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Chapter 1 : Women in the Middle East and North Africa: Change and Continuity | WEEPortal

Papers from a conference held by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in October , to discuss issues of peace and military security in Scandinavia and northern Europe.

Review Questions Regions Based on the environment, culture, and economic similarities, Europe is divided into four different regions. The southern half of Eastern Europe is referred to as the Balkans or Balkan Peninsula after the mountain range in Bulgaria. Western Europe, is the industrial heartland of Europe, and is the core of its economic power, with a total population around million. Austria and Switzerland make up Alpine Europe. This area is known for harsher environments. It is generally cold, has poorly developed soils and limited mineral resources. This region has a population of over 25 million people. These countries consist of Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. The culture among these countries goes back to Greco-Roman times. The major industrial core extends from the southeastern corner of England, down to include Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, into the eastern part of France, the western section of Germany, all of Switzerland, the western tip of Austria, and into northern Italy. Physical Environment There are many different aspects to the physical landscape of Europe. It varies from lowlands with good soils, to high Mountains, to metallic minerals and energy resources found in rocks. Some other physical features found in Europe are hilly plateaus, glaciated lands, and river plains Many mountain ranges run through Europe; infact almost all of Europe contains mountainous land. The Alps run on the northern margins of Mediterranean and Southern, Europe. The Sierra Nevada mountain range is located in Southern Spain. The Pyrenees Mountains border between France and Spain. The Apennine Mountains are located in the peninsula Italy. The Pindus Mountains are located in Greece. Carpathian Mountains are located in Slovakia, southwestern Ukraine, and Romania. Bulgaria has the Balkan Mountains. Meseta is the upland area of central Spain. Massif Central is the upland area of central southern France. Rhine Highlands are uplands crossed by the Rhine River located in Germany. The Bohemian Massif in the Czech Republic is an area of uplands. Europe has many peninsulas. Brittany is the peninsula of northwestern France. Norway and Sweden make up the Scandinavian Peninsula. Iberia is a peninsula containing Spand and Portugal. Europe is surrounded by many different bodies of water. The Aegean Sea is surrounded by Greece and Turkey. The Atlantic Ocean is to the west of Europe. The Seine River is in western France, while the Loire River cuts through the central part of the country. The Thames River is in southern England. The Vistula River cuts through the center of Poland and pokes into western Ukraine. The Po River runs through northern Italy. Along with such varied topography comes varied climates. Europe is characterized with a midlatitude west coast climate. This type of environment is dominated by cyclonic weather systems that are fueled by oceanic heat and moisture sources. Summers are typically cooler and winters milder than the continental interiors. The north is dominated by cold polar extremes. The west is mild year-round and tends to be humid. The extremes associated with continental climates are found in the east. Summer droughts are a norm around the Mediterranean Sea. South Europe has a Mediterranean climate with wet winters and dry summers. Cultivation and urban-industrial areas replaced post-glacial forests and areas of better soil. As a result of intensive use of the natural environment, soil erosion, water pollution, and air pollution is of concern of European countries. Culture Europe has been the home for a wide range of people and cultures throughout history. Celts were European tribes with metal-making skills, particularly in bronze and iron. The ideas of the Greeks influenced and formed the ideas of modern Europe. The Roman established their empire around the Mediterranean Sea, extending all the way up to northwest Europe in the first century BCE. Germanic tribes lived in what is today Germany. They moved outward at about CE s conquering most of Western Europe. They stayed in Spain until the s. Vikings, whom are known for their massive ship-going vessels, had a great influence as far inland as Russia. They spread from Scandinavia starting at CE. The Vikings conquered much of northwest Europe, Iceland, and Greenland. Religions have a

