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In this lively comedy of love and money in sixteenth-century Venice, Bassanio wants to impress the wealthy heiress Portia, but lacks the necessary funds. He turns to his merchant friend, Antonio, who is forced to borrow from Shylock, a Jewish moneylender. When Antonio's business falters, repayment becomes impossible, and by the terms of the loan agreement, Shylock is able to demand a pound of Antonio's flesh. Portia cleverly intervenes, and all ends well (except of course for Shylock).
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The Fourth Industrial Revolution - Klaus Schwab - 2017
World-renowned economist Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, explains that we have an opportunity to shape the fourth industrial revolution, which will fundamentally alter how we live and work. Schwab argues that this revolution is different in scale, scope and complexity from any that have come before. Characterized by a range of new technologies that are fusing the physical, digital and biological worlds, the developments are affecting all disciplines, economies, industries and governments, and even challenging ideas about what it means to be human. Artificial intelligence is already all around us, from supercomputers, drones and virtual assistants to 3D printing, DNA sequencing, smart thermostats, wearable sensors and microchips smaller than a grain of sand. But this is just the beginning: nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than a strand of hair and the first transplant of a 3D printed liver are already in development. Imagine "smart factories" in which global systems of manufacturing are coordinated virtually, or implantable mobile phones made of biosynthetic materials. The fourth industrial revolution, says Schwab, is more significant,
Schwab argues that this profound, than in any prior period of human history. He outlines the key technologies driving this revolution and discusses the major impacts expected on government, business, civil society and individuals. Schwab also offers bold ideas on how to harness these changes and shape a better future—once in which technology empowers people rather than replaces them; progress serves society rather than disrupts it; and in which innovators respect moral and ethical boundaries rather than cross them. We all have the opportunity to contribute to developing new frameworks that advance progress.

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A Companion to World History - Douglas Northrop - 2014-12-15

A Companion to World History presents over 30 essays from an international group of historians that both identify continuing areas of contention, disagreement, and divergence in world and global history, and point to directions for further debate.

Features a diverse cast of contributors that include established world historians and emerging scholars

Explores a wide range of topics and themes, including the practice of world history, key ideas of world historians, the teaching of world history and how it has drawn upon and challenged "traditional" teaching approaches, and global approaches to writing world history

Places an emphasis on non-Anglophone approaches to the topic

Considers issues of both scholarship and pedagogy on a transnational, interregional, and world/global scale
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**Women in World History: v. 2: Readings from 1500 to the Present** - Sarah Shaver Hughes - 2015-04-29
This work is one of two volumes presenting selected histories from Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. It discusses issues within a female context and features political and economic issues, marriage practices, motherhood and enslavement, religious beliefs and spiritual development.

**Societies, Networks, and Transitions: A Global History** - Craig A. Lockard - 2014-06-16
SOCIETIES, NETWORKS, AND TRANSITIONS connects the different regions of the world within and across chapters, and explores broader global themes in part-opening essays. This innovative structure combines the accessibility of a regional approach with the rigor of comparative scholarship to show students world history in a truly global framework. The “tree, tree, tree, forest” organization assures that
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Throughout history, the natural human inclination to accumulate social power has led to growth and scale increases that benefit the few at the expense of the many. John Bodley looks at global history through the lens of power and scale theory, and draws on history, economics, anthropology, and sociology to demonstrate how individuals have been the agents of social change, not social classes. Filled with tables and data to support his argument, this book considers how increases in scale necessarily lead to an increasingly small elite gaining disproportionate power, making democratic control more difficult to achieve and maintain.
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**Societies, Networks, and Transitions, Volume I: To 1500: A Global History** - Craig A. Lockard - 2014-06-19

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History, Medicine, and the Traditions of Renaissance Learning - Nancy G. Siraisi - 2007-11-05

