

*Wars And Discoveries In ancient Egypt Ancient Egypt was an ancient civilization of eastern North Africa, concentrated along the Northern reaches of the Nile River in what is now the modern country.*

That set into motion a chain of events that, within several weeks, culminated in the European great powers declaring war on each other. The resulting conflict killed 37 million people. Once the fighting started, a stalemate emerged on the Western Front, between Germany on the east and the Allies on the west. Both sides hunkered down in trenches, and it was nearly impossible for either side to make any significant progress against the other. Many well-known innovations that we associate with the war today were invented to try to gain an advantage over an entrenched enemy. Each new innovation that gave a slight edge over the other side would then be promptly copied and improved to make it even more deadly. The use of Chlorine gas led chemists to later develop phosgene and mustard gas, for example. Industrial Fertilizer Shortly before the war, German chemists Fritz Haber and Carl Bosch developed a process to convert atmospheric nitrogen into a biologically available form—ammonia—using high pressure and temperatures. During the war, this allowed Germany to produce artificial nitrates used to create explosives, like TNT. Prior to this, their nitrates came from Chilean guano deposits, which produced a limited supply. Once the war broke out, says Schramm, Germany had only enough natural nitrates to last about six months. Specifically, the nitrogen must be changed from oxidation state 0 to +3. In nature, microorganisms possessing nitrogenase enzymes perform the nitrogen fixing. The Haber-Bosch process permitted the mass production of nitrate fertilizers, which sustain mass-scale industrial agriculture today. Drones World War I caused a tremendous acceleration in the development of aviation. The war also saw experiments in developing the first pilotless aircraft. The craft was launched with a dolly-and-track system; once launched, an onboard gyroscope guided it to its destination. The first test flight on October 2, 1917, failed because the aircraft climbed too steeply, stalled, and crashed. It was just. It flew its first test flight on Long Island on March 6, 1918. In the end, both were determined to be too unreliable to be useful. Air Traffic Control Radio had already made its debut before the war, but great strides were made during the war because of how valuable it could be for military communications. Nowhere was this more apparent than in aviation. In the early days of flight, once pilots left the ground, they had no good way of communicating with each other or the people on the ground. By technicians could send a radio signal over a distance of miles, and radio telegraph messages could be exchanged between planes in flight. The two-way radio systems developed for airplanes and operators on the ground were not only invaluable to fighting of the war, but also became the basis for the technology that would develop into the air-traffic-control system of today. Portable X-Rays Battle casualties overwhelmed the medical services in 1914, but armies quickly developed sophisticated systems for addressing the problems with new innovations made during the war. For example, the Thomas splint for a broken leg had a massive impact on survival rates in an era before antibiotics. Before the Thomas splint was invented, 80 percent of all soldiers died from a broken femur, but by the time of a battle in 1918, over 80 percent survived, reportedly. Blood banks were developed, thanks to the use of sodium citrate to keep blood from coagulating and becoming unusable, allowing battlefield transfusions. One of the most important medical innovations of the time was the ability to get the diagnostic tools to the front line. When the war broke out, X-ray machines were too bulky and delicate to move. Using funds she raised in Paris, Marie Curie developed small, mobile X-ray machines and installed them in cars and trucks for the French army. She drove some of these portable X-rays to the front herself, and worked with her year-old daughter, Irene, at casualty-clearing stations, using the X-rays to locate fractures, bullets, and shrapnel. Upon returning to the US, Mahler trademarked it; when the US entered the war in 1917, Kimberly-Clark started producing the wadding for surgical bandages. Meanwhile, enterprising Red Cross nurses started using it for their own personal hygienic use. Once the war ended, Kimberly-Clark re-purchased the surplus of bandages from the military and the Red Cross and created the first commercial sanitary napkins. The company also ironed out the cellulose material to make smooth tissues, which, in 1918, were released as the first facial tissues: Sun Lamps The undernourishment of Germans because of the war led an increase of rickets, a disorder caused by a lack of Vitamin D, calcium, or

phosphate that leads to the weakening of bones. By the winter of , half of the children in Berlin were suffering from rickets. At the time, the cause of the ailment was not known, but a Berlin doctor named Kurt Huldshinsky noticed that the children were also very pale, so he conducted an experiment in which he put four children under mercury-quartz lamps that emitted ultraviolet light. Ultraviolet light causes the skin to produce Vitamin D, which is necessary for healthy bones. Thus, the sun lamp was born.

## Chapter 2 : Discoveries – blog.quintoapp.com

*10 Recent Discoveries From The World Wars. Even on a small scale, conflict can leave complicated stories and scenes behind. A global war scatters ruins, artifacts, and mysteries over countless landscapes.*