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way of uniting and tearing apart Europe. The religions of the Germanic tribes were wiped out with the invasion of Catholic missionaries. Many conflicts have arisen from this instead of unifying the country. Catholics kept the majority of Europe for centuries until Martin Luther brought about the beginnings of Protestantism. There has been sectarian strife between Catholics and Protestants within Europe. An example of this is in Northern Ireland, violence can still be seen in the community today. Persecution of Jews in Europe started with the Crusades and went through, Inquisition, pogroms, and ultimately the Holocaust. Jews were originally forced out of their home land in Palestine during the Roman Empire. This resulted in small Jewish settlements within cities throughout the Mediterranean. Christians conquered Iberia and Jews were faced with persecution once again, and fled to Spain and other lenient countries. Muslims had a strong influence in Spain and other countries they conquered. Eastern Europe has a history of conflict between Christian Orthodox and those of Islamic faith. The movement of peoples and influences on culture can be seen throughout Europe in customs and architecture to this day. Building and historical location show architectural styles of the different times they were built. Global trading links were developed in the 1500s. Europe dominated the industrial revolution of the 1800s and 1900s. World War II turned out to be disastrous for Europe. World War II caused demolition of buildings and landmarks and affected the economic process. Locations for manufacturing were moved. The formation of the European Union and its growth over the years has shown unity between ordinarily split regions. Given that the regional divisions of the Population Reference Bureau do not correspond to the regional divisions discussed in these notes, the data in the table had to be recalculated to reflect those differences.

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Chapter 2 : Europe's African Genes - And The Final Nail In The Idea Of Race | Thom Hartmann

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For applications which support multiple active regions, we recommend using both regions in a region pair where possible. This will ensure optimal availability for applications and minimized recovery time in the event of a disaster. An example of paired regions Figure 2 below shows a hypothetical application which uses the regional pair for disaster recovery. The green numbers highlight the cross-region activities of three Azure services Azure compute, storage, and database and how they are configured to replicate across regions. The unique benefits of deploying across paired regions are highlighted by the orange numbers. Figure 2

â€” Hypothetical Azure regional pair Cross-region activities As referred to in figure 2. Azure Compute IaaS â€” You must provision additional compute resources in advance to ensure resources are available in another region during a disaster. For more information, see Azure resiliency technical guidance. With GRS, your data is automatically replicated three times within the primary region, and three times in the paired region. For more information, see Azure Storage Redundancy Options. Azure SQL Database â€” With Azure SQL Database Geo-Replication, you can configure asynchronous replication of transactions to any region in the world; however, we recommend you deploy these resources in a paired region for most disaster recovery scenarios. Azure Resource Manager - Resource Manager inherently provides logical isolation of service management components across regions. This means logical failures in one region are less likely to impact another. Benefits of paired regions As referred to in figure 2. Physical datacenter separation reduces the likelihood of natural disasters, civil unrest, power outages, or physical network outages affecting both regions at once. Platform-provided replication - Some services such as Geo-Redundant Storage provide automatic replication to the paired region. Region recovery order â€” In the event of a broad outage, recovery of one region is prioritized out of every pair. Applications that are deployed across paired regions are guaranteed to have one of the regions recovered with priority. If an application is deployed across regions that are not paired, recovery might be delayed â€” in the worst case the chosen regions may be the last two to be recovered. Sequential updates â€” Planned Azure system updates are rolled out to paired regions sequentially not at the same time to minimize downtime, the effect of bugs, and logical failures in the rare event of a bad update. Data residency â€” A region resides within the same geography as its pair with the exception of Brazil South in order to meet data residency requirements for tax and law enforcement jurisdiction purposes.

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Chapter 3 : High availability in Azure Cosmos DB | Microsoft Docs

In the Dagomba area of central Northern Region it was explained by traders in Tamale market that the very large storage pots they were selling, made to the northwest by the Builsa people, were bought by a bride's mother with money provided by the groom, to set up the household on marriage.