A major, path-breaking work, History, Medicine, and the Traditions of Renaissance Learning is Nancy G. Siraisi's examination into the intersections of medically trained authors and history in
medical writers to become so fully engaged in the writing of
Rather than studying history was their general medicine and history as humanistic background, their separate disciplinary traditions, Siraisi calls experience of history through attention to their mutual the interaction in the rapidly changing world of changing world of Renaissance erudition. Far Far from their contributions being from their contributions being a mere footnote in the a mere footnote in the historical record, medical medical writers had extensive writers had extensive involvement in the reading, involvement in the reading, production, and shaping of production, and shaping of historical knowledge during historical knowledge during this important period. With this important period. With remarkably detailed remarkably detailed scholarship, Siraisi scholarship, Siraisi investigates doctors' efforts to investigates doctors' efforts to explore the legacies handed explore the legacies handed down to them from ancient down to them from ancient medical and anatomical medical and anatomical writings and the difficult writings and the difficult reconciliations this required reconciliations this required between the authority of the between the authority of the ancient world and the ancient world and the discoveries of the modern. discoveries of the modern. She also studies the ways in She also studies the ways in which sixteenth-century which sixteenth-century medical authors wrote medical authors wrote history, both in their own history, both in their own medical texts and in more medical texts and in more general historical works. In general historical works. In the course of her study, the course of her study, Siraisi finds that what allowed Siraisi finds that what allowed Nancy G. Siraisi is one of the Nancy G. Siraisi is one of the preeminent scholars of preeminent scholars of medieval and Renaissance medieval and Renaissance intellectual history, intellectual history, specializing in medicine and specializing in medicine and science. Now Distinguished science. Now Distinguished Professor Emerita of History Professor Emerita of History at Hunter College and the at Hunter College and the Graduate Center, City Graduate Center, City University of New York, and a University of New York, and a 2008 winner of a John D. and 2008 winner of a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship, she Foundation Fellowship, she has written numerous books, has written numerous books, including Taddeo Alderotti including Taddeo Alderotti and His Pupils (Princeton, and His Pupils (Princeton, 1981), which won the 1981), which won the American Association for the American Association for the History of Medicine William History of Medicine William H. Welch Medal; Avicenna in H. Welch Medal; Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (Princeton, Renaissance Italy (Princeton, 1987); The Clock and the 1987); The Clock and the Mirror (Princeton, 1997); and Mirror (Princeton, 1997); and the widely used textbook the widely used textbook Medieval and Early Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine Renaissance Medicine
succeeded in throwing light onto a vast subject. The scholarship is wide-ranging and profound, and breaks new ground. The choice of examples is fascinating, and it puts Renaissance documents into a new context. This is a major book, well written, richly learned and with further implications for more than students of medical history." ---Vivian Nutton, Professor, The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, University College London, and author of From Democedes to Harvey: Studies in the History of Medicine "Siraisi shows the many-dimensioned overlaps and interactions between medicine and 'history' in the early modern period, marking a pioneering effort to survey a neglected discipline. Her book follows the changing usage of the classical term 'history' both as empiricism and as a kind of scholarship in the Renaissance before its more modern analytical and critical applications. It is a marvel of erudition in an area insufficiently studied." ---Donald R. Kelley, Emeritus

(Chicago, 1990), which won the Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize from the History of Science Society. In 2003 Siraisi received the History of Science Society's George Sarton Medal, in 2004 she received the Paul Oskar Kristellar Award for Lifetime Achievement of the Renaissance Society of America, and in 2005 she was awarded the American Historical Association Award for Scholarly Distinction. "A fascinating study of Renaissance physicians as avid readers and enthusiastic writers of all kinds of history: from case narratives and medical biographies to archaeological and environmental histories. In this wide-ranging book, Nancy Siraisi demonstrates the deep links between the medical and the humanistic disciplines in early modern Europe." ---Katharine Park, Zemurray Stone Radcliffe Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University "This is a salient but little explored aspect of Renaissance humanism, and there is no doubt that Siraisi has
investigates doctors’ efforts to Professor of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and Executive Editor of Journal of the History of Ideas

