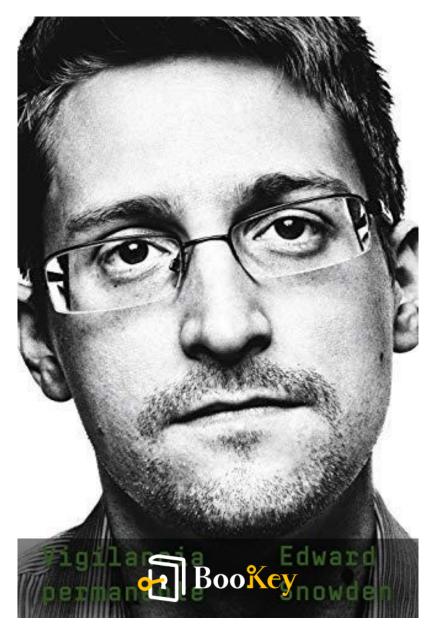
Permanent Record PDF

Edward Snowden





Permanent Record

The Hidden Truth Behind Mass Surveillance and One Man's Awakening.

Escrito por Bookey

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Sobre el libro

In "Permanent Record," Edward Snowden, the whistleblower who dared to unveil the extensive reach of the US government's mass surveillance apparatus, shares his compelling life story for the first time. At just twenty-nine years old, he shook the world by exposing the secret mechanisms through which the government collected vast amounts of personal data, including phone calls, texts, and emails, on a global scale. This memoir traces Snowden's journey from his idyllic suburban upbringing to his covert roles within the CIA and NSA, illuminating his transition from architect of the surveillance state to its most prominent critic. With wit, eloquence, and an unflinching perspective, "Permanent Record" serves as both a personal account and a vital exploration of privacy, freedom, and the moral imperatives of our digital era, marking it as a significant work for generations to come.



Sobre el autor

Edward Joseph Snowden is an American whistleblower known for his pivotal role in leaking classified information from the National Security Agency (NSA) in 2013, during his tenure as a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee and subcontractor. His revelations exposed extensive global surveillance programs operated by the NSA and the Five Eyes Intelligence Alliance, often in collaboration with telecommunications companies and European governments. These disclosures sparked a significant cultural dialogue regarding the balance between national security and individual privacy.



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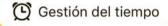
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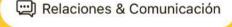
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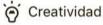
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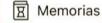






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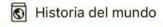








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Lista de contenido del resumen

Part 1:

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Part 1 Resumen:

PART ONE: Summary

1. Looking Through the Window

Edward Snowden recounts the early influences that shaped his identity, starting with a childhood memory of "hacking" bedtime. He reminisces about his clever manipulation of clocks to avoid going to bed, illustrating his early desire for autonomy. Snowden reflects on growing up in a time before the internet was pervasive, detailing how the digital age would eventually come to define his life.

2. The Invisible Wall

He shares insights into his family history, emphasizing their naval and military connections, including his mother's Pilgrim ancestry and his grandfather's role in the Coast Guard. Living in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, he had a unique childhood filled with explorations and a deep desire to understand technology, which led to his fascination with



computers and gaming systems.

3. Beltway Boy

Snowden's family relocates to Maryland, where he feels out of place due to his Southern accent and struggles academically while being bullied. This chapter discusses his experiences growing up in a suburb filled with government workers, which heavily influenced his views on authority and espionage. His awareness of the intelligence community around him and his family's ties play a crucial role in his understanding of the world.

4. American Online

After receiving a desktop computer, Snowden becomes enamored with the internet, marking the beginning of his deep personal connection to technology. He describes the early internet as a space filled with raw creativity and communal sharing. His obsession with online exploration leads to a greater understanding of the world around him and fuels his passion for technology and information.

5. Hacking



Snowden discusses teenage rebellion through hacking, arguing that many adolescents engage in this behavior to assert their independence. He demonstrates awareness of the flaws in authority and systems, opting for online platforms to express his individuality, knowledge, and defiance. It's here that he starts his hacking journey, although initially, it's about exploration rather than malice.

6. Incomplete

While dealing with family turmoil from his parents' divorce, Snowden struggles in high school, feeling lost and confused. He adopts various personas to cope, displaying a deep internal conflict. When faced with a writing assignment about himself, he falls short, indicating his struggles with personal identity and pressure.

