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What means the term Easter itself? It is not a Christian name. It bears its Chaldean origin on its very forehead. Easter is nothing else than Astarte, one of the titles of Beltis, the queen of heaven, whose name, as pronounced by the people Nineveh, was evidently identical with that now in common use in this country. That name, as found by Layard on the Assyrian monuments, is Ishtar. But the unequivocal traces of that worship are found in regions of the British islands where the Phoenicians never penetrated, and it has everywhere left indelible marks of the strong hold which it must have had on the early British mind. From Bel, the 1st of May is still called Beltane in the Almanac; and we have customs still lingering at this day among us, which prove how exactly the worship of Bel or Moloch for both titles belonged to the same god had been observed even in the northern parts of this island. One piece has been previously blackened, and whoever gets that piece has to jump through the fire in the centre of the circle, and pay a forfeit. This is, in fact, a part of the ancient worship of Baal, and the person on whom the lot fell was previously burnt as a sacrifice. Now, the passing through the fire represents that, and the payment of the forfeit redeems the victim. The festival, of which we read in Church history, under the name of Easter, in the third or fourth centuries, was quite a different festival from that now observed in the Romish Church, and at that time was not known by any such name as Easter. This is one of the few places in our version where the translators show an undue bias. That festival agreed originally with the time of the Jewish Passover, when Christ was crucified, a period which, in the days of Tertullian, at the end of the second century, was believed to have been the 23rd of March. That festival was not idolatrous, and it was preceded by no Lent. Such a Lent of forty days was held in spring by the Pagan Mexicans, for thus we read in Humboldt, where he gives account of Mexican observances: This Egyptian Lent of forty days, we are informed by Landseer, in his Sabean Researches, was held expressly in commemoration of Adonis or Osiris, the great mediatorial god. To conciliate the Pagans to nominal Christianity, Rome, pursuing its usual policy, took measures to get the Christian and Pagan festivals amalgamated, and, by a complicated but skilful adjustment of the calendar, it was found no difficult matter, in general, to get Paganism and Christianity—now far sunk in idolatry—in this as in so many other things, to shake hands. The instrument in accomplishing this amalgamation was the abbot Dionysius the Little, to whom also we owe it, as modern chronologers have demonstrated, that the date of the Christian era, or of the birth of Christ Himself, was moved FOUR YEARS from the true time. Whether this was done through ignorance or design may be matter of question; but there seems to be no doubt of the fact, that the birth of the Lord Jesus was made full four years later than the truth. This change of the calendar in regard to Easter was attended with momentous consequences. It brought into the Church the grossest corruption and the rankest superstition in connection with the abstinence of Lent. That Christians should ever think of introducing the Pagan abstinence of Lent was a sign of evil; it showed how low they had sunk, and it was also a cause of evil; it inevitably led to deeper degradation. Originally, even in Rome, Lent, with the preceding revelries of the Carnival, was entirely unknown; and even when fasting before the Christian Pasch was held to be necessary, it was by slow steps that, in this respect, it came to conform with the ritual of Paganism. What may have been the period of fasting in the Roman Church before sitting of the Nicene Council does not very clearly appear, but for a considerable period after that Council, we have distinct evidence that it did not exceed three weeks. Fifteen days was enforced by law by the Empire, and commanded to the universal Church—Scaliger mentions a law of Constantine, ordering two weeks for Easter, and a vacation of all legal processes. The way was prepared for this by a Council held at Aurelia in the time of Hormisdas, Bishop of Rome, about the year , which decreed that Lent should be solemnly kept before Easter. It was with the view, no doubt, of carrying out this decree that the calendar was, a few days after, readjusted by Dionysius. This decree could not be carried out all at once. About the end of the sixth century, the first decisive attempt was made to enforce the observance of the new calendar. It was in Britain that the first attempt was made in this way; and here the attempt met with

