

the day that changed the world

The Day That Changed the World: Moments That Shaped Human History

the day that changed the world is a phrase that carries immense weight and curiosity. It invites us to reflect on pivotal moments in history—events so significant that they altered the course of humanity forever. Whether it's the fall of empires, groundbreaking scientific discoveries, or social revolutions, these days mark turning points from which everything else follows. But what exactly defines such a day? And how do these moments continue to influence our lives today?

Let's embark on a journey through some of the most transformative days in history, exploring why they matter and what lessons they offer for our future.

The Day That Changed the World: Defining Pivotal Moments

History is dotted with countless events, but only a few stand out as truly world-changing. These days often share common characteristics: rapid shifts in political power, groundbreaking technological advancements, or profound social upheavals. Understanding these moments helps us grasp how the present world has been shaped.

Understanding Historical Turning Points

A day that changed the world typically involves:

- **Unprecedented impact:** The event causes consequences that ripple across continents or even globally.
- **Lasting change:** The shift initiated by the event continues to influence societies, economies, or cultures.
- **Symbolic significance:** The day becomes a reference point in history, often commemorated or studied widely.

For example, the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 laid the groundwork for modern democracy by limiting the power of the monarchy and establishing legal rights. Similarly, the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized the end of Cold War divisions and the triumph of freedom in Eastern Europe.

Iconic Days That Shaped the Modern World

Let's dive deeper into a few landmark days that truly changed the world, examining their context and legacy.

July 20, 1969: The Moon Landing

When Neil Armstrong took his first step on the lunar surface, uttering the famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," it wasn't just a scientific achievement—it was a moment that expanded humanity's horizons. The Apollo 11 mission demonstrated the incredible possibilities of space exploration, inspiring generations to dream beyond Earth.

This historic day accelerated advancements in technology, telecommunications, and international cooperation. It also sparked debates about the future of space travel, the ethics of exploration, and the potential for colonizing other planets.

November 9, 1989: The Fall of the Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall stood for nearly three decades as a symbol of division between East and West, communism and democracy. Its unexpected fall on November 9, 1989, marked not only the reunification of Germany but also the collapse of Soviet influence in Eastern Europe.

This day changed the world by catalyzing political reforms, promoting freedom of movement, and reshaping global alliances. It also serves as a powerful reminder of how people's desire for liberty can overcome even the most entrenched barriers.

December 7, 1941: Attack on Pearl Harbor

The surprise attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces thrust the United States into World War II, altering the course of the conflict dramatically. This day that changed the world highlighted the dangers of global conflict and the importance of preparedness.

The aftermath led to massive military mobilization, technological innovation in warfare, and ultimately, the establishment of the United States as a leading global superpower. It also ushered in an era of international institutions aimed at preventing future wars.

Scientific Breakthroughs: Days That Revolutionized Knowledge

Beyond political upheavals, certain scientific discoveries have profoundly shifted human understanding and capability.

November 8, 1895: Discovery of X-rays

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen's discovery of X-rays revolutionized medicine overnight. This breakthrough allowed doctors to see inside the human body without surgery—an innovation that transformed diagnostics and treatment.

The ripple effects of this discovery extend to fields like security screening, material science, and even art restoration. It's a prime example of how one day of insight can unlock new dimensions in multiple disciplines.

April 25, 1953: Discovery of DNA's Double Helix

When James Watson and Francis Crick published their paper revealing the double-helix structure of DNA, it reshaped biology forever. Understanding the genetic blueprint of life opened the door to modern genetics, personalized medicine, and biotechnology.

This day changed the world by enabling breakthroughs in disease research, agriculture, and forensic science, highlighting the power of curiosity and collaboration in scientific progress.

Social Movements: The Day That Changed the World for Justice and Equality

Sometimes, the days that change the world are those when ordinary people stand up for their rights and dignity.

August 28, 1963: Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" Speech

Delivered during the March on Washington, this powerful speech became a defining moment in the American civil rights movement. It articulated a vision of equality and justice that resonated far beyond the United States.

This day inspired legislation, galvanized activism, and continues to influence movements for human rights worldwide. It reminds us that words and peaceful protest can indeed change societies.