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A major, path-breaking work, History, Medicine, and the Traditions of Renaissance Learning is Nancy G. Siraisi’s examination into the intersections of medically trained authors and history in the period 1450 to 1650. Rather than studying medicine and history as separate disciplinary traditions, Siraisi calls attention to their mutual interaction in the rapidly changing world of Renaissance erudition. Far from their contributions being a mere footnote in the historical record, medical writers had extensive involvement in the reading, production, and shaping of historical knowledge during this important period. With remarkably detailed scholarship, Siraisi explore the legacies handed down to them from ancient medical and anatomical writings and the difficult reconciliations this required between the authority of the ancient world and the discoveries of the modern. She also studies the ways in which sixteenth-century medical authors wrote history, both in their own medical texts and in more general historical works. In the course of her study, Siraisi finds that what allowed medical writers to become so fully engaged in the writing of history was their general humanistic background, their experience of history through the field of medicine’s past, and the tools that the writing of history offered to the development of a rapidly evolving profession. Nancy G. Siraisi is one of the preeminent scholars of medieval and Renaissance intellectual history, specializing in medicine and science. Now Distinguished Professor Emerita of History at Hunter College and the Graduate Center, City
from case narratives and medical biographies to 2008 winner of a John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Fellowship, she has written numerous books, including Taddeo Alderotti and His Pupils (Princeton, 1981), which won the American Association for the History of Medicine William H. Welch Medal; Avicenna in Renaissance Italy (Princeton, 1987); The Clock and the Mirror (Princeton, 1997); and the widely used textbook Medieval and Early Renaissance Medicine (Chicago, 1990), which won the Watson Davis and Helen Miles Davis Prize from the History of Science Society. In 2003 Siraisi received the History of Science Society's George Sarton Medal, in 2004 she received the Paul Oskar Kristellar Award for Lifetime Achievement of the Renaissance Society of America, and in 2005 she was awarded the American Historical Association Award for Scholarly Distinction. "A fascinating study of Renaissance physicians as avid readers and enthusiastic writers of all kinds of history: archaeological and environmental histories. In this wide-ranging book, Nancy Siraisi demonstrates the deep links between the medical and the humanistic disciplines in early modern Europe." --- Katharine Park, Zemurray Stone Radcliffe Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University "This is a salient but little explored aspect of Renaissance humanism, and there is no doubt that Siraisi has succeeded in throwing light onto a vast subject. The scholarship is wide-ranging and profound, and breaks new ground. The choice of examples is fascinating, and it puts Renaissance documents into a new context. This is a major book, well written, richly learned and with further implications for more than students of medical history." ---Vivian Nutton, Professor, The Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine, University College London, and author of From Democedes to Harvey: Studies in the History of
"life-line" issues - ecology, many-dimensioned overlaps and interactions between medicine and 'history' in the early modern period, marking a pioneering effort to survey a neglected discipline. Her book follows the changing usage of the classical term 'history' both as empiricism and as a kind of scholarship in the Renaissance before its more modern analytical and critical applications. It is a marvel of erudition in an area insufficiently studied." --- Donald R. Kelley, Emeritus James Westfall Thompson Professor of History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and Executive Editor of Journal of the History of Ideas

Lifelines from Our Past - L. S. Stavrianos - 2015-03-04
This book offers an extraordinary interpretation of world history, from the paleolithic era to the present. Renowned historian L.S. Stavrianos conceptualizes human history into three categories: kinship societies, tributary societies, and capitalist societies. In each, he discerns and studies four "life-line" issues - ecology, gender relations, social relations, and war - that encompass the broadest areas of human experience. The revised edition projects forward to the twenty-first century, offering the author's views on possible future scenarios involving the same lifeline issues.
The technological revolution has reached around the world, with important consequences for business, government, and the labor market. Computer-aided design, telecommunications, and other developments are allowing small players to compete with traditional giants in manufacturing and other fields. In this volume, 16 engineering and industrial experts representing eight countries discuss the growth of technological advances and their impact on specific industries and regions of the world. From various perspectives, these distinguished commentators describe the practical aspects of technology’s reach into business and trade.


Although the organizing principle of virtually every world history text is
Although the organizing principle of virtually every world history text is "development", the editor of this volume maintains that this traditional approach fails to address the issue of sustainability. By adopting the ecological process as their major theme, the authors show how the process of human interaction with the natural environment unfolded in the past, and offer perspective on the ecological crises in our world at the beginning of the 21st century. Topics range from broad regional studies that examine important aspects of the global environment that affect nations, to a study of the widespread influence of one important individual on his nation and beyond. The authors take different approaches, but all share the conviction that world history must take ecological process seriously, and they all recognize the ways in which the living and non-living systems of the earth have influenced the course of human affairs.

