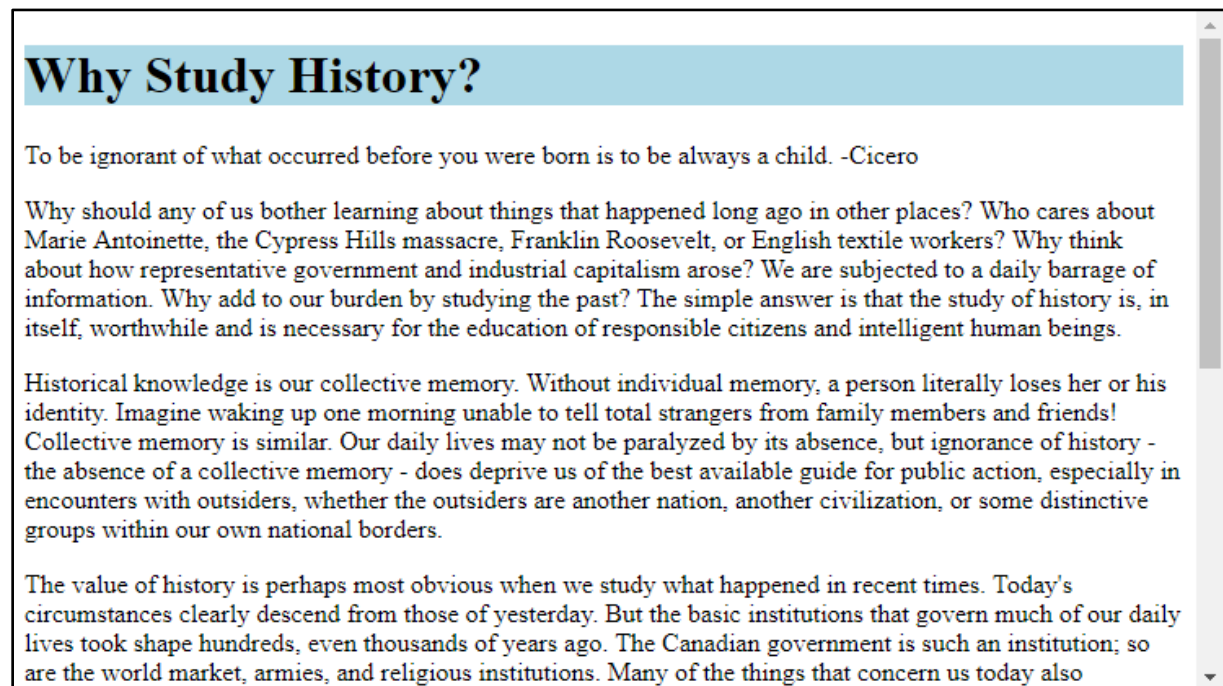


Ćwiczenie 3. CSS: wysokość, szerokość, czcionka.

Zadania do wykonania:

1. Ustaw szerokość nagłówka **H1** na połowę szerokości strony.
2. Ustaw wysokość nagłówka **H1** na 100 pikseli.
3. Ustaw rozmiar czcionki nagłówka **H1** na 5% szerokości obszaru wyświetlania.
4. Ustaw rozmiar czcionki dla całej strony na 15 pikseli.
5. Ustaw rozmiar czcionki wszystkich akapitów na 200% rozmiaru czcionki zdefiniowanej dla strony.
6. Ustaw dla wszystkich akapitów rodzinę czcionki na bezszeryfową.
7. Dowiąż do strony z Google Fonts czcionkę „Lato” i ustaw ją dla nagłówka strony.
8. Dla cytatu (element **SPAN**) ustaw styl czcionki na „*italic*” oraz grubość na „**bold**”.
9. Dla cytatu (element **SPAN**) ustaw typ (wariant) czcionka na „**small-caps**”.

Widok strony początkowej:



Why Study History?

To be ignorant of what occurred before you were born is to be always a child. -Cicero

Why should any of us bother learning about things that happened long ago in other places? Who cares about Marie Antoinette, the Cypress Hills massacre, Franklin Roosevelt, or English textile workers? Why think about how representative government and industrial capitalism arose? We are subjected to a daily barrage of information. Why add to our burden by studying the past? The simple answer is that the study of history is, in itself, worthwhile and is necessary for the education of responsible citizens and intelligent human beings.

Historical knowledge is our collective memory. Without individual memory, a person literally loses her or his identity. Imagine waking up one morning unable to tell total strangers from family members and friends! Collective memory is similar. Our daily lives may not be paralyzed by its absence, but ignorance of history - the absence of a collective memory - does deprive us of the best available guide for public action, especially in encounters with outsiders, whether the outsiders are another nation, another civilization, or some distinctive groups within our own national borders.

The value of history is perhaps most obvious when we study what happened in recent times. Today's circumstances clearly descend from those of yesterday. But the basic institutions that govern much of our daily lives took shape hundreds, even thousands of years ago. The Canadian government is such an institution; so are the world market, armies, and religious institutions. Many of the things that concern us today also

Widok strony po prawidłowym wykonaniu ćwiczenia:

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