December 10, 1948: Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The United Nations' declaration established a global standard for human rights, asserting the inherent dignity of all individuals. This day symbolizes a commitment to justice, freedom, and equality after the horrors of World War II.

Its principles guide international law, humanitarian efforts, and social justice campaigns, underscoring how shared values can unite diverse peoples.

How to Recognize and Appreciate the Days That Change the World

While history often highlights famous events, many transformative days happen quietly or gradually. Recognizing these moments requires awareness and reflection.

Tips to Identify World-Changing Days

- **Look for lasting impact:** Does the event influence politics, culture, or technology decades later?
- **Consider global reach:** Does it affect people beyond the immediate region?
- **Assess symbolic meaning:** Has the day become part of collective memory or commemoration?
- **Analyze shifts in mindset:** Does it challenge prevailing beliefs or norms?

By developing this perspective, we can better appreciate how history unfolds and how our own actions might contribute to future turning points.

The Day That Changed the World Continues to Inspire

Reflecting on the day that changed the world in various contexts—be it political, scientific, or social—reveals a common thread: change is often driven by courage, innovation, and a vision for a better

future. These days remind us that history is not just a record of the past but a living story that shapes our present and future.

As we navigate today's challenges, from climate change to technological disruption, remembering these pivotal moments can inspire hope and action. After all, the next day that changes the world might just be around the corner, waiting for new ideas and brave hearts to seize it.

Frequently Asked Questions

What event is commonly referred to as 'the day that changed the world'?

The phrase 'the day that changed the world' can refer to various significant historical events, but it is often associated with the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States, which had profound global impacts.

Why is September 11, 2001, considered a day that changed the world?

September 11, 2001, is considered a day that changed the world because terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon led to massive loss of life, reshaped global security policies, and initiated the U.S.-led War on Terror.

Are there other days in history referred to as 'the day that changed the world'?

Yes, other days such as the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, or the moon landing on July 20, 1969, are also called 'the day that changed the world' due to their significant historical impact.

How did the events of September 11 influence international relations?

The events of September 11 led to increased international cooperation on counterterrorism, changes in foreign policy, and military interventions, notably in Afghanistan and Iraq, altering global geopolitics.

What cultural impacts resulted from 'the day that changed the world' in 2001?

The attacks influenced art, literature, film, and media, often focusing on themes of security, loss, resilience, and patriotism, reflecting the collective trauma and response to the tragedy.

How is 'the day that changed the world' commemorated annually?

September 11 is commemorated with memorial services, moments of silence, and educational events to honor the victims and first responders, and to reflect on the event's historical significance.

What lessons have been learned from 'the day that changed the world'?

Key lessons include the importance of intelligence sharing, emergency preparedness, the impact of global terrorism, and the need for resilience and unity in the face of tragedy.

Additional Resources

The Day That Changed the World: A Turning Point in Human History

the day that changed the world is a phrase often reserved for moments of profound impact—events that redefine societies, alter the course of history, or revolutionize global paradigms. From political upheavals and scientific breakthroughs to social movements and technological advancements, these pivotal days serve as markers of transformation. Understanding such a day requires a comprehensive exploration of its causes, immediate outcomes, and long-term implications. This article delves into the concept of transformative moments in history, analyzing why certain days stand out as catalysts for worldwide change and what lessons they offer for the future.

Defining the Day That Changed the World

The phrase "the day that changed the world" encapsulates moments when a singular event triggers widespread consequences that ripple across nations and generations. These days are often identified retrospectively, gaining significance as historians and analysts recognize their impact.

Several characteristics commonly define such days:

- **Unprecedented impact:** The event disrupts the status quo in a fundamental way.
- **Global resonance:** Its effects are not confined to one region but influence multiple countries or the entire world.
- **Long-lasting consequences:** The changes initiated persist over decades or even centuries.
- **Symbolic value:** The day often becomes emblematic of broader shifts in ideology, technology, or culture.

Examples abound in history, from the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, which symbolized the end of the Cold War, to the Wright brothers' first successful flight in 1903, marking the dawn of modern aviation.

