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BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIAS**

MONOGRAPH

“Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history”

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GRATITUDE

I thank my parents for the effort they have made so that I can study in this great school.

To Miss Monica Mora for being an excellent teacher and helping us to complete this great project.

I thank Borja Monton for being the inspiration that encourages me to choose magic as my subject of monograph

SUMMARY

The population in general is unaware of the changes and the influence of magic in history.

Magic has been present in the origins of man, although it sounds silly, magic has caused influences in history. In the first civilizations such as ancient Egypt, magic was related to any event that occurred in the environment. Although there was a period of time when practicing magic was punished with a death penalty, now days is currently a form of entertaining for the public.

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INTRODUCTION

The following monograph called "Analysis of the universal history of magic, and its impact on the history of mankind" explains to the reader the presence of magic and its importance throughout history, highlighting its origins and important historical events such as the inquisition, which led to magic to be what we know today.

This investigation was carried out in order to expose the importance of magic to the public, since a large part of the population considers that magic is nothing more than a simple trick that magicians perform to earn money or fame, but what people do he does not know the historical context behind magic.

The author also relied on other studies such as the investigation of the Vatican's secret archives about the Inquisition, in which told the truth about the so-called Holy Inquisition, and important books related to the history of magic, such as The Unmasking by Robert Houdin, written by Harry Houdini, in which told the truth about Robert Houdin, the person who was once Houdini's greatest inspiration.

To obtain more information about the knowledge of the population on this subject, the author applied a survey to the students of 3 baccalaureate of the Unidad Educativa Javier, to find out how much they know about the impact of magic in history.

The author developed as a first chapter a timeline with important facts about magic that goes from the origin of magic in Egypt around 4000 BC to magic today. As a second chapter an explanation of the events that took place during the time of the Holy Inquisition.

A third chapter that explains the arrival of magic to theaters along with a list of classic and modern magicians. And as a final chapter the results of the survey made to the students of 3 baccalaureate of the Unidad Educativa Javier.

Chapter I

The magic and their origins

1.1 Definition and introduction of magic

Magic is defined as the art of making appear and disappear things, games of hands, tricks with cards or coins among other things, but also magic is known for doing amazing things with the help of supernatural forces. But why we have two definitions that are apparently the same.

The main reason is, in history there were events so that the magic is also known as illusionism and also as witchcraft.

1.2 Time line of the magic

1.1.1 First magician recorded in the history (Egypt 4000AC)

The first magician recorded in the history was Dyedi, appears on Westcar's papyrus, in which says that Dyedi have the power to unite the heads of animals that had been beheaded and to bring them back to life. The Pharaoh Cheops calls Dyedi to the palace to demonstrate his incredible power, Dyedi cuts off the head of an ox and a goose, unites them to their respective bodies and these come alive as if nothing had happened, the astonished pharaoh asks him to perform the Trick with a man, but Dyedi refuses and tells him that he is not allowed to do the trick in "noble cattle".

1.1.2 Alchemy in Rome and Greece (16th Century)

Alchemy is basically chemistry, conducts the study of matter but the alchemist believes that through his work with metals and substances can do magic like curing diseases or transform matter into new elements.

Greece

Empedocles of Agrigentum thought that the world was composed of four basic elements: air, water, earth, and fire. Later Aristotle established the sky as a fifth element, the Greeks believed that everything around them was formed by the different combinations of these elements in different Proportions

The alchemical thought of the ancient Greece was based on speculations and theories with very few experiments.

Rome

The Romans adopted the alchemy, knowledge and philosophy of the Greeks. The alchemical philosophy of the Romans had joined the philosophies of the Egyptians, creating the cult of Hermeticism. But Christianity was against this, Augustine of Hippo, Christian philosopher thought that faith and reason could be used to understand God, but the experimental philosophy was harmful. Because of this the alchemical knowledge of Greece, Rome and Egypt started to lost.

1.1.3 Persecution of the Holy Inquisition

The Inquisition was a Roman Catholic tribunal for persecution and punishment of heresy, which was marked by the severity of questioning and punishment and lack of rights afforded to the accused.

Was present in many countries and anyone who practiced magic could be arrested and executed for practicing witchcraft even without proof.

During this time the magic was about to disappear, but the magic could survive this difficult time.

1.1.4 Joseph Pinetti establishes magic as entertainment (18th Century)

Joseph Pinetti or Giuseppe Pinetti was an Italian magician born in Tuscany in 1750, was the most important magician in the 18th Century.

From a very young age he practiced magic, at first, he only performed magic tricks for university students, but his friends gave him the courage to perform in a theater. He considered his tricks as scientific experiments and called his show “The Cabinet of curiosities”.

Through his shows Pinetti began to become famous, and began to perform private acts for people of high society and royalty, he was well received in all European courts of the time. Pinetti obtained great appreciation when he was called to perform and act for the Czar's Court.

Unlike the other magicians that perform in the street he was the first one to do it in the theaters. Established the basis of the magic of modern spectacle.

1.1.5 Robert Houdin, The father of the modern magic, is born (1805)

Robert-Houdin was a French magician born on December 6, 1805 in Blois, France.

Considered as the father of modern magic because he performed acts at private parties and important European theaters, he established a dress code for magicians consisting of formal clothing.

Robert-Houdin became famous for growing an orange tree on the stage, another of his great achievements was to be an inspiration for Erich Weiss.

1.1.6 Appearance of Harry Houdini (Middle of the 18th Century)

Ehrich Weiss or better known as Harry Houdini was born in Budapest on March 24, 1874, but when he was still a baby his family emigrated to the United States.

He was and is the best magician in the history.

Transforms the magic of salon into a show of escapism in the street. Houdini became famous for performing escapism in public places without any security risking his own life, leaving all people amazed.

He challenged other magicians to prove if anyone could trick him.