This Orientalist view² paints Middle Eastern women as submissive and powerless, living in a gender-segregated world. Part of the problem is that many Westerners see all Muslims as fundamentalists. Most fundamentalist religious groups are subject to homogeneous stereotyping, and the women in those groups are also lumped together. Some Westerners do not extend their thinking to realize that just as there are many different types of practicing Jews and Christians, there are many types of practicing Muslims³ and attitudes toward women and their roles in society vary among all religions. Jewish and Christian women are less frequently stereotyped as one homogeneous group; their images in the media are less biased than their Muslim counterparts. Oppressive practices such as polygamy, mandatory veiling, early marriage, multiple pregnancies, and large families are often noted as features of the Islamic culture and religion while in reality these practices are not exclusively Islamic and in fact they are also practiced by Christians, Jews, and Hindus. Physical segregation by gender is often practiced by orthodox Christian, Hindu, Jewish, and Muslim communities. Veiling and all forms of physical covering for modesty is mistaken for an Islamic tradition but in reality veiling manifests itself in all major religions, even prior to Islam Ahmed, On the African continent, it seems it is not so much about being Muslim or non-Muslim as it is a cultural practice that spans many faiths and probably happens culturally among nonbelievers as well. Unfortunately, the statistics and current media coverage of Muslim women do not help improve the overall image of their status in society. Muslim majority countries are outliers in gender relations, employment patterns, and other demographic factors. With certain exceptions, they generally have lower than average levels of female employment and higher than average levels of fertility and mortality relative to non-Muslim nations at the same level of economic development Weeks, ; World Bank GenderStats, For example, in , the percentage of females in the labor force in the MENA countries was 27 compared with 42 for other developing nations³ World Bank GenderStats, This body of scholarship rejects the notion that Islam is inherently a misogynist religion, more so than Christianity or Judaism. Furthermore, it has been in the best interest of the male elites to promote this interpretation. Scholars such as Kandiyoti and Caldwell refer to the power of culture rather than religion in shaping behavior in the so-called belt of classic patriarchy. Women are almost always dominated by men, marry young, and are expected to bear many children, especially sons. Restrictive codes of behavior associated with family honor and sharm⁴ are directly connected to female virtue. In the work of scholars such as Barlas, Mernissi, and Mir-Hosseini, there is an emphasis on the textual reinterpretation of the Quran. They argue that Islam is wrongly accused of being a misogynist religion. Many of the scholars in this intellectual school of thought reject the Western attack on Islam. She states that the changing perspectives throughout the centuries were products of the dominant male elite in different Arab countries; the male elite dominated the discourse and patriarchal norms and values were connected to the textual interpretation of Quran. It is notable that at the beginning of his prophecy, Mohammad disapproved of the immorality of those who lived in Mecca as well as the rich who dominated the lives of the poor. It can be inferred that the pre-Islamic tribal patriarchy dominating the lives of women must have been equally disturbing. Further interpretation was supposedly outlawed. The Arabian tribes, through successful wars of conquest, began to acquire wealth and ownership of property thus leading them to tailor their interpretations for their own convenience. Fatima Mernissi, the Moroccan feminist, stresses a similar interpretation. Her book *The Veil and the Male Elite: Saudi Arabia is the example of choice*. The analysis of the effects that oil wealth had and continues to have on Islam is a complex subject where political, military, religious, and cultural lines intersect. Saudi Arabia, the ancestral center of Islam, experienced an internal struggle with its Islamic identity. The Wahhabi reform movement of the