A new medical condition was caused by life in the trenches. Disease and Discoveries Disease and Discoveries is all about medicine. The First World War witnessed the greatest attempt the world had ever seen to cause wounds and death. Bodies of those killed or injured littered battlefields and in the trenches disease was rife. But, ironically, from the horrors of war came many advancements in medicine. The war spurred on doctors and scientists to great discoveries, and for the people who came afterwards the world of medicine had changed. Still, many millions of men had to die for us to benefit. What could this machine do? It could re-start the heart It could store blood It could breathe artificially for a patient It could cauterise wounds shut The machine was a portable device for storing and carrying blood, bringing blood transfusions to many wounded men. Blood transfusion was in its infancy during World War One. Very little regard was given to differences in blood type until later in the war and this may have killed some soldiers. On the whole, many more men would have died if they had not been given blood 2. A new medical condition was caused by life in the trenches and took its name from them. What was it called? Trench leg Trench foot Trench flu Trench foot was caused by exposure to damp, cold and unsanitary conditions, all of which were present in the trenches. The condition caused blisters and sores which would eventually lead to gangrene and amputation if it was not treated in time 3. Injuries caused by trench warfare brought about an increased knowledge on a particular organ of the body and how it works. The brain The liver The pancreas To see what was going on, men in the trenches had to poke their heads over the parapets. Many were shot and the amount of men with injuries to their brains was higher than in any previous war. This allowed Sir Gordon Holmes, a neurologist working in a field hospital, to discover how lesions in different parts of the brain caused different results. Consequently our knowledge of brain function was immensely increased 4. Typhoid fever was a common disease in the trenches. By what means was it spread? Through coughs and sneezes It was spread by the enemy Through eating contaminated food It was contained in the soil The poor hygienic conditions of the trenches, coupled with an abundance of rats and flies, spread contaminated faecal matter to food and water. At the time there were no antibiotics to treat the disease and many men died from it 5. In which field of medicine was he a pioneer? Bacteriology Vaccination Plastic surgery Gillies was responsible for the opening of a hospital which undertook solely facial reconstruction. Many thousands of men had been disfigured by gunshot wounds to their faces and Gillies and his team performed over 11, operations on more than 5, men. Before then, reconstructive surgery barely existed 6. Trench fever was another disease of the war. It was carried by which animal? Rats Dogs Mosquitoes Lice were rampant in the trenches and the disease was all too common. Fortunately it was rarely fatal and most sufferers recovered after five days, though in some cases heart-failure resulted in death. Three famous British authors, J. Milne all caught the disease 7. One piece of medical equipment, common today, was first used shortly prior to and during the war. In a new deadly disease, a type of influenza, appeared in the trenches. What nickname was given to the outbreak? To safeguard morale, reporting of the spread of the disease was restricted in all nations which were at war. What proportion of deaths in the War were caused by disease rather than the enemy? About one sixth About one quarter About one third This sounds like a large amount but with the advancements in medicine, the number killed by disease was less than it had been in previous wars. In the 19th century more than half the men who died in wars had been killed by disease The influenza virus spread throughout the world after the War when infected troops returned home. How many people worldwide caught the disease? Of these, about one fifth were killed by the virus. It is the most-deadly natural disaster ever to have been witnessed by mankind.

### Chapter 3 : Mission Discoveries - Star Wars Battlefront 2 Wiki Guide - IGN

*Roger Christian discusses how a Graflex handle (flashguns from vintage s camera) became the inspiration behind the iconic Lightsaber. The Star Wars Digital Movie Collection is available for the first time ever on Digital HD April 10th.*

These range from fighter airplanes in the desert to almost complete aircraft carriers and battleships, lost on the ocean floor for decades. Researchers believe they have located the ship after identifying a type 89 gun turret, which was a feature of the Musashi – one of the biggest battleships ever built. The Musashi was sunk in a battle with US forces towards the end of In , an RAF pilot was reported missing when he failed to return to his base. He was flying Curtiss Kittyhawk fighter, and it was said that the aircraft crashed in the desert. It was initially believed that Flight Sgt. However, it was later revealed that Copping got lost in a massive sandstorm, and after flying disoriented over featureless desert Sgt. They quickly reported to the authorities, who found a partially destroyed aircraft along with a parachute. This meant that Sgt. Copping somehow survived the crash and attempted to make it on foot. They also concluded that Copping was killed by the smoldering heat of the desert and not by the Luftwaffe. It was scuttled in Little was known about its use after the tests. The location of the shipwreck was found last year and researchers began comparing sonar images of the wreck with the declassified documents to determine the vessel had been used as a radiological laboratory and nuclear waste receptacle from to One of the first vessels to be converted to a light aircraft carrier following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Independence operated in the central and western Pacific from November through to August Twenty-one ships sunk during the tests, but the Independence survived, although it was heavily damaged when it returned to the U. Two precisely placed torpedoes, close to the keel and away from where extra waste was stored, sank the ship in January I class Japanese mega-submarine In in the waters off the Hawaiian island of Oahu a Japanese mega-submarine was discovered. It had a hangar in which it could carry three Aichi M6A1 Seiran floatplanes. The I was completed on 30th December But after Okinawa fell, the plan was canceled and the fleet planned to attack 15 U. The crew of the U. The I was taken to Hawaii by U. Navy for further inspection. Continues on Page 2.