Historical Perspectives on Transformative Days

Political Revolutions and Regime Changes

Political upheavals frequently represent the day that changed the world for particular societies and, by extension, the international order. The French Revolution on July 14, 1789, is a classic example. It dismantled centuries of monarchy, introduced republican ideals, and ignited democratic movements worldwide. Its effects reshaped governance concepts, human rights discourse, and inspired subsequent revolutions.

Similarly, the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks reconfigured global security policies, international relations, and counterterrorism strategies. This event's ramifications continue to influence geopolitical dynamics and security frameworks, illustrating how a single day can redefine national priorities and global alliances.

Scientific Breakthroughs and Technological Milestones

Scientific discoveries and technological innovations often mark days that change the world by altering how humans interact with their environment and each other. The discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming in 1928, though not a single day event strictly, soon became a turning point in medical science, drastically reducing mortality from bacterial infections.

The moon landing on July 20, 1969, stands as a hallmark of human achievement. This event not only advanced space exploration but also inspired technological innovation, international cooperation, and a renewed interest in STEM fields.

Analyzing the Impact: Immediate vs. Long-Term Effects

Understanding the day that changed the world involves dissecting both immediate reactions and enduring transformations. The initial aftermath often features shock, celebration, or turmoil, depending on the nature of the event.

For example, the invention of the internet in the late 20th century did not cause immediate global upheaval; however, its development over time has revolutionized communication, commerce, and information dissemination. Its day of introduction may lack drama but its cumulative influence is arguably unparalleled.

Conversely, some events trigger rapid and visible changes. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 precipitated the end of World War II and ushered in the nuclear age. The immediate devastation was profound, and the long-term geopolitical landscape altered irrevocably.

The Role of Media and Public Perception

The way transformative days are recorded and perceived significantly influences their legacy. Media coverage can amplify the significance of an event, shaping public consciousness and historical memory. The live broadcasts of the fall of the Berlin Wall, for instance, brought real-time awareness and emotional engagement to a global audience, cementing the day's status.

In contrast, some events gain recognition only after years of analysis and reflection, as subsequent developments clarify their importance. This delayed acknowledgment underscores the complexity of identifying transformative days in real-time.

Case Study: The Fall of the Berlin Wall

On November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall fell, symbolizing the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Cold War's conclusion. This day changed the world by:

- Ending the physical and ideological division of Germany.
- Accelerating European integration and the expansion of the European Union.
- Triggering democratic reforms across former Soviet satellite states.
- Transforming global political alliances and economic systems.

The fall was precipitated by years of political pressure, social unrest, and economic stagnation within communist states. However, the unexpected announcement allowing East Germans to cross freely led to a spontaneous mass movement, demonstrating how a single decision or announcement can catalyze monumental change.

Implications for Modern Society

The day that changed the world in 1989 remains a touchstone for understanding the dynamics of political change, the power of grassroots movements, and the role of communication in mobilizing populations. It also highlights the interconnectedness of global events and how local shifts can trigger international transformations.

What Makes a Day Truly Transformative?

While many days feature significant events, only a few are universally recognized as transformative. Factors contributing to this status include:

1. **Scale of impact:** The event affects a wide demographic or geographic area.
2. **Irreversibility:** Changes instituted are difficult or impossible to undo.
3. **Symbolism:** The day embodies larger trends or movements.
4. **Documentation and recognition:** Widespread acknowledgment through media, education, and cultural references.

Notably, the designation "the day that changed the world" is often subjective, influenced by cultural perspectives and historical interpretation. What is transformative for one society may be less so for another.

Challenges in Identifying Definitive Turning Points

The complexity of history means that multiple events often contribute to change, making it difficult to isolate a single day as the definitive turning point. Moreover, some transformations occur gradually, with no clear moment of inception.

For example, the Industrial Revolution unfolded over decades, reshaping economies and societies without a singular defining date. Yet, historians may reference key inventions or publications as symbolic days that encapsulate this era's onset.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Transformative Days

The day that changed the world—whether a political event, scientific milestone, or social upheaval—serves as a lens through which humanity examines progress, setbacks, and the forces shaping civilization. These days remind us of the unpredictability of history and the potential for singular moments to redirect human destinies.