7.9/11

The impact of the September 11 attacks profoundly affects Snowden, prompting him to enlist in the military after a transformative moment of national unity and patriotism. He grapples with the dichotomy between his online



intellectualization of war and the harsh realities of military life. This section emphasizes the ideological shift in America post-9/11, leading to his conflict over joining the army.

8.9/12

Following 9/11, Snowden reflects on the collective grief and shifting perspectives of Americans, showcasing a divide between "Us" and "Them." He articulates the emotions of loss and the drive toward conflict, revealing how public sentiment was shaped and manipulated by governmental rhetoric in the ensuing War on Terror.

9. X-Rays

Snowden details his experience in basic training and the physical challenges he faced, which ultimately led to injuries. This chapter discusses the stigma of being injured in the military and the harsh realities of army structure, culminating in his decision to seek an administrative separation rather than a medical discharge.

10. Cleared and in Love



After leaving the army, Snowden embarks on a journey of self-rediscovery, finding purpose through technology and computing. His growing intimacy with Lindsay Mills represents a significant emotional development, leading him to re-evaluate his identity, aspirations, and motivations. He successfully navigates the security clearance process, building a pathway toward his future in the intelligence community while wrestling with the ghosts of his past.



Part 2 Resumen:

PART TWO

11. The System

At twenty-two, I grappled with a lack of political convictions, realizing that my beliefs were largely a blend of inherited views from my upbringing and online encounters. My parents, dedicated civil servants, exemplified a detachment from traditional politics, aligning with a workforce that supports government continuity across administrations. Their political detachment didn't hinder their patriotism; rather, it fueled my own understanding of service, which later shifted towards a desire for technological solutions to societal issues. The Internet, emerging as a democratic frontier, seemed to embody ideal American values, sparking excitement about its potential to foster equality and freedom.

However, entering the Intelligence Community (IC) humbled my initial confidence in my skills. I saw my capabilities challenged by a broad range of talent nationally and globally.



Search paths on technology careers revealed interests in programming, hardware, or networking, but my passion lay in systems administration and engineering—rewarding roles that involved orchestrating how these components interacted. My career progressed through these functions, but soon I couldn't separate these experiences from political evaluations about national governance.

12. Homo contractus

I anticipated a sense of honor in serving my country, but instead found myself in an unstable workforce characterized by contractual employment. The quaint perception of public sector stability from my parents' generation clashed with the modern reality where transient employment in the IC was predominant, influenced heavily by privatization. Employing contractors bloated budgets allowed agencies to skirt hiring caps, proving both financially convenient and a form of systemic corruption.

As I transitioned to my role at the NSA, it meant engaging with evolving technologies, often unhappily reliant on third-party contractors. Establishing teaching missions at institutions like the Center for Advanced Study of Language, I was struck by the troubled waters of institutional culture



where expectations exceeded experiences. This new era of contracting affected proportional accountability within the ranks of governmental service.

13. Indoc

My indoctrination session at the CIA was designed to evoke a sense of elite status, revealing a disparity between our perceived importance and the reality of the agency's role. Many of my peers shared technical ambition void of political critique, limiting our views on governmental power. Our discussions blurred lines between secrecy and the demands of national security, reinforcing a tribal loyalty that rejected oversight.

14. The Count of the Hill

Training at the Warrenton facility introduced me to the murky dynamics of government intelligence, where we were expected to learn convergence skills underpinning technological prowess. Our lifestyles, attitudes, and aspirations diverged, frequently marked by humor and camaraderie. My exposure to the community nurtured a surreal yearning for adventure, countering underlying fears



about privacy in technology reliance.

15. Geneva

Geneva's duality—where innovative technology met systemic espionage—highlighted the ethical dilemmas surrounding intelligence practices and their implications. I grew increasingly aware of the societal implications of digital technology amplified by our evolving approach toward SIGINT over HUMINT. Understanding the CIA's operational motive throbbed with implications of betrayal, questioning our dependency on an evolving digital landscape.

16. Tokyo

My tenure at the NSA in Tokyo underscored the juxtaposition of American dominance in global technology and the inherent risks of surveillance. The intelligence framework relied on robust technological infrastructure dominated by the US, yet this reliance conflicted with observed ethical values. As my awareness increased, I discerned that my role as an intelligence worker necessitated grappling with uncomfortable truths about widespread



surveillance in opposition to individual privacy rights.

