popes wear red as the symbol of the blood of Christ. This is Pope Innocent III, in about 1219. Red was the traditional color of martyrs. A Russian icon of Saint George. (14th c.) THe colour of majesty - Portrait of Charlemagne, King of the Franks and Holy Roman
[63] In Western Europe, Emperor Charlemagne painted his palace red as a very visible symbol of his authority, and wore red shoes at his coronation.[55]:36-37 Kings, princes and, beginning in 1295, Roman Catholic cardinals began to wear red colored habitus. When Abbe Suger rebuilt Saint Denis Basilica outside Paris in the early 12th century, he
added stained glass windows colored blue cobalt glass and red glass tinted with copper. Together they flooded the basilica with a mystical light. Soon stained glass windows were being added to cathedrals all across France, England and Germany. In medieval painting red was used to attract attention to the most important figures; both Christ and the
Virgin Mary were commonly painted wearing red mantles. In western countries red is a symbol of martyrs and sacrifice, particularly because of its association with blood of Christ and the Christian martyrs. The banner of the
Christian soldiers in the First Crusade was a red cross on a white field, the St. George's Cross. According to Christian faith and was martyred. The Saint George's Cross became the Flag of England in the
16th century, and now is part of the Union Flag of the Union Flag of the Union Flag of the United Kingdom, as well as the Flag of the Republic of Georgia.[55]:36 Renaissance - the Colour of visibility and festivity The young Queen Elizabeth I (here in about 1563) The Wedding Dance (1566), by Pieter Bruegel the Elder. Woman with a wine glass, by Johannes Vermeer (1659-60). In
Renaissance painting, red was used to draw the attention of the viewer; it was often used as the color of the cloak or costume of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or another central figure. In Venice, Titian was the master of fine reds, particularly vermilion; he used many layers of pigment mixed with a semi-transparent glaze, which let the light pass through
to create a more luminous color. The figures of God, the Virgin Mary and two apostles are highlighted by their vermilion red costumes. Queen Elizabeth I of England liked to wear bright reds, before she adopted the more sober image of the "Virgin Queen". Red costumes were not limited to the upper classes. In Renaissance Flanders, people of all
social classes wore red at celebrations. One such celebration was captured in "The Wedding Dance" ((1566) by Pieter Bruegel the Elder. The painter Vermeer skilfully used different shades and tints of vermilion to paint the red skirt in "A Woman with a Wine Glass", then glazed it with madder lake to make a more luminous color. Reds from the News
World Textiles dyed red from the Paracas culture of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and Central America, dyed with cochineal A native of Peru (about 200 BC), in the British Museum Feather headdress from the Aztec people of Mexico and December 100 BC).
other societies used cochineal, a vivid scarlet dye made from insects. From the 16th until the 19th century, cochineal became a highly profitable export from Spanish Mexico to Europe. 18th-20th century - Resistance and revolution Barricade with red flag on Rue Souffot during 1848 French Revolution Red flag of the Bolsheviks, by Boris Kustodiev
(1920) Chinese Honour Guard, Beijing, 2007 In the 18th century, red began to take on a new identity as the colour of resistance and revolution. It was already associated with blood, and with danger; a red flag hoisted before a battle meant that no prisoners would be taken. In the late 18th century, during a strike English dock workers carried red
flags, and it thereafter became closely associated with the new labour movement, and later with the Labour Party in The United Kingdom, founded in 1900. In 18th century France, red was not at first associated with revolution; red and blue were the colours of the Erench monarchy, and the three colours of the Erench monarchy, and the three colours of the city of Paris, while white was the colour of the French monarchy, and the three colours of the Erench monarchy, and the Erench monarchy is the Erench monarchy and the Erench monarchy is the Erench
were combined in 1789 to make the French tricoulor flag. But the red flag became the symbol carried by working-class demonstrators in the failed June Rebellion of 1832, (Immortalised in "Les Miserables"), and the 1848 French Revolution. [64] The Red flag was proposed a as the new national French flag during the 1848 revolution, but was rejected
by at the urging of the poet and statesman Alphonse Lamartine in favour of the tricolour flag. It appeared again as the flag of the short-lived Paris Communism. Soviet Russia adopted a red flag following the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917.
