Millions

Millions

Millions (1991 film), an English-language Italian drama Millions (2004 film), a British comedy-drama A Million, a 2009 South Korean thriller Millions

A million is 1,000,000.

Millions or Million may refer to:

Brewster's Millions

musical, Zip Goes a Million. The novel Brewster's Millions has been adapted into many films: In the TV episode "Punky's Millions", from the animated version

Brewster's Millions is a comedic novel written by George Barr McCutcheon in 1902, originally under the pseudonym of Richard Greaves.

The plot concerns a young man whose grandfather leaves him $1 million in a will, but a competing will from another relative requires he must spend the $1 million in the first year or forfeit a $7 million inheritance from the other relative.

It was adapted into a play in 1906, which opened at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Broadway, and the novel or play has been adapted into films thirteen times.

Mega Millions

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Mega Millions (originally known as The Big Game in 1996 and renamed, temporarily, to The Big Game Mega Millions six years later) is an American multijurisdictional lottery game. The first drawing took place on September 6, 1996, with six participating states, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Virginia. After growth of the game in 1997, a Tuesday Drawing was added in February 1998. As of June 30, 2023, it is offered in 45 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The first (The Big Game) Mega Millions drawing was in 2002. The logo for all versions of the game following the retirement of The Big Game name featured a gold-colored ball with six stars to represent the game's initial membership, although some lotteries insert their respective logos in the ball.

Mega Millions is drawn at 11:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday and Friday evenings, including holidays. It is administered by a consortium of its 12 original lotteries, the drawings are held at the studios of WSB-TV in Atlanta, Georgia, supervised by the Georgia Lottery. The hosts are John Crow, Carol Blackmon, and Adria Wofford.

Under the current version's regulations (which began April 5, 2025, with the first drawing planned for April 8) for Mega Millions, the minimum Mega Millions advertised jackpot is $50 million, paid in 30 graduated yearly installments, increasing 5% each year (unless the cash option is chosen). The jackpot increases when no top-prize winner results.

Reflecting common practice among American lotteries, the jackpot is advertised as a nominal value of annual installments. A cash-value option (the usual choice), when chosen by a jackpot winner, pays the approximate

present value of the installments. Mega Millions' previous format began on October 28, 2017; its first drawing was three days later. In the current version of Mega Millions, five white balls are drawn from a pool of 70, and one gold-colored "MegaBall" is drawn from a separate pool of 24; a player must match all six numbers to win the jackpot.

Each game costs $5 (previously $2). Each game includes a multiplier known as the "Megaplier", where the base non-jackpot prize is multiplied by 2, 3, 4, 5 or 10. The Megaplier was made available to all Mega Millions jurisdictions in January 2011 as an add-on which cost an extra $1 per play; it began as an option available only in Texas. Several of the game's members offered an only-the-jackpot option, in which two plays cost $3. None of the lower-tier prizes are in play on such a wager.

Brewster's Millions (1985 film)

1988: GL. "Brewster's Millions (1985)". Retrieved February 12, 2024. Brewster's Millions at Box Office Mojo "Brewster's Millions (1985)". Rotten Tomatoes

Brewster's Millions is a 1985 American comedy film directed by Walter Hill. The film stars Richard Pryor, John Candy, Lonette McKee, Stephen Collins, and Hume Cronyn. The screenplay by Herschel Weingrod and Timothy Harris was based on the 1902 novel of the same name by George Barr McCutcheon. It is the seventh film based on the story, and focusing on a Minor League Baseball pitcher who accepts a challenge to spend $30 million in 30 days in order to inherit $300 million from his great-uncle.

The film was met with negative reviews. A sequel titled Brewster's Millions: Christmas was released on December 5, 2024.

Familiar to Millions

Familiar To Millions". Drowned in Sound. Archived from the original on 2 July 2025. Retrieved 2 July 2025. "Oasis

Familiar To Millions". Album of the - Familiar to Millions is a live album by English rock band Oasis, recorded at Wembley Stadium on 21 July 2000. It was released on 13 November 2000 by Big Brother Recordings, debuting at No. 5 in the UK charts with 57,000 copies sold in the first week. To date Familiar to Millions has sold around 310,000 copies in Britain alone (Platinum), about 70,000 copies in the United States and an estimated 1 million copies worldwide. The album was initially released simultaneously on six formats: DVD, VHS, double CD, double cassette, triple vinyl, and double MiniDisc.

Molly Millions

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Molly Millions (also known as Sally Shears, Rose Kolodny, and others) is a recurring character in stories and novels written by William Gibson, particularly his Sprawl trilogy. She first appeared in "Johnny Mnemonic", to which she makes an oblique reference in Neuromancer (where she is referred to as "Molly" with no last name given). She later appeared in Mona Lisa Overdrive under the name "Sally Shears".