### Chapter 4 : List of Indian inventions and discoveries - Wikipedia

*GAME Time! we are back to playing Star Wars Battlefront 2: mission 11 and Until Ashes and Discoveries All credit goes to Palpatine's Teachings (From "Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith).*

Especially during World War I, when the dead and wounded toll hit the double-digit millions. And especially when a cotton shortage made the bandaging of dying soldiers a pain in the neck. Continue Reading Below Advertisement At the time, Kimberly-Clark was a paper mill company that realized you could do more with wood pulp besides just make it into paper. In fact, if you prepared the right combination of pulp, you could get a material that was five times more absorbent than cotton, yet significantly cheaper to produce. Kimberly-Clark named their newly discovered material cellucotton and the Allied Forces were on it like white on rice. Or gangrene on trenchfoot. Guess who else was on cellucotton like white on rice? Allied nurses on their lady-days. It turned out those super absorbent bandages worked really well as disposable sanitary napkins, something that was not readily available to women at that point. Back then, most women were forced to use literal rags, sponges or a whole mess of nothing during their periods. And the bane of whipped boyfriends everywhere. So why do we have Hitler to thank for them? If Hitler just stuck to inspiring delicious snack cakes. Dewar invented a sort of strawberry shortcake snack for Hostess; yellow sponge cake with strawberries crammed inside. Because strawberries were only in season a couple of months out of the year, they eventually switched it up and filled them with bananas instead. The government started rationing all sorts of goods, so they could be used to fight the Nazis instead. Maybe by littering the battlefield with peels so the Wehrmacht would slip hilariously on them. Whatever the reason, Dewar and Hostess were clearly screwed. No strawberries, no bananas; all they had was their stupid empty yellow cakes. Dewar finally decided screw it, leave out the fruit completely and squirt some cheap cream filling in there. What else was he going to do? Continue Reading Below People went absolutely nuts for it. Sales exploded, and the modern Twinkie was born. Followed shortly thereafter by its cousin, modern obesity. Delicate equipment aboard battleships had this way of getting knocked the hell around during high seas. So James was messing around with springs to support the phonogram machines or whatever, when what do you know? He dropped one of the springs. And instead of just sitting there like a punk, the little spring kind of stepped away in a very slinky-like manner. A few years later, probably still haunted by his failure to actually keep the battleship equipment safe, James gave it all up and ran away to join a cult. Continue Reading Below Advertisement While the Slinky was discovered by accident, tons of government dollars worth of research were poured into Silly Putty. In , the wartime rubber shortage was so bad that the government asked private companies to create a synthetic rubber substitute. General Electric had a whole team of scientists throw together every chemical they could think of in hopes that it would create something rubber-like. Some successes were more notable than others. Continue Reading Below Advertisement One squishy mixture proved to have surprising qualities: It bounced and stretched, it would not stick and it only melted at very high temperatures. Eventually, a toy manufacturer mentioned that little kids will pretty much play with any goddamned thing you give them. He figured that he might as well try to sell the stuff by packing it in small eggs and advertising it through novelty catalogs. The rest is history. The patron saint of hipsters. Fred, like most other college kids in the s, spent a great deal of time throwing around pie pans from the Frisbie Baking Company. And instead of tin, he went with plastic. He dubbed his creation the "Pluto Platter," which was ultimately renamed the "Frisbee" and went on to provide hardcore leaping motivation for extreme college kids everywhere. It is impossible to say the word "extreme" without sarcasm.

## Chapter 5 : History & discoveries | University of California, Berkeley

*Discoveries is the twelfth campaign mission in DICE's Star Wars Battlefront II. Although it is the final mission in the main story, the plot resumes in the Resurrection DLC. Contents.*

Telegram June 28, War and Order buildings are located inside your Castle and they are what determines whether your Castle is strong or weak. When you first start these spots will be empty circles. The WaO buildings you will be using are: Used for checking your City info and City boosts. There are many ways to play War and Order but usually the 2 ways most people play are: War and Order Castles change their appearance at certain levels: The Castle Rushing Strategy is often used in War and Order and I think it is the best one if you know what you are doing, because you will have higher level troops sooner than others, making you stronger than them. For example, I have a Castle level 22 currently upgrading to 23 , Embassy level 20 and Castle Walls level In order to rush for Castle level 24, I need castle upgrade to finish, and I also need Embassy level 23 and Castle Walls level After Castle level 23 upgrade is done, then I set Castle Walls from 22 to 23 and Embassy from 22 to If I have any speedups, I use them to make the Castle wall finish quicker, then when both Embassy and Walls are done I set my castle upgrade to War and Order upgrade importance of buildings for a Castle rush strategy should be: Watchtower in a Castle rush strategy should only be leveled at certain key points, it is fine left at level 14 because that lets you see approximate enemy defense units, reinforcements and what army they march with. After that, the next key level is 22, where you can see the exact amount of reinforcement troops. When doing a Castle rush build, rush your Castle to the level you need for unlocking new troops. For example, I am c19 Castle level 19 and all my Barracks are level After most or all are level 22, I go back to rushing Castle. The cons of this build order are: Hospital gets left usually at low levels, which means that if you have a lot of troops and get hit, you will have huge losses. You will also need quite a few Farms Farm Castles to produce resources for you in order to rush Castle levels efficiently. If you spend at least a few hours in this game every day and you can use a shield when you are offline these cons do not really affect you. The other strategy is to upgrade all your buildings to match your Castle level before you advance. The problem with this is that WaO has a unique style and at certain things is not like any other strategy game. If you are a casual player then this is a good way to play, but only to a certain point. It is only good to max level buildings to about Castle level 14, after that everyone starts rushing Castle levels to 16, 19 and 22 because those are key points when you unlock new tier units. While the c16 already is recruiting t6 troops from at least one Barracks, the c14 will be still struggling to c15, then level all buildings to 15, and then Castle to 16, which will take A LOT of time. By the time the c14 hits c16 with all max level buildings, the c16 that has been rushing Castle levels could already be c19 with one level 19 Barracks, effectively having 1 tier higher troops again. This is why, in most cases, Castle rushers stomp on the people that max level buildings because on top of having inferior troop tiers, they bank up a lot of resources from doing consistently small upgrades, making them juicy targets. That is why I do not really advise this strategy. I have tried playing 2 realms by max leveling buildings, and 3 realms by Castle rushing. When you select your Castle Wall, there are 3 options: If these points reach 0, you will be randomly teleported on the world map to a new location. While burning, your Castle loses defense points per hour. Defense points replenish themselves 20 per hour without you doing anything, or you can buy defense points for gems, which I do not recommend unless you are on a farm account. Alternatively, you can spend 60 gems to stop your Castle from burning, allowing you to begin replenishing the points over time. Golems are creatures that help you defend your city when someone attacks you. Try to max the technology that lets you have more golems Golem Legion and level up Golem Defense and Health technology. Golem Attack is also okay but not really useful. Golems are unlocked at Castle Wall level A Rally is when you pick an enemy castle or ancient ruins and team up with your allies to attack the target at the same time. When others join it they march to the Rally maker Castle and after a set amount of time 5, 10, 30 minutes they march towards the target. War and Order Hall of War upgrades are pretty cheap at first. They may be just a couple of Glory Swords they can be bought from merchants or shop, you can also get them for free from the pinata and monster kills, but the amount of Glory Swords you get for free is really