17. Home on the Cloud

Back in the States, settling into a new domestic life highlighted the ominous potential of surveillance permeating everyday objects. Consumer technologies like "Smartfridges" reflected the troubling intersection of convenience and privacy loss, demonstrating a societal openness to surveillance that I found alarming. Tech corporations surged forward, commodifying user data, paralleling government abuses I had witnessed.

18. On the Couch

Following Osama bin Laden's death in 2011, I wrestled with the psychological aftermath of a decade marred by societal violence and governmental overreach. The juxtaposition between societal prosperity in America and the suffering abroad served as a backdrop for my developing sense of unease. My fight against deep-seated surveillance and privacy incursions materialized through small acts of defiance; instead of passively consuming, I sought ways to help those enduring authoritarian oppression elsewhere,



reaffirming the belief that technology should serve liberty, not constrain it.

Part 3 Resumen:

Part Three Summary

19. The Tunnel

Edward Snowden narrates his experience entering the Tunnel, an NSA facility in Hawaii, which he metaphorically likens to a symbolic tunnel representing the narrowing of his life's choices. He reflects on his job as the sole administrator for a document-sharing program and his increasing awareness of the NSA's mass surveillance practices. This chapter also outlines his personal life in Hawaii with his partner, Lindsay, as he grapples with health challenges, feelings of isolation, and his search for the truth about the agency's activities.

20. Heartbeat

Snowden describes how he created an automated document aggregation system called "Heartbeat" that allowed him to access and analyze vast amounts of classified information



about the NSA's operations. Through this system, he sought to understand the extent of the NSA's surveillance and its potential for abuse. Heartbeat became a tool for Snowden to confirm his suspicions regarding mass surveillance rather than just a means for copying sensitive documents.

21. Whistleblowing

Snowden discusses the nuances of whistleblowing, drawing parallels between historical whistleblowers and his own situation. He reflects on the challenges of navigating safety and legality while revealing information about NSA violations of privacy rights and the Constitution. He expresses his conviction to expose the agency's secret actions, asserting that the protection of civil liberties is a fundamental duty.

22. Fourth Estate

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Mejores frases del Permanent Record por Edward Snowden con números de página

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Part 1 | Frases de las páginas 12-91

- 1. The first thing I ever hacked was bedtime.
- 2.I was born in 1983, at the end of the world in which people set the time for themselves.
- 3.Life only scrolls in one direction, which is the direction of time, and no matter how far we might manage to go, that invisible wall will always be just behind us.
- 4.I learned that understanding why and how things had gone wrong was every bit as important as understanding what component had failed.
- 5. Hacking actually isn't just native to computing—it exists wherever rules do.
- 6. What mattered to me wasn't so much the integrity of the written record but that of my soul.
- 7.To erase those comments would have been to erase who I



- was, where I was from, and how far I'd come.
- 8.I had a girlfriend I loved and I was on top of the world. I was twenty-two years old.

Part 2 | Frases de las páginas 92-181

- 1.... so much of what I believed, or of what I thought I believed, was just youthful imprinting.
- 2.Democracy could never be imposed at the point of a gun, but perhaps it could be sown by the spread of silicon and fiber.
- 3.... the part of a system that malfunctions is almost never the part in which you notice the malfunction.
- 4.... their primary allegiance is to the institution and not to the rule of law.
- 5.To serve my country, but instead I went to work for it. This is not a trivial distinction.
- 6.A world in which every law is always enforced would be a world in which everyone was a criminal.
- 7. With the cloud, you'll be able to push security updates across agency computers worldwide.



- 8.... to stop looking for it.
- 9.In a free state, rights derive from the people and are granted to the state.
- 10.... the privacy of our data depends on the ownership of our data.