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies, known in Thai as Lahn Mah, is a 2024 Thai comedy drama film directed by Pat Boonnitipat in his directorial debut

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies, known in Thai as Lahn Mah, is a 2024 Thai comedy drama film directed by Pat Boonnitipat in his directorial debut and written by Pat and Thodsapon Thiptinnakorn. It

stars Putthipong Assaratanakul and Usha Seamkhum in their debut feature film roles. In the film, M (Putthipong), a university dropout low on money, volunteers to take care of his terminally ill grandmother (Usha) in the hope of pocketing an inheritance.

Development on the film began in 2020 after Thodsapon completed the first draft of the screenplay, which underwent several revisions after Pat was hired as director. Putthipong and Usha were hired soon after the screenplay was complete. Principal photography took place in Bangkok, with filming locations including Talat Phlu. Upon release, How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies went viral, spurred by a social media trend where viewers posted videos of themselves crying after watching the film.

How to Make Millions Before Grandma Dies was first released in Thailand on April 4, 2024, by GDH. It has grossed an estimated $73.8 million worldwide, becoming the second highest domestic grossing Thai film of 2024, the highest-grossing Thai film of all time worldwide and also broke box office records in several countries across Asia. It received praise from critics for its direction, screenplay, acting performances, music, and heavy emotional weight. The film was selected as Thailand's entry for Best International Feature Film at the 97th Academy Awards and became Thailand's first submission to advance to the 15-film shortlist, but was not nominated.

Magic Millions

Magic Millions sale". The Australian. Retrieved 30 March 2011. https://www.racingnsw.com.au/news/feature-articles/vale-mr-rob-ferguson/ "Magic Millions Sales

Magic Millions Sales Pty Ltd is an Australian Thoroughbred racehorse auction house which holds auctions around Australia each year including its world famous Gold Coast Yearling Sale at Surfers Paradise in Queensland. Seven days of auctions are joined by a major Thoroughbred horse race meeting where all nine races are only open to horses who were bought at auctions staged by Magic Millions over the previous years. The race events includes the $2 million Magic Millions Classic for two-year-olds - a race which carries a $500,000 bonus for all female raced runners. The Gold Coast Raceday alone boasts prizemoney of $10 million and was the first race meeting held in Australasia with a $10 million total purse.

The Gold Coast Yearling Sale is considered to be a top level auction in global racing circles, with buyers from Hong Kong, Japan, Europe, South Africa, New Zealand, China, the United States and the Middle East. The record for an individual horse purchase as a yearling was made by Patinack Farm twice at the 2008 Magic Millions where that team spent $2.2 million on two Redoute's Choice colts - one a three quarter brother to Dance Hero and one a three quarter brother to their stable star Casino Prince.

The National Sale - comprising weanlings, yearling, broodmares and racehorses - is one of three world's most important breeding stock sales and is held each year in late May and June. The all time auction record for Magic Millions was set in 2016 when outstanding broodmare Listen Here (dam of G1 winner Shooting to Win and G2 winner Deep Field) sold for $3.4 million.

In the late 1990s the auction house was almost bankrupt. It was bought by three business men, the Australian retail entrepreneur and horse breeder Gerry Harvey, Australian advertising entrepreneur John Singleton and Rob Ferguson (former CEO, Bankers Trust). The new ownership group set about reviving the fortunes of the auction. As of 2015, Magic Millions is co-owned by Harvey and his wife and business partner, Katie Page. The company is now owned in its entirety by Gerry Harvey and Katie Page after they purchased interests of the other partners in 2011.

Better funding, advertising, networking and public reportage have led to the Magic Millions growing considerably in national and international stature. The international profile of the auction has also been helped by the recent development in the breeding world of 'shuttle stallions' - the practise whereby the very top stallions in the world are now flown between Australia, Asia, Europe and the US to be put to service. The end result of this is that whereas ten years ago only Australian champions would have bred progeny on offer

in Australia, there is now just as likely to be the offspring of a Kentucky Derby or Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner as that of a Melbourne Cup champion.

Magic Millions has sold many champions over the years including the current world's best turf galloper Winx - a $230,000 purchase from the 2013 Gold Coast Yearling Sale who won 25 Group One races and her final 33 races in succession.

EuroMillions

Estonia, Slovenia and Belgium. Euro-Millions.com. "EuroMillions Results for Friday 13th February 2004

Draw 1". EuroMillions. Retrieved 23 September 2022. - EuroMillions is a transnational lottery that requires seven correct numbers to win the jackpot, which consists of 5 main numbers and 2 Lucky Star Numbers. It was launched on 7 February 2004 by France's Française des Jeux, Spain's Loterías y Apuestas del Estado and the United Kingdom's Camelot group (now part of Allwyn). The first draw was held on 13 February 2004 in Paris. Initially, only the UK, France and Spain participated, with the Austrian, Belgian, Irish, Luxembourgish, Portuguese and Swiss lotteries joining for the 8 October 2004 draw.

