

Chapter 1 : CDC A-Z Index - V

political philosophy As summarized in Chapter V of Book III, Philosophy includes following fields. 1 Ethics handling morals is the study of certain values that concern human beings; metaphysics is to investigate the.

Bethel School District 43 v. Students do not have a First Amendment right to make obscene speeches in school. Fraser, a student at Bethel High School, was suspended for three days for delivering an obscene and provocative speech to the student body. In this speech, he nominated his fellow classmate for an elected school office. The Supreme Court held that his free speech rights were not violated. Random drug tests of students involved in extracurricular activities do not violate the Fourth Amendment. Some schools then began to require drug tests of all students in extracurricular activities. Separate schools are not equal. States cannot nullify decisions of the federal courts. They argued that the states could nullify federal court decisions if they felt that the federal courts were violating the Constitution. The Court unanimously rejected this argument and held that only the federal courts can decide when the Constitution is violated. School initiated-prayer in the public school system violates the First Amendment. In the New York school system, each day began with a nondenominational prayer acknowledging dependence upon God. This action was challenged in Court as an unconstitutional state establishment of religion in violation of the First Amendment. The Supreme Court agreed, stating that the government could not sponsor such religious activities. Indigent defendants must be provided representation without charge. Gideon was accused of committing a felony. Being indigent, he petitioned the judge to provide him with an attorney free of charge. The judge denied his request. The Supreme Court ruled for Gideon, saying that the Sixth Amendment requires indigent criminal defendants to be provided an attorney free of charge. Students are entitled to certain due process rights. Nine students at an Ohio public school received day suspensions for disruptive behavior without due process protections. The Supreme Court ruled for the students, saying that once the state provides an education for all of its citizens, it cannot deprive them of it without ensuring due process protections. Colleges and universities have a legitimate interest in promoting diversity. The Supreme Court disagreed and held that institutions of higher education have a legitimate interest in promoting diversity. Administrators may edit the content of school newspapers. The student authors argued that this violated their First Amendment right to freedom of speech. The Supreme Court disagreed, stating that administrators can edit materials that reflect school values. Illegally obtained material cannot be used in a criminal trial. Because the police officers never produced a search warrant, she argued that the materials should be suppressed as the fruits of an illegal search and seizure. Established the doctrine of judicial review. In the Judiciary Act of , Congress gave the Supreme Court the authority to issue certain judicial writs. The Constitution did not give the Court this power. Because the Constitution is the Supreme Law of the Land, the Court held that any contradictory congressional Act is without force. The ability of federal courts to declare legislative and executive actions unconstitutional is known as judicial review. Teach students the significance of Marbury v. Madison which establishes the concept of judicial review. The Constitution gives the federal government certain implied powers. The Supreme Court held that the tax unconstitutionally interfered with federal supremacy and ruled that the Constitution gives the federal government certain implied powers. Police must inform suspects of their rights before questioning. After hours of police interrogations, Ernesto Miranda confessed to rape and kidnapping. At trial, he sought to suppress his confession, stating that he was not advised of his rights to counsel and to remain silent. The Supreme Court agreed, holding that police must inform suspects of their rights before questioning. Students have a reduced expectation of privacy in school. A teacher accused T. When she denied the allegation, the principal searched her purse and found cigarettes and marijuana paraphernalia. A family court declared T. The Supreme Court ruled that her rights were not violated since students have reduced expectations of privacy in school. Learn more about this case. New York Times v. In order to prove libel, a public official must show that what was said against them was made with actual malice. Sullivan, for printing an advertisement containing some false statements. The Supreme Court unanimously ruled in favor of the newspaper saying the right to publish all statements is protected under the First Amendment. It is cruel and unusual punishment to

execute persons for crimes they committed before age 15. Matthew Simmons was sentenced to death for the murder of a woman when he was 17 years of age. In the case *Thompson v. Oklahoma*, the Supreme Court ruled that executing persons for crimes committed at age 15 or younger constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment. *Roper* argued that "evolving standards of decency" prevented the execution of an individual for crimes committed before the age of 18. A majority of the Supreme Court agreed with *Roper*, and held that to execute him for his crime would violate the Eighth Amendment.

Santa Fe Independent School District v. Doe. Before football games, members of the student body of a Texas high school elected one of their classmates to address the players and spectators. Attendance at these events was voluntary. Three students sued the school arguing that the prayers violated the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. The Court held that this action did constitute school-sponsored prayer because the loudspeakers that the students used for their invocations were owned by the school.

