

Chapter 1 : Philosophy Study Guides - SparkNotes

View Notes - Introduction and History Notes from BIOL at Texas A&M University, Corpus Christi. A WM Lu N04 14/10/2017 10:11 AM CHAPTER 1 "INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY" = Viva; Reference: Bauman.

Introduction and Historical Setting for Elijah
Introduction The story of Elijah and the nation of Israel is heroic narrative built around the exploits of the main character, Elijah. It is the story of a man raised up by God in a time of conflict in his community, in a time of spiritual and moral degeneracy. He was there to bring the nation back to God, to turn them from their idolatry to a vital faith in the true God, the God of Israel and the Bible. In heroic narrative, the story focuses on the protagonist, the central figure or hero and his conflicts and encounters as the story moves toward the goal of the narrative. The goal of the narrative and the high point of the story is found for us in 1 Kings 18, the challenge and contest with the prophets of Baal before the people on Mount Carmel. The purpose of this high mark in the story is spelled out for us in two verses, Chapter 17 is the preparation for this event. Then chapter 19 is the aftermath--the effects of this event on the nation and on Elijah, the hero. What we must not miss is the fact that the hero or heroine of heroic narrative is a representative person. In other words, the story and its hero capture the universal human situation. The historian tells us what happened, but literary narrative in the Bible tells us more. It shows us what happens in life. Values and virtues, failures and weaknesses, strengths and abilities of the hero and the conflicts he and his society faced show us this is the way life is. They reveal what we need to know, to appropriate, and to avoid as we live in our society. Thinking about the impact the life of Elijah should have on us in the day in which we live, I am reminded of Psalm 121. This question forms a fitting introduction for the study of Elijah. The NIV translates this: They were suggesting that David should flee to the mountain where he fled from Saul Ps. The question relates to a time when law and order were being destroyed. Or as some suggest, it may have been when Saul was seeking to kill David. This asks a question we are facing in our nation today because our country is under the countdown with its foundations being destroyed by godless humanism. He contrasted the problems on earth with the sovereign and exalted position of the Lord who sits in heaven, the place of authority and power. He is working out His purposes on earth. Though transcendent, God is also intimately and immanently involved with mankind, especially those who trust Him. David then reminds us that while the Lord tests the righteous and the wicked, He never forsakes the righteous who can, by faith, behold His face and thus experience His strength and courage. If I shut up the heavens so that there is no rain, or if I command the locust to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among My people, and My people who are called by My name humble themselves and pray, and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, will forgive their sin, and will heal their land. As 1 Samuel 11 These men joined together to form a band of men who would stand against the times they were facing. Included among these were the sons of Issachar of whom was said: What does this mean to us in our day? The righteous need to know what to do and then do it because they know and believe that God sits in the heavens observantly. Withdrawing, becoming bitter, angry, depressed, diseased in our attitudes, or seeking sinful ways of escape is not what the righteous should do. I am reminded of what Daniel said about those who truly know God. Satan will promote and use this humanistic and demonic mind-set to advance his end-time system and the Man of Lawlessness the Antichrist. The objective will be to turn people away from God and His covenant promises in the Savior. Regardless of the pressures, they will display strength and take action. We are getting a taste of this now, as Israel did in the time of Antiochus Epiphanies around B. You might ask, what does all this have to do with a study of Elijah? He too lived in dismal times. They were times of spiritual apostasy and moral decay. But we find in this colorful and powerful prophet a wonderful illustration of what the righteous should do when the foundations are destroyed. Elijah is one of the prominent figures in the Word of God. His significance is evidenced by over 20 direct references to him in the New Testament, and by his appearance in the transfiguration of the Lord with Moses, the great Law giver. However, to gain greater insight from the example of his life, we need to understand the historical setting in which this great man of God abruptly and suddenly appeared on the scene. The Historical Setting In the day in which Elijah lived and ministered, the foundations had crumbled far