Part 3 | Frases de las páginas 182-285

- 1. The light at the end of the tunnel is a symbol of hope, and it's also what people say they see in near-death experiences. They have to go to it, they say. They're drawn to it. But then where else is there to go in a tunnel, except through it? Hasn't everything led up to this point?
- 2. The most important decisions in life are never made that way. They're made subconsciously and only express themselves consciously once fully formed—once you're finally strong enough to admit to yourself that this is what your conscience has already chosen for you, this is the course that your beliefs have decreed.
- 3.In a way, what I was doing reminded me of a documentary



- I once watched about map-making—specifically, about the way that nautical charts were created in the days before imaging and GPS.
- 4.But I didn't have hundreds of years or hundreds of ships. I was alone, one man hunched over a blank blue ocean, trying to find where this one speck of dry land, this one data point, belonged in relation to all the others.
- 5.It was all too much. The pacing. The stress. All of it was planned. Every moment. My every action had been caged by expectation and some larger narrative imposed by forces outside my control.
- 6.But though I felt some relief once I'd resolved to disclose directly to journalists, I still had some lingering reservations.
- 7.Encryption is the only true protection against surveillance. If the whole of your storage drive is encrypted to begin with, your adversaries can't rummage through it for deleted files, or for anything else—unless they have the encryption key.



- 8.We can't allow ourselves to be used in this way, to be used against the future. We can't permit our data to be used to sell us the very things that must not be sold, such as journalism.
- 9.The liberty that we call privacy is being championed by a new generation. Not yet born on 9/11, they have spent their entire lives under the omnipresent specter of this surveillance.
- 10.If we don't act to reclaim our data now, our children might not be able to do so. Then they, and their children, will be trapped too—each successive generation forced to live under the data specter of the previous one.



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Permanent Record Preguntas

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Part 1 | Preguntas y respuestas

1.Pregunta

What did Edward Snowden learn about rebellion and authority during his childhood?

Respuesta:Snowden discovered rebellion through small acts of defiance, such as resetting the clocks in his house to avoid bedtime, reflecting a youthful understanding of injustice against authority. This early experience shaped his awareness of the power dynamics between adults and children, and laid the groundwork for his later decisions to challenge more significant systems of control.

2.Pregunta

How did Edward's relationship with technology evolve during his youth?

Respuesta:Snowden's relationship with technology grew from innocent curiosity when he spied on his father using a



computer to a fascination with computing during his teenage years. He transformed from being a passive observer to actively tinkering with computers, joining the online community to explore and learn, and eventually developing his hacking skills.

3.Pregunta

What insights did Snowden gain from his experiences with social interactions and identity online? Respuesta:Snowden learned the importance of anonymity and the potential for reinvention in online spaces, recognizing that the early Internet allowed individuals, especially teens, to explore different facets of their identity without the burden of accountability. This exploration was both liberating and complex, as it fostered growth and self-awareness while also presenting potential risks to personal reputation.

4.Pregunta

How did Edward's views on authority shift through his educational experiences?



Respuesta:Initially, Snowden viewed authority in schools as unjust and hypocritical, particularly when he was punished for questioning rules. However, as he experimented with hacking and began to understand the systems around him, his perspective shifted to one of critical engagement, leading to an understanding that questioning authority could reveal flaws and lead to reform.

5.Pregunta

What pivotal role did video games play in Snowden's education?

Respuesta: Video games were educational for Snowden, providing him skills in problem-solving, strategy, and exploration. Games like 'Super Mario Bros.' taught him that life moves forward with no chance of return, metaphorically shaping his understanding of time and decision-making, while also igniting his passion for technology.

6.Pregunta

How did Edward's childhood experiences shape his future decisions regarding privacy and technology?



Respuesta:Growing up in an environment filled with authority figures and technological influences made

Snowden acutely aware of privacy issues. His experiences with hacking and online persona exploration fostered a commitment to personal privacy and civil liberties, which would later influence his whistleblowing activities as an adult.

7.Pregunta

In what ways did Snowden's family history influence his perception of duty and service?

Respuesta:Snowden's family history of military service instilled in him a sense of responsibility and duty to his country. This expectation influenced his decisions to join the military after 9/11, aiming to serve in a capacity that aligned with both his technical abilities and his familial legacy.

8.Pregunta

What was the climax of Edward's evolving identity as a young hacker?

Respuesta: The climax of Snowden's identity transition as a



young hacker occurred when he began to engage critically with the technology around him, realizing that hacking was not just about bypassing rules, but about understanding the systems at play. This led to deeper reflections on morality, governance, and personal responsibility in the digital age.

9.Pregunta

How did his experiences in high school contribute to his rebellious spirit?

Respuesta:Snowden's experiences in high school, marked by a lack of engagement and disinterest from educators, fueled his rebellious spirit. His decision to 'hack' the educational system by calculating which assignments he could ignore highlighted his discontent with authority and the desire for self-determination.