1.1.7 Dai Vernon revolutionizes magic with cards (19th - 20th Century)

David Frederick Verner or better known as Dai Vernon was born in Ottawa, Canada on June 11, 1894.

When David was little he read the book "The Expert at the Card Table" one of the best books of magic in history.

When he decided to be a professional magician, he perfected the tricks with cards and at the same time creating his own tricks.

His best trick is "the ambitious card", with this trick he fool Harry Houdini, becoming famous for being the only magician who tricked Houdini.

Another of his great achievements was to be the inspiration of Juan Tamariz.

1.1.8 Georges Méliès the first magician who used the cinematograph (19th Century)

Georges Méliès was a filmmaker and magician, born on December 8, 1861 in Paris, France

He was very interested in the invention of the Brothers Lumière, cinematograph. While he was developing how to create new special effects, he accidentally discovered "the stop trick" a effect that consist of record an object, then turn off the camera move the object and turn on the camera again, this discovery allowed him to realize illusions in his films. Such as making giant cards appear in a book or appear in two places at the same time. Georges Méliès is remembered as "The magician of the cinema"

1.1.9 The International Federation of Magic Societies is created (1948)

The International Federation of Magic Societies (Fédération Internationale des Sociétés Magiques) (FISM) is an organization of magicians that is present in 50 countries around the world

Their objective is to create an international community of magicians to foment the history of the magic and avoid the robbery and copy of acts, effects or inventions, presentations or original routines

Every 3 years they reunite the best magician around the world in a competition called "FISM World Championships of Magic" to compete in different categories of illusionism

In July of the 2015 the FISM had the 26th World Championships of Magic in Rimini, Italy.

1.1.10 Great magicians still appearing today (21th Century)

Magic is still present in great characters like Juan Tamariz and the already deceased René Lavand . But now there are new ways to discover magic for example on television shows such as Criss Angel Mindfreak, in which Criss Angel performs bizarre tricks in the city of Las Vegas, or, Masters of Illusion is a talent show in which only participate magicians.

But there is still magic in theaters such as David Copperfield performing world tours.



Thanks to television and the internet, the world of magic expanded, thus inspiring new generations of future magicians.

Chapter II

The persecution of the Holy Inquisition

2.1 Introduction of the Holy Inquisition

The Inquisition was a time when the Catholic Church persecuted and condemned anyone who committed heresy, practiced witchcraft or simply did not agree with the thoughts of the Catholic Church. This was a dark time for the Catholic Church, because when the inquisition is spoken of, the first thing that is thought is the tortures that were applied to the accused to obtain confessions. It was present in Europe around six centuries and eventually came to North America, but the church was not in charge all the time, because the idea of the inquisition was taken by some pro-independence groups that were afraid of the heresy and the wrath of God.

2.2 Historical Background of the Holy Inquisition

In the Thirteenth Century, the Pope Innocent III was against the dogmas that were present in Europe because he considered them a danger to the Catholic Church, these rebels who were against the thoughts and doctrines of the church were called heretics.

The Waldensians were established in the south of France and preached the word of God in their own way, Pope Innocent excommunicated all their members and dispossessed them of their lands and properties, eliminating their threat, but another stubborn dogma appeared against the church, the Cathars.

The Cathars believed that their faith was the only and true, their lifestyle was based on living like the poor and abstinence, criticized Catholics because their clergy lived like kings in palaces full of treasures and abused their power and their influences.

Pope Innocent was angry at the hostility of the Cathars, so he decided to convince the nobility of northern France to eliminate the Cathars from the rural areas, making the Albigensian Crusade.

After this persecution the Pope realizes that he was in a very complicated situation, because the objective of the church is to spread the salvation and executing the heretics did not foment that message. So in 1215 the Pope establishes norms for the persecution of the heretics and the corrupt clergy, this establish the Holy Inquisition.

2.3 The Inquisition and Witchery

The European Christianity not only meant peace in a barbaric world, also mean the promise of salvation after death, the church and the people lived in fear about the great judgment of God that would put an end to life on earth. So, the main purpose of the Holy Inquisition was to eliminate the heretics and witches to avoid the wrath of God.

The Inquisition used the judicial system of the moment, a popular court, in which one person could make an accusation to another, without having concrete evidence, only needed indications that the accused person was guilty. The investigator could build a case by secretly collecting the opinion of the people in the community about the person who was accused.

In 1231 Pope Gregory IX held a contest to appoint priests and friars, inquisitors of the heretical depravity, sent them to French and German lands, to wipe out the heretics, those who did not retract and continued practicing their faith were burned at the stake

The Inquisition of Pope Gregory IX lasted 150 years in which the inquisition, expanded to France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain eliminating a large part of the heretical groups

The Inquisition was about to disappear until the fourteenth century began the witch hunt.

2.3.1 Witch Hunt

Witchcraft was considered heresy because the sorcerer or witch had to renounce God and pay homage to the devil, to get powers.

In 1307 France was almost in bankrupt, King Philip “the Fair”, envied the property of the Knights Templar, he accused them falsely of practicing witchcraft, and for 7 years Thousands of Templars around Europe were persecuted, tortured and carried to the stake.

In England, Joan of Arc was sentenced to die at the stake, because she was accused that the voices she heard and the premonitions she had were for a pact with the devil.

The diabolic heresy began to worry the inquisitors and the civil authorities, so in 1486 Heinrich Kramer and Jakob Sprenger published the manual "Malleus Maleficarum", better known as the “Hammer of the Witches”, is a book that contains theological support, legal advice, and guidelines on how to torture and sentence people accused of witchcraft.

This book marks the stereotype of the woman as a witch, because she was considered weak and easy to be seduced by the devil.

During the following 200 years “Malleus Maleficarum” became a “Best Seller” and it was published in 4 different languages, since it was the main source of inspiration for the witch hunters that existed in North America and Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries.