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LOW. Above Hall of War level 10 is when things get expensive. It was always a mystery how much do War and Order Hall of War upgrades cost but not anymore, I have made a simple table which you can see at the bottom of this page, it shows the amount of Glory Swords each Hall of War upgrade requires. With around Glory Swords you can get your Hall of War to about level 16 glory swords is 10, gems, which is pretty costly. Unless you are ready to spend around 20,, gems on Glory Swords to have your Hall of War on around level 22, then I do not advise spending any gems on it.

## Chapter 6 : World War I disease and discoveries – medicine breakthroughs

*Declassified documents offer a rare window into the decision-making process surrounding some of the most consequential events on record. They allow today's researchers to travel back in time and become flies on the wall as senior officials grapple (often aloud) with the benefits and costs of.*

History of science and technology in the Indian subcontinent , List of inventions and discoveries of the Indus Valley Civilization , and Timeline of Indian innovation Construction, Civil engineering and Architecture[ edit ] Iron pillar of Delhi: The origin of the stupa can be traced to 3rd-century BCE India. Ancient bricks found throughout the region have dimensions that correspond to these units. The earliest evidence for the existence of weighing scale dates to BC BC in the Indus valley civilization prior to which no banking was performed due to lack of scales. The crescograph, a device for measuring growth in plants, was invented in the early 20th century by the Bengali scientist Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose. The incense clock is a timekeeping device used to measure minutes, hours, or days, incense clocks were commonly used at homes and temples in dynastic times. Although popularly associated with China the incense clock is believed to have originated in India, at least in its fundamental form if not function. Wootz steel is an ultra-high carbon steel and the first form of crucible steel manufactured by the applications and use of nanomaterials in its microstructure and is characterised by its ultra-high carbon content exhibiting properties such as superplasticity, high impact hardness and held sway for over a millennium in three continents - a feat unlikely to be surpassed by advanced materials of the current era. Oleg Sherby and Dr. Jeff Wadsworth and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory have all done research, attempting to create steels with characteristics similar to Wootz, but without success J. D Verhoeven and Al Pendray attained some success in the reconstruction methods of production, proved the role of impurities of ore in the pattern creation, and reproduced Wootz steel with patterns microscopically and visually identical to one of the ancient blade patterns. Considered one of the most remarkable feats in metallurgy , it was invented in India in between and CE. Kojo is a programming language and integrated development environment IDE for computer programming and learning. Kojo is an open-source software. It was created, and is actively developed, by Lalit Pant, a computer programmer and teacher living in Dehradun , India. The earliest known instance of a ploughed field was found at Kalibangan [32] India ink: In , the Bengali physicist Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose announced the development of an "iron-mercury-iron coherer with telephone detector" in a paper presented at the Royal Society, London. Patent , , "Detector for electrical disturbances" , for a specific electromagnetic receiver. Murty, a type of Lateral Shearing Interferometer utilizes a laser source for measuring refractive index. The first iron-cased and metal-cylinder rockets were developed by Tipu Sultan , ruler of the South Indian Kingdom of Mysore , and his father Haither Ali , in the s. He successfully used these iron-cased rockets against the larger forces of the British East India Company during the Anglo-Mysore Wars. The dome shaped stupa was used in India as a commemorative monument associated with storing sacred relics. Reversible inhibition of sperm under guidance: Phase III clinical trials are underway in India, slowed by insufficient volunteers. A very effective early shampoo was made by boiling Sapindus with dried Indian gooseberry aamla and a few other herbs, using the strained extract. Sapindus, also known as soapberries or soapnuts, is called Ksuna Sanskrit: The extract of Ksuna, creates a lather which Indian texts identify as phenaka Sanskrit: Other products used for hair cleansing were shikakai Acacia concinna , soapnuts Sapindus , hibiscus flowers, [52] [53] ritha Sapindus mukorossi and arappu Albizzia amara. When they returned to Europe, they introduced their newly learnt habits, including the hair treatment they called shampoo. Indian Bengali inventor and microbiologist Ananda Mohan Chakrabarty created a species of man made micro organism to break down crude oil. Chakrabarty Games[ edit ] Chaturanga: The precursor of chess originated in India during the Gupta dynasty c. The game of kabaddi originated in India during prehistory. Pachisi originated in India by the 6th century. Vaikunta pali Snakes and ladders originated in India as a game based on morality. Kridapatram is an early suits game, made of painted rags, invented in Ancient India. The term kridapatram literally means "painted rags for playing. It is made of a curved shell and about years old. Calico had originated in the subcontinent by the 11th century and found mention in Indian