beyond what King David experienced in his day. As we study the Word, we must always remember that the Bible was written to and about living people in real life situations. It does not represent just a group of ethereal, religious, and proverbial sayings thought up by a group of religious hermits who were isolated from people and from life. Rather, through the Bible as the Word of God, God has revealed Himself historically, setting forth His eternal truth to real people in real-life situations. Practically speaking, what does this mean? It means we dare not divorce our study from understanding the historical setting of every passage of Scripture if we are going to come to grips with the truth and message of the Bible. Much of its relevance and application to us personally in our need is derived from our understanding of the historical setting in which a passage is written. This is undoubtedly why many of the Psalms begin with a reference to some historical situation. A Nation in Decay The books of 1 and 2 Samuel record the establishment, consolidation, and extension of the Theocratic kingdom of God in the reigns of David and his son, Solomon. It was a glorious time--a time of great prosperity in the nation. Though Solomon began well, about the middle of his reign he began to act foolishly. As is so often the case, in his spiritual decline, his country was gravely influenced as well. He brought upon himself the disfavor of God by permitting the thinking and customs of other nations to influence his decisions and manner of life. This situation developed as a result of the following: Marriages were commonly seals of foreign alliances. He had Moabite, Ammonite, Edomite, Zidonian, and Egyptian wives and this suggests alliances with all these nations. These included some of the very things Deuteronomy 17 warns against. In other words, rather than remaining distinct and separate from the nations, Solomon became like the nations. Leon Wood calls our attention to a marked contrast between the kingships of Solomon and his father David, a contrast created by the diverse backgrounds of the two rulers. It speaks volumes to us in our day of prosperity, softness, and moral breakdown. Solomon, however, had known only the ease of the palace, with its attendant luxuries. David became a king of action, aggressive and efficient, who could personally lead armies to victory. Solomon became a king of peace, happy to stay home and content merely to retain the land his father had gained. Solomon became lavish to suit his tastes and expensive appetites. As a result, he needed more revenue and raised taxes. David was more a man of the people. Solomon was a man of the court. Rehoboam was a young man accustomed to extreme prosperity and luxury. Rather than cut back on the heavy taxation and labor constriction imposed by Solomon, he acted selfishly and foolishly. He refused the counsel of the older men to cut back, and threatened to increase taxes because he wanted to continue enjoying a lavish court. As a result, the ten tribes seceded immediately and there was a division of the kingdom. Jeroboam then became king of the northern ten tribes of Israel. Rather than seeking the glory of God and the benefit of his people, he followed his own selfish agenda and committed gross sin in the sight of God. He established a substitute worship for his people, two new worship centers, one at Dan and another at Bethel. As symbols for the new places of worship, he made golden images of calves. His proposed aim was to worship Yahweh, but his real motive was political and selfish. He wanted to keep the people from going back to Jerusalem because of his fear they would eventually want to reunite into one kingdom. Of course, this was in direct violation of the Law of Moses. It set the people up for religious syncretism of the true worship of God with the fertility cult of Baal. Without doubt, this new worship of Jeroboam paved the way for the introduction of Baal worship under Ahab and Jezebel in the time of Elijah. In the southern kingdom of Judah, there were occasionally kings who did good in the sight of the Lord, like Uzziah and Hezekiah. Not only were these kings evil, but there was a continuous decline. Scripture indicates that the next king was worse than his father. There was continual spiritual and moral erosion, much as we have seen in our nation. With the rise of Ahab in the time of Elijah, things had reached an all time low. Fifty-eight years had passed since the division of the kingdom. Seven kings had reigned and all were evil. All were idolatrous, but with Ahab idolatry reached an all-time high even to the point of seeking to stamp out the worship of Yahweh altogether. Again, following the poor examples that preceded him, his aim was to seal a pact with Phoenicia for profitable political reasons. His trust was in his own schemes rather than in the Lord. The weak Ahab allowed Jezebel to introduce the worship of the satanic and idolatrous cult of Baal-Melqart into Israel. The worship of Baal, a Canaanite deity, had been observed by Israelites in the days of the Judges and before the establishment of the kingdom. David rid the land of this dirge, but now it was resurrected on a new scale, larger than ever, and this was done by the

government, the king. Likewise today, we have seen every conceivable cult introduced into our society along with the New Age movement. In many ways this too is being promoted by our government, while at the same time Christianity is hindered under the ploy of separation of church and state.

Chapter 2 : Introduction and Historical Setting for Elijah | blog.quintoapp.com

Introduction & History notes study guide by ChFernandez includes 68 questions covering vocabulary, terms and more. Quizlet flashcards, activities and games help you improve your grades.