vigorous resistance. They will see, that if the account I have given be true, it is of no use to ignore it. A few of the facts stated in these pages are already known to Infidel and Socinian writers of no mean mark, both in this country and on the Continent, and these are using them in such a way as to undermine the faith of the young and uninformed in regard to the very vitals of the Christian faith. Surely, then, it must be of the last consequence, that the truth should be set forth in its own native light, even though it may somewhat run counter to preconceived opinions, especially when that truth, justly considered, tends so much at once to strengthen the rising youth against the seductions of Popery, and to confirm them in the faith once delivered to the Saints. There are men of noble minds in the Church of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, who have felt the power of His blood, and known the comfort of His Spirit. Let them, in their closets, and on their knees, ask the question, at their God and at their own consciences, if they ought not to bestir themselves in right earnest, and labour with all their might till such a consummation be effected. Such is the history of Easter. The popular observances that still attend the period of its celebration amply confirm the testimony of history as to its Babylonian character. The hot cross buns of Good Friday, and the dyed eggs of Pasch or Easter Sunday, figured in the Chaldean rites just as they do now. It is not to be overlooked that our common English word Loaf has passed through a similar process of formation. In Anglo-Saxon it was Hlaf. The hot cross buns are not now offered, but eaten, on the festival of Astarte; but this leaves no doubt as to whence they have been derived. The origin of the Pasch eggs is just as clear. The ancient Druids bore an egg, as the sacred emblem of their order. In the Dionysiaca, or mysteries of Bacchus, as celebrated in Athens, one part of the nocturnal ceremony consisted in the consecration of an egg. The Hindoo fables celebrate their mundane egg as of a golden colour. The people of Japan make their sacred egg to have been brazen. In China, at this hour, dyed or painted eggs are used on sacred festivals, even as in this country. In ancient times eggs were used in the religious rites of the Egyptians and the Greeks, and were hung up for mystic purposes in their temples. From Egypt these sacred eggs can be distinctly traced to the banks of the Euphrates. The classic poets are full of the fable of the mystic egg of the Babylonians; and thus its tale is told by Hyginus, the Egyptian, the learned keeper of the Palatine library at Rome, in the time of Augustus, who was skilled in all the wisdom of his native country: Hence the egg became one of the symbols of Astarte or Easter; and accordingly, in Cyprus, one of the chosen seats of the worship of Venus, or Astarte, the egg of wondrous size was represented on a grand scale. The occult meaning of this mystic egg of Astarte, in one of its aspects for it had a twofold significance, had reference to the ark during the time of the flood, in which the whole human race were shut up, as the chick is enclosed in the egg before it is hatched. Now the world has two distinct meanings—it means either the material earth, or the inhabitants of the earth. The latter meaning of the term is seen in Genesis. Then the application of the word egg to the ark comes thus: The Hebrew name for an egg is Baitz, or in the feminine for there are both genders, Baitza. This, in Chaldee and Phoenician, becomes Baith or Baitha, which in these languages is also the usual way in which the name of a house is pronounced. The coming of the egg from heaven evidently refers to the preparation of the ark by express appointment of God; and the same thing seems clearly implied in the Egyptian story of the mundane egg which was said to have come out of the mouth of the great god. The doves resting on the egg need no explanation. This, then, was the meaning of the mystic egg in one aspect. As, however, everything that was good or beneficial to mankind was represented in the Chaldean mysteries, as in some way connected with the Babylonian goddess, so the greatest blessing to the human race, which the ark contained in its bosom, was held to be Astarte, who was the great civiliser and benefactor of the world. Though the deified queen, whom Astarte represented, had no actual existence till some centuries after the flood, yet through the doctrine of metempsychosis, which was firmly established in Babylon, it was easy for her worshippers to be made to believe that, in a previous incarnation, she had lived in the Antediluvian world, and passed in safety through the waters of the flood. A form of prayer was even appointed to be used in connection with it, Pope Paul V teaching his superstitious votaries thus to pray at Easter: The pomegranate is a fruit that is full of seeds; and on that account it has been supposed that it was employed as an emblem of that vessel in which the germs of the new creation were preserved, wherewith the world was to be sown anew with man and with beast, when the desolation of the deluge had passed away. Astarte, or Cybele, was called also Idaia Mater, and the sacred

mount in Phrygia, most famed for the celebration of her mysteries, was named Mount Ida—that is, in Chaldee, the sacred language of these mysteries, the Mount of Knowledge. Astarte, as can be abundantly shown, was worshipped not only as an incarnation of the Spirit of God, but also of the mother of mankind. Brought death into the world, and all our woe. Yet to Astarte, in this character, men were taught to look at their grand benefactress, as gaining for them knowledge, and blessings connected with that knowledge, which otherwise they might in vain have sought from Him, who is the Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift. Popery inspires the same feeling in regard to the Romish queen of heaven, and leads its devotees to view the sin of Eve in much the same light as that in which Paganism regarded it. In the Canon of the Mass, the most solemn service in the Romish Missal, the following expression occurs, where the sin of our first parent is apostrophised: They just amount to this: Augustine had imbibed many Pagan sentiments, and never got entirely delivered from them. As Rome cherishes the same feelings as Paganism did, so it has adopted also the very same symbols, so far as it has the opportunity. In this country, and most of the countries of Europe, no pomegranates grow; and yet, even here, the superstition of the Rimmon must, as far as possible, be kept up. Instead of the pomegranate, therefore, the orange is employed; and so the Papists of Scotland join oranges with their eggs at Easter; and so also, when Bishop Gillis of Edinburgh went through the vain-glorious ceremony of washing the feet of twelve ragged Irishmen a few years ago at Easter, he concluded by presenting each of them with two eggs and an orange. The gardens of the Hesperides in the West, are admitted by all who have studied the subject, just to have been the counterpart of the paradise of Eden in the East. Now, let the reader mark well: No; on the contrary, it was the Serpent, the symbol of the Devil, the Principle of evil, the Enemy of man, that prohibited them from eating the precious fruit—that strictly watched it—that would not allow it to be touched. Here, then, God and the devil are exactly made to change places. What a mystery of iniquity is here! Now all this is wrapped up in the sacred orange of Easter. Note The Meaning of the Name Astarte That Semiramis, under the name of Astarte, was worshipped not only as an incarnation of the Spirit of God, but as the mother of mankind, we have very clear and satisfactory evidence. These testimonies in regard to Astarte, or the Syrian goddess, being, in one aspect, Semiramis, are quite decisive. And in the feminine, as given in Hesychius Lexicon, we find the meaning much more decisively brought out. Turis is just the Greek form of Turit, the final t, according to the genius of the Greek language, being converted into s. In confirmation of this interpretation of the meaning of the name Astarte, I may adduce an epithet applied to the Greek Diana, who at Ephesus bore a turreted crown on her head, and was identified with Semiramis, which is not a little striking. It is contained in the following extract from Livy: Semiramis, being deified as Astarte, came to be raised to the highest honours; and her change into a dove, as has been already shown, was evidently intended, when the distinction of sex had been blasphemously attributed to the Godhead, to identify her, under the name of the Mother of the gods, with that Divine Spirit, without whose agency no one can be born a child of God, and whose emblem, in the symbolical language of Scripture, was the Dove, as that of the Messiah was the Lamb. Since the Spirit of God is the source of all wisdom, natural as well as spiritual, arts and inventions and skill of every kind being attributed to Him Exo Hence, also, the character attributed to the Grecian Minerva, whose name Athena, as we have seen reason to conclude, is only a synonym for Beltis, the well known name of the Assyrian goddess. That this is one of the meanings of the name Astarte may be seen from comparing it with the cognate names Asterie and Astraea in Greek Astraea, which are formed by taking the last member of the compound word in the masculine, instead of the feminine, Teri, or Tri the latter being pronounced Trai or Trae, being the same in sense as Tart. As Asterie was further represented as the daughter of Bel, this implies a position similar to that of Semiramis. Themis and Astraea are sometimes distinguished and sometimes identified; but both have the same character as goddesses of justice. The explanation of the discrepancy obviously is, that the Spirit has sometimes been viewed as incarnate and sometimes not. When incarnate, Astraea is daughter of Themis. Then, lastly, what can more exactly agree with the Divine statement in Genesis in regard to the Spirit of God, than the statement of Ovid, that Astraea was the last of the celestials who remained on earth, and that her forsaking it was the signal for the downpouring of the destroying deluge? The announcement of the coming Flood is in Scripture ushered in with these words Gen 6: But though the Spirit of God forsook the earth, it did not forsake the family of righteous Noah. It entered with