literature, by the 12th-century writer Hemachandra. He has mentioned calico fabric prints done in a lotus design. Historian of science Joseph Needham ascribes the invention of bow-instruments used in textile technology to India. The origin of Chintz is from the printed all cotton fabric of calico in India. The fabric was named after the city where Europeans first encountered it, Mosul , in what is now Iraq , but the fabric actually originated from Dhaka in what is now Bangladesh. The Ajanta caves of India yield evidence of a single roller cotton gin in use by the 5th century. This mechanical device was, in some parts of India, driven by water power. Yoga as a physical, mental, and spiritual practice originated in ancient India. Indigo, a blue pigment and a dye, was used in India, which was also the earliest major center for its production and processing. Jute has been cultivated in India since ancient times. Sugarcane was originally from tropical South Asia and Southeast Asia , [] with different species originating in India, and S.

*Seven decades after World War Two ended, artifacts from this period are still being discovered around the globe. These range from fighter airplanes in the desert to almost complete aircraft carriers and battleships, lost on the ocean floor for decades.*

Discoveries in modern science Not so long ago, water mills were a revolutionary invention used all over the world for the purpose of metal shaping, agriculture and most importantly, milling. To mill meant to grind, and that invariably meant to grind grain. This in turn led to production of edible food staple like beaten rice, cereals, pulses, flour and so on. Ever since its origination, water mill has seen a number of subsequent variations, which enabled people to use its milling features into different raw materials. These mills are still used in many parts of the rural world to serve similar purposes. This useful invention takes its roots of origination from the earliest known Perachora wheel, created way back in 3rd century BC Greece, most likely by the contemporary Greek engineer Philo of Byzantium. Earlier, the portions of the mechanical treatise on this particular water mill written by Philo himself were regarded to have Arab origination. But recent researches by British historian M. Lewis proved that water mill has an authentic ancient Greek origin.

Odometer One of the most widely used instruments in present day, odometers measures the distance travelled by a vehicle such as bicycle or any other automobile. Even though, the modern odometers are digital, not so long ago they were more mechanical, slowly evolving into electro-mechanical with the rise of technology. This omnipresent instrument was also originated in the time of ancient Greece. Even though, an odometer was used for measuring distance, it was first described by Vitruvius around 27 BC, evidences point towards Archimedes of Syracuse as its inventor sometime around the first Punic war. Some historians also attribute its invention to Heron of Alexandria. Regardless of that, once invented, it was widely used in the late Hellenistic time and by Romans for indicating the distance travelled by a vehicle. It helped revolutionize the building of roads and travelling with it by accurately measuring distance and being able to carefully illustrate it with a milestone.

Alarm clock One of the most commonly used gadget these days, an alarm clock also had its origin in ancient Greece. Yes, in due course of time and with the proper sophistication of technology, the alarm clock went through a number of changes from a mechanical alarm to the modern gadgets like cell phone, which come with inbuilt alarm. But the first of alarms used by ancient Greeks were nothing like today. They used to integrate mechanism to time the alarm which would sound off delicate water organs or pebbles into drums. The ancient Greek philosopher Plato “ BC said to possess a large water clock with an unspecified alarm signal similar to the sound of a water organ; he used it at night, possibly for signaling the beginning of his lectures at dawn.

Cartography Cartography is the study and practice of making maps. It has played an important role in travel and navigation since ancient times. Even though the earliest known evidences of cartography points towards the ancient Babylon in a time as early as the 9th century BC, the Greeks took, what they had at their disposal and brought cartography into new light and possibilities. Anaximander was one of the pioneer cartographers to create the map of the world. Born between BC, this map maker of the ancient world made important contributions to the sciences of astronomy and geography. A reputed cartographer, Anaximander presented the inhabited regions in his map of the world. The map appeared in tablet and featured Ionia in the center. The world map bounded on the east by the Caspian Sea. It stretched to the Pillars of Hercules in the west. Middle Europe borders the map in the North while Ethiopia and the Nile featured at the southern end of the map of Anaximander. Anaximander made immense contributions in the field of cartography and geography and his map of the world was indeed a marvelous achievement of that time.