Its genius and character, its doctrines, precepts, and objects cannot be treated as matters of private opinion or deduction, unless we may reasonably so regard the Spartan institutions or the religion of Mahomet. It may indeed legitimately be made the subject-matter of theories; what is its moral and political excellence, what its due location in the range of ideas or of facts which we possess, whether it be divine or human, whether original or eclectic, or both at once, how far favourable to civilization or to literature, whether a religion for all ages or for a particular state of society, these are questions upon the fact, or professed solutions of the fact, and belong to the province of opinion; but to a fact do they relate, on an admitted fact do they turn, which must be ascertained as other facts, and surely has on the whole been so ascertained, unless the testimony of so many centuries is to go for nothing. Christianity is no theory of the study or the cloister. It has long since passed beyond the letter of documents and the reasonings of individual minds, and has become public property. Its "sound has gone out into all lands," and its "words unto the ends of the world. All such views of Christianity imply that there is no sufficient body of historical proof to interfere with, or at least to prevail against, any number whatever of free and independent hypotheses concerning it. But this, surely, is not self-evident, and has itself to be proved. Till positive reasons grounded on facts are adduced to the contrary, the most natural hypotheses, the most agreeable to our mode of proceeding in parallel cases, and that which takes precedence of all others, is to consider that the society of Christians, which the Apostles left on earth, were of that religion to which the Apostles had converted them; that the external continuity of name, profession, and communion, argues a real continuity of doctrine; that, as Christianity began by manifesting itself as of a certain shape and bearing to all mankind, therefore it went on so to manifest itself; and that the more, considering that prophecy had already determined that it was to be a power visible in the world and sovereign over it, characters which are accurately fulfilled in that historical Christianity to which we commonly give the name. It is not a violent assumption, then, but rather mere abstinence from the wanton admission of a principle which would necessarily lead to the most vexatious and preposterous scepticism, to take it for granted, before proof to the contrary, that the Christianity of the second, fourth, seventh, twelfth, sixteenth, and intermediate centuries is in its substance the very religion which Christ and His Apostles taught in the first, whatever may be the modifications for good or for evil which lapse of years, or the vicissitudes of human affairs, have impressed upon it. It is possible; but it must not be assumed. The onus probandi is with those who assert what it is unnatural to expect; to be just able to doubt is no warrant for disbelieving. Accordingly, some writers have gone on to give reasons from history for their refusing to appeal to history. They say, in the words of Chillingworth, "There are popes against popes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers of one age against a consent of fathers of another age, the Church of one age against the Church of another age: This is a fair argument, if it can be maintained, and it brings me at once to the subject of this Essay. On the contrary, I shall admit that there are in fact certain apparent variations in its teaching, which have to be explained; thus I shall begin, but then I shall attempt to explain them to the exculpation of that teaching in point of unity, directness, and consistency. Meanwhile, before setting about this work, I will address one remark to Chillingworth and his friends: It might, I grant, be clearer on this great subject than it is. This is no great concession. History is not a creed or a catechism, it gives lessons rather than rules; still no one can mistake its general teaching in this matter, whether he accept it or stumble at it. Bold outlines and broad masses of colour rise out of the records of the past. They may be dim, they may be incomplete; but they are definite. And this one thing at least is certain; whatever history teaches, whatever it omits, whatever it exaggerates or extenuates, whatever it says and unsays, at least the Christianity of history is not Protestantism. If ever there were a safe truth, it is this. And Protestantism has ever felt it so. I do not mean that every writer on the Protestant side has felt it; for it was the fashion at first, at least as a rhetorical argument against Rome, to appeal to past ages, or to some of them; but Protestantism, as a whole,