2.3.2 Definition of witchery under the conceptions of the Holy Inquisition

Witchcraft or Black Magic was all activity that was related to a supernatural force or power that was practiced by a person who had a pact with the devil. Generally, the people accused of witchcraft were women because their thoughts were based on sexual disorders.

It is believed that almost all witches performed the following practices:

- Denying Christ and the sacraments by making a pact with the devil
- Perform satanic rites, offering a soul and worshiping Satan to obtain powers

Witches were considered servants of Satan, and were attributed powers such as causing diseases, pests in crops, hatred between people, causing misfortunes in the villages, transforming into animals, etc.,

The witches had nocturnal meetings called covens in which their guest of honor was Lucifer, they performed orgies and human sacrifices were offered to a figure of a male goat.

The penalty for practicing witchcraft was to be sentenced to death at the stake or be sent to the gallows

2.3.3 How does the Holy Inquisition affect magic?

During the witch hunt, anyone could be accused of committing this crime, since all testimonies were said in secret of the accused, people did not know that they were being investigated until they were called to give statements to the inquisitor.

The work of the inquisitor was to know the truth and had to have the ability to know when a person was lying, according to studies conducted after the access granted by Pope John Paul II to secret archives about the Inquisition in 1998, 90% of the investigations of heresy and witchcraft were declared guilty, the punishments ranged from public trials, torture, expropriation of the defendant's property.

If the defendant had the chance to be declared innocent, he was free of his charges but not of the prejudices of the community, because been accused of witchcraft in that was a social death.

The magicians of the time had to hide because they were afraid that their enemies would make a false statement against them, and be condemned to die for a crime they did not commit. Another reason was that the population had a great paranoia about witches believed that a magic trick was actually a trick of the devil. During the time of the inquisition the magic was about to disappear if it had not been for the brave magicians who were still doing what they liked the most.

Chapter III

The magic as we know it today

3.1 Arrival of magic to theaters

In the seventeenth century magic was no longer related to witchcraft, and wizards could show themselves again, but something changed, Robert-Houdin made magic fashionable, a wizard was no longer a sorcerer who wore a tunic and cast spells. Now a magician is an actor who works in a stage, formally dressed in front of the high society. Now the magicians dedicate themselves to entertain an audience, magic is already considered as art and entertainment, so the magicians had to stand out to be the best and attract the attention of the public, like Houdini who was chained, got into a cover, and then inside a trunk, then a curtain went down and when it was raised it went free at 3 seconds. Since then, the magic spread to all parts of the world, but he was not alone at that time even today they continue to be seen as David Copperfield who made disappear and appear a Boeing plane, now magic is also found in television series such as Mindfreak or even movies like Now you see me?, without leaving aside the internet that makes magicians become famous as the case of Dynamo.

3.2 Famous classics magician

3.2.1 Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin

Jean Eugène was born in Blois, France, on December 6, 1805. He was the son of Prosper Robert and Marie-Catherine Guillon, his father was one of the best watchmakers in

Blois, although not much is known about his childhood, his mother passed away when he was still a child

Jean Eugène studied at the University of Orleans, later he married with Cecile Eglantine Houdin, the daughter of a watchmaker, he wanted to continue with the family business, to be a good watchmaker as his father and as his father-in-law. Unlike many magicians, magic was not present in his childhood, in his case it was not until youth he had his first encounter with magic.

In 1820 Jean Eugène had saved money to buy two volumes of watchmaking written by Ferdinand Berthoud, but the seller made a mistake to deliver the book and gave him two magic books called “Scientific Divertissements”, this made Robert decided to stop being a watchmaker and become a professional magician.

Jean was disappointed because the magic books of his time because they revealed how they were made but did not teach how to do them, so he decides to take classes with an amateur magician, years later when he moves to Paris to work with his father-in-law, one day he finds an establishment where they sold magic items, there Jean learned the magic mechanism of the time and how to perfect them, in addition all his knowledge about watchmaking helped him create mechanical illusions and different types of automatons

In 1843 his wife died, during their marriage they had 8 children, only 3 them survived, to keep their home, he was forced to marry again, this time he married with François Marguerite Olympe Braconnier

When Jean turned 40, he was able to fulfill his dream, have his own theater to make his own presentations, on July 3, 1845 he made his debut, but he was so nervous of not being able to entertain the audience, for a moment he thought to abandon the magic, but with the advise of one of his friend, he overcome his stage fright. His theater was becoming more famous and receiving good reviews. And as Jean became famous his tricks were improving.

So the world met Robert-Houdin, his most famous tricks were catching a bullet with his teeth, growing an orange tree from the nothing and levitating a child. Robert-Houdin turned magic into an art on stage, since then the magicians stopped wearing outlandish costumes and posing in public places as a plaza, thanks to Robert the magicians dress elegantly, performing in theaters attracting the high society.

During the last years of his life, he moved near his hometown, taking care of a farm of animals, at 65 years old, Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin dies of pneumonia on June 3, 1871. His legacy was several books of magic, like his Memories, “Confidences of a conjuror” or “Confidences and Revelations”. One of his greatest achievements was to be considered the father of modern magic and to be the inspiration for many magicians.

His theater continued performing functions until its closure in 1920.

3.2.2 Dai Vernon

David Frederick Winfield Verner was born in Ottawa, Canada on June 11, 1894. Since he was a child he became interested in magic when his father used to do tricks with

cards, when he was 12 his family gifted him the book “Expert at the table”, the best book about the cardistry

In 1913 he left his studies in mechanical engineering and traveled to New York to have an artistic career as a magician, during this time he lived cutting silhouettes of people charging 50 cents each one. After working all day on his free time, he was working on new routines and perfecting his techniques.