Communist China adopted the red flag following the Chinese Revolution of 1949. It was adopted by North Vietnam in 1954, and by all of Vietnam in 1954, and by all of Vietnam in 1955. Symbolism Courage and sacrifice, particularly because of its
association with blood. [59] Beginning in the Middle Ages, the Pope and Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church wore red to symbolize the blood of Christian martyrs. The banner of the Christian tradition, Saint George was a
Roman soldier who was a member of the guards of the Emperor Diocletian, who refused to renounce his Christian faith and was martyred. The Saint George's Cross became the Flag of the Republic of Georgia. [55]:36 Robert Gibb's 1881
painting, The Thin Red Line, depicting The Thin Red Line at the Battle of Balaclava (1854), when a line of the Scottish Highland infantry repulsed a Russian cavalry charge. The name was given by the British press as a symbol of courage against the odds. The red poppy flower is worn on Remembrance Day in Commonwealth countries to honor
soldiers who died in the First World War. Hatred, anger, aggression, passion, heat and war While red is the color most frequently associated with hatred, anger, aggression and war. People who are angry are said to "see red." Red is the color most commonly associated with passion and heat. In ancient Rome,
red was the color of Mars, the god of war—the planet Mars was named for him because of its red color.[4]:42,53 Warning and danger Red is the traditional color of warning and danger, and is therefore often used on flags. In the Middle Ages, a red flag shown in warfare indicated the intent to fight "mortal warfare", where the opposition would be
slaughtered with none spared or prisoner taken for ransom.[65][66] Similarly, a red flag hoisted by a pirate ship meant no mercy would be shown to their target.[67][68] In Britain, in the early days of motoring, motor cars had to follow a man with a red flag who would warn horse-drawn vehicles, before the Locomotives on Highways Act 1896
abolished this law.[69] In automobile races, the red flag is raised if there is danger to the drivers.[70] In international football, a player who has made a serious violation of the rules is shown a red penalty card and ejected from the game.[71] Several studies have indicated that red carries the strongest reaction of all the colors, with the level of
reaction decreasing gradually with the colors orange, yellow, and white, respectively.[72][73] For this reason, red is generally used as the highest level of warning, such as threat level of terrorist attack in the United States. In fact, teachers at a primary school in the UK have been told not to mark children's work in red ink because it encourages at a primary school in the UK have been told not to mark children's work in red ink because it encourages.
"negative approach".[74] Red is the international color of stop signs and stop lights on highways and intersections. It was chosen partly because red is the brightest color in daytime (next to orange), though it is less visible at twilight, when
green is the most visible color. Red also stands out more clearly against a cool natural backdrop of blue sky, green trees or gray buildings. But it was mostly chosen as the color for stoplights and Signals of 1968 uses red
color also for the margin of danger warning sign, give way signs and prohibitory signs, following the previous German-type signage (established by Verordnung über Warnungstafeln für den Kraftfahrzeugverkehr in 1927). The standard international stop sign, following the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of 1968 A footballer is shown a
red card and ejected from a soccer match A red Chinese typhoon alert sign Red is the color of a severe terrorist threat level in the United States, under the Homeland Security Advisory System. Red is the color of a severe fire danger in Australia; new black/red stripes are an even more catastrophic hazard. The color that attracts attention Fashion
model Magdalena Frackowiak at Paris Fashion Week (Fall 2011) Red is the color most frequently associated with visibility, proximity, and extroverts. [citation needed] It is also the color most frequently associated with dynamism and activity. [4]:48,58 Red is used in modern fashion much as it was used in
Medieval painting; to attract the eyes of the viewer to the person who is supposed to be the center of attention. People wearing red seem to be closer than those dressed in other celebrities often wear red to be visible from a
distance in a crowd. It is also commonly worn by lifeguards and others whose job requires them to be easily found.[75][76] Because red attracts attention, it is frequently used in advertising, and because it is more difficult visually to
read than black and white text.[4]:60 Seduction, sexuality, possibly because of its close connection with passion and with danger.[4]:55 Red was long seen as having a dark side, particularly in Christian theology. It was associated
with sexual passion, anger, sin, and the devil.[77][78] In the Old Testament of the Bible, the Book of Revelation, the Antichrist appears as a red monster, ridden by a woman dressed in scarlet, known as the Whore of Babylon.[80] Satan
is often depicted as colored red and/or wearing a red costume in both iconography and popular culture.[78][81] By the 20th century, the devil in red appears more often in cartoons and movies than in religious art.[citation needed] In 17th-century New England, red was associated
with adultery. In the 1850 novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne, The Scarlet Letter, set in a Puritan New England community, a woman is punished for adultery with ostracism, her sin represented by a red letter 'A' sewn onto her clothes. [82][78] Red is still commonly associated with prostitution. At various points in history, prostitutes were required to wear