Olympics The modern Olympics are one of the greatest spectacle in sports of the modern age. But when Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the international Olympic committee started the first modern Olympic in , he was extensively inspired by the ancient Olympics that used to be held in ancient Greece more than years ago. According to historical records, the first ancient Olympic Games can be traced back to BC. They were dedicated to the Olympian gods and were staged on the ancient plains of Olympia. The Isthmos game was staged every two years at the Isthmus of Corinth. The Pythian games took place every four years near Delphi.

The most famous games held at Olympia, South- West of Greece, which took place every four years. People from all over the Greek came to witness the spectacle. The victors were given olive leaf wreaths or crowns as a prize. Basis of Geometry Geometry with or without a doubt one of the oldest branches of mathematics, if not older than arithmetic itself. And its practical necessity demanded, use of various geometric techniques much before any recorded history. Yes, the Egyptians, Babylonians and Indus were among the first to incorporate and use many of such techniques but they were never interested in finding out the rules and axioms governing the geometry. The babylonians assumed value of Pi to be 3 and never challenged its accuracy. Then came the age of Greek geometry and changed the entire perception towards it. The Greeks insisted that geometric facts must be established by deductive reasoning, much like how it is done these days. Thales of Miletus, regarded as father of geometry, gave a number of axioms and rules that were true based on reasoning called mathematical truths in the 6th century BC. Then came the likes of Pythagoras, Euclid and Archimedes whose geometrical axioms and rules are still taught in schools today. There were many more Greek mathematicians and geometers, who contributed to the history of geometry, but these names are the true giants, the ones that developed geometry as we know it today.

Earliest practice of medicine The ancient world did not fare too well when it came to cure diseases. Born in BC, Hippocrates was an ancient Greek physician of the Classical age and was considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He was referred as the father of western medicine in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine. The most famous of his supposed contributions is the Hippocratic Oath, which bears his name accordingly. It was this document that was first proposed as an ethical standard among doctors, when doing their work. It brings up important concepts, we still use today, such as doctor-patient confidentiality.

Modern Philosophy Before the age of ancient Greece, the world did not see philosophy as we see it today. It was more shrouded with superstition and magic than it would be ever after. For instance, if the Nile would rise and flood, making the soil dark and fertile, the Egyptians would believe it happened because their pharaoh commanded the river to do so. But the Greeks approached philosophy from a different direction. They developed philosophy as a way of understanding the world around them, without resorting to religion, myth, or magic. In fact the early Greek philosophers were also scientists who observed and studied the known world, the earth, seas, and mountains here below, and the solar system, planetary motion, and astral phenomena, above. Their philosophy based on reasoning and observation of the known world played a pivotal role in the shaping of the western philosophical tradition. Philosophers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle gave such influential philosophies that their studies were used to teach in the subsequent ages of Romans and other western cultures.

Concept of democracy The idea of every citizen has an equal opportunity of having in turn a share in the government constitutes the concept of democracy. It is one of the widely used styles of governance in the modern world. And even more fascinating is the fact that democracy also had its origins in the ancient Greece. In fact the concept as well as implementation of democracy can be traced back from the present day to ancient classical Athens. Although there are evidences that democratic forms of government, in a broad sense, may have existed in several areas of the world well before the turn of the 5th century, it is generally believed that the concepts of democracy and constitution were created in one particular place and time " in Ancient Athens around BC. For this reason, Athens is regarded as the birthplace of democracy and was also considered as an important reference point of democracy. This transition from exploitation of aristocracy to a political system, where all the members of the society have an equal share of formal political power had a significant impact in the civilizations that came down the line.

Discoveries in modern science It would be only fair to say that, given the evidences, the ancient Greeks had made some outstanding contributions in various branches of science. They made some astounding discoveries in the field of astronomy, biology and physics among others that broke contemporary stereotypes on those subject matters. The intellects in ancient Greece excelled in mathematics, physics and astronomy. Aristotle gave the idea of earth being a globe. He also classified animals and is often referred to as father of zoology. Theophrastus was the first botanist, we know of in written history. The pythagoreans not only made the earliest of advances in philosophy and geometry, they also proposed the heliocentric hypothesis with the earth revolving around sun and not the other way around as believed at that time. This idea was so ahead in time that it was disregarded as

blasphemy. The Greeks had so much so influence in the early concepts of science, that most symbols often used in physics and higher math equations are derived from the Greek alphabet.

## Chapter 8 : Top 10 inventions and discoveries of ancient Greece

*Disease and Discoveries* The First World War witnessed the greatest attempt the world had ever seen to cause wounds and death. Bodies of those killed or injured littered battlefields and in the trenches disease was rife.