When the First World War started he enlisted in the army where he would become a lieutenant of artillery and belong to the Canadian Air Force, in 1917 he returned to New York to continue practicing magic

In 1919 in Chicago, David Verner achieved the accomplishment that made him famous, tricked Harry Houdini, with his own trick "The Deceptive Card", David performed the trick 8 times and the best magician in all history could not decipher how he performed the trick, that's how Dai Vernon became famous for being the only magician who could tricked the Great Houdini.

In 1924 Vernon married Jeanne Hayes, a woman he had known as the assistant in Horace Goldin's performances. During the 30s, Dai Vernon decided to withdraw from the magic because of the big oversupply of the magicians of the time, decided to return to his old job of cutting silhouettes, during this break, he was able to develop new routines and tricks.

In the 1940, David did not have much income with magic, so he decided to get a job as a construction contractor in a construction site, unfortunately he suffered an accident in which he broke both arms and some ribs, his recovery was slow, and he never recover all the stiffness in his right arm

In the 50s Dai Vernon was called to give a series of conferences around Europe since then different magicians started calling him "The Professor"

In 1963 Dai Vernon, for the first time he visit the Magic Castle in Hollywood, where he would live for 30 years, there he got the fame and recognition he deserves, magicians from different parts came to the Magic Castle to learn from Dai Vernon

Dai Vernon died at age 98, on August 21, 1992 in Ramona, California. His body was cremated and his ashes are in the Magic Castle. Although Dai Vernon did not leave a written legacy, other people compiled their work and wrote it in different works that were compiled in “Dai Vernon: Secrets of Cardistry”. His contribution to the magical world was very important because he is one of the great icons of card magic and formed some magicians recognized as Larry Jennings

3.2.3 Jasper Maskelyne

Jasper Maskelyne was a British magician, there is few information about his life, he was born in England in 1904, it is said that he became a magician because his grandfather was John Nevil Maskelyne, founder of the Magic Circle.

During the Second World War the public stopped attending any type of show, because they were afraid that they could be bombed by the Nazis, so Jasper Maskelyne decided to enlist in the camouflage division. He believed that if he could fool people a few meters away, he could fool the Nazis hundreds of kilometers away.

On October 14, 1940 he entered the school of camouflage, in which he had to demonstrate his talent, using techniques he could deceive the inspector general by hiding machine guns. In 1941 he was transferred to the Cairo. His superiors denied him the idea of using magic in war, as they responded that all he could do was entertain the soldiers. But after much insistence, he manages to obtain permission to form an experimental camouflage unit called the Magic Band, in which Jasper personally chose each one of his members.

After a long time without receiving a mission, the army in a desperate measure, entrusts the Magic Band, protect the Port of Alexandria, the main marine base in the Middle East of the allies. On June 18, 1941, Jasper began to develop a plan to protect the base, and he could think of no better idea than to build a fake base on the abandoned bay of Maryut, which was relatively close to the original base and looked alike from the air, because at that time there were no gps devices and the bomber pilots had to be guided by photographs.

Jasper creates a false base replicating the original base lights, also placing explosives to simulate the attacks of the bombs, when the night come all the lights of the original base are extinguished and only the lights of the false base remain on, when spotting

the German bombers detonated some explosions simulating that the Germans had hit the base, the pilots fall into the trap and for two consecutive nights they believed that they had bombed the port of Alexandria.

After the success of Jasper to protect the allied port, he is named commander and manages to gain the respect of his superiors who were entrusting him with more missions such as protecting the Suez Canal, for this mission Jasper had the idea of blinding the pilots using strobe lights. He commands to place revolving mirrors in the reflectors that helped anti-aircraft to locate aircraft during the night. His plan again is successful because most of the pilots who were blinded crashed trying to dodge the lights. The fame that Jasper Maskelyne achieved during the war was so great that he helped 16 countries from the Middle East and Europe, give him the nickname of “The Magician of the War”, the only magician who could fool the Nazis.

In 1946 he returned to England, he asked the army for a special permission to perform his magic shows using his British army uniform, he made a tour that was successful until the appearance of television that made his shows lose interest. Later he decides to retire in Kenya where he dies in 1973. The details of all the missions that he carry out are still a secret of the British army, which will not be published until 2046.

3.2.4 Tony Slydini

Quintino Marucci was born in Italy on September 1, 1901, his father was an amateur magician and from an early age he showed an interest in magic, since he liked the interaction of the public and exposed his own personality with them. His family moves to

Argentina that's when he decides to become a magician and take this more seriously. After spending a season in South America his family moved to New York and because of the crisis of the Great Depression he decides to find a job to help his family he worked in a museum.

When he goes to Boston to visit his brother he gets some contracts to perform magic tricks, after seven years his popularity begins to decrease, and he decides to return to New York

Around that same time in New Orleans a magic convention was developed in which Quintino was very interested, he presented himself in front of other magicians as Tony Slydini performing magic in his specialization the Close-up magic, which is based on interacting a lot with the public and form a kind of relationship, because although Tony Slydini did not invent the Close-Up but this did not stop him from continuing to practice, because he loved to interact with his audience, this was a very important detail in the fame of his career this fact made Close-Up magic become an art because he always said that his main mission was to entertain the public even if he does not like it.

Tony Slydini dies on January 15, 1991 at the age of 90. His legacy was to give Magic Close-Up the importance it deserves.

3.2.5 Harry Houdini

Ehrich Weiss was born in Budapest, Hungary on March 24, 1874, his family was Jewish, they emigrated to the United States, when he was still a baby, they nationalized

when he was 4 years old, his childhood was hard because he did not have a formal education, his family did not had a lot of money and he had to start working from an early age, it is said when he was 11 years old he work with a locksmith and also work as a contortionist in a circus. When he was 15 years old, his brother Hardeen helped him to perform his first magic shows, as he became interested in magic, one of his greatest inspirations was Robert-Houdin the "Father of Modern Magic".