By studying such days, scholars, policymakers, and the public gain insights into the mechanisms of change, the role of leadership and collective action, and the resilience of societies. While the world continues to evolve, the search for and recognition of these pivotal days remain a vital endeavor in understanding our shared past and navigating the future.

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the day that changed the world: The Day That Changed the World Jon Paulien, 2002 The author shares harrowing stories of victims and survivors of September 11, 2001, then looks at the aims and grievances of Islamic terrorism. Does the Koran itself--or the Bible--contain the seeds of violence? What about the Crusades? He shares his discovery of a God who gave him strength to win his personal jihad against the evil within. September 11 changed the world. But not as much as a certain Friday in Jerusalem. That day forever changed the meaning of undeserved suffering, empowering us to achieve genuine authenticity and enjoy deep relationships with others.

the day that changed the world: *The Day That Changed the World* Jay Chauhan, 2024-02-02 The Day That Changed the World by Jay Chauhan talks about the gripping journey through the life of Raj, a man whose destiny is profoundly altered by a tragic event during his childhood. The massacre of his family by Mau Mau fighters sets him on an unexpected path, transforming him from a cheerful boy into a resilient, identity-struggling man navigating the challenges of life in England. Raj's remarkable ability to understand people and his intelligence led him to a career in the Royal Air Force, eventually propelling him into the covert world of MI6 as an international spy. Here, he encounters Lydia, the love of his life, who is also an MI6 agent. Haunted by the horrors he witnessed in his youth and the loss of a dear friend at the hands of the KGB, Raj embarks on a quest for vengeance. His opportunity arises when Russia launches an attack on Ukraine, prompting Raj to join forces with CIA agent Maxwell. Together, they embark on a high-stakes mission to thwart the Russian operation, dismantle the oppressive Russian regime, and save a world teetering on the brink of collapse. The Day That Changed the World is a thrilling tale of political espionage, war, sacrifice, and the relentless fight to prevent global catastrophe. Jay Chauhan's narrative is rife with suspense, intrigue, and unexpected twists, making it a must-read for those seeking a gripping espionage thriller with the fate of the world hanging in the balance.

the day that changed the world: *Days That Changed the World* Hywel Williams, 2011-10-27

The currents of history run deep and often unseen beneath the everyday ripple of events. But now and again the current rises to the surface, and the events of a single day change the world for ever. Such events are the subject of *Days that Changed the World*. Some of the fifty days described here mark the end of an era; others the start of something new. Many are the dates of bloody battles or murders; of momentous decisions or breathtaking discoveries. All are remembered as powerful symbols of their time whose legacy continues to reverberate around the world. The book begins almost 2500 years ago on 28 September 480 BC, when the Athenian navy destroyed the Persian invasion fleet in the Bay of Salamis. Had the Persians won we might never have heard the names of Plato, Aristotle or Alexander, nor recognize the word democracy. Taking in the assassination of Julius Caesar, the fall of Constantinople, the first day of the Somme, Nelson Mandela's release from prison and concluding with 11 September 2001 and the destruction of New York's Twin Towers, *Days that Changed the World* is a unique and fascinating way to tell the story of world history.

the day that changed the world: *The Weekend that Changed the World* Peter Walker, 2000-01-01 This Book answers key questions that surround Jesus' death and argues that the events of that fateful weekend in Jerusalem changed the world forever. Layer upon layer of detail draws the reader into the frightening hours leading up to Jesus' death. The volume traces the movements of all involved in his tragic execution and follows the story to the empty tomb, examining the improbability that anyone could be raised from death. Walker discusses at length the location of Jesus' burial, drawing on the evidence of the Gospels, archaeology, and church history, and focuses on the two likely sites: the Garden Tomb and the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Walker also explores the impact of Jesus' resurrection on Christians then and now, noting how the message of the Garden Tomb has been a source of inspiration to millions of people from all over the World: He Is Not Here, For He Is Risen.