the patriarch into the ark; and when that patriarch came forth from his long imprisonment, it came forth along with him.

*The Best Use of Our Time. Dan Jenkins Sunday, 23 September How we use those precious minutes God gives us each day can determine our eternal destiny.*

The meaning of this phrase used also in Colossians 4: To "redeem" is "to buy up for oneself"--not having essentially the idea of ransom or redemption, which attaches to the use of the word in Galatians 3: As applied to opportunity, it carries with it the idea, first of making sacrifice for it, then quickness in seizing it, and sagacity in using it to the utmost, whether by silence or by speech, by facing or avoiding danger, by yielding to a crisis see Romans The reason given that "the days are evil" must be taken in the widest sense, of all that induces temptation to swerve out of the "strictness" of the right way. The general lesson is that which is drawn by our Lord in the parable of the Unjust Steward--to apply the wisdom of the buyers and sellers of the world to the work of "the children of light. The opportunity is the opportunity of spreading the light and acting according to it; and the reason assigned, "because the days are evil," indicates that, owing to the prevalence of evil, there is much need for the light over which the Christian has control. It may be hinted likewise that the prevalence of evil is apt to cool the love and diminish the zeal of the Christian; hence the need for special eagerness of spirit in the matter - he must greedily watch for his opportunity. Matthew Henry Commentary 5: Time is a talent given us by God, and it is misspent and lost when not employed according to his design. If we have lost our time heretofore, we must double our diligence for the future. Of that time which thousands on a dying bed would gladly redeem at the price of the whole world, how little do men think, and to what trifles they daily sacrifice it! People are very apt to complain of bad times; it were well if that stirred them more to redeem time. Ignorance of our duty, and neglect of our souls, show the greatest folly. Drunkenness is a sin that never goes alone, but carries men into other evils; it is a sin very provoking to God. The drunkard holds out to his family and to the world the sad spectacle of a sinner hardened beyond what is common, and hastening to perdition. When afflicted or weary, let us not seek to raise our spirits by strong drink, which is hateful and hurtful, and only ends in making sorrows more felt. But by fervent prayer let us seek to be filled with the Spirit, and to avoid whatever may grieve our gracious Comforter. Though we are not always singing, we should be always giving thanks; we should never want disposition for this duty, as we never want matter for it, through the whole course of our lives. Always, even in trials and afflictions, and for all things; being satisfied of their loving intent, and good tendency. God keeps believers from sinning against him, and engages them to submit one to another in all he has commanded, to promote his glory, and to fulfil their duties to each other.

Chapter 3 : Best in TV: The Greatest TV Shows of Our Time - Wikipedia

*Our top 5 list is an interesting look at the most renowned and influential writers of our time, the writers who've endured the literary turn of the tide and have defined an era. Their subject matter covers both fiction and non-fiction and their sales figures enter the million each.*

How are your priorities organized? Are you seeking love first? The bad news is that a wrong set of priorities may put you under a curse. Hinson tells us why animal trainers carry a stool when they go into a cage of lions. They have their whips, of course, and their pistols are at their sides. But invariably they also carry a stool. Hinson says it is the most important tool of the trainer. He holds the stool by the back and thrusts the legs toward the face of the wild animal. Those who know maintain that the animal tries to focus on all four legs at once. In the attempt to focus on all four, a kind of paralysis overwhelms the animal, and it becomes tame, weak, and disabled because its attention is fragmented. Understand that your time on earth is limited We must be very careful how we live because our time on this earth is limited. And again, "The length of our days is 70 years or 80, if we have the strength Now, I realize that for some of you younger folk, 70 or 80 years sounds like a long, long time. In fact, I can remember when I thought anyone over 40 was ancient. For example, for teenagers in love talking together in the car, an hour or two seems like a blink of an eye. Make the best use of your time Ephesians 5: Many magazines also include articles by experts predicting what they expect to see happening in the years ahead. Some even go so far as to make predictions covering 10, 20, or more years in the future. As a result, one of our biggest problems would be in deciding what to do with all our leisure time. In fact, most of us seem to be very busy. Will we be as busy? Will we make any better use of our time? In days, when this year is over, will we be looking back with joy, or with regret? Will we be looking at the future with anticipation, or with dread? Not enough to explode my soul or disturb my sleep, but just enough to equal a cup of warm milk or a snooze in the sunshine. I want ecstasy, not transformation; I want the warmth of the womb, not a new birth. I want a pound of the Eternal in a paper sack.