Ehrich Weiss chooses as a stage name Harry Houdini because the pronunciation of Ehrich and Harry was similar, and Houdini for his hero Robert-Houdin.

In his beginnings Houdini realized games with cards and other tricks, but he thought that the escapism was a better act.

When Houdini arrived to a city he always approach a police chief and call a journalist's group, he told them to propose a challenge, the policemen would establish the challenge and the press would promote it, Houdini always asked that the chains, locks, ropes, etc are new and have not been used before, to show that he was the best escapist, on some occasions he made his escape totally naked to show that he didn't made any kind of trap.

His brother suggested the idea of performing great exploits of escapism in public places where all the people could see him, an example was the escape from the straitjacket, which was inspired when Houdini visited an asylum, he put on a straitjacket and the help of a pulley is suspended upside-down at an approximate height of 15 meters, without any kind of safety net.

He underwent a very strong physical preparation, it is said that every day he immersed himself in a bathtub full of ice and that he had the ability to spend 3 whole minutes under water. He said he had the strongest abdomen in the world.

At that time the magicians competed to be the best, so they infiltrated the performances of other magicians to steal their tricks, Houdini had the idea to patent their most famous tricks to avoid being stolen or copied. When one of his rivals stole one of his tricks he attended his presentations and exposed his tricks leaving them embarrassed.

Houdini had a very close relationship with his mother, always she had supported him from the beginning and always attended all his shows, when she passed away, he felt very devastated, and he felt very angry when a medium told him she could communicate with his mother, Houdini never believed in spiritualism so he realized that the medium was a swindler, so Houdini offers a great reward to the medium or spiritualist who could put him in touch with his deceased mother. The only thing he managed was to unmask this group of scammers who took advantage of the suffering of the people. During that time Houdini had friendship with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, they enter into a discussion because Sir Arthur was a believer of the paranormal and Houdini emphasize to him that there was no such thing as ghosts and spirits.

The death of Houdini occurred in strange circumstances, in October of 1926 after making a presentation a group of young people, ask him permission to hit his abdomen to prove it was strong as he said, Houdini accepted without fear, but before he could prepare

one of them hit him hard in the abdomen, he recovered and hold the others. What Houdini never knew is that hit caused him a rupture in the appendix.

The days passed, and Houdini made his presentations, but he began to feel fever and suffer pains in the stomach, in the middle of a presentation he faints and it was taken to the hospital. After some days in the Hospital, Houdini dies on October 31, 1926, at age 52, the doctors said that the cause of death was peritonitis, they said that his appendix was inflamed long before he received the hits.

Houdini went down in history for being the best magician of all time, he could escape from chains, handcuffs, ropes, trunks, barrels, vaults, etc. If a person could be locked up Houdini could escape from it, he showed that nobody could deceive him Until he met Dai Vernon. He surpassed his hero Robert-Houdin and has been a great inspiration to many magicians until now.

3.3 Famous classics magician

3.3.1 Criss Angel

Christopher Nicholas Sarantakos better known as Criss Angel is a magician, escapist, musician, and creator of his own television series Mindfreak by A & E

Born in New York, on December 19, 1967. At age of 7, he interested in the world of magic when one of his aunts performs a magic trick. At age of 13 he performs his first magic show in which he was paid \$ 15. When he was 19 years old he started working at children's party and nightclubs, earning 4000 dollars a week. In 2001, he convinced her

mother to mortgage the house, so he could invest in his television series. He got a check for 4 million dollars. In 2005. He relaunches his program as Criss Angel: Mindfreak, since then he has a contract with the Luxor hotel in Las Vegas, his program became famous for performing bizarre tricks with everyday objects with street public, he has also performed extravagant tricks such as floating on the tip from the Luxor pyramid, to be hung by a helicopter with hooks in the back, even being possessed by the devil.

Although his series no longer produces more episodes Criss Angel continues to perform magic tours and presentations at the Luxor Hotel in Las Vegas

He has a son with one of his ex-girlfriend Shaunyl Benson. Criss Angel is currently dating the mexican singer Belinda.

3.3.2 David Copperfield

David Seth Kotkin was born on September 16, 1956 in New Jersey, from an early age he became interested in magic, at age 16 he graduated high school and gives a magic course at the University of New York, he began to present magic shows as Davino, he started debuting from a very young age, he impressed the members of the American society of magicians, becoming his youngest member

He starts studying at Fordham University, after 3 years he presents his musical work The Magic Man, there David Seth Kotkin takes the artistic name of David Copperfield inspired by the novel by Charles Dickens of the same name.

In 1982 he created the Magic Project, it is a program that helps disabled people to recover their mobilities.

CBS hires David Copperfield to perform a series of specials called The Magic of David Copperfield. He performs impressive tricks like disappearing the statue of the freedom, escape from the Alcatraz prison with trained dogs and guardians, his most seen trick was when he crossed the walls of the Chinese wall.

In 2010 he had a daughter with his girlfriend Chloe Gosselin

He currently performs at the MGM Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas.

3.3.3 Dynamo

Steven Frayne was born on December 17, 1982 in the city of Bradford, West Yorkshire, his childhood was hard because he lived with his father who was constantly imprisoned by the police, in his adolescence he suffers from Crohn's disease (a bowel disease), his Grandfather taught him the magic so that he could overcome the pain that infringed his illness and be able to overcome bullying he suffered in his school. Steven had great skill with his hands, so he started to have a small reputation in his town.

In 2004 he moved to London and with the help of a small group began to record the tricks Dynamo made in the streets, uploaded the videos to social networks and in one year Dynamo became very famous.

Dynamo got a contract with Discovery to make his own program, Dynamo, one of his most popular tricks is when he walks on water in Paris. Dynamo is a street magician

who even likes to dress as an urban artist but also attends important events with famous people like rapper Snoop Dogg. Due to his illness it is sometimes difficult for him to attend his presentations.