the day that changed the world: 7 October: The Day That Changed the Middle East Borna Ahadi, 7 October: The Day That Changed the Middle East On October 7, 2023, a meticulously planned and devastating attack by Hamas shattered the boundaries of modern warfare and exposed vulnerabilities in Israel's defenses. The events of this single day not only reshaped the Israeli-Palestinian conflict but also sent shockwaves across the Middle East, altering the geopolitical landscape and challenging global assumptions about security, intelligence, and resilience. 7 October: The Day That Changed the Middle East is a gripping exploration of this pivotal event, unraveling the layers of strategic miscalculations, intelligence oversights, and the human cost of war. Through detailed analysis and first-hand accounts, this book provides an in-depth look at: The failures and blind spots in Israel's intelligence systems. The innovative tactics used by Hamas to launch the unprecedented assault. The political and societal aftermath that redefined the region's dynamics. The global implications of asymmetric warfare in an era of rapid technological advancement. This thought-provoking book offers unparalleled insight into one of the most significant conflicts of the 21st century, illuminating its causes, consequences, and the broader lessons it holds for the future of global security. Whether you're a history enthusiast, a political observer, or someone seeking to understand the complex realities of the Middle East, 7 October: The Day That Changed the Middle East is an essential read.

the day that changed the world: *The 10 Football Matches That Changed the World* Jim Murphy, 2014-06-11 The assertion that 'football isn't a matter of life or death, it's much more important than that' has been verified repeatedly throughout modern history. It has bolstered tyrants and helped depose them; contributed to conflict and created ceasefires. It has been an incubator of racism at home and helped bring down a racist regime abroad; shaped cities, changed cultures and inspired resistance. Its impact is as dynamic as the game itself. In this fascinating exploration, Jim Murphy takes us on a journey around the world and through the years, from Franco's Spain to Africa's Alcatraz, Robben Island. Charting the match that sparked a Central American war, the Barcelona team threatened at gunpoint, and the game that helped save Rupert Murdoch's media empire, among much else, Murphy lends a fresh new perspective to some of the most iconic moments in international football. Blending a love of the game with an appreciation of its

place in global events, this is an authoritative and often humorous mix of sport and history, featuring fascinating first-hand insights from those most involved in the ten matches that changed the world ... and the one that didn't.

the day that changed the world: *Ten Days that Changed the Nation* Stephen Pollard, 2009-08-03 Sometimes it is not big events or great men or women that change history. Often, an apparently trivial occasion or insignificant decision changes everything. Stephen Pollard's alternative history of the past sixty years examines ten such crucial days in our history. None of them are obviously historic. But each of them changed the country - some for good, others for ill. Combining history, analysis, humour and polemic, this incisive look at events stretched across six decades reveals how and why we became the nation we now are. The ten days which constitute Pollard's history of Britain deal with important areas of national life. The arrival on 22 June 1948 of 492 West Indians aboard HMS Empire Windrush changed the very make-up of the country. The invention of the microwave on 8 October 1945 altered not just what we eat but how we eat - and drink. The education system, Pollard argues, was destroyed by the forced introduction of comprehensive schooling on 12 July 1965. Publication of Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch* on 24 October 1970 changed family life. And the staging of *It's a Royal Knockout* on 15 June 1987 marked the end of the monarchy as a serious institution. The events of other days transformed culture, politics, crime, sport and the very future of Western civilization. Behind each of the ten days is a story; some of these stories are well known, some obscure. Fusing narrative with analysis, and history with contemporary relevance, *Ten Days That Changed the Nation* shows us the major impact that apparently minor events can have on our lives. Stephen Pollard's approachable, readable narrative is as engaging as it is controversial. Sure to incite debate, *Ten Days That Changed the Nation* is a handbook for our times.

the day that changed the world: **Frank Lloyd Wright** Meryle Secrest, 1998 Wright's family history, personal adventures, and colorful friends are explored in this evocative biography. Secrest had unprecedented access to an extensive archive of Wright's letters, photographs, drawings and books. Secrest's achievement is to etch Wright's character in sharp relief. . . . (She) presents Wright in his every guise.--Blair Kamin, *Chicago Tribune*. 121 photos.