Be sure to select your Beast, as this will affect your march time at higher evolutions. Only share your march time with the Alliance. The number before the decimal is the minutes and the number after is the seconds. The attack leader looks for the person with the longest march time to the target. With the time attack strategy, the person with the longest march time, in our case Player 4 with a 5. Everyone else will need to time their marches to match Player 4. When Player 4 sends his attack, click alliance and under alliance battles you will be able to see the attack, let's say your time to the target is 2 minutes. Go to the target and go back into the Alliance Battles screen and keep an eye on the time. When the timer is at around 2 minutes and 5 seconds, exit out of the Alliance Battle screen and quickly find the target, press attack, choose preset, and send your march. If done correctly, you should be timed synced with your allies. A good time attack is one where attackers are no more than 3 seconds apart in the march, so they all hit at the same time. Watch out for that, and read about it in the defense section on this page. Rallies can be set to 5, 10 and 30 minutes during which you prepare and get everyone to join them. Then there is also the march time from the Rally maker to the target. Once the Rally march starts, anyone who is in the Rally can speed it up. The biggest enemy of a Rally is that they are set for at least 5 minutes, so it basically gives the enemies 5 minutes to prepare for an attack which for organized alliances, is enough to make a good defense. Always use any buffs you have if you think there will be a big battle. If you have the Battle SOS skill and are planning to use it, scout a target, find one with a lot of troops so they have losses. Wait for the battle to start, see if there are still many troops, if there are, activate SOS before the fight ends. SOS will be applied, your troops will end up wounded. How to prevent enemies from switching Alliances in War and Order: If the person leaves their Alliance and is not shielded, you can ask an ally of yours who has a long march time to that person to send a fake attack on him. For this, 1 troop is enough, preferably a Mage since they have the lowest speed stat, making it the longest marching time. After your march is over, he will be able to join an Alliance, so make sure it is a long march. The ONLY way he can join an Alliance while he is under attack is if he gets an invite from the Alliance, so always be cautious if you go to attack that person. If he is smart, people from his main Alliance can send him an invite, when the battle starts he can accept it and his allies can speed reinforce him. Tile traps – a tile trap is when a player sends a march on a certain tile gathering spot and another player sends their march in order so it arrives first. Usually, it requires a march speed up to be used in order to arrive before the first player. If the second player arrives at the tile first, it will cause the first player to actually attack the tile which will result in him losing his army. If someone is tile trapping you, you will not get a notification about it, because it is actually YOU attacking him. It is a defense-based game and in most cases if the defender knows what he is doing, he will win even if outnumbered. You should always have at least one troop setup for defense. First things first, let me explain what defense is and how to make the most of it. Defense is when someone attacks you or the target that you are reinforcing. The Hospital itself is what makes defense so good, but there is more to it. If you are getting hit remember to send your troops out and only leave an amount at your Castle which can go to the Hospital if they die. Example, you have , troops and a Hospital capacity of 80, If they attack you while you have , troops in your Castle, 80, will fill the Hospital and , will die, therefore it is best to send them out. Your lowest tier troops fill up the Hospital first, so it is very dangerous to have more troops in your Castle than your Hospital limit. Always have your Embassy at a decent level, because that is what limits the amount of reinforcements that your castle can hold. Although, when a battle starts, there is no limit to the number of troops defending your castle if your allies speed reinforce you. If you have march speed ups or gems are determined to kill of your foes, wait until the enemy attack is seconds before impact, or when you start to see the battle swords which you tap to spectate. Start reinforcing make sure you set an army preset before , and start speeding up your march so that it arrives within seconds before the fight is over. After that, notify your friends that you are being attacked and ask for help. Let the enemy get close, and about 5 seconds before impact, tell your allies to

speed reinforce you. When the first rally hits, go and quickly shield. A bubble trap is when a player is the target of a time attack by many enemies and the player uses his peace shield during the last few seconds before the first attack hits. That way, the majority of the enemies in the time attack will not be participating and the attack will be easier to defend. The bubble is best used at 5 seconds or less before the first attack hits. That way, enemies will have only a small amount of time to coordinate recalls. If they do not recall, they are susceptible to huge losses if the bubble trap is done successfully. Depending on the situation, reinforcements should not be sent until after the fight starts, through speed reinforcing. That way, enemies have no way out except retreating or by waiting until the battle ends. Sending reinforcements early may scare off the enemy and cause them to recall early. For really large time attacks against you or an ally, reinforcements should be sent early, if you think the reinforcements will not scare off the enemy. Lets say you just teleported into the enemy hive. You hold a lot of resources and you know they want to attack. Make sure you have lord recall skill available, some golems, and notify your allies to be ready and speed reinforce you if needed. After you have sent your army out just wait, they will scout. They will organize either a rally or do timed attack. At that point, your allies should be in the fight too by speed reinforcing you, and hopefully you have killed the enemy. If they do a timed sync attack, you can bubble trap them. Follow up with the Lord Recall skill and allies who speed reinforce. Use Shields to catch your enemy off-guard, not just to protect yourself from attacks. Once you have more troops than your Hospital can hold. It will prevent losses on your part if planned correctly Troops in the Fort cannot be attacked. Flag Defense – Flag defense is when someone attacks your alliance flags and you send your army to reinforce it. You should NEVER defend flags if you are alone versus an opponent with troops in battle power equal to yours or higher. Losses on flag defense are distributed equally on both sides. For example, an attacker loses 10, troops and the defender loses 15, Also if you are alone and go reinforce a flag, the attacker can look as if he is attacking alone but then when the battle starts his allies can insta-speed attack the flag and join him, which will result in them taking close to 0 losses while your whole army will end up dead. How to defend farms? First, your farm must be in a farm Alliance. Quickly switch back to your main Castle, leave your Alliance and wait. If you do have troops in your castle and the attacker is still attacking, do the same thing just without training troops, because you already have them to start a fight for you. Army Compositions There are five types of troops in War and Order: Infantry, Archers, Mages, Cavalry, and Angels. Since the War and Order current meta is that everyone builds Mages, and Mages have bonus damage to Cavalry, Cavalry is useless in combat. Cavalry can be useful for plundering empty castles and gathering since they have the highest Load stat of all the troop types. Infantry will be your meat shield, they have good damage, health and defense, NEVER attack without infantry. Archers and Mages are your damage dealers. There is not much to them other than they kill things. Both archers and mages are squishy, so always be careful. If the enemy breaks your front line of Infantry, it would be smart to retreat to prevent major Archer and Mage losses. Army presets can be made in the Drill Grounds Building. A commonly used troop setup in War and Order is as follows: With a , march size, this would result in you sending Infantry, 47, Mages, 47, Archers and 1 Cavalry of each tier and 1 Infantry. You can also change the numbers of Mages and Archers depending on what your troop buffs look like. This would be the setup for a hybrid build where you have the same archer and mage damage. For example, if I have a c19 Castle level 19 with tier 7 troops, I would attack with tier 6 Infantry because they are better at attacking than tier 7, and 48, tier 7 Mages because they are listed as attack tier, and 48, tier 6 Archers instead of tier 7 because tier 6 Archers are for attack. If not, then follow the troop setup above by just using the highest troops that you have. Crown war troop setup As an example, I will use a c19 with tier 7 troops and , march size. Send 10, tier 7 Infantry, 1 tier 6 Infantry, 1 tier 6 and 7 Cavalry, 45, tier 7 Archers and 45, tier 7 Mages. IF you are defending the crown, use tier 6 Mages instead of tier 7. Elite Adventure and Territory Defense troop setup As an example, I will use a c19 with tier 7 troops and , march size. The Territory Defense troop setup depends which monster you are fighting, for example if it is versus a Fire Demon then instead of Mages send more Archers and Infantry. Preferably even-tier Mages because they are the last unit group to die. The battle mechanics of War and Order for fighting monsters are as follows: Infantry, Calvary, and Angels are all killed first before Archers and Mages die.