The Face of the Earth: Environment and World History - J. Donald Hughes -
The World that Trade Created - Kenneth Pomeranz - 2006
Uses brief case studies connected to seven central topics to discuss the history and creation of the world economy.

Colonialism and the Modern World - Gregory Blue - 2016-07-08
This collection fills the need for a resource that adequately conceptualizes the place of non-European histories in the larger narrative of world history. These essays were selected with special emphasis on their comparative outlook. The chapters range from the British Empire (India, Egypt, Palestine) to Indonesia, French colonialism (Brittany and Algeria), South Africa, Fiji, and Japanese imperialism. Within the chapters, key concepts such as gender, land and law, and regimes of knowledge are considered.

The World and a Very Small Place in Africa - Donald R. Wright - 1997
This study looks at the effects of "global" phenomena --
in West Africa (now called The Gambia), over the last six-seven hundred years. Written in clear, accessible prose, and drawing on archival and oral traditions, the work considers global developments from a local/regional perspective.

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This study looks at the effects of "global" phenomena -- trans-Saharan trade, European expansion, the rise of an Atlantic plantation complex, industrialization, imperialism, colonialism, world wars, growth of a world market, political independence and economic dependence -- on the way of life in Niumi, a small area at the mouth of the Gambia river in West Africa (now called The Gambia), over the last six-seven hundred years. Written in clear, accessible prose, and drawing on archival and oral traditions, the work considers global developments from a local/regional perspective.

**Tradition and Diversity** - Karen Louise Jolly - 2015-02-24
This text is designed to serve as a primary source reader. It addresses medieval Christendom in the context of world history. It combines the traditional approach (the medieval Christian tradition found in the church hierarchy and theological development) with the newer approach to cultural diversity - diversity within European Christianity (women mystics, heretics, and popular religion), and diversity without, in a world context (non-European Christianity and relations with Islam, Judaism, and Buddhism).

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**Racism** - Thomas Reilly - 2003
Racism has existed throughout the world for centuries and has been at the root of innumerable conflicts and human tragedies, including war, genocide, slavery, bigotry, and discrimination. Defined broadly, racism has had many forms and effects, from caste prejudice in India and mass extermination in Tasmania to slavery in the Americas and the Holocaust in Europe. Put simply, racism has been one of the overriding forces in world history for more than a millennium. This book provides a global perspective of racism in its myriad forms. Consisting of twelve parts and fifty-one articles, it focuses on racism worldwide over the past thousand years. It includes three types of articles: original documents, scholarly essays, and journalistic accounts.
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This book provides reliable information about important world religious leaders, correcting the misinformation that can be on the internet. • Examines roughly 160 alphabetically arranged reference entries that detail how religious leaders from different faiths changed the history of the world • Provides sidebars that discuss key events, offering background information and excerpts from consequential religious writings • Offers suggestions for further reading after each entry, and closes with a bibliography of important print and electronic resources suitable for student research

**Rubber Science** - Yuko Ikeda - 2017-09-26
This book is an up-to-date text on rubber science and is a breakthrough among many
Emphasis is placed on the most modern scientific approaches to rubber science, departing from the usual detailed descriptions of trial-and-error results of traditional rubber technology. The book is a good introduction to modern rubber science both for graduate students and for more or less experienced rubber engineers for updating their way of thinking in handling of technological problems. Due to the increasing importance of pneumatic tires of vehicles and aircraft in modern transportation, this work will be of great use for general readers as well, including those who are concerned with sustainable development.

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**Plants, Stars and the Origins of Religion** - Mary Kilbourne Matossian - 2014
The source records for Plants, Stars, and the Origins of Religion cover the origins of religion in the Middle East and Europe from prehistoric times to the fall of the Roman Empire. One of these records was the Phaistos Disk from Crete, which may have been intended to serve as a solar calendar, and a decipherment of the Phaistos Disk is included within this book.