*Best in Film: The Greatest Movies of Our Time* was a two-hour television special that aired on March 22, , on ABC in the United States.

With so many actors simply coasting on average and lackluster work, actors who can constantly deliver hard-hitting performances are hard to come by. While the days of great method actors are behind us, there are a few working in the industry today who can still wow audiences with awe-inspiring performances. Here is a list of some of them.

**Kevin Spacey** Kevin Spacey is a well-trained actor who became a legend in the s with roles in films such as *Glengarry Glen Rose* , *Seven* , and an Academy award winning performance in *The Usual Suspects* . He also won the Oscar for Best Actor for his role in *American Beauty* as a man whose midlife crisis sets forth a chain of events with some unfortunate outcomes. In the Netflix series *House of Cards* he plays charming yet conniving U. Congressman Frank Underwood who uses cutthroat and downright illegal tactics to seek revenge on his political friends who crossed him.

**George Clooney** A lot can be said about George Clooney. However some have made the claim that Clooney is often typecast into playing roles of successful men in positions of power with little variation in his characters. But if one looks closer at his work, one would find that Clooney is just really good at what he does. He came to fame in the s playing the role of Dr. But it was his head-turning, Oscar winning role as a troubled CIA agent in *Syriana* that brought new life to his career and many began seeing him in a more critically acclaimed light. He has since scored Oscar nominations for Best Actor as a "fixer" for a law firm in *Michael Clayton* , a man who travels from place to place to fire people from their jobs in *Up in the Air* and a conflicted father who deals with extensive family issues in *The Descendants* .

**Bryan Cranston** Very few television actors can bring such greatness to the small screen that they are put on the same level as the feature film guys. Cranston is well known for his role as slick dentist Tim Whatley in *Seinfeld* and as the loveable yet wacky dad Hal in *Malcolm in the Middle*, the latter resulted in Emmy nominations for Best Lead Actor in a Comedy Series. But it was his role as Walter White in the AMC series *Breaking Bad* that has turned him into one the most compelling performers of our time. His *Breaking Bad* role as a mild-mannered high school chemistry teacher who turns to cooking and selling crystal meth after receiving a terminal cancer diagnosis has been called one of the best roles in television history. He transforms from the protagonist into an antagonist, a hero into a villain, which had never been done before on TV and by doing so reaches levels of emotion that puts Cranston on par with any film actor out today.

**Tom Hanks** Tom Hanks was considered a top performer of the s and he dominated that decade with several memorable performances. He became the first actor in decades to win two consecutive Oscars for Best Actor as an AIDS stricken lawyer in *Philadelphia* and a mentally challenged man who witnesses some of the most important historical events of the second half of the 20th Century in *Forest Gump* . In the s he made a stirring comeback with his roles as a ship captain whose ship gets boarded by pirates in *Captain Philips* and as Walt Disney himself in the film *Saving Mr. Christmas* .

**Christian Bale** Christian Bale is an actor whose range and seriousness is both stunning and hard to come by these days. Getting his start as a child actor in the s, Bale delivered two hard-hitting, psychological performances in *American Psycho* and *The Machinist* . He has recently won praise for his roles in the David O. Russell films *The Fighter* , as a former Boxing champ who becomes a crack addict, and *American Hustle* as a con artist who unwillingly gets tied into an FBI operation. Bale is known for his method actor approach and often loses himself in his roles to an inspiring degree.

**Brad Pitt** Brad Pitt is another of the more recognizable men in Hollywood these days and many see him as blockbuster actor rather than a serious performer. However, it would be foolish of someone to write Pitt off as just another face in Hollywood. The man has certainly paid his dues with roles in films such as *Legends of the Fall* , *Seven* , and *12 Monkeys* which resulted in an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actor. The latter two performances resulted in Oscar nods for Best Actor. But it was in the s when DiCaprio started to truly stand out as an actor. He, like Robert De Niro before him, became well known for his collaborations with director Martin Scorsese. In the s DiCaprio has played various roles ranging from a dream-stealer in *Inception* to a manic slave owner in *Django Unchained* . He recently teamed back up with Scorsese to deliver a powerful, somewhat shocking