the day that changed the world: *Eight Words That Changed The World* Chris Bruni-Lowe, 2025-07-08 Have you ever wondered what the most powerful words in history are? The right political slogan, used at the right time by the right party, can have profound consequences on people's lives. And yet this aspect of political campaigning has been comprehensively overlooked. Thousands of books about politics, marketing and election campaigns are published every year, but none has focused specifically on the election slogan - until now. Drawing on a database of more than 20,000 slogans, this groundbreaking book uncovers the remarkable fact that just eight 'hit' words have been central to the successful outcome of most major elections. From Franklin D. Roosevelt's 'New Deal for the American People' to Nelson Mandela's 'A Better Life for All', these potent words have spanned continents and ideologies, toppled governments, ended conflicts, inspired sweeping societal transformations and been echoed by democratic and authoritarian regimes alike. Through exclusive interviews, campaign insights and voter psychology, *Eight Words That Changed the World* reveals why some words resonate deeply while others fall flat and how their use shapes political outcomes. A single word can mean the difference between victory and failure - and the right words deployed at the right time hold the key to power. More than just a study of political messaging, this is a guide for anyone seeking to understand the power of language in changing the world.

the day that changed the world: *The Day That Changed My Life* Caitlin McBride, 2019-10-17 Stories to inspire. Stories to connect. Extraordinary moments in which women's lives changed forever. Exhilarating, heartbreaking and ultimately inspiring, *The Day That Changed My Life* is a remarkable collection of stories of Ireland's women and the extraordinary moments which transformed their lives. There are stories of the marvels of motherhood and coming out, leaps of faith and determined entrepreneurship. Stories of crazy highs, such as Oscar nominations and being elected into office. And stories of brave fights against illness and triumphs against all odds. All are

united by a strength in adversity, courage and resilience, and an ability to find humour in the darkest places. Our lives change, but some days change our lives forever. 'These women's stories have inspired me beyond measure and I remain in awe of their unwavering honesty. They leave me entirely humbled, while simultaneously stoking a fire in my belly.' CAITLIN McBRIDE Featuring inspirational Stories from: ÁINE KERR, AMY HUBERMAN, ANDREA NOLAN, BREEGE O'DONOGHUE, CAROLINE DOWNEY, CASSIE STOKES, CHRISTINA NOBLE, CIARA GRIFFIN, DERVAL O'ROURKE, DOIREANN GARRIHY, EIMEAR VARIAN BARRY, ELLEN O'MALLEY DUNLOP, EMMA DONOGHUE, EVANNE NÍ CHUILINN, GEORGIE CRAWFORD, HELEN McENTEE, JOANNE BYRNE, JUDITH GILLESPIE, KIRSTEN MATE MAHER, KATHERINE ZAPPONE, KATHY RYAN, LOUISE O'REILLY, MARY ANN O'BRIEN, NORAH CASEY, NORAH PATTEN, ORLA BARRY, SABINA BRENNAN, SARAH TOBIN, SONYA LENNON, TARA FLYNN, TERRY PRONE

the day that changed the world: 24 Hours That Changed the World, Expanded Paperback Edition Adam Hamilton, 2010-03-01 In his best-selling book, 24 Hours that Changed the World, pastor and popular author Adam Hamilton helped readers relive the one day in history that changed everything. Now, on this Special Edition Book and DVD package, Hamilton invites both readers and viewers to experience and understand the significance of Jesus' final hours. Drawing on insights from history, archaeology, geography, and the Bible, Hamilton takes us to the Holy Land and provides a deeper understanding of the most amazing day in history. We visit the sites where those earth-shaking events took place, and we walk where Jesus walked along the road that led to the pain and triumph of the cross. Filmed on location, this 25-minute edited tour of the Holy Land video will entertain and inspire the entire family. This Special Edition Book and DVD package is an alternative to the six-session full length study and is the perfect resource for churchwide viewing nights.

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the day that changed the world: A Day That Changed Everything Beth Moran, 2020-03-24 'Every day is a perfect day to read this' Shari Low Amy Piper is in need of a bit of luck. She's lost her confidence, her mojo and her way. But one thing she has never lost is her total love for her thirteen-year-old son Joey, and for his sake she knows it's time for a change. But first she has to be brave enough to leave the house... What she needs are friends and an adventure. And when she joins a running group of women who call themselves The Larks, she finds both. Not to mention their inspiring (and rather handsome) coach, Nathan. The trick to changing your life, is to take it one day at a time. Now, with every ounce of strength she has left, Amy is determined to make just one day

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