red to announce their profession.[78] Houses of prostitution displayed a red light. Beginning in the early 20th century, houses of prostitution were allowed only in certain specified neighborhoods, which became known as red-light districts are found today in Bangkok and Amsterdam.[83][84] In both Christian and Hebrew
tradition, red is also sometimes associated with murder or guilt, with "having blood on one's hands", or "being caught red-handed.[85] The Whore of Babylon, depicted in a 14th-century French illuminated manuscript. The woman appears attractive, but is wearing red under her blue garment. Reine de joie, (Queen of Joy), a book cover illustration by
a cosmetic since ancient times. It was worn by Cleopatra, Queen Elizabeth I, and film stars such as Elizabeth Taylor and Marilyn Monroe. In religion In Christianity, red is associated with pentecost and the Holy Spirit. Since 1295, it is the color
worn by Cardinals, the senior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. Red is the liturgical color for Holy Week, including Palm Sunday and Good Friday, although this is a modern (20th-century) development. In Catholic
practice, it is also the liturgical color used to commemorate the Holy Spirit (for this reason it is worn at Pentecost and during Confirmation masses). Because of its association with martyrdom and the Spirit, it is also the color used to commemorate saints who were martyred, such as St. George and all the Apostles (except for the Apostle St. John, who
was not martyred, where white is used). As such, it is used to commemorate bishops, who are the successors of the Apostles (for this reason, when funeral masses are held for bishops, cardinals, or popes, red is used instead of the white that would ordinarily be used). In Buddhism, red is one of the five colors which are said to have emanated from the
Buddha when he attained enlightenment, or nirvana. It is particularly associated with the benefits of the practice of Buddhism; achievement, wisdom, virtue, fortune and dignity. It was also believed to have the power to resist evil. In China red was commonly used for the walls, pillars, and gates of temples. In the Shinto religion of Japan, the gateways
of temples, called torii, are traditionally painted vermilion red and black. The torii symbolizes the passage from the profane world to a sacred place. The bridges in ordinary gardens), since they are also passages to sacred places. Red was also
considered a color which could expel evil and disease. A Shinto torii at Itsukushima, Japan Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church at the funeral of Pope John Paul II Buddhist monks in Tibet In Hinduism, red is associated with Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and embodiment of beauty. Red flags in a celebration of Muharram in Iran. Military uses The
red uniform This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The red military uniform
was adopted by the English Parliament's New Model Army in 1645, and was still worn as a dress uniform by the British Army until the outbreak of the First World War in August 1914. Ordinary soldiers wore red coats dyed with madder, while officers wore scarlet coats dyed with the more expensive cochineal.[55]:168-69 This led to British soldiers
being known as red coats. In the modern British army, scarlet is still worn by the Foot Guards, and by some regimental bands or drummers for ceremonial purposes. Officers and NCOs of those regiments which previously wore red retain scarlet as the color of their "mess" or formal evening jackets. The Royal Gibraltar Regiment has a
musicians of the United States Marine Corps Band wear red, following an 18th-century military tradition that the uniforms of the the uniform is blue with red facings, the band wears the reverse of the uniform of the Royal Canadian Mounted
Police, created in 1873 as the North-West Mounted Police, and given its present name in 1920. The uniform was adapted from the tunic of the British Army. Cadets at the Royal Military College of Canada also wear red dress uniforms. The Brazilian Marine Corps wears a red dress uniform. Officer and soldier of the British Army, 1815. The scarlet
hence the terms "red team" and "Red Cell" to denote challengers during exercises. [87] In sports This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) The first known team sport to feature red uniforms was chariot racing during the late Roman Empire. The earliest races were between two chariots, one driver wearing red, the other white. Later, the number of teams was increased to four, including drivers in light green and sky blue
these teams feature the color as part of their nickname such as Spain (with their association football (soccer), red is a commonly used color throughout the world. A
number of teams' nicknames feature the color. A red penalty card is issued to a player who commits a serious infraction: the player for the game's duration. Rosso Corsa is the red international motor racing color of cars entered by teams from Italy. Since
varies. The color is commonly used for professional sports teams in Canada and the United States with eleven National Hockey League teams, seven National Hockey League teams,
league logos of Major League Baseball, the National Football League and the National Basketball Association. [89] In the National Football League, a red flag is thrown by the head coach to challenge a referee's decision during the game. During the 1950s when red was strongly associated with communism in the United States, the modern Cincinnation.