3.3.4 Juan Tamariz

Juan Tamariz was born in Madrid on October 18, 1942. He was interested in magic when his parents take him to a magic show when he was 4 years old, since then his parents gave him magic games, and whenever he had the opportunity he would attend to the circuses to see the magic shows. When arriving at the adolescence Juan was already more prepared like magician and decides to appear to the Spanish Society of Illusionism “Sociedad Española de Ilusionismo” (SEI) when he was 16 years old, although he surprised the members, he was not accepted because he did not meet the minimum age required to join. When he turned 18 he returned to the SEI and seeing the skills that Juan Tamariz had, they decided to accept him even though he did not meet the minimum age requirement.

Juan study physical sciences but he does not finish his studies because he wanted to dedicate to cinema, he started studying film but I also did not finish my degree because their school closed due to the strikes against the Franco government, he and his friends create the Magic School of Madrid.

In 1973 he won the first place in the World Cardistry at the World Congress of Magic in France, Juan Tamariz was characterized by his humor and personality, Dai Vernon congratulated Juan Tamariz because nobody in a long time could deceive him as he did.

Since then, Juan Tamariz had many appearances on Spanish television and was conducting magic conferences around the world.

His contribution to the world of magic is immense because not only has created many games, tricks and routines, he also established a theory of how to capture the attention of the public and prevent them from being interested in knowing how to made the effect.

3.3.4 Rene Lavand

Héctor René Lavandera was an Argentine magician born on September 24, 1928 in Buenos Aires, when he was 7 years old his aunt took him to a magic show, he liked it so much that he decided to practice to be a great magician, also a friend of the family taught him some tricks with cards.

In February of 1937, when he was crossing the street with some friends, a 17-year-old boy runs over Rene, crushing his right arm. Fortunately for Rene, he did not lose his entire arm, because he had a stump up to his elbow.

At first his accident made things very difficult for Rene because he was right-handed, but what made him go ahead with his life was magic, from his childhood he devoted himself a lot to the cardistry, because all the techniques were for magicians who used both arms, so Rene had the difficult task of adapting them to one hand.

He wasted a lot of time and reached 32 years working in a bank, until in 1961 he won a magic contest, which gave him the strength to make his own presentations, quickly

Rene Lavand becomes famous not only for the way he performed the cardistry with a single arm, also the stories he told when he performed his tricks, he had many appearances on Argentine television, and later he was called to other countries to offer private shows and magic conferences.

Rene considered disciples the people who were looking for him to learn from him. Rene repeated the tricks several times so that people see that he was not cheating, one of the characteristics of his actions was that every time he repeated a trick he slowed it down so that the spectator had no idea how he performed the act.

Rene Lavand dies on February 7, 2015 due to pneumonia. His legacy was that despite his disability he managed to be one of the magicians, he contributed with many routines and techniques to get the attention of the public, he is an inspiration for the magicians and it is also a story of overcoming.

Chapter IV

Survey about the history of magic

4.1 Objective

The objective of the survey is to know the knowledge of the population in general about the history of magic, for this investigation, the researcher carried out the survey to the students of third baccalaureate of the Unidad Educativa Javier. To determine the sample, the investigator used the following formula.

$$n = \frac{PQ N}{(N - 1) \frac{E^2}{K^2} + PQ}$$

n: Sample

PQ: Constant population variance: 0,25

N: Population: 120

E: Maximum admissible error: 0,05

K: Error correction coefficient: 2

The equation continues in the next page

$$n = \frac{0.25 \times 120}{(120 - 1) \frac{0.05^2}{2^2} + 0.25} = 92$$

Survey results

1. Section

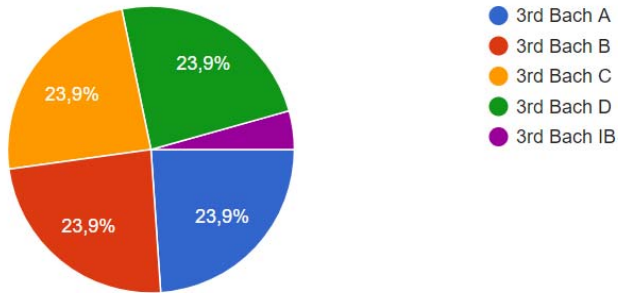


Figure 1. Section

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 1. Section

Category	Amount	Percentage
3rd Bach A	22	23.9
3rd Bach B	22	23.9
3rd Bach C	22	23.9
3rd Bach D	22	23.9
3rd Bach IB	4	4.3

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

2. Do you believe in magic?

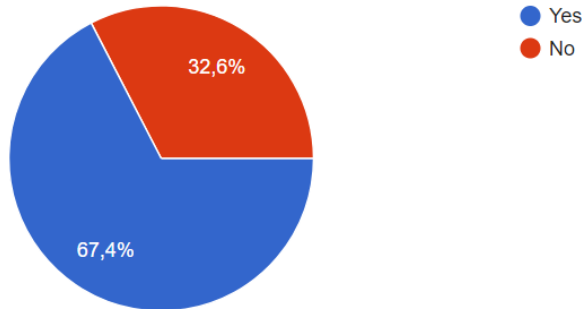


Figure 2. Do you believe in magic?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 2. Do you believe in magic?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	62	67.4
No	32	32.6

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

3. Have you ever seen a magic trick?

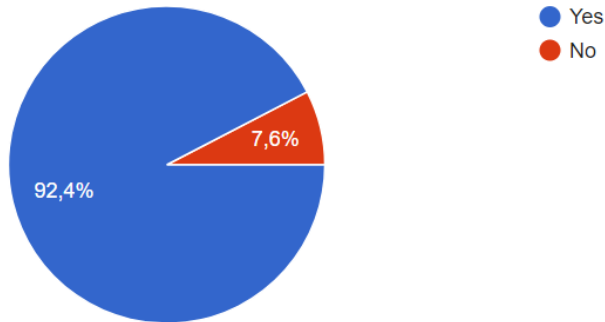


Figure 3. Have you ever seen a magic trick?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 3. Have you ever seen a magic trick?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	85	93.4
No	7	7.6