Stop and frisks do not violate the Constitution under certain circumstances. Observing *Terry* and others acting suspiciously in front of a store, a police officer concluded that they might rob it. The officer stopped and frisked the men. A weapon was found on *Terry* and he was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. The Supreme Court ruled that this search was reasonable. Even offensive speech such as flag burning is protected by the First Amendment. He was arrested for this act, but argued that it was symbolic speech. The Supreme Court agreed, ruling that symbolic speech is constitutionally protected even when it is offensive. Students do not leave their rights at the schoolhouse door. Fearing a disruption, the administration prohibited wearing such armbands. The *Tinkers* were removed from school when they failed to comply, but the Supreme Court ruled that their actions were protected by the First Amendment. The President is not above the law. The special prosecutor in the Watergate affair subpoenaed audio tapes of Oval Office conversations. President Nixon refused to turn over the tapes, asserting executive privilege. Certain school voucher programs are constitutional. The Ohio Pilot Scholarship Program allowed certain Ohio families to receive tuition aid from the state. This would help offset the cost of tuition at private, including parochial religiously affiliated, schools. The Supreme Court rejected First Amendment challenges to the program and stated that such aid does not violate the Establishment Clause.

Chapter 2 : Shopsmith - Frequently Asked Questions - MARK V

vocab 5x5 (-) again, these are notes that I took the past 5 days. hope these help, some descriptions were taken from the document from Mony, Richie, and Allison. It's on schoolloop.

Throughout most of what is commonly called the Little Ice Age – the mean solar activity was quite low, but positive fluctuations occurred about 90 and . However, these regional temperature declines rarely occurred at the same time. Cooler episodes also materialized in the Southern Hemisphere, initiating the advance of glaciers in Patagonia and New Zealand, but these episodes did not coincide with those occurring in the Northern Hemisphere. Meanwhile, temperatures of other regions of the world, such as eastern China and the Andes, remained relatively stable during the Little Ice Age. Still other regions experienced extended periods of drought, increased precipitation, or extreme swings in moisture. Many areas of northern Europe, for instance, were subjected to several years of long winters and short, wet summers, whereas parts of southern Europe endured droughts and season-long periods of heavy rainfall. For these reasons the Little Ice Age, though synonymous with cold temperatures, can also be characterized broadly as a period when there was an increase in temperature and precipitation variability across many parts of the globe. Alpine glaciers advanced far below their previous and present limits, obliterating farms, churches, and villages in Switzerland, France, and elsewhere. Frequent cold winters and cool, wet summers led to crop failures and famines over much of northern and central Europe. In addition, the North Atlantic cod fisheries declined as ocean temperatures fell in the 17th century. During the early 15th century, as pack ice and storminess increased in the North Atlantic, Norse colonies in Greenland were cut off from the rest of Norse civilization; the western colony of Greenland collapsed through starvation, and the eastern colony was abandoned. Iceland became increasingly isolated from Scandinavia when the southern limit of sea ice expanded to encapsulate the island and locked it in ice for longer and longer periods during the year. Sea ice grew from zero average coverage before the year to eight weeks in the 13th century and 40 weeks in the 19th century. In North America between and , the Native American cultures of the upper Mississippi valley and the western prairies began a general decline as drier conditions set in, accompanied by a transfer from agriculture to hunting. Over the same period in Japan, glaciers advanced, the mean winter temperature dropped 3. **Rafferty Causes** The cause of the Little Ice Age is not known for certain; however, climatologists contend that reduced solar output, changes in atmospheric circulation, and explosive volcanism may have played roles in bringing about and extending the phenomenon. Two periods of unusually low sunspot activity are known to have occurred within the Little Ice Age period: Both solar minimums coincided with the coldest years of the Little Ice Age in parts of Europe. Some scientists therefore argue that reduced amounts of available solar radiation caused the Little Ice Age. However, the absence of sunspots has not explained the brief cooling episodes that occurred in other parts of the world during this time. As a result, many scientists argue that reduced solar output cannot be the sole cause of the interval. **Changes in large-scale atmospheric patterns** Many scientists maintain that the Little Ice Age in Europe resulted from a reversal of the North Atlantic Oscillation NAO, a large-scale atmospheric-circulation pattern over the North Atlantic and adjacent areas. The NAO is believed to have a large influence over winter weather in Europe. Changes in the phases of the NAO may partly explain the variability in climate during the Little Ice Age as well as the known intervals of cooler-than-normal conditions in some European regions. **Increased volcanism** Cool conditions in different regions during the Little Ice Age may have been influenced by explosive volcanic eruptions, such as the eruptions of Laki in Iceland in and Tambora on Sumbawa Island in . Explosive eruptions propel gases and ash into the stratosphere, where they reflect incoming solar radiation. Consequently, they have been linked to conditions of lower average temperature around the world that may last a few years. Some scientists hypothesize that such volcanic activity may strengthen and extend the negative phase of the NAO, thus bringing on cooler conditions in northern Europe. Other scientists, however, argue that explosive eruptions may be linked to warmer winter conditions across northern Europe.