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some prehistoric and ancient particular attention to evidence for the possible role of psychoactive plants by people in prehistoric and ancient times. At the same time, Plants, Stars, and the Origins of Religion explores some prehistoric and ancient beliefs about stars.

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**The Big Idea** - - 2011

**The Shaping of Modern Psychology** - L.S. Hearnshaw - 2020-02-13

Originally published in 1987, The Shaping of Modern Psychology presents a systematic survey of the development of psychology from the dawn of civilization to the late 1980s. Psychology as we find it today has been shaped by many influences, philosophical, theological, scientific, medical and sociological. It has deep roots in the whole history of human thought, and its significance cannot be properly appreciated without an understanding of the way it has developed. This book covers the history of modern psychology from its animistic beginnings, through the Greek philosophers and the Christian theologians, and developments such as the Scientific Revolution, to the time of first publication. The
sociological. It has deep roots teaching experience in the subject and on a lifetime’s interest in psychology. The growth of psychology had been particularly impressive during the twentieth century and Professor Hearnshaw also looked to the future of the discipline. He showed that the new vistas opening out in fields such as neuropsychology, information theory and artificial intelligence, for example, were hopeful indications for the future, provided the lessons of the past were not forgotten. With the benefit of hindsight, we now know that he was right!

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spawning decades long

**Adam to Apophis** - Nicholas Costa - 2013-04-01

Who or what were Adam, Noah, and Elijah? Where they real or imaginary? What exactly was Creation? Did something really happen sometime around 4,000 BC as the Bible tells us? What exactly was leprosy? Why is the Islamic world in turmoil after centuries of quiescence? Are the mass uprisings democratic movements against tyrannical regimes, or fanatical drives to promote the spread of Islam, or is there something else far more sinister at play? Adam to Apophis provides answers to all of these questions. For millennia major religions have held the unflinching belief that at some future point the world will once more enter an 'end time' phase. According to Islamic, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, and Mayan reckoning that 'end time' phase is this current century. Christianity also holds the same belief. During such phases the earth has been subjected to airbursts and meteoric impacts which in turn have

sequences of major environmental traumas in the form of extreme weather, volcanic eruptions, massive earthquakes, and tsunamis. This 'future' phase is itself part of a larger cycle to which the Earth has been subjected a number of times during the past 6,000 years, resulting each time in worldwide societal collapse. Religious or mythological texts exist which feature fantastic creatures and long lived superhuman beings. The records have been fastidiously preserved for millennia. Jewish and Chinese texts have preserved associated chronologies. However these ancient chronologies have been repeatedly discounted or ignored by modern scholarship. In the past few decades science has built up its own independent chronology of the earth's recent past by means of dendrochronology, ice cores, ice rafting, sedimentology, volcanology and astronomical retro calculations. These now provide us with a tangible record of climatic and
worldwide. Bond Event 2: the back thousands of years. At first sight the two disciplines would appear to be in total opposition- the one seemingly relying on 'faith' and 'fabricated' evidence, and the other on scientific reason and hard fact. Given therefore the seeming polarity one would therefore expect to find little if any synchronicity between the two. What happens if we overlay the templates? Modern science has recently discovered an important earthly traumatic cycle know as Bond Events which occur every 1400-1500 years. The religious texts also clearly display knowledge of this cycle. Islam for example holds the belief that it will only last some 1400-1500 years. Adam to Apophis demonstrates that the concept of millenarianism is not idle fantasy but ultimately rests upon a firm foundation of real physical traumas. The book traces this primary cycle in stages back from the present day to: Bond Event 1: the advent of Islam in the 6th century AD when there was massive terrestrial and social upheaval 9th century BC where we discover the same pattern. In the Bible this is represented by the Elijah cycle of stories which focus upon a hitherto unidentified massive volcanic eruption in Arabia, but with clear evidence from regions as far afield as China that the trauma was worldwide. Bond Event 3: Noah's Flood, his true identity and the real location of the 'Ark' -still a major religious site comprising the largest cemetery in the world with millions of bodies buried there. The identities of the Chinese Emperors Yao, Shun, and Yu and a second impact site. Piora Oscillation: Death of Adam. The Nephilim. The Chinese Flame Emperors. The Mahabharata and Krishna Bond Event 4/ 5.9 Kiloyear Event: The true nature of 'Creation', the identity of Adam, the Ramayana and the Burckle Crater Adam to Apophis is an original and compelling work. It will be of indispensable interest not only to scientists and academics in a variety of disciplines, but also to the
Who or what were Adam, Noah, and Elijah? Where they real or imaginary? What exactly was Creation? Did something really happen sometime around 4,000 BC as the Bible tells us? What exactly was leprosy? Why is the Islamic world in turmoil after centuries of quiescence? Are the mass uprisings democratic movements against tyrannical regimes, or fanatical drives to promote the spread of Islam, or is there something else far more sinister at play? Adam to Apophis provides answers to all of these questions. For millennia major religions have held the unflinching belief that at some future point the world will once more enter an 'end time' phase. According to Islamic, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, and Mayan reckoning that 'end time' phase is this current century. Christianity also holds the same belief. During such phases the earth has been subjected to airbursts and meteoric impacts which in turn have spawned decades long sequences of major environmental traumas in the form of extreme weather, volcanic eruptions, massive earthquakes, and tsunamis. This 'future' phase is itself part of a larger cycle to which the Earth has been subjected a number of times during the past 6,000 years, resulting each time in worldwide societal collapse. Religious or mythological texts exist which feature fantastic creatures and long lived superhuman beings. The records have been fastidiously preserved for millennia. Jewish and Chinese texts have preserved associated chronologies. However these ancient chronologies have been repeatedly discounted or ignored by modern scholarship. In the past few decades science has built up its own independent chronology of the earth's recent past by means of dendrochronology, ice cores, ice rafting, sedimentology, volcanology and astronomical retro calculations. These now
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**Urbanization and Slums** - National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine - 2018-06-08