eighteenth century fought to restore all laws and lifestyles to those established in the beginning of Islam era. They considered all changes to Islam after null and void. A holy war jihad ensued resulting in the conquest of neighboring tribes by the Wahhabis ruled all of Arabia. Their power was lost due to the intervention of more powerful Egyptian forces and then by it was restored throughout the Persian peninsula. Petro-wealth has allowed Saudi Arabia, since its birth as a recognized nation in 1932, to expand its influence through the direct export of Wahhabism. Saudi Arabia, through direct foreign assistance, is able to exert political influence on other parts of the Islamic world. The Saudi government, in its effort to spread the influence of Islam, finances the construction of Wahhabi schools and mosques in countries both in and outside the Islamic world. For example, the largest mosque in Europe is located in Rome, home to Roman Catholicism and fully financed by Saudi Arabian government. Their continued existence relies and will continue to rely on the ability of the Saudi ruling family to control the population, which it has done, so far, through money and Islam. The Saudi Arabian elite legitimize discrimination toward women and misogynous practices in the name of Islam. The civil law often reflects a Western European legal system. For example, the civil legal system in a country such as Morocco is influenced by the French, Spanish, and Portuguese legal systems due to its history of French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonialism, whereas, family and personal status law is built upon Sharia and tribal and ethnic customs of the particular region. The civil law protects and provides for equal status for women, but it is often superseded and overpowered by Sharia in nonsecular Muslim countries. The laws govern inheritance, marriage, divorce, child custody, family financial maintenance, taxation, fasting, and prayers. Depending on the degree of secularization of a Muslim country, Sharia can have more or less of an influence on the civil law. Countries such as Turkey and Tunisia are an exception in the Muslim world because of their secular nature and unitary governments. Any changes to Sharia must be done by a Fatwa Islamic ruling operationalized by higher religious authorities. Marriage is considered an agreement between two extended families not two individuals. An Islamic marriage contract may or may not require the consent of the bride but does require the consent of the father or male guardian of the bride. Women have to gain the permission of their male guardians to seek employment, establish a business, or travel alone. Never-married women have to present the permission of their male guardians to be permitted to marry. Divorce can be effectuated by repudiation and does not require a judicial decree. After the divorce, the husband has no financial obligations to provide for the wife. Divorce makes no provisions for alimony. Men have the right to divorce unilaterally. Polygamy is allowed for Muslim men. He may take up to four wives as long as he is able to treat and provide financially for all of the wives and their children equally. Temporary marriage is allowed for Shia men and there is no limit on the number of temporary wives that men can have at one time. Women are not granted custody of their minor children even after the death of the father. Honor killings are often justified and men are acquitted or most likely receive reduced sentences. In the process of nation-building and state formation, Islamic countries have to confront the unequal status of women. But in other Muslim countries disparities continue to plague women. Some examples of the differences follow: Women also gained more rights to petition for divorce. For example, a woman could initiate divorce if her husband married another woman without her consent. With the Islamist revolution, there was a major rollback of reformed family laws. With the pressure from the conservative religious elites, the Islamists revoked the Family Protection Act and rolled back the clock on the legal improvements that Iranian woman had gained in 1979. Among the more outrageous changes was reducing the marriageable age of girls to nine years. Tunisia is considered one of the most progressive countries promoting gender equality in marital relations. The Family and Personal Status Code applies to all citizens regardless of their religious affiliation. According to the Tunisian personal status code, a man cannot divorce his wife without grounds. Repudiation is not accepted. The divorce has to be obtained through the courts and either spouse is entitled to compensation, especially when the divorce will impose a harmful financial and emotional outcome on one of the spouses. The care and well-being of any