Chapter 3 : Minimum Ages of Criminal Responsibility in the Americas | CRIN

*History of English Sea Ordnance Volume II: The Age of the System (v. 2) [A.B. Caruana] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Strong princes[edit] France was a very decentralised state during the Middle Ages. The authority of the king was more religious than administrative. The 11th century in France marked the apogee of princely power at the expense of the king when states like Normandy , Flanders or Languedoc enjoyed a local authority comparable to kingdoms in all but name. The Capetians , as they were descended from the Robertians , were formerly powerful princes themselves who had successfully unseated the weak and unfortunate Carolingian kings. They were involved in the struggle for power within France as princes, but they also had a religious authority over Roman Catholicism in France as King. The Capetian kings treated other princes more as enemies and allies than as subordinates: Capetian authority was so weak in some remote places that bandits were the effective power. The Normans , the Plantagenets , the Lusignans , the Hautevilles , the Ramnulfids , and the House of Toulouse successfully carved lands outside France for themselves. The most important of these conquests for French history was the Norman Conquest of England by William the Conqueror , following the Battle of Hastings and immortalised in the Bayeux Tapestry , because it linked England to France through Normandy. Although the Normans were now both vassals of the French kings and their equals as kings of England, their zone of political activity remained centered in France. Rise of the monarchy[edit] The monarchy overcame the powerful barons over ensuing centuries, and established absolute sovereignty over France in the 16th century. A number of factors contributed to the rise of the French monarchy. The dynasty established by Hugh Capet continued uninterrupted until , and the laws of primogeniture ensured orderly successions of power. Secondly, the successors of Capet came to be recognised as members of an illustrious and ancient royal house and therefore socially superior to their politically and economically superior rivals. Thirdly, the Capetians had the support of the Church , which favoured a strong central government in France. This alliance with the Church was one of the great enduring legacies of the Capetians. The First Crusade was composed almost entirely of Frankish Princes. As time went on the power of the King was expanded by conquests, seizures and successful feudal political battles. The loss of other Spanish principalities then followed, as the Spanish marches grew more and more independent. Hugh Capet decided so in order to have his succession secured. His surviving charters imply he relied heavily on the Church to rule France, much like his father did. Although he lived with a mistressâ€™ Bertha of Burgundy â€™and was excommunicated because of this, he was regarded as a model of piety for monks hence his nickname, Robert the Pious. Under King Philip I , the kingdom enjoyed a modest recovery during his extraordinarily long reign â€™ His reign also saw the launch of the First Crusade to regain the Holy Land , which heavily involved his family although he personally did not support the expedition. It is from Louis VI reigned â€™37 onward that royal authority became more accepted. Louis VI was more a soldier and warmongering king than a scholar. The way the king raised money from his vassals made him quite unpopular; he was described as greedy and ambitious and that is corroborated by records of the time. His regular attacks on his vassals, although damaging the royal image, reinforced the royal power. From onward Louis had the assistance of a skilled religious statesman, Abbot Suger. The abbot was the son of a minor family of knights, but his political advice was extremely valuable to the king. Louis VI successfully defeated, both military and politically, many of the robber barons. Louis VI frequently summoned his vassals to the court, and those who did not show up often had their land possessions confiscated and military campaigns mounted against them. This drastic policy clearly imposed some royal authority on Paris and its surrounding areas. When Louis VI died in , much progress had been made towards strengthening Capetian authority. Powerful vassals paid homage to the French king. However, the couple disagreed over the burning of more than a thousand people in Vitry during the conflict against the Count of Champagne. He later involved the Kingdom of France in the Second Crusade but his relationship with Eleanor did not improve. This style became standard for most European cathedrals built in the late Middle Ages. The late Capetians, although they often ruled for a shorter time than their earlier

peers, were often much more influential. This period also saw the rise of a complex system of international alliances and conflicts opposing, through dynasties, Kings of France and England and Holy Roman Emperor. His reign saw the French royal domain and influence greatly expanded. He set the context for the rise of power to much more powerful monarchs like Saint Louis and Philip the Fair. This battle involved a complex set of alliances from three important states, the Kingdoms of France and England and the Holy Roman Empire. Philip II spent an important part of his reign fighting the so-called Angevin Empire , which was probably the greatest threat to the King of France since the rise of the Capetian dynasty. Richard replaced his father as King of England afterward. The two kings then went crusading during the Third Crusade ; however, their alliance and friendship broke down during the crusade. The two men were once again at odds and fought each other in France until Richard was on the verge of totally defeating Philip II. Adding to their battles in France, the Kings of France and England were trying to install their respective allies at the head of the Holy Roman Empire. In an additional aftermath of the Battle of Bouvines.

Chapter 4 : The Elder Scrolls V: Skyrim system requirements | Can I Run The Elder Scrolls V: Skyrim

Chapter II. Economy and Society Book IV. The French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, 3. Commerce and Transportation Albert, William.