The urban built environment is a prime setting for microbial transmission, because just as cities serve as hubs for migration and international travel, components of the urban built environment serve as hubs that drive the transmission of infectious disease pathogens. The risk of infectious diseases for many people living in slums is further compounded by their poverty and their surrounding physical and social environment, which is often overcrowded, is prone to physical hazards, and lacks adequate or secure housing and basic infrastructure, including water, sanitation, or hygiene services. To examine the role of the urban built environment in the emergence and reemergence of infectious diseases that affect human health, the

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**Pillars of the Past Volume Two** - Charles Ginenthal - 2015-12-08

Pillars of the Past, Vol. II, continues and enlarges the analysis that began in the previous volume. Here we surprisingly discover that astronomy ties the Old Babylonians directly to Persian times. Furthermore, the astronomical basis for dating the Neo-Assyrians also places them in the Persian Era along with several other forms of evidence. Technological evidence from digs in Mesopotamia that had been originally dated to the second millennium B.C. indicate that these sites must be moved into the first. Stratigraphical concepts used to support the established chronology are examined and that these concepts must be dropped. Multiple lines of evidence play roles in unraveling the long chronology and uphold the revisions of Gunnar Heinsohn, Emmet J. Sweeney, and Lynn E. Rose. The metallurgy of gold, silver, and various forms of bronze tells the same story. The chronology of the ancient Near East is shown to require a drastic revision.

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**Reclaiming Civilization** - Brendan Myers - 2017-08-25
What is civilization, and is it a good thing? It’s a name for the most glorious of humanity’s monuments and cultural achievements; yet it also speaks of the conquests, oppressions, and empires which make their glory possible. This book explains the essence of civilization, then asks what’s wrong with it, and considers what can be done about it.