Draws are held every Tuesday and Friday night at approximately 21:05 CET in Paris. A standard EuroMillions ticket costs €2.50, £2.50 or CHF3.50 per line played. The draw machines are manufactured by French manufacturer Ryo Catteau, with the main number machine using their Stresa model, whilst the Lucky Star Number machine uses their Pâquerette model.

Ireland has an exclusive option called Plus, which adds €1.00 per line. As of February 2014, a non-optional addition called "My Million" in France adds €0.50 per line, while in Portugal it is called "M1lhão" and represents €0.30 of the whole €2.50 bet.

The cost of playing in the UK increased from £1.50 to £2.00 per line on 7 November 2009, due to the EUR/GBP exchange rate and automatic entry into its Millionaire Raffle. On 24 September 2016, the cost per line increased from £2.00 to £2.50 in the UK. On the same day, in Ireland and Spain it rose to €2.50 per line.

From 24 September 2016, the number of lucky stars changed from a pool of 11 to a pool of 12 numbers, decreasing the jackpot-winning odds from 1:117million to 1:140million.

All prizes, including the jackpot, are tax-free (except in Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, since 2013) and are paid as a lump sum.

World War II

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World War II or the Second World War (1 September 1939 – 2 September 1945) was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies and the Axis powers. Nearly all of the world's countries participated, with many nations mobilising all resources in pursuit of total war. Tanks and aircraft played major roles, enabling the strategic bombing of cities and delivery of the first and only nuclear weapons ever used in war. World War II is the deadliest conflict in history, causing the death of 70 to 85 million people, more than half of whom were civilians. Millions died in genocides, including the Holocaust, and by massacres, starvation, and disease. After the Allied victory, Germany, Austria, Japan, and Korea were occupied, and German and Japanese leaders were tried for war crimes.

The causes of World War II included unresolved tensions in the aftermath of World War I and the rise of fascism in Europe and militarism in Japan. Key events preceding the war included Japan's invasion of

Manchuria in 1931, the Spanish Civil War, the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and Germany's annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland. World War II is generally considered to have begun on 1 September 1939, when Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland, after which the United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany. Poland was divided between Germany and the Soviet Union under the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact. In 1940, the Soviet Union annexed the Baltic states and parts of Finland and Romania. After the fall of France in June 1940, the war continued mainly between Germany and the British Empire, with fighting in the Balkans, Mediterranean, and Middle East, the aerial Battle of Britain and the Blitz, and the naval Battle of the Atlantic. Through campaigns and treaties, Germany gained control of much of continental Europe and formed the Axis alliance with Italy, Japan, and other countries. In June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, opening the Eastern Front and initially making large territorial gains.

In December 1941, Japan attacked American and British territories in Asia and the Pacific, including at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, leading the United States to enter the war against Japan and Germany. Japan conquered much of coastal China and Southeast Asia, but its advances in the Pacific were halted in June 1942 at the Battle of Midway. In early 1943, Axis forces were defeated in North Africa and at Stalingrad in the Soviet Union, and that year their continued defeats on the Eastern Front, an Allied invasion of Italy, and Allied offensives in the Pacific forced them into retreat on all fronts. In 1944, the Western Allies invaded France at Normandy, as the Soviet Union recaptured its pre-war territory and the US crippled Japan's navy and captured key Pacific islands. The war in Europe concluded with the liberation of German-occupied territories; invasions of Germany by the Western Allies and the Soviet Union, which culminated in the fall of Berlin to Soviet troops; and Germany's unconditional surrender on 8 May 1945. On 6 and 9 August, the US dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. Faced with an imminent Allied invasion, the prospect of further atomic bombings, and a Soviet declaration of war and invasion of Manchuria, Japan announced its unconditional surrender on 15 August, and signed a surrender document on 2 September 1945.

World War II transformed the political, economic, and social structures of the world, and established the foundation of international relations for the rest of the 20th century and into the 21st century. The United Nations was created to foster international cooperation and prevent future conflicts, with the victorious great powers—China, France, the Soviet Union, the UK, and the US—becoming the permanent members of its security council. The Soviet Union and the US emerged as rival superpowers, setting the stage for the half-century Cold War. In the wake of Europe's devastation, the influence of its great powers waned, triggering the decolonisation of Africa and of Asia. Many countries whose industries had been damaged moved towards economic recovery and expansion.

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