performance as drug-addicted stockbroker Jordan Belfort in the film *The Wolf of Wall Street*. But some of his most powerful work came in the s. Penn has also become well-known for his political and social activism and he currently serves as the U.S. Attorney General. Johnny Depp Johnny Depp is a performer who truly loses himself in every role he plays to such a degree that it sometimes scares us how good he is at what he does. Like many other actors on this list, Depp got his start as a teen actor and he became an idol in the s with his role as Officer Tom Hanson in the TV series *21 Jump Street*. After leaving that show, Depp quickly began playing more challenging roles starting with the titular role in *Edward Scissorhands*. That role propelled him to even greater fame and he went on to become known for his stark portrayals of real people such as odd, cult filmmaker Ed Wood in *Ed Wood*, undercover FBI agent Joseph D. Pistone in *Donny Brasco*, eccentric writer Hunter S. Thompson in *The Untouchables*. In the s Depp went on to become a top box office draw with huge films such as the *Pirates of the Caribbean* film series and *Alice in Wonderland*. Daniel Day-Lewis Daniel Day-Lewis is by far the greatest actor of the last three decades despite recently only taking on a small number of roles giving him a reputation as one of the most selective actors in Hollywood. Throughout the s he played numerous roles in British theater, film and television and by the end of that decade he received international attention for his portrayal of Christy Brown, a writer and painter who had cerebral palsy and could only paint and write by using one foot, in the film *My Left Foot*. This role resulted in the first of an unprecedented three wins for the Academy Award for Best Actor. In , after a few years away from the industry, Day-Lewis returned better than ever in the Martin Scorsese film *Gangs of New York* playing vicious s gang leader William Cutting. He went on to win two more Oscars for Best Actor for his role as a morally questionable oil tycoon in the masterpiece *There Will Be Blood* and for his stark, frighteningly realistic portrayal of U.S. President Andrew Jackson in *The American*.

**Chapter 5 : Making the best of our time! : DDLC**

*While Our time informed other sites my card info and all were declined. Each card decline costed me \$ and after all Our time shared my info with I lost total \$ My card people gave \$ back on my card the very next morning was notified another site pulled their subscription out of my account unauthorized.*

Email Copy Link Copied The world of the writer has always been one of great inequalities: With the advent of e-readers there was a flurry of panic that the digital age would threaten the written word, but recently it seems the excitement and fervour for writing has returned with some blockbuster books causing as much of a stir as multi-million dollar movies. The world of the writer continues to hold the same sense of romanticism and potential opportunity it always has - and even more, perhaps, with digital literary content growing exponentially. Certainly, mobile devices have changed the way we engage with the written word. Yet, in many ways the digital age has revolutionised the process of reading - and creating literature - as much as did the advent of the printing press. The result of the fusion of online and offline reading is that writers are becoming less reclusive burrowers and more influential public figures, carrying on a dialogue with their readers. Many writers have healthy public speaking careers running in tandem with their careers in writing, maximising sales and profitability of their work. Indeed even academics, once generally considered the most inaccessible and - dare we say it - dullest of writers are now entering this sphere, with history heavyweights filming documentaries for the likes of the BBC to coincide with a book release. Book sales themselves may have become less profitable but, as such, writers are being pushed to be more creative and interactive. The digitalisation of literature has also made the world of authors more democratic - a novel need no longer endure the seemingly endless bureaucracy of the publishing house before it becomes accessible to the public. Their subject matter covers both fiction and non-fiction and their sales figures enter the million each. Twitter gives fans a chance to see a broader and even more playful side to their favourite authors, even to chat with them directly, creating an intimacy that would never have been possible before. Gladwell began his career at the Washington Post, covering topics as diverse as health, business and technology but his big break came when he was hired as a staff writer for the New Yorker magazine in What followed for the author was a leap from long-form journalism- with a distinctive, playful style of discourse - to an author with a cult following. His latest book - currently ranked number two in the non-fiction category- has been on the best-seller list since its release in October His speeches, on everything from underdogs to spaghetti sauce, have seen him become something of a viral phenomenon. Which may beg the question, why so few followers on Twitter? Proportionally, his , followers are huge; Gladwell has tweeted only 52 times, clearly keeping his best material for his other arenas. The Cambridge-educated, Indian-born writer has forged a career that, at its hight, has seen an accolade of literary praises and awards thrown his way. Muslims in his native India, as well as in Pakistan, protested to the publication claiming the book insulted their religion. The author was forced into hiding with the protection of the British government. Recently things have calmed down for the author, who has re-emerged into public life with great success. Rushdie is an honorary professor of a number of the top universities in the world, - among them the prestigious MIT - and continues to write. After a degree in French and Classics, a stint working in London and some time teaching English in Portugal, Rowling returned to Britain where she settled, with her daughter, in Edinburgh. The rest is a bit of a fairytale. The books became the most popular in the world today, and Rowling generated millions in revenue from book sales as well as from a plethora of Potter-branded merchandise; but the real jewel in the crown was the films. If the books, films and 2. He has interviewed everyone from Malcolm Gladwell hello again! Fry has published poetry, a series of autobiographies, and some poignant and candid accounts of his struggles with bipolar disorder. The writer is an active campaigner on mental health issues, as well as being a vocal proponent of international gay rights. Among some curveball projects, Fry has collaborated on the Little Big Planet video game for which he provides the voice-over. With a Twitter, tumblr, website and an unending array of video content online, this modern world author understands that books are but the beginning of his empire. Success as a writer was slow to come to the Brazilian-born author, and held down careers in journalism and the theatre before he was

inspired by his first novel. With opinions on current affairs, life, and even sports as well as succinctly tweeted life philosophies, Coelho brings the curling charm and spiritualism of his writing to the character medium. One of his latest offerings states the following:

Chapter 6 : Best in Film: The Greatest Movies of Our Time - Wikipedia

*Here are the 50 greatest rappers of all time. the author of one of the best hip-hop albums of all time, the most imaginative storytellers of our time. He.*