Reds team was known as the "Redlegs" and the term was used on baseball cards. After the red scare faded, the team was known as the "Reds" again. [90] In boxing, red is often the color used on a fighter's gloves. George Foreman wore the same red trunks he used during his loss to Muhammad Ali when he defeated Michael Moorer 20 years later to
regain the title he lost. Boxers named or nicknamed "red" include Red Burman, Ernie "Red" Lopez, and his brother Danny "Little Red" Lopez. Ancient Roman mosaic of the winner of a chariot race, wearing the colors of the red team. Both the Cleveland Indians and the Boston Red Sox wear red. In martial arts, a red belt shows a high degree of
proficiency, second only, in some schools, to the black belt. An Alfa Romeo Sports Racing car in 1977, painted Rosso Corsa, ("racing red"), the traditional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding
citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Red is one of the most common colors used on national flags. The use of red has similar connotations from country to country: the
blood, sacrifice, and courage of those who defended their country; the sun and the hope and warmth it brings; and the sacrifice of Christ's blood (in some historically Christian nations) are a few examples. Red is the color of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors red, white and blue; it can be color of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors red, white and blue; it can be colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors red, white and blue; it can be colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of several countries that once belonged to the British flag bears the colors of the flags of t
includes the cross of Saint George, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the saltire of Saint Patrick, patron saint of England, and the Saint Patrick, patron saint Patron saint Patron saint Patron saint Patron saint Patron saint Patr
New Zealand, and Fiji, carry a small inset of the British flag in memory of their ties to that country.[91]: 13-20 Many former colonies of Spain, such as Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico and Venezuela, also feature red-one of the colors of the Spanish flag-on their own banners. Red flags are also used to
symbolize storms, bad water conditions, and many other dangers. Navy flags are often red and yellow. Red is prominently featured in the flag of the United States Marine Corps. The red on the flag of Nepal represents the floral emblem of the country, the rhododendron. Red, blue, and white are also the Pan-Slavic colors adopted by the Slavic
 solidarity movement of the late nineteenth century. Initially these were the colors of the Russian flag; as the Slavic movement grew, they were adopted by other Slavic peoples including Slovaks, Slovenes, and Serbs. The flags of the Czech Republic and Poland use red for historic heraldic reasons (see Coat of arms of Poland and Coat of arms of the Russian flag; as the Slavic movement grew, they were adopted by other Slavic movement grew, they were adopted by other Slavic movement grew.
Czech Republic) & not due to Pan-Slavic connotations. In 2004 Georgia adopted a new white flag, which consists of four small and one big red cross in the middle touching all four sides. Red, white, and black were the colors of the German Empire from 1870 to 1918, and as such they came to be associated with German nationalism. In the 1920s they
were adopted as the colors of the Nazi flag. In Mein Kampf, Hitler explained that they were "revered colors expressive of our homage to the glorious past." The red part of the Nazi flag ... should prove effective as a large poster" because "in hundreds of thousands of cases a really striking
emblem may be the first cause of awakening interest in a movement." The red also symbolized the social program of the Nazis, aimed at German workers. [93] Several designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered, but the one adopted in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal designs by a number of different authors were considered in the end was Hitler's personal desig
and are used by many Arab countries. [95] Red, gold, green, and black are the colors of Pan-African countries thus use the color on their flags, including South Africa, Ghana, Senegal, Mali, Ethiopia, Togo, Guinea, Benin, and Zimbabwe. The Pan-African colors are borrowed from the flag of Ethiopia, one of the oldest independent
African countries. [95][96] Rwanda, notably, removed red from its flag after the Rwandan genocide because of red's association with blood. [97] The flags of Japan and Bangladesh both have a red circle in the middle of different colored backgrounds. The flag of the Philippines has a red trapezoid on the bottom signifying blood, courage, and valor (also,
if the flag is inverted so that the red trapezoid is on top and the blue at the bottom, it indicates a state of war). The flag of Portugal is green and red. The Ottoman Empire adopted several different red flags during the six centuries of its rule, with the successor Republic of Turkey
continuing the 1844 Ottoman Flag. The flag of the Byzantine Empire from 1260 to its fall in 1453 The St George's cross was the banner of the First Crusade, then, beginning in the 13th century, the flag of the United Kingdom, and, by adoption, of the red in the flag
of the United States. The red stripes in the flag of the United States were adapted from the flag of the British East Indies Company. This is the Grand Union Flag, the first U.S. flag established by the Continental Congress. The Flag of Georgia also features the Saint George's Cross. It dates back to the banner of Medieval Georgia in the 5th century.