children in a marriage is the joint responsibility of both parents. In Morocco, adult women are considered independent individuals free to make decisions. In legal matters, a woman can designate adult male members to negotiate on her behalf and can even represent herself. Therefore, a woman can negotiate a marriage contract on her own without the consent or involvement of a male family member. Divorce provisions for the husband often involve bringing two reputable witnesses to testify on his behalf. Reconciliation is an important part of the divorce procedure, especially if there are children involved. Women can initiate divorce if it is written into the marriage contract. But they can also initiate a divorce based on emotional, financial, and moral injuries e. In Algeria, family law still heavily favors men. There have been some positive changes in recent years such as constraints on polygamy. The husband has to obtain the permission of the first wife and prove that he is able to continue providing equitably for his wives and children. Also, among the latest achievements is the equal right of Muslim women to marry non-Muslim men. A marriage between a Muslim man and a non-Muslim woman was considered legitimate and legal while the marriage of a Muslim woman to a non-Muslim was not. With the passage of this law regarding mixed marriages, women are recognized to exercise the same rights as men. Polygamy is acceptable for up to four wives and even permissible for more than four if the husband divorces one of the wives. One important provision in the recent Kuwaiti family law has been to prohibit a man from bringing a second as well as third wife to live in the home of the first or other wife. A study of marriage contracts in different parts of the Middle East indicate that an increasing number of women are stipulating provisions in the contract to protect themselves during the marriage and in the event that the marriage is dissolved. The stipulations range from prohibiting the husband from practicing polygamy, awarding custody of the child to the wife in the case of divorce, ensuring that alimony and child support will be provided, and so forth Mir-Hosseini, For example, Mahr can be used as a negotiation tool. In the case of divorce, a woman is entitled to have her Mahr returned. Changing the family law regarding equal inheritance for women has been one of the most difficult challenges. Families that are inclined to treat their daughters equally often find loopholes in Islamic law. The pilgrims fled Europe to escape religious persecution and oppression by the Church of England, the Anglican Church, which was the state church. By intertwining the Church of England with the government, both the church and the state controlled the people. As colonies developed into the United States of America with a central Federal government, this original mission of freedom from religious obligations forcing the people into or away from a religion was incorporated into the very first amendment of the Constitution.

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Chapter 4 : Regions of Europe - Wikipedia

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Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Revolution and the growth of industrial society, 1800–1850 Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades. World War I began in 1914. Its inception resulted from many trends in European society, culture, and diplomacy during the late 19th century. In between these boundaries—the one opening a new set of trends, the other bringing long-standing tensions to a head—much of modern Europe was defined. Europe during this year span was both united and deeply divided. A number of basic cultural trends, including new literary styles and the spread of science, ran through the entire continent. European states were increasingly locked in diplomatic interaction, culminating in continentwide alliance systems after 1815. At the same time, this was a century of growing nationalism, in which individual states jealously protected their identities and indeed established more rigorous border controls than ever before. Finally, the European continent was to an extent divided between two zones of differential development. Changes such as the Industrial Revolution and political liberalization spread first and fastest in western Europe—Britain, France, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and, to an extent, Germany and Italy. Eastern and southern Europe, more rural at the outset of the period, changed more slowly and in somewhat different ways. Europe witnessed important common patterns and increasing interconnections, but these developments must be assessed in terms of nation-state divisions and, even more, of larger regional differences. Some trends, including the ongoing impact of the French Revolution, ran through virtually the entire 19th century. Other characteristics, however, had a shorter life span. Some historians prefer to divide 19th-century history into relatively small chunks. Thus, 1800–1815 is defined by the French Revolution and Napoleon; 1815–1848 forms a period of reaction and adjustment; 1848–1871 is dominated by a new round of revolution and the unifications of the German and Italian nations; and 1871–1914, an age of imperialism, is shaped by new kinds of political debate and the pressures that culminated in war. Overriding these important markers, however, a simpler division can also be useful. Between 1800 and 1850 Europe dealt with the forces of political revolution and the first impact of the Industrial Revolution. Between 1850 and 1914 a fuller industrial society emerged, including new forms of states and of diplomatic and military alignments. The mid-19th century, in either formulation, looms as a particularly important point of transition within the extended 19th century.

Chapter 5 : Europe Overview

Changes/Continuities in Europe Europe saw an overwhelming amount of change during the age of global interdependence. This was a very definitive era in terms of modern Europe its government and religious views.