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

4. Select only the names of the magicians that you know:

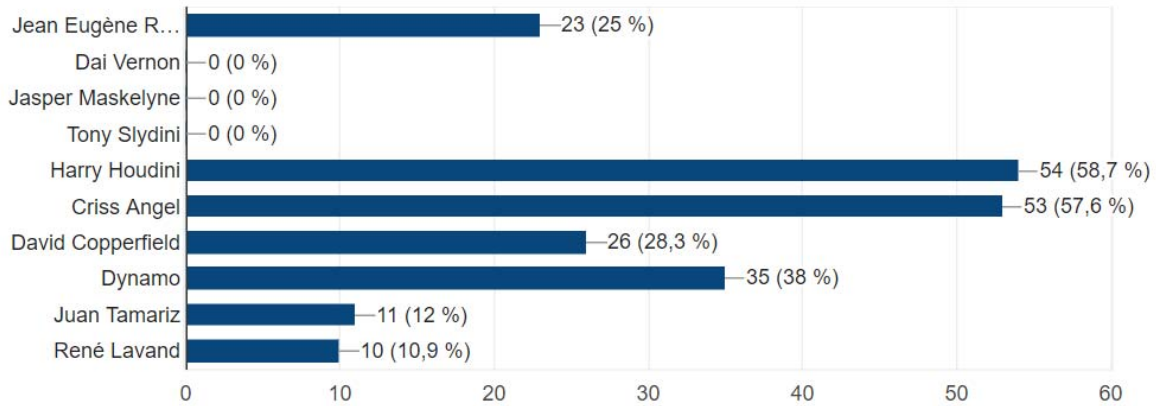


Figure 4. Select only the names of the magicians that you know

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 4. Select only the names of the magicians that you know

Category	Amount	Percentage
Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin	23	25
Dai Vernon	0	0
Jasper Maskelyne	0	0
Tony Slydini	0	0
Harry Houdini	54	58.7
Criss Angel	53	57.6
David Copperfield	26	28.3
Dynamo	35	38

The table continues in the next page

Juan Tamariz	11	12
Rene Lavand	10	10.9

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

5. When you hear the word magic what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

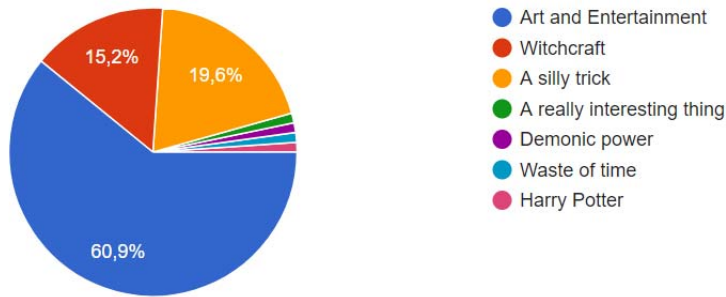


Figure 5. When you hear the word magic what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 5. When you hear the word magic what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Art and Entertainment	56	60.9
Witchcraft	14	15.2
A silly trick	18	19.6
Other answers	4	4.4

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

6. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

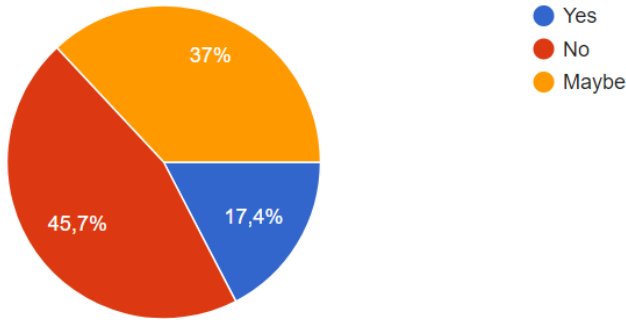


Figure 6. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 6. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	16	17.4
No	42	45.7
Maybe	34	37

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

7. Did you know that in the ancient times, magic was related with religion?

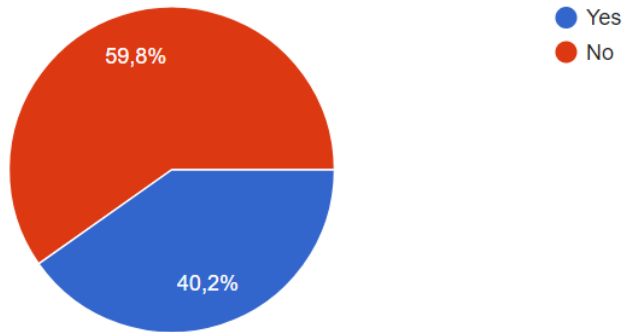


Figure 7. Did you know that in the ancient times, magic was related with religion?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 7. Did you know that in the ancient times, magic was related with religion?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	37	40.2
No	55	59.8

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

8. Did you know there was a time when the catholic religion persecuted and condemned to death any person who practice magic?

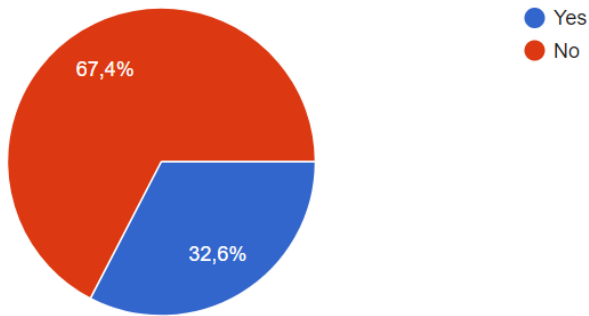


Figure 8. Did you know there was a time when the catholic religion persecuted and condemned to death any person who practice magic?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 8. Did you know there was a time when the catholic religion persecuted and condemned to death any person who practice magic?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	30	32.6
No	62	67.4

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

9. Did you know it was not until the 19th century that Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin (The father of the modern magic) brought magic into the theaters become magic to be what we know today?