10.Pregunta

What lesson did Snowden learn after completing the polygraph for his security clearance?

Respuesta: After passing the polygraph, Snowden learned that transparency and honesty were crucial to navigating authority



structures. His successful navigation of the complex clearance process reinforced his belief in the importance of integrity, as well as the nuanced relationship between personal identity and systemic expectations.

Part 2 | Preguntas y respuestas

1.Pregunta

What realization did Edward Snowden come to about his beliefs and political convictions as he matured?

Respuesta:Snowden realized that much of what he believed at a young age was not truly his own but rather a mix of inherited values and the ideals he encountered online. He understood that he had deluded himself into thinking these views were genuinely his.

2.Pregunta

How did Snowden's perception of patriotism evolve after his military service?

Respuesta:Initially, Snowden's sense of patriotism, influenced by his upbringing, transformed into a nationalist



fervor as he responded to the events of 9/11. However, after returning from the Army and focusing on computing, he began to regret his militaristic fantasies, realizing that democracy could not be imposed through violence but rather through the spread of technology.

3.Pregunta

What metaphor did Snowden use to describe different roles in the technology sector?

Respuesta:Snowden compared various technology roles to urban planning: software developers create user experiences; hardware specialists lay infrastructure; network specialists manage traffic flow; and systems administrators or engineers ensure that all components work together effectively, akin to being an urban planner orchestrating an entire city's functioning.

4.Pregunta

What unique perspective did Snowden gain about the Intelligence Community's work culture?

Respuesta: Working in the Intelligence Community humbled



Snowden as he recognized the vast pool of talent within the tech sector, realizing that he needed to specialize in order to excel amidst highly skilled professionals.

5.Pregunta

What was the pivotal realization Snowden had concerning the relationship between technology and privacy?

Respuesta:Snowden grasped that the technologies designed for communication and connection had evolved into tools of surveillance, enabling the government to monitor and store vast amounts of personal data without individuals' consent, fundamentally threatening the concept of privacy.

6.Pregunta

How did Snowden's experience reveal the consequences of mass surveillance on society?

Respuesta:Snowden's experiences led him to understand that mass surveillance, while justified as a means of protecting society, ultimately erodes civil liberties, creating a world where individuals are constantly monitored and treated as potential suspects.



7.Pregunta

What did Snowden learn about the importance of questioning authority and government actions?
Respuesta:Snowden learned that the duty of citizens in a democracy is to question and hold the government accountable, especially when it advances surveillance practices that undermine freedoms and rights.

8.Pregunta

How did Snowden's interpretation of the U.S.

Constitution and civil liberties change over time?

Respuesta:Initially, Snowden viewed the Constitution as a document protecting freedoms, but over time, he recognized that mass surveillance practices threatened those very freedoms by allowing the government to act without accountability or oversight.

9.Pregunta

What connection did Snowden draw between technology and authoritarian control in his later reflections?

Respuesta:Snowden saw a direct correlation between technological advancements and the potential for



authoritarian control, noting that surveillance technologies could be used by the government to monitor and repress dissent while also keeping the population in check.

10.Pregunta

What did Snowden ultimately conclude about privacy in the context of modern society?

Respuesta:Snowden concluded that privacy is essential for freedom and democracy. He argued that surrendering privacy meant surrendering the freedom of all, emphasizing that true civil liberties can only exist in a society that respects individual privacy.

Part 3 | Preguntas y respuestas

1.Pregunta

What does the tunnel symbolize in Snowden's narrative? Respuesta: The tunnel symbolizes hope and destiny, representing the path Snowden felt he had to take regarding his future and the choices he would ultimately make.

2.Pregunta

How did Snowden's view on his decisions evolve during



his time in the NSA?

Respuesta:Snowden suggested that the most important decisions are not made at a moment of clarity, but instead are often formed subconsciously, revealing themselves only when he found the strength to confront his conscience.

3.Pregunta

What was the significance of the creation story he heard at the luau?

Respuesta: The story of the twelve sacred islands highlighted the themes of secrecy and the struggle to uncover truths that are hidden from public view, paralleling Snowden's quest to unveil the NSA's surveillance practices.

4.Pregunta

What realization did Snowden come to regarding the NSA's surveillance abilities?