feels it, and has felt it. This is shown in the determination already referred to of dispensing with historical Christianity altogether, and of forming a Christianity from the Bible alone: It is shown by the long neglect of ecclesiastical history in England, which prevails even in the English Church. It is melancholy to say it, but the chief, perhaps the only English writer who has any claim to be considered an ecclesiastical historian, is the unbeliever Gibbon. To be deep in history is to cease to be a Protestant. And this utter incongruity between Protestantism and historical Christianity is a plain fact, whether the latter be regarded in its earlier or in its later centuries. Protestants can as little bear its Ante-nicene as its Post-tridentine period. I have elsewhere observed on this circumstance: No; he must allow that the alleged deluge has done its work; yes, and has in turn disappeared itself; it has been swallowed up by the earth, mercilessly as itself was merciless. Here then I concede to the opponents of historical Christianity, that there are to be found, during the years through which it has lasted, certain apparent inconsistencies and alterations in its doctrine and its worship, such as irresistibly attract the attention of all who inquire into it. They are not sufficient to interfere with the general character and course of the religion, but they raise the question how they came about, and what they mean, and have in consequence supplied matter for several hypotheses. A second and more plausible hypothesis is that of the Anglican divines, who reconcile and bring into shape the exuberant phenomena under consideration, by cutting and casting away as corruptions all usages, ways, opinions, and tenets, which have not the sanction of primitive times. They maintain that history first presents to us a pure Christianity in East and West, and then a corrupt; and then of course their duty is to draw the line between what is corrupt and what is pure, and to determine the dates at which the various changes from good to bad were introduced. Such a principle of demarcation, available for the purpose, they consider they have found in the dictum of Vincent of Lerins, that revealed and Apostolic doctrine is "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," a principle infallibly separating, on the whole field of history, authoritative doctrine from opinion, rejecting what is faulty, and combining and forming a theology. That "Christianity is what has been held always, everywhere, and by all," certainly promises a solution of the perplexities, an interpretation of the meaning, of history. What can be more natural than that divines and bodies of men should speak, sometimes from themselves, sometimes from tradition? Here, then, we have a short and easy method for bringing the various informations of ecclesiastical history under that antecedent probability in its favour, which nothing but its actual variations would lead us to neglect. Here we have a precise and satisfactory reason why we should make much of the earlier centuries, yet pay no regard to the later, why we should admit some doctrines and not others, why we refuse the Creed of Pius IV. Such is the rule of historical interpretation which has been professed in the English school of divines; and it contains a majestic truth, and offers an intelligible principle, and wears a reasonable air. It is congenial, or, as it may be said, native to the Anglican mind, which takes up a middle position, neither discarding the Fathers nor acknowledging the Pope. It lays down a simple rule by which to measure the value of every historical fact, as it comes, and thereby it provides a bulwark against Rome, while it opens an assault upon Protestantism. Such is its promise; but its difficulty lies in applying it in particular cases. The rule is more serviceable in determining what is not, than what is Christianity; it is irresistible against Protestantism, and in one sense indeed it is irresistible against Rome also, but in the same sense it is irresistible against England. It strikes at Rome through England. It admits of being interpreted in one of two ways: It cannot at once condemn St. Bernard, and defend St. This general defect in its serviceableness has been heretofore felt by those who appealed to it. It was said by one writer; "The Rule of Vincent is not of a mathematical or demonstrative character, but moral, and requires practical judgment and good sense to apply it. How many Fathers, how many places, how many instances, constitute a fulfilment of the test proposed? It is, then, from the nature of the case, a condition which never can be satisfied as fully as it might have been. It admits of various and unequal application in various instances; and what degree of application is enough, must be decided by the same principles which guide us in the conduct of life, which determine us in politics, or trade, or war, which lead us to accept Revelation at all, for which we have but probability to show at most, nay, to believe in the existence of an intelligent Creator. So much was allowed by this writer; but then he added: Peter or his successors were and are universal Bishops, that they have the whole of Christendom for their one diocese in a way in which other Apostles and Bishops had and have not. He wished to maintain that the sacred doctrines

admitted by the Church of England into her Articles were taught in primitive times with a distinctness which no one could fancy to attach to the characteristic tenets of Rome. This may be considered as true. Let us allow that the whole circle of doctrines, of which our Lord is the subject, was consistently and uniformly confessed by the Primitive Church, though not ratified formally in Council. But it surely is otherwise with the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity. I do not see in what sense it can be said that there is a consensus of primitive divines in its favour, which will not avail also for certain doctrines of the Roman Church which will presently come into mention. And this is a point which the writer of the above passages ought to have more distinctly brought before his mind and more carefully weighed; but he seems to have fancied that Bishop Bull proved the primitiveness of the Catholic doctrine concerning the Holy Trinity as well as that concerning our Lord. Now it should be clearly understood what it is which must be shown by those who would prove it. Moreover the statements of a particular father or doctor may certainly be of a most important character; but one divine is not equal to a Catena. We must have a whole doctrine stated by a whole Church. The Catholic Truth in question is made up of a number of separate propositions, each of which, if maintained to the exclusion of the rest, is a heresy. This is true, and admits of application to certain other doctrines besides that of the Blessed Trinity in Unity; but there is as little room for such antecedent probabilities as for the argument from suggestions and intimations in the precise and imperative *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*, as it is commonly understood by English divines, and is by them used against the later Church and the see of Rome. Now let us look at the leading facts of the case, in appealing to which I must not be supposed to be ascribing any heresy to the holy men whose words have not always been sufficiently full or exact to preclude the imputation. They make mention indeed of a Three; but that there is any mystery in the doctrine, that the Three are One, that They are coequal, coeternal, all increate, all omnipotent, all incomprehensible, is not stated, and never could be gathered from them. Of course we believe that they imply it, or rather intend it. God forbid we should do otherwise! But nothing in the mere letter of those documents leads to that belief. To give a deeper meaning to their letter, we must interpret them by the times which came after. Again, there is one and one only great doctrinal Council in Ante-nicene times. It was held at Antioch, in the middle of the third century, on occasion of the incipient innovations of the Syrian heretical school. Dionysius of Alexandria, and St. Dionysius is accused by St. Basil of having sown the first seeds of Arianism [Note 6]; and St. Gregory is allowed by the same learned Father to have used language concerning our Lord, which he only defends on the plea of an economical object in the writer [Note 7]. Methodius speaks incorrectly at least upon the Incarnation [Note 9]; and St. Cyprian does not treat of theology at all. Such is the incompleteness of the extant teaching of these true saints, and, in their day, faithful witnesses of the Eternal Son. Clement, Tertullian, and the two SS. Dionysii would appear to be the only writers whose language is at any time exact and systematic enough to remind us of the Athanasian Creed. If we limit our view of the teaching of the Fathers by what they expressly state, St. Ignatius may be considered as a Patripassian, St. Justin arianizes, and St. Hippolytus is a Photinian. Again, there are three great theological authors of the Ante-nicene centuries, Tertullian, Origen, and, we may add, Eusebius, though he lived some way into the fourth. Further, Bishop Bull allows that "nearly all the ancient Catholics who preceded Arius have the appearance of being ignorant of the invisible and incomprehensible immensam nature of the Son of God [Note 12]; an article expressly taught in the Athanasian Creed under the sanction of its anathema. It must be asked, moreover, how much direct and literal testimony the Ante-nicene Fathers give, one by one, to the divinity of the Holy Spirit? This alone shall be observed, that St. Basil, in the fourth century, finding that, if he distinctly called the Third Person in the Blessed Trinity by the Name of God, he should be put out of the Church by the Arians, pointedly refrained from doing so on an occasion on which his enemies were on the watch; and that, when some Catholics found fault with him, St. Athanasius took his part [Note 13]. Could this possibly have been the conduct of any true Christian, not to say Saint, of a later age? And now, as to the positive evidence which those Fathers offer in behalf of the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, it has been drawn out by Dr. Burton and seems to fall under two heads.