Antigua and Barbuda Children can be held criminally responsible from the age of eight. A child older than 16 but younger than 18 can only be held criminally responsible where the offence is punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than two years. If over 12, the measures may include community service and partial or total institutionalisation in a socio-education facility. If under 12, the child can be placed in a foster home or with a family, among other measures including psychological accompaniment and mandatory attendance of classes, which can also be applied to children older than 12. A global perspective, Ashgate, , pp. A Global Perspective, Ashgate , at p. In effect, 16 is the age of criminal majority: Dominica No person can be held criminally responsible for an offence committed while under the age of 16. Different rules and sentences are set for children under and over the age of 16. However, at the time of writing, this Act had not come into force. Until the Juvenile Justice Act enters into force, the sentencing of children is largely governed by the Criminal Code. This profile sets out both sentencing regimes. Criminal Code The Criminal Code sets an absolute limit on the minimum age of criminal responsibility at seven, by providing that nothing is an offence which is done by a person under that age. Honduras Under the national definition, criminal responsibility begins at 18, though children can be held responsible under the juvenile justice system from the age of 12. Children under the age of 12 can only be subject to rehabilitation and social assistance. The precise formulation of this system varies between the states. An adolescent can only be held responsible if he or she is of sufficient maturity to understand the illegality of his or her actions. Younger children can be the subject of protective measures. At the state level, 33 states set no minimum age of criminal responsibility, theoretically allowing a child to be sentenced to criminal penalties at any age [Cipriani,D. A Global Perspective, Ashgate , p. Of the States that do set a minimum age of criminal responsibility, North Carolina has the lowest at seven years, while Wisconsin has the highest at ten years.

Chapter 5 : Radar and Laser Detectors | Valentine One | Radar Detectors

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The flu symptoms are due to the increase of copies of HIV and widespread infection in the body. During this time, the amount of CD4 cells starts to fall very quickly. The immune system then kicks in, causing CD4 levels to rise once again. In addition to potentially causing symptoms, the acute stage is when people with HIV have the greatest chance of transmitting the virus to others. This is because HIV levels are very high at this time. The acute stage typically lasts between several weeks and months. How does chronic HIV affect the body? The chronic HIV stage is known as the latent or asymptomatic stage. However, a person can still transmit HIV if the virus is left untreated and they continue to have a detectable viral load. Advances in antiretroviral treatments have significantly improved the outlook for people living with HIV. With proper treatment, many people who are HIV-positive are able to achieve viral suppression and live long, healthy lives. Learn more about HIV and life expectancy. People with AIDS are vulnerable to opportunistic infections and common infections that may include tuberculosis , toxoplasmosis , and pneumonia. People with weakened immune systems are also more susceptible to certain types of cancer , such as lymphoma and cervical cancer. The survival rate for people with AIDS varies depending on treatment and other factors. What are the factors that affect disease progression? The most important factor affecting HIV progression is the ability to achieve viral suppression. Taking antiretroviral therapy regularly helps many people slow the progression of HIV and reach viral suppression. However, a variety of factors affect HIV progression, and some people progress through the phases of HIV more quickly than others. Factors that affect HIV progression can include: Ability to achieve viral suppression. Whether someone can take their antiretroviral medications and achieve viral suppression is the most important factor by far. Age when symptoms start. Being older can result in faster progression of HIV. If a person had other diseases, such as tuberculosis, hepatitis C , or other sexually transmitted diseases STDs , it can affect their overall health. Another important factor is how soon a person was diagnosed after they contracted HIV. The longer between their diagnosis and treatment, the more time the disease has to progress unchecked. Practicing an unhealthy lifestyle, such as having a poor diet and experiencing severe stress , can cause HIV to progress more quickly. Some people seem to progress more quickly through their disease given their genetic makeup. Some factors can delay or slow the progression of HIV. How is HIV treated? Treatments for HIV typically involve antiretroviral therapy. Antiretroviral therapy works to prevent the virus from copying itself. This maintains immunity levels while slowing the progression of HIV. Before prescribing medication, a healthcare provider will take the following factors into consideration:

Chapter 6 : List of French monarchs - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The eighteenth century can be regarded either as an era of stability or as an age of violent social and ideological change, depending upon your point of view. This course will examine the.

Chapter 7 : Tanner scale - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Woodworking Tools -- Shopsmith Woodworking Equipment and Supplies

The Penal Code describes 18 as the minimum age of criminal responsibility [Penal Code, Article 17], though children can be subject to penalties including deprivation of liberty from the age of 12 under the juvenile justice system.

Chapter 9 : History of France - Wikipedia

On October 1, , the first phase of the Raise the Age law takes effect in New York State, as the state no longer automatically charges all year-olds as adults. In October , the law phases in for year-olds as adults.