Respuesta:Snowden recognized that the NSA had developed a vast system of mass surveillance that not only collected data but also manipulated it, a capability that he believed exceeded what the public understood.



5.Pregunta

What motivated Snowden to start sharing information about NSA abuses?

Respuesta:His motivation stemmed from a growing awareness of the agency's practices and the realization that understanding the workings of the surveillance system was the first step toward exposing its potential for abuse.

6.Pregunta

What consequences did Snowden anticipate as he prepared for his whistleblowing?

Respuesta:Snowden anticipated severe repercussions, including loss of freedom, potential imprisonment, and the impact of his revelations on his personal relationships and life.

7.Pregunta

How did Snowden prepare for his disclosures to the media?

Respuesta:He meticulously organized documents to make them understandable to journalists, ensuring he could clearly communicate the systemic issues of surveillance and the



need for public awareness.

8.Pregunta

What themes emerge from Snowden's reflections on surveillance and privacy?

Respuesta: Themes of resistance to governmental overreach, the importance of transparency, and the fundamental right to privacy and the protection of civil liberties are central to Snowden's narrative.

9.Pregunta

How does Snowden view the role of technology in shaping privacy?

Respuesta:Snowden suggests that technology can be both a tool for surveillance and a means of protecting civil liberties when used with independent encryption methods.

10.Pregunta

What lesson does Snowden convey regarding the relationship between government power and individual privacy?

Respuesta:Snowden emphasizes that unchecked government surveillance threatens democracy, and there is a pressing



need for citizens to reclaim their privacy rights in the digital age.

11.Pregunta

Why does Snowden describe his decision to expose NSA practices as 'the ultimate leap of faith'?

Respuesta:Because Snowden recognized that he had to trust the public's response to his disclosures to influence change and that he was placing his life and future in the hands of society's conscience.

12.Pregunta

What does Snowden mean by saying 'Exile is an endless layover'?

Respuesta:He refers to his state of limbo and uncertainty as a result of his choices, comparing his prolonged situation without a clear home or resolution to an endless airport layover.

13.Pregunta

How did Snowden manage his identity and anonymity while in hiding?

Respuesta: He utilized various strategies to mask his identity,



including changing his appearance and being wary of digital trails to protect himself against surveillance.

14.Pregunta

What is the significance of the Rubik's Cube in Snowden's story?

Respuesta: The Rubik's Cube serves as a symbol of both his attempts to maintain a semblance of normalcy and comfort amid chaos and the complexity of the challenges he faced.

15.Pregunta

How did Snowden's relationship with Lindsay Mills impact his worldview?

Respuesta:Lindsay provided emotional support and grounding, influencing Snowden's perspective on love, sacrifice, and the personal toll of his decisions as a whistleblower.

16.Pregunta

What overarching goal did Snowden have in mind when making his disclosures?

Respuesta:Snowden aimed to shine a light on the secretive operations of the NSA, sparking a global discussion about



civil liberties and privacy in the context of modern surveillance.

17.Pregunta

What outcomes did Snowden hope for following his disclosures?

Respuesta:He hoped for an awakening among citizens regarding their privacy rights and a movement toward restoring a balance of power between government and individual freedoms.

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Permanent Record Cuestionario y prueba

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Part 1 | Cuestionario y prueba

- 1. Edward Snowden's childhood involved clever manipulation of clocks to avoid going to bed, showing his early desire for autonomy.
- 2.Snowden enlisted in the military to escape the challenges he faced in high school and personal identity struggles.
- 3.After leaving the army, Snowden struggled to find purpose and remained disillusioned with technology and computing.

Part 2 | Cuestionario y prueba

- 1. Edward Snowden felt a strong political conviction from his parents' dedication to civil service and their engagement in traditional politics.
- 2. The reliance on third-party contractors in the Intelligence Community is portrayed as beneficial for systemic accountability.



3.Snowden's role in intelligence work at the NSA involved a keen awareness of the ethical implications of surveillance technologies.

Part 3 | Cuestionario y prueba

- 1. Edward Snowden was the sole administrator for a document-sharing program at the NSA in Hawaii.
- 2. The automated document aggregation system created by Snowden, named 'Heartbeat,' was solely for copying sensitive documents without any analytical capabilities.
- 3.Snowden advocates for the importance of encryption in protecting personal and sensitive information from governmental surveillance.

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