Chapter 3 : Chapter Introduction

Historical Background Notes: Introduction May 9, 1846 by bdegail in Historical Background Notes. One of the initial goals of our original Revealing La R volution project was for these historical pamphlets to be used in the undergraduate classroom.

Say what is mistakenly believed to be true by many people Literary summary 9. This type of introduction uses a short story which represents the situation the writer wants you to have in mind when he presents the thesis statement. In this case, the story represents all similar situations which could happen to anyone with a dog. Fortunately, Phillip was not injured. Provide Factual or Historical Background as an Introduction The factual information in this introductory paragraph provides a minimum of historical background. But it also tries to shape your opinion. Who do you think were the bad guys? Who were the good guys? Who were the victims? Provide Factual or Historical Background as an Introduction In defiance of an Supreme Court ruling declaring the Indian Removal Act of unconstitutional, Federal and Georgian authorities proceeded to force the exodus of fifteen thousand members of the Cherokee Nation from their homes in Georgia to Oklahoma, hundreds of miles to the west. Say what is mistakenly believed to be true by many people; then use your thesis statement to provide correct information. In this essay, the writer really wants to discuss the differences between two kinds of rice, but he needs a reason. The reason is educate the Americans about different kinds of rice, so he begins by telling them what they think is wrong. This can be a very effective technique for pulling the reader into the essay because most people feel challenged when someone says what they think is wrong. Most Americans mistakenly believe that all rice is essentially the same. They find it very difficult to understand why people from Asian countries are so particular about the type of rice they buy. In order to understand these preferences, Americans must become familiar with other varieties of rice and their characteristics. For example, Thai rice differs from California rice in several ways. Summarize the literary work or works you are writing about; then follow with your Thesis Statement Many of the essay that you will write in literature classes will take this form. The writer begins by briefly summarizing and the story; then he connects that to his opinion about the story and one of the broader social issues the story might bring out. Often these types of essays are in response to essay questions the teacher assigned. Although first published in , Flowers for Algernon correctly anticipates some of the controversies regarding human experimentation we are experiencing today. As techniques such as gene splicing become more advanced, the debate over the morality of modifying life from its natural forms will heat up. Therefore, to avoid social upheaval, procedures that modify human beings, including intelligence enhancing operations such as Charley received, should be illegal. Do not do the following in introductory paragraphs Here are some things you should not do in your introductions. Try to use third person perspective not I, not you. Do not do the following in introductory paragraphs Remember, your introductory paragraph is device that you made to draw the reader in to your essay, and to get them to understand your thesis statement. How you got to your thesis statement is not the same as getting the reader there. One or two sentences introductory paragraphs can work very well. Do not do the following in introductory paragraphs Your introduction may actually be the last part of your essay that you finish even though it is first on the page. Your introductory paragraph is specifically crafted to introduce the rest of your essay. Because of that, it is hard to write an effective introductory paragraph until you finish the rest of the essay. If you discredit yourself, the reader will wonder why he or she should read what you wrote.