**Teaching American History in a Global Context** - Carl J. Guarneri - 2015-07-17
This comprehensive resource is an invaluable teaching aid for adding a global dimension to students' understanding of American history. It includes a wide range of materials from scholarly articles and reports to original syllabi and ready-to-use lesson plans to guide teachers in enlarging the frame of introductory American history courses to an international view. The contributors include well-known American history scholars as well as gifted classroom teachers, and the book's emphasis on...
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Building IBM - Emerson W. Pugh - 1995
No company of the twentieth century achieved greater success and engendered more admiration, respect, envy, fear, and hatred than IBM. Building IBM tells the story of that company—how it was formed, how it grew, and how it shaped and dominated the information processing industry. Emerson Pugh presents substantial new material about the company in the period before 1945 as well as a new interpretation of the
rapidly growing punched-card unrestricted access to IBM's archival records and with no constraints on the way he chose to treat the information they contained, Pugh dispels many widely held myths about IBM and its leaders and provides new insights on the origins and development of the computer industry. Pugh begins the story with Herman Hollerith's invention of punched-card machines used for tabulating the U.S. Census of 1890, showing how Hollerith's inventions and the business he established provided the primary basis for IBM. He tells why Hollerith merged his company in 1911 with two other companies to create the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company, which changed its name in 1924 to International Business Machines. Thomas J. Watson, who was hired in 1914 to manage the merged companies, exhibited remarkable technological insight and leadership—in addition to his widely heralded salesmanship—to build Hollerith's business into a virtual monopoly of the equipment business. The fascinating inside story of the transfer of authority from the senior Watson to his older son, Thomas J. Watson Jr., and the company's rapid domination of the computer industry occupy the latter half of the book. In two final chapters, Pugh examines conditions and events of the 1970s and 1980s and identifies the underlying causes of the severe problems IBM experienced in the 1990s.

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The Discovery of Islands - J. G. A. Pocock - 2005-08-30
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J.C. Nichols and the Shaping of Kansas City - William S. Worley - 1990
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"Often synonymous with Kansas City is the beautiful and enchanting Country Club Plaza. This upscale midtown shopping center and surrounding suburban community-which remain the places to shop and live nearly sixty years after their construction-are a testament to the creative genius of J.C. Nichols. Now available in paper, J.C. Nichols and the Shaping of Kansas City chronicles the success of the man who forever changed the shape of Kansas City and has influenced urban development throughout the United States."--Publishers website.

Science and Technology in World History - James Edward McClellan - 2006
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The Discovery of Historicity in German Idealism and Historism - Peter Koslowski - 2005-03-04

German Idealism develops its philosophy of history as the theory of becoming absolute and as absolute knowledge. Historism also originates from Hegel's and Schelling's discovery of absolute historicity as it turns against Idealism's philosophy of history by emphasizing the singular and unique in the process of history. German Idealism and Historism can be considered as the central German contribution to the
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Islam in Process - Johann P. Arnason - 2015-07-01

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The generation of meaning is the primary precondition for acting and thinking. The essays in this volume contribute to a discourse on this matter with a decentred, globalized world in mind. The notions civilization, humanism and modernity - far from being exclusively Western ideas - may facilitate joint efforts of reflecting on the universality of current human conditions, particularly since such reflexion is possible from particular cultural perspectives. Modernity presents us with a second Axial Time in which the quest for a plural, but shared, humane world is the challenge.

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The emergence of the science of pharmacology as an independent discipline in the United States. Central to the story is John J. Abel (1857-1938), widely regarded as the "father of American pharmacology." A student of the University of Michigan and Johns Hopkins, Abel received his M.D. degree at the University of Strassburg and helped introduce German knowledge of pharmacology to his American colleagues. At the University of Michigan, he was appointed to the first chair of pharmacology in the United States, and as professor of pharmacology at Johns Hopkins for thirty-nine years, he trained many of the leading figures in the discipline. "In addition to offering the first detailed portrait of Abel's education and career, Parascandola treats topics such as the beginnings of experimental pharmacology in the nineteenth century; the spread of American pharmacology from Michigan and Johns Hopkins to other universities; the growth of pharmacology outside the academic setting; and the establishment of a national society of pharmacologists and a specialized journal, the Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

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Epidemics and Society - Frank M. Snowden - 2019-10-22
A wide-ranging study that illuminates the connection between epidemic diseases and societal change, from the Black Death to Ebola. This sweeping exploration of the impact of epidemic diseases looks at how mass infectious outbreaks have shaped society, from the Black Death to today. In a clear and accessible style, Frank M. Snowden reveals the ways that diseases have not only influenced medical science and public health, but also transformed the arts, religion, intellectual history, and warfare. A multidisciplinary and comparative investigation of the medical and social history of the major
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