The maple leaf flag of Canada, adopted in 1965. The red color comes from the Saint George's Cross of England. Countries with red on their flags. All selected color is Red In politics This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and
removed. Find sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Logo of the German Social Democratic Party A map of the U.S. showing the blue states, which voted for the Democratic candidate in the 2008, 2012, 2016, and 2020 presidential elections, and the red states,
which voted for the Republican Party. In 18th-century Europe, red was usually associated with the monarchy and the Danish Army and the Danish Army. The French Revolution saw red used by the Jacobins as a symbol of the martyrs of the
Revolution. In the nineteenth century, with the Industrial Revolution and the rise of worker's movements, it became the color of socialism (especially the Marxist variant), and, with the Paris Commune of 1871, of revolution. [64] In the 20th century, red was the color first of the Russian Bolsheviks and then, after the success of the Russian Revolution.
of 1917, of communist parties around the world. However, after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia went back to the pre-revolutionary blue, white and red flag. Red also became the color of many social democratic parties in Europe, including the Labour Party in Britain (founded 1900); the Social Democratic Party of Germany (whose roots
went back to 1863) and the French Socialist Party, which dated back under different names, to 1879. The Socialist Party of America (1901-72) and the Communist Party in Liechtenstein (founded 1918) advocated an expansion of democracy and progressive
social policies, and were often referred to disparagingly as "Reds" for their social liberal leanings and party colors.[98] The Chinese Communist Party, founded in 1920, adopted the red flag and hammer and sickle emblem of the Soviet Union, which became the national symbols when the Party took power in China in 1949. Under Party leader Mao
Zedong, the Party anthem became "The East Is Red", [99] and Mao Zedong was enforced by the Red Guards, and the sayings of Mao Zedong were published as a small red book in hundreds of millions of copies. Today the Chinese Communist
Party claims to be the largest political party in the world, with eighty million members. [101] Beginning in the 1980s, some European socialist and
social democratic parties, such as the Labour Party in Britain and the Socialist Party in France, moved away from the symbolism of the far left, keeping the red color but changing their symbol to a less-threatening red rose. Red is used around the world by political parties of the left or center-left. In the United States, it is the color of the Communist
Party USA, of the Social Democrats, USA, and in Puerto Rico, of the Popular Democratic Candidate. This convention is relatively recent: before
the 2000 presidential election, media outlets assigned red and blue to both parties, sometimes alternating the allocation for each election. Fixed usage was established during the 39-day recount following the 2000 election, when the media began to discuss the contest in terms of "red states" versus "blue states".[102] Social and special interest groups
Such names as Red Club (a bar), Red Carpet (a discothèque) or Red Cottbus and Club Red (event locations) suggest liveliness and excitement. The Red Hat Society is a social group founded in 1998 for women 50 and over. Use of the color red to call attention to an emergency situation is evident in the names of such organizations as the Red Cross
(humanitarian aid), Red Hot Organization (AIDS support), and the Red List of Threatened Species (of IUCN). In reference to humans, term "red" is often used in the West to describe the indigenous peoples of the Americas.[103] Idioms This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable
sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Red" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Many idiomatic expressions exploit the various connotations of red: Expressing emotion "to see red" (to be angry or aggressive) "to have red ears / a red
face" (to be embarrassed) "to paint the town red" (to have an enjoyable evening, usually with a generous amount of eating, drinking, dancing) Giving warning "to raise a red flag" (to signal that something is problematic) "like a red rag to a bull" (to cause someone to be enraged) "to be in the red" (to be losing money, from the accounting convention of
writing deficits and losses in red ink) Calling attention "a red letter day" (a special or important event, from the medieval custom of printing the dates of saints' days and holy days in red ink.) "to print in red ink." (for emphasis or easy identification), more formally "to rubricate" "to lay out the red carpet" or "give red-carpet treatment" (to treat
someone royally as a very special person) "to catch someone red-handed" (in the act of doing something wrong, such with blood on his hands after a murder or poaching game) Other idioms "to tie up in red tape". In England red tape was used by lawyers and government officials to identify important documents. It became a term for excessive
bureaucratic regulation. It was popularized in the 19th century by the writer Thomas Carlyle, who complained about "red-tapism".[104] "red herring." A false clue that leads investigators off the track. Refers to the practice of using a fragrant smoked fish to distract hunting or tracking dogs from the track they are meant to follow. See also Blushing
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