Scientific American, November 1, Advertisement A competition sponsored in by Scientific American asked for essays on the 10 greatest inventions. Inventions are most salient when we can see the historical changes they cause. In we might not appreciate the work of Nikola Tesla or Thomas Edison on a daily basis, as we are accustomed to electricity in all its forms, but we are very impressed by the societal changes caused by the Internet and the World Wide Web both of which run on alternating-current electricity, by the way. A century from now they might be curious as to what all the fuss was about. The answers from thus provide a snapshot of the perceptions of the time. Scientific American - November 1, Following are excerpts from the first- and second-prize essays, along with a statistical tally of all the entries that were sent in. The first-prize essay was written by William I. Wyman, who worked in the U. Patent Office in Washington, D. The steam turbine, invented by Charles Parsons in and commercially introduced over the next 10 years. A huge improvement in powering ships, the more far-reaching use of this invention was to drive generators that produced electricity. Wyman gave the honor specifically to Gottlieb Daimler for his engine, arguing: Such success did come with the advent of the Daimler motor, and not before. Entertainment always will be important to people. Systems for transmitting information between people have been around for centuries, perhaps millennia. Telegraph signals got a speed boost in the U. Wireless telegraphy as invented by Guglielmo Marconi, later evolving into radio, set information free from wires. It appears on this list for only one reason: It is used to extract gold from ore. The Nikola Tesla induction motor. The Linotype machine enabled publishersâ€”largely newspapersâ€”to compose text and print it much faster and cheaper. It was an advance as large as the invention of the printing press itself was over the painstaking handwritten scrolls before it. The electric welding process of Elihu Thomson. In the era of mass production, the electric welding process enabled faster production and construction of better, more intricate machines for that manufacturing process. The electric welder invented by Elihu Thomson enabled the cheaper production of intricate welded machinery. Assembled in numbers, they provided an efficient means of driving electrical generators and producing that most useful commodity. Dowe, also of Washington, D. He divided his inventions into those aiding three broad sectors: Electrical fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. As natural fertilizer sources were depleted during the 19th century, artificial fertilizers enabled the further expansion of agriculture. Preservation of sugar-producing plants. McMullen of Chicago is credited with the discovery of a method for drying sugar cane and sugar beets for transport. Another success of chemistry. Henry Ford began production of the Model T in and it was quite popular by Charles Duryea made one of the earliest commercially successful petrol-driven vehicles, starting in Cars for personal transportation were an improvement on railways. Bartlet, who each had a milestone on the road pun intended to successful automobile and bicycle tires. The giant rotary press was quite capable of churning out masses of printed material. The bottleneck in the chain of production was composing the printing plates. The Linotype and the Monotype dispensed with that bottleneck. The essays sent in were compiled to come up with a master list of inventions that were considered to be the top Here are the rest of the results:

## Chapter 7 : What Are the 10 Greatest Inventions of Our Time? - Scientific American

*The rules: "our time" meant the previous quarter century, to ; the invention had to be patentable and was considered to date from its "commercial introduction." Perception is at.*

They do not vary from day to day. If you understand that, you can map out a plan for using them wisely. Appreciate and accept that some of these minutes will be used systematically day-in and day-out for essential task It is how you use the remaining minutes that make the difference in your emotional and financial well-being. We live in a very different time now than we did 25 or even 10 years ago. No other generation has enjoyed such an impressive shift in technology and lifestyle changes. Time is running out. As baby boomers, we need to realize that our time is now limited, so we need to make the very best of it. Time is a tool. It can be manipulated, shared, divided, and saved. There are surefire ways to make the most of your time. Time is our most valuable resource. If we learn how to control and use it wisely, we will maximize our output both spiritually and financially. I pick up this book constantly looking for ways to increase my productivity and use my time wisely. I devour any and all "life hacks" that I run across in my research. I task myself to try new ideas if it means I will be more productive and save time. Let me share my top 10 tips with you on how I squeeze every second of time out of my day. Make time to plan. Use 30 minutes a day to plan how you are going to use your time. I prefer to use 15 minutes in the morning to set my priorities for the day and 15 minutes at night to set my goals for tomorrow and beyond if needed. Remember there are always 1, minutes in each day. Appreciate and accept that some of these minutes will be used systematically day-in and day-out for essential tasks work, calls, etc. Include "Energy Management" with your "Time Management. Prioritize and plan in time segments that you can handle physically. Tackle top priorities first. They may not be the most pleasant, but they are the most important, so engage them when you are the most physically rested and mentally alert. Constantly remind yourself of the task you are working on at hand. Carry a short list with you on a "post-it" note as a visual reminder. With everything that is going on in the world around us it is very easy to get distracted. Try to touch things only once. Trust your intuition when making decisions, especially on those choices that are not top priorities. Negotiate the task you are working on and complete it before moving on. Learn to say "NO. You will be surprised how easy it is to deflect non-essential requests for your time by others. Simple things like keeping your door shut while working on priority tasks, not answering the phone, and letting people know that you are too busy will help you find more time for yourself. Slow down and think. I know this sounds counterintuitive to what I am asking you to do in tip 6, but many times it is important to catch your breath before making a decision. A few minutes clearing your mind, analyzing the situation, and weighing your options will lead to better decisions and less wasted time. Before making a decision or choosing a course of action, start with the ending in mind. Look at your "to do" list and rather than asking yourself "How do I get this task completed? I know this is not rocket science, but if you feel like I do, then you understand the importance of using your remaining time on this planet wisely. Hopefully, my tips help you. Please feel free to share any tips you might have as well in the comments section with our fellow baby boomers. If you found my blog helpful, interesting or even funny, I bet your friends would too. Make sure to share this with them using the buttons up above. The more baby boomers we help, the better place we make this world!