Chapter 4 : Accounting Introduction and History | Wyzant Resources

Introduction to Graduate Programs; Click below for department news and accomplishments in History Notes! History Notes History Notes

GO Introduction to Accounting Accounting is a profession used to make financial and business decisions. Billions of dollars exchange hands every day, in millions of separate business transactions. The bookkeeping methods involved in making a financial record of business transactions and in the preparation of statements concerning the assets, liabilities, and operating results of a business. A group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent elements forming a complex whole. The people, procedures, and resources used to gather, record, classify, summarize and report the financial information of a business, government or other financial entity. The practice of recording a business transaction in two equal parts, called debit and credit entries. Debit refers to the left column and credit refers to the right column, in an accounting journal. Each transaction describes both: Money eventually changes hands in almost all transactions, either at the time of the transaction, or perhaps at a future date in the case of items purchased on credit. Adjusting and closing entries are an exception and not typical, and represent special entries made by accountants to prepare financial statements, and reset certain accounts at the end of a fiscal year. Sometimes a transaction involves cash directly, at the time of the event, such as a cash sale at a grocery store. It is more common, and safer, to use a checking account for routine purchases. These are all considered part of the Cash account. Account of Disbursements of the Athenian State c. Businesses usually purchase their supplies and merchandise on a day account, known as a trade account, or Accounts Payable. Sales are typically made in a similar fashion, called Accounts Receivable. A Brief History of Accounting Accounting was born before writing or numbers existed, some 10, years ago, in the area known as Mesopotamia, later Persia, and today the countries of Iran and Iraq. This area contains the Tigris Euphrates river valley, a large fertile area 10, years ago with a large thriving population and active trading between towns and cities up and down the two rivers. Writing and numbers would be not be invented for about another 5, years. And what happens next will directly lead to the invention of both writing and number systems. At that time, merchants faced many of the same problems businesses face today. They had to ship their merchandise up and down the rivers, and that meant trusting a boatman with their goods. Unfortunately, not all boatmen were honest, and disagreements often arose about how much was shipped versus what was received at the other end. It is hard for us today to imagine a world without writing and numbers. Try to imagine yourself in their position To deal with the problem, merchants came up with an ingenious plan. They made small clay tokens, in various shapes and with various markings, to indicate different products. One would mean a basket of grain, another would mean a pot of oil, etc. They had over such tokens to indicate a large variety of common goods, including food, leather, clothing, utensils, tools, jewelry, etc. Bollae and tokens c. The ball would be dried in the sun, given to the boatman, and then broken by the buyer on the other end of the transaction. The buyer would match the tokens with the items in the shipment, to verify that everything sent was accounted for. This is the function of protection of assets, and is a major function of all modern accounting systems. It was important 10, years ago and is just as important now. Today we see merchants doing the same thing as their counterparts 10 millennia ago - today they get a bill of lading - a listing of the merchandise entrusted to a shipper. The system of using bollae continued for almost 5, years, all before the invention of writing or numbers. One day, probably by accident, a wet clay bollae was rolled over a loose token, laying on the ground. The impression of the token was left in the wet clay. Merchants began pressing the tokens on the outside of the bollae, in addition to putting the tokens inside the ball. Eventually they would press tokens into a flat piece of clay, leaving an impression for each item. And writing was born New symbols were soon created representing multiple items, and suddenly both writing and number systems were invented. The last phase of this remarkable process took about years, but once writing was invented, it caught on like wildfire, and was the most popular thing anyone had ever seen. People were so much in love with writing they did it every chance they could. We have a huge amount of archaeological evidence to support this notion. Thousands of small clay tablets still survive today. He would hire a scribe to