### Chapter 9 : Star Wars HD Discoveries | RPF Costume and Prop Maker Community

*During the Civil War, an American, Alexander Lyman Holley (), redesigned the Bessemer process, increasing its efficiency and laying the foundation for the swift growth of the American steel industry under the leadership of entrepreneurs like Andrew Carnegie.*

Knowing she was going to lose her father forever, all she could think about was Del. She tries to reach him on the comms but hears nothing. She escapes the burning destroyer in an escape pod Her pod has crashed on the surface of Jakku. Del finds it and opens the hatch, then helps Iden out of the pod. A confused but happy Iden peers around and notices everything is quiet. The Rebellion has won. Shriv swipes at it and insists that it stop. Del and Iden are still in a full embrace but stop when Shriv approaches and clears his throat. He is glad to see Iden well and insists that she and Del follow him. He disembarks with several Stormtroopers and is met by Protectorate Gleb. She has captured Dell Meeko and the Corvus and takes Kylo to him. Del fights the mental presence but is unable to resist. Through the memories, Kylo learns of Iden Versio whether or not he knew anything prior about Del and Iden is not stated. He taunts Del with the visions stating that Iden forced Del to become a traitor, that Del thinks she saved him when she did not. Kylo also mentions their daughter. Bits and pieces of their conversation is heard and Kylo realizes that through Luke, Del had discovered faith. Kylo threatens to break him again but Del tells him he is wrong - that he will resist. Kylo however is more powerful than Del expected and soon enough, Del breaks. Del tells him where the map is and Kylo leaves. Gideon Hask walks into the Corvus and taunts a broken Del. Del knows his end has come and tells Hask to stop wasting time. Hask in his anger, yells at Del. Because you are not a soldier anymore. You traded in your weapon for what? Hauling cargo on the Covus? You know Iden maybe have betrayed me, but you, Del, you let me down! Look at you, you used to be dead. Outside the ship an upset Hask meets with Gleb. She wants to continue Operation Resurrection as planned but Hask feels the project has been compromised. Even after the Empire rebuilt her home and allowed Jinata Security to maintain control of the system, Gleb let them down by falling behind schedule and allowing an outsider to discover their plans. She offers to relocate the project and triple efforts on Athulla. He agrees but leaves behind a few of his men to make sure that she does. He tells her to bury Del and his crew but leave the Corvus alone. He is counting on Iden to look for and find it. Objectives None are listed in this mission Walkthrough Edit There are two cutscenes to start this mission. One with Iden where she is found in the escape pod on Jakku by Del and Shriv. The second takes place 30 years later when Del and the Covus are captured on Pillio by Protectorate Gleb. Kylo has three abilities. Pull, Frenzy, and Freeze. Pull uses the Forced to pull enemies off their feet and towards him. Frenzy allows Kylo to leap from enemy to enemy, striking at them. Freeze freezes enemies in front of Kylo for a short duration, allowing for easier kills. Unlike Luke, he will deflect some of the blaster fire on his own. Heading inside the first building, will lead to a new path. This one will lead to a tower with an elevator. The main door will be locked. Look for another entrance on the side covered in insect amber. Break this to enter. Once everything is dead, the door into the school should be open. Inside, Kylo will once again be will Del on the Corvus and a cutscene will start.