**Chapter 8 : The Time of Their Lives () - IMDb**

*Best in TV: The Greatest TV Shows of Our Time* is a television countdown special that aired on September 18, as a special edition of 20/20 hosted by Barbara Walters.

The Stewardship of Time Multiplying the Life Through Redeeming the Time Introduction There are many inequities in the world, but one thing we all have in common is the same amount of time each day. God has allotted twenty-four hours to each one of us. Perhaps, because we are products of our fast-paced society, we tend to think and act as though God has short changed us when it comes to time. Life with all its demands is far too busy. We fill our conversations with phrases which convey the rush of our modern times. We regularly use words like urgent, priority, or pressing. There was a time when we viewed telegrams as adequate for sending vital information. But today, not only do we have the telephone, fax, email, and the Internet, but we have priority mail, even next-day delivery so we can send an important document or package the very next day thousands of miles away. With all our modern conveniences and technological advances we should have more leisure time than any period in history, but the opposite is really the case. Robert Banks has an interesting note on this for the Christian. With respect to time, Christians are a good deal worse off than many. This is especially the case if they live in a large city, belong to the middle-classes, have managerial or professional positions, or combine outside employment with substantial household responsibilities. Christians and people raised in a Christian setting tend to take their work more seriously than others. They also place a high value on family obligations. And they are often in the forefront of community and charitable associations. The upshot of this commitment to work, community and family is, as my eldest son commented: Due to the extreme demands and unreasonable expectations placed on pastors, finding time to fulfill all these expectations is virtually impossible. They literally bump into themselves in the process of trying to meet their schedule. Pastors and their wives are often like ships passing in the night. The Purpose of This Study The design of this study and its focus is certainly not to get Christians busier. It is not busier lives that we need. What is needed is a better use of the time we have combined with a biblical view of time on earth from the standpoint of who we are as Christians, where we are, what we should and should not expect from this world, and why we are here. In our performance-oriented society, activity that produces some kind of result is placed at a premium and time is viewed from a utilitarian standpoint. Unless we can see some kind of obvious yield, the time spent is viewed as wasted time. Whatever we do must be accomplishing something tangible and this includes even our time spent in worship whether alone or gathered with the body of Christ. Most of us sense something else about time: Moreover, it is a unique resource. It cannot be accumulated like money or stockpiled like raw materials. We are forced to spend it, whether we choose to or not, and at a fixed rate of 60 seconds every minute. It cannot be turned on and off like a machine or replaced like a man. Scripture addresses this issue. But is play, leisure, rest, and simply smelling the roses a waste of time? We have reached the point, however, where even leisure time has taken on a kind of utilitarian bent. We must see our time off from work, no matter what the reason worship, leisure, play, etc. Though there is some truth to this, have we not carried it too far? Writing to draw our attention to the importance and need of learning to relax and enjoy leisure time, Swindoll says: As the Eternal One, God is not limited by time as we are. He is the sovereign of time. With Him one day is as a thousand years and a thousand years as one day 1 Tim. He sees the past, present, and the future as one. But unlike God, temporal and finite man is confined to twenty-four hours each day and to a certain number of days in the life which God allots him. True, the Bible teaches us that time is a resource and a stewardship for which we are all responsible before God. But if we are not careful, we can fall into the trap of the western mindset which sees time strictly from the utilitarian standpoint where performance and accomplishments or doing something productive is the all-important goal. When this happens, we lose the capacity to simply enjoy God, people, and the life God has given us. Again, as is the case in all of life, we need a biblical balance. Without this balance we become feverish, legalistic joy killers, and will destroy our capacity to be the people God has called us to be. The Problem of the Tyranny of Time Rather than a friend, we have turned time into a tyrant. And we have allowed this tyrant to invade and dominate our lives. If you look carefully at our society,

you can easily see the decline in our social life and in our relationships with people brought on by the tyranny of time and by our failure to grasp the meaning of time from a biblical perspective. Regarding this decline, Robert Banks has this to say: Round and round this world you go, Spinning through the lives of the people you know – How you gonna keep on turning from day to day? How you gonna keep from turning your life away? Consequently our encounters with others are becoming more and more limited and instrumental. We associate rather than interrelate, hold ourselves back rather than open ourselves up, pass on or steal by one another rather than pause and linger awhile. The number of our close friends drops and the quality of our married life diminishes. The life of the church is detrimentally impacted by these time pressures. There are too many meetings, programs, organizations, and other constraints calling the body of Christ to go, go, go, and do, do, do. In this rat race of always being on the go, we are failing to grasp who we are, why we are here, and where we are really going. The bad news is we took a wrong turn and are on the wrong road. We have become enamored with speed for the sake of speed itself. We want our computers to run with the speed of light. If it takes ten seconds to save a thirty-page file, we become impatient and complain. We want it done in a split second. There is a passage in Mark that speaks powerfully to this very issue of being preoccupied with activity or how much we have and can accomplish. We are told in Mark 6 that the disciples, having returned from a very busy time of ministry, gathered around the Lord Jesus and began to inform Him about all that they had done and taught vs. In the Greek text it is obvious that the disciples were quite preoccupied with their performance, with what they had done. This is dramatically illustrated in the story about the feeding of the five thousand which follows. This event was surely designed to teach them how much more they needed time alone with Him to draw upon the resources of His glorious life to be effective in the use of the time they had.