write the tablet only a few people could read or write, and hire a child to carry the note to his boss. They sent notes like we use the phone today, and they loved it. They wrote for the sheer joy of it - the ability to communicate at a distance. Written accounting records are some of the oldest writings that have survived until today, and they date back to circa BC. These early records were simple single-entry listings of wages paid, temple assets, taxes and tributes to the king or Pharaoh. This simple system was used until the mids, and a period known as the Renaissance. Picture in the Tomb of Chnemhotep, pharaoh of Egypt c. The accompanying text reads "Minute care is not only taken in the case of large amounts, but even the smallest quantities of corn or dates are conscientiously entered. They also counted rice, beer, and everything else. Ancient Egyptians were paid in "kind" - they had not invented money yet so workers were paid with food, beer, clothing, etc. Everyone drank beer back then, because it was more sanitary than the water. The alcohol content was very low, because they used a short brewing process. It is interesting to note that the Mediterranean and European nations had no concept of the number zero until the middle ages. They learned the concept of zero from Middle Eastern mathematicians, who also knew about the movements of the stars and planets, and had figured out the earth was round, and revolved around the sun in an orbit, etc. It took the Europeans another years to figure that out, largely because those concepts were contrary to views held by the Roman Catholic church at the time. Late s Luca Pacioli documents double entry accounting Luca Pacioli: Father of Modern Accounting By the time Christopher Columbus was trying to sail west, a new form of accounting was in use by merchants in Venice. Luca Pacioli pot-chee-O-lee set down in writing for the first time a description of the double-entry system of accounting, which we still use today in much the same form. Written as a digest and guide to existing mathematical knowledge, bookkeeping was only one of five topics covered. Geijsbeek, Ancient Double Entry Bookkeeping: Luca Pacioli was a remarkable man. He was one of the best mathematicians of his time, and was a close friend of Leonardo DaVinci. They collaborated on many projects. History is full of instances of collaboration between these two great thinkers and Renaissance men. Modern accounting follows the same principles set down by Luca Pacioli over years ago. However, today it is a highly organized profession, with a complex set of rules for the fair disclosure and presentation of information in financial statements. Every day trillions of dollars in transactions are recorded by business, government and financial institutions world-wide. They all follow the same general set of rules. We use the US Dollar for all financial statements and transactions. Other countries use similar accounting rules as the US, but there are differences from country to country. There is a great deal of similarity in accounting practices around the world because they all have a common origin. Most professional accountants do little or no bookkeeping. Accountants are involved in the preparation of financial statements, and the interpretation of financial information, rather than day-to-day recording of routine transactions. This work includes making sure the financial statements comply with GAAP, provide adequate disclosure of essential financial information, and are free from material errors and misstatements. Forms of Business Organizations Partnership: Corporations and LLCs both provide a layer of legal protection for the owners. Sole Proprietors and General Partners are exposed to unlimited legal liability. This is why most business are organized as corporations. The LLC form has been available in all US states since and has become a very popular business form particularly for small businesses. The number of LLCs is growing rapidly, but the predominant business form is still the corporation. The Balance Sheet presentation and accounts used will vary depending on the way the company is organized. Corporations have accounts for stock and retained earnings. LLCs may be organized like a corporation or partnership, and will use the appropriate set of accounts depending on how the company is set up. Quick Quiz State the four most common forms of business enterprises and briefly describe them. Sign up for free to access more History resources like. Wyzant Resources features blogs, videos, lessons, and more about History and over other subjects. Stop struggling and start learning today with thousands of free resources!

Chapter 5 : History Study Guides - SparkNotes

Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern: With an Historical Introduction and Notes [William Motherwell] on blog.quintoapp.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

Microbial Products A Brief History of Microbiology Microbiology has had a long, rich history, initially centered in the causes of infectious diseases but now including practical applications of the science. Many individuals have made significant contributions to the development of microbiology. Early history of microbiology. He is reputed to have observed strands of fungi among the specimens of cells he viewed. In the 17th and the decades thereafter, a Dutch merchant named Anton van Leeuwenhoek made careful observations of microscopic organisms, which he called animalcules. Until his death in 1723, van Leeuwenhoek revealed the microscopic world to scientists of the day and is regarded as one of the first to provide accurate descriptions of protozoa, fungi, and bacteria. After van Leeuwenhoek died, the study of microbiology did not develop rapidly because microscopes were rare and the interest in microorganisms was not high. In those years, scientists debated the theory of spontaneous generation, which stated that microorganisms arise from lifeless matter such as beef broth. This theory was disputed by Francesco Redi, who showed that fly maggots do not arise from decaying meat as others believed if the meat is covered to prevent the entry of flies. An English cleric named John Needham advanced spontaneous generation, but Lazzaro Spallanzani disputed the theory by showing that boiled broth would not give rise to microscopic forms of life. Louis Pasteur and the germ theory. Louis Pasteur worked in the middle and late 19th century. He performed numerous experiments to discover why wine and dairy products became sour, and he found that bacteria were to blame. He left the flasks of broth open to the air, but the flasks had a curve in the neck so that microorganisms would fall into the neck, not the broth. His work also encouraged the belief that microorganisms were in the air and could cause disease. Pasteur postulated the germ theory of disease, which states that microorganisms are the causes of infectious disease. However, the German scientist Robert Koch provided the proof by cultivating anthrax bacteria apart from any other type of organism. He then injected pure cultures of the bacilli into mice and showed that the bacilli invariably caused anthrax. They provided a set of principles whereby other microorganisms could be related to other diseases. The development of microbiology. In the late 19th century and for the first decade of the 20th century, scientists seized the opportunity to further develop the germ theory of disease as enunciated by Pasteur and proved by Koch. There emerged a Golden Age of Microbiology during which many agents of different infectious diseases were identified. Many of the etiologic agents of microbial disease were discovered during that period, leading to the ability to halt epidemics by interrupting the spread of microorganisms. Then, after World War II, the antibiotics were introduced to medicine. The incidence of pneumonia, tuberculosis, meningitis, syphilis, and many other diseases declined with the use of antibiotics. Work with viruses could not be effectively performed until instruments were developed to help scientists see these disease agents. In the 1930s, the electron microscope was developed and perfected. In that decade, cultivation methods for viruses were also introduced, and the knowledge of viruses developed rapidly. With the development of vaccines in the 19th and 20th centuries, such viral diseases as polio, measles, mumps, and rubella came under control. Microorganisms are used to produce vitamins, amino acids, enzymes, and growth supplements. They manufacture many foods, including fermented dairy products sour cream, yogurt, and buttermilk, as well as other fermented foods such as pickles, sauerkraut, breads, and alcoholic beverages. One of the major areas of applied microbiology is biotechnology. In this discipline, microorganisms are used as living factories to produce pharmaceuticals that otherwise could not be manufactured. Bacteria can be reengineered to increase plant resistance to insects and frost, and biotechnology will represent a major application of microorganisms in the next century. Despite the advances in microbiology, it was rarely possible to render life-saving therapy to an infected patient.