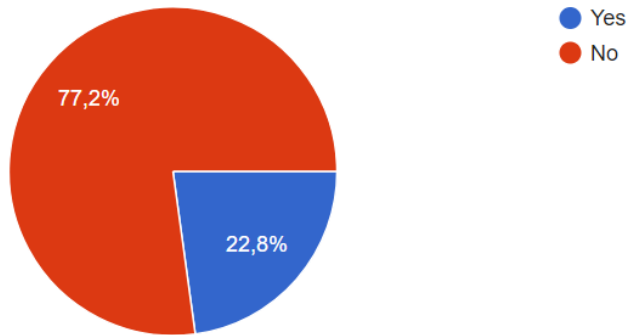


Figure 9. Did you know it was not until the 19th century that Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin (The father of the modern magic) brought magic into the theaters become magic to be what we know today?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 9. Did you know it was not until the 19th century that Jean Eugène Robert-Houdin (The father of the modern magic) brought magic into the theaters become magic to be what we know today?

The table continues in the next page

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	21	22.8
No	71	77.2

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind's history

Author: Jaime Valverde

10. Did you know That during World War II, in Egypt, Jasper Maskelyne (The Wizard of the War) repeatedly tricked the Nazi army, facilitating victories to the allies?

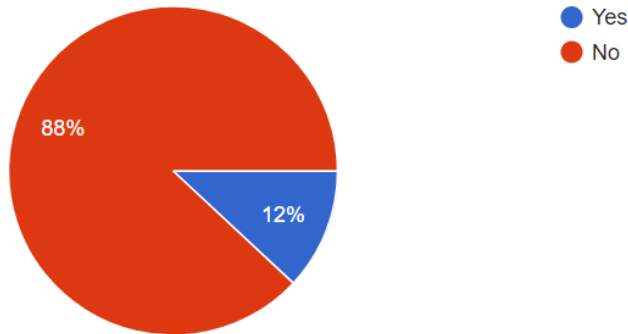


Figure 10. Did you know That during World War II, in Egypt, Jasper Maskelyne (The Wizard of the War) repeatedly tricked the Nazi army, facilitating victories to the allies?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 10. Did you know That during World War II, in Egypt, Jasper Maskelyne (The Wizard of the War) repeatedly tricked the Nazi army, facilitating victories to the allies?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	11	12
No	81	88

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

11. Now, knowing this information. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

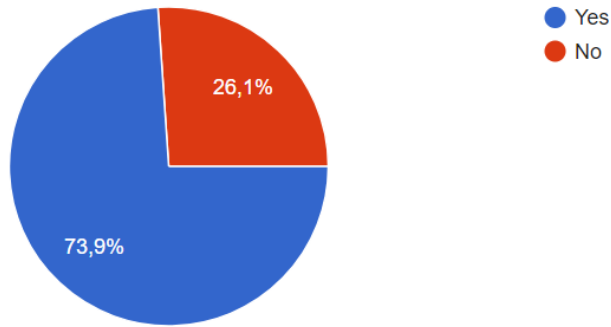


Figure 11. Now, knowing this information. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

Table 11. Now, knowing this information. Do you think that magic has influenced something in the history of humanity?

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	68	73.9
No	24	26.1

Source: Analysis of the universal history of magic, his impact in the mankind’s history

Author: Jaime Valverde

4.3 Survey conclusions

The results show that the majority of the students had no knowledge of the antecedents of magic, or the classic magicians, but the vast majority knew Houdini and Criss Angel, this is because these magicians like to call attention with tricks extravagant in public places, a surprising fact was that 7 people have never seen a magic trick in their life.

67% believe in magic, it is an impressive fact because most of the respondents are between 17 and 18 years old

Before, only 17% knew the influence of magic, now, thanks to this survey 74% of the students surveyed consider that magic does influence the history of humanity.

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that:

Magic has existed since the origins of man, has been part of great civilizations, has been related to religion and science through alchemy, from the Middle Ages the Catholic Church made the Holy Inquisition a persecution that nearly ends the magic, but it manages to survive and becomes very popular in the eighteenth century. Nowadays, there are international societies that carry out international competitions to determine which are the best magicians in the world.

In the Thirteenth Century, the Pope Innocent III execute a persecution against the heretics (people who did not believe in God or adored Satan and practiced witchcraft), during several periods other popes, adapted this persecution adding a system in which they could prosecute and condemn people without having concrete evidence, in 1998 the Vatican opened the secret archives of the Holy Inquisition and it was discovered that 90% of the people executed for practicing witchcraft were actually innocent people.

The eighteenth century was the golden age of magic, it became a show enjoyed by the high society, Robert-Houdin the father of modern magic, he implemented the use of a suit to perform acts of magic, Harry Houdini became the most famous magician in the world for performing impossible feats. Nowadays, there are still great interpreters of magic such as Criss Angel or David Copperfield.

The survey conducted on the students of the third year of baccalaureate showed that most of them do not know the influence of magic in history, the majority knew Harry Houdini and Criss Angel, after completing the survey a big part of the students now considers that the magic has influenced in the history.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work it is recommended that:

It is recommended to the Unidad Educativa Javier and other schools to reinforce the history subjects, since many students know a little about the history events such as the holy inquisition but not their relationship with magic, just like they do not know the influence of the magic in the first civilizations, this subject must be known as part of the general culture.

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