**The Perspective of Time in the Bible An Overview**

In modern society, we tend to look at time as an abstract quality, but just how is the concept of time used in the Bible? In other words, time in ancient Israel was not conceived as an abstract dimension but primarily as related to specific happenings whether of short or long duration. In particular, all these words are used to refer to the times appointed by God, the opportunities given by him e. In NT the Gk. The Bible thus stresses not the abstract continuity of time but rather the God-given content of certain moments of history. Pinnock, in his article on time in *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia* warns us against making sweeping conclusions in the study of the words for time in both the Old and New Testaments. Before discussing the words for time, he has this to say: Biblical teaching on time or any given subject is based not on the linguistic method of treating words in isolation, but upon direct biblical statements and word usage – This does not mean we ignore the meaning of these words, but that we must consider them within their contexts, and Pinnock then discusses the Hebrew and Greek words used for time and comes to basically the same conclusions as the above articles. Then, concerning the biblical conception of time, he says: Primarily, the Bible views time as the limited succession of days in which human experience of the world flows. Human beings are allotted their appointed span of time; the Lord gives, and He takes away Job 1: Through sin, history has become the record of the activities of fallen human beings. God displays His redemptive grace toward lost humanity through the medium of history. His sovereignty over history Eph. Dozens of passages are devoted to wealth and money, but very few to time. Perhaps my surprise can be attributed to our modern concern for time management and the way we see time as a resource like money. This difference does suggest, however, how much emphasis western society has put on time and how we have become preoccupied with it as a commodity that must be hurriedly spent before we lose it. This modern-western view of time can be illustrated in the differences that exist in other cultures. If time walks, as the Spanish-speaking say, one can take a more leisurely attitude to it. Old Testament Passages So teach us to consider our mortality, so that we might live wisely. Psalm 90 is a meditation vss. In this Psalm, Moses prayed for the practical outcome of his meditation, mainly, that he would have the ability to make the life God had given him more meaningful and that God might confirm or establish the work of his hands vs. He wanted his life to count for God and that it might have eternal value, but an essential part of this was an awareness of the value and purpose of his time on earth. But where does time management begin? By calculating not only the brevity of life, but also the approximate days he might have left according to the average life span. Numbering our days would include evaluating the use and management of our time. This means evaluating where and

how we spend our days. If we are too busy to spend time in the Word, then we need to ask ourselves why. People want to appear important. In our society, the crowded schedule, the incredible number of hours and heavy demands are supposed to show how successful or important a person is. Somehow we have come to gauge people, including ourselves, by activity and performance, so we overload our schedules.

*3. Include "Energy Management" with your "Time Management." You can be the best planner ever and have every minute of the day packed with essential tasks, but if you don't have the energy to.*

Morell describes many of the successes, failures, challenges, and opportunities in a straightforward, readable fashion. Morrell is fairly sympathetic to both Presidents Bush and Obama and appreciative of the weight of their offices and their role in expanding US counterterrorism capabilities. Morell seems to have genuinely liked Bush, while his relationship with Obama was more formal, albeit more personally engaging than some accounts suggest. Other players are not treated kindly, such as Vice President Cheney and his staff, who pressed the CIA to confirm some sort of link between Saddam and al-Qaeda when CIA analysts repeatedly told them they could find no significant signs of cooperation. The analysts were already there and they had been there for years before Bush came to office. Given that Saddam had kicked UN weapons inspectors out of the country in , much of the intelligence on the issue was quite dated. Morell notes that intelligence resources available for Iraq were quite strained since Clinton had charged the Agency with the additional mission of regime change in ; it did not, however, assign additional people to this mission. He appears to have genuinely appreciated the work of Panetta, Hayden, and Petraeus while noting that the Agency rank and file did not always feel the same way, especially about Petraeus. From reading the book it also seems like the level of cooperation between the CIA and the special operations community was one the great successes of the era, and he generously praises the skill and dedication of these men and women. Contrary to the old cliché about CIA-approved Agency memoirs, Morrell is quite straightforward about intelligence failures like the pre-Arab Spring Middle East and about the inner workings of the intelligence bureaucracy. The book also glosses over controversies like the torture debate and the Camp Chapman attack and maybe to a lesser degree the WMD fiasco. As is usual for this genre, Morell regales the reader with all kinds of interesting insider tidbits about working for the Agency. Apparently, CIA analytical pieces are often poorly written, confusing, or badly argued. Also, most CIA covert operations do, in fact, leak, but according to Morell, most of these leaks come from the White House, not Congress. Bush has claimed that he personally requested the briefing, and Morell confirms this in his memoir. They have a hard time remembering that we serve Democrats and Republicans with the same professionalism and dedication. He mentions the various specific examples of lapses by CIA, FBI, and NSA personnel that contributed to the failure to prevent the attacks; whether a different course could have prevented it remains unknowable. He also points to overlooked shortcomings like the lack of funding and the failure to implement recommendations by previous investigations into airline incidents. Of course, Morell also addresses Benghazi. He denies the assertion that the CIA base in Benghazi was involved in shipping arms to Syrian rebels. He denies the charge that there was any advance warning of the attack. He does, however, believe that the attack on the CIA annex was more organized. Republicans accused Morell of lying under oath during the hearings over the incident. He also denies that the White House played a significant role in editing the talking points. He notes that the initial talking points blamed the attack on the video, even though the CIA disagreed.