Chapter 6 : Writing Introductory Paragraphs For Essays

Introduction & History of Microbiology Professor Md. Akram Hosssain MMC - 2,97, cases with a mortality rate of %Introduction and History of Microbiology.

In the origin of human life on Earth, the Stone Age, people used only natural materials, like stone, clay, skins, and wood. When people found copper and how to make it harder by alloying, the Bronze Age started about BC. The use of iron and steel, a stronger material that gave advantage in wars started at about BC. The next big step was the discovery of a cheap process to make steel around , which enabled the railroads and the building of the modern infrastructure of the industrial world. The combination of physics, chemistry, and the focus on the relationship between the properties of a material and its microstructure is the domain of Materials Science. The development of this science allowed designing materials and provided a knowledge base for the engineering applications Materials Engineering. At the atomic level: Gives different properties for graphite than diamond both forms of carbon. At the microscopic level: Gives different optical properties to transparent vs. Properties are the way the material responds to the environment. For instance, the mechanical, electrical and magnetic properties are the responses to mechanical, electrical and magnetic forces, respectively. Other important properties are thermal transmission of heat, heat capacity , optical absorption, transmission and scattering of light , and the chemical stability in contact with the environment like corrosion resistance. Processing of materials is the application of heat heat treatment , mechanical forces, etc. To be able to select a material for a given use based on considerations of cost and performance. To understand the limits of materials and the change of their properties with use. To be able to create a new material that will have some desirable properties. All engineering disciplines need to know about materials. Even the most "immaterial", like software or system engineering depend on the development of new materials, which in turn alter the economics, like software-hardware trade-offs. Increasing applications of system engineering are in materials manufacturing industrial engineering and complex environmental systems. One could classify them according to structure, or properties, or use. The one that we will use is according to the way the atoms are bound together: Metals are usually strong, conduct electricity and heat well and are opaque to light shiny if polished. Their electrical properties depend extremely strongly on minute proportions of contaminants. They are opaque to visible light but transparent to the infrared. They are usually combinations of metals or semiconductors with oxygen, nitrogen or carbon oxides, nitrides, and carbides. Other properties vary greatly. Other categories are not based on bonding. A particular microstructure identifies composites, made of different materials in intimate contact example: Biomaterials can be any type of material that is biocompatible and used, for instance, to replace human body parts. Examples are titanium alloys for supersonic airplanes, magnetic alloys for computer disks, special ceramics for the heat shield of the space shuttle, etc. Hypersonic flight requires materials that are light, strong and resist high temperatures. Optical communications require optical fibers that absorb light negligibly.

Chapter 7 : History Notes “ Department of History

Introduction to Accounting Accounting is a profession used to make financial and business decisions. Billions of dollars exchange hands every day, in millions of separate business transactions.

Chapter 8 : A Brief History of Microbiology

Study An Introduction to the History of Psychology discussion and chapter questions and find An Introduction to the History of Psychology study guide questions and answers.

Chapter 9 : Newman Reader - Development of Christian Doctrine - Introduction

Introduction. Christianity in History justify us in dealing with it as a fact in the world's history. Its genius and character, its doctrines, precepts, and.