It is believed to have first appeared in the Horn of Africa approximately 26,000 years ago and dispersed to North Africa and the Near East during the late Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods. E1b1b lineages are closely linked to the diffusion of Afroasiatic languages. The highest genetic diversity of haplogroup E1b1b is observed in Northeast Africa, especially in Ethiopia and Somalia, which also have the monopoly of older and rarer branches like M, V6 or V. Ethiopians and Somalians belong mostly to the V22 and V32 downstream of V12 subclades, but possess also a minority of M81, M and V42 subclades. Haplogroup E1b1b may well have been associated with the earliest development of Neolithic lifestyle and the advent of agriculture, which is so far believed to have arisen in the Fertile Crescent, but could have developed earlier in parts of Northeast Africa now covered by the Sahara desert. Agriculture spread from the Near East to Europe, at first mostly ovicaprid and cattle herders. The only concrete evidence for this at the moment is the presence of the E-V13 subclade, commonest in the southern Balkans today, at a 7,000 year old Neolithic site in north-east Spain, which was tested by Lacan et al. The African origin of some Neolithic cattle was confirmed by Decker et al., who reported that Iberian and Italian cattle possess introgression from African taurine. Judging from modern frequencies, E1b1b would have been a major Near Eastern haplogroup linked to the propagation of agriculture in Europe. E1b1b lineages would have been part and parcel to virtually all Neolithic and subsequent cultures in Europe, if only as a tiny minority in Scandinavia, Northeast Europe and in the Pontic Steppe. Although E1b1b represents the last major migration out of Africa, E1b1b individuals may have been among the first people to have acquired the alleles for fair skin. European hunter-gatherers were still dark skinned as recently as 10,000 years ago (Olalde et al.). Those Neolithic farmers would have included members of haplogroup E-V13 confirmed as well as E-M34 inferred. It is still unclear exactly when and among which haplogroup fair skin arose, but it has been suggested that the new diet brought by cereal agriculture would have caused deficiencies in vitamin D, which was traditionally absorbed from fish and meat among foragers. Mutations for light skin would have been positively selected among Neolithic agriculturalists to stimulate the production of vitamin D from sunlight in order to compensate for the scarcity of meat. So ironically the first white-skinned Europeans may have been farmers partially descended from people recently arrived from Northeast Africa. Migrations within the Roman Empire probably played a role, although a minor one, in the redistribution of E1b1b in Europe. Did E1b1b cross directly from North Africa to Europe due to climate change? It is still unclear when haplogroup E first entered Europe. So we know for sure that E1b1b was present in southern Europe at least since the Early Neolithic. Nonetheless, the possibility of other migrations of E1b1b to southern Europe during the Mesolithic or Late Palaeolithic cannot be ruled out. E1b1b in Iberia It is highly probable that the E-M81 subclade, most commonly found in Northwest Africa, settled in Iberia before Neolithic herders from the Cardium Pottery culture arrived. But then E-M81 would be found chiefly in southern Iberia, and certainly not in the north-west, which was never conquered by the Muslims. Actually the highest percentage of M81 in Iberia is found in the northern region of Cantabria, the most sheltered place in the peninsula, which has been inhabited continuously since the Paleolithic. Modern Cantabrians belong overwhelmingly to mtDNA lineages H, HV, V and U5, and of three samples tested from Palaeolithic Cantabria all belong to one of these haplogroups, a sign of genetic continuity hinting that E-M81 could already have been present in the region back then.

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Chapter 6 : History of Europe - Revolution and the growth of industrial society, " | www.nxgvision.com

Europe's main peninsulas are the Iberian, Italian, and Balkan, located in southern Europe, and the Scandinavian and Jutland, located in northern Europe. The link between these peninsulas has made Europe a dominant economic, social, and cultural force throughout recorded history.

The actual read availability for all consistency levels is significantly higher than the published SLAs. With Cosmos DB, before a write operation is acknowledged to the client, the data is durably committed by a quorum of replicas within the region that accepts the write operations. Multi-region accounts configured with multiple-write regions will be highly available for both writes and reads. Multi-region accounts with a single-write region: During a write region outage, these accounts will remain highly available for reads. Eventually, when the impacted region is back online, the un-replicated data present in the impacted write region during the outage is made available through the conflicts feed. Applications can read the conflicts feed, resolve the conflicts based on application-specific logic, and write the updated data back to the Cosmos container as appropriate. Once the previously impacted write region recovers, it becomes automatically available as a read region. You can invoke a manual failover and configure the impacted region as the write region. During a read region outage, these accounts will remain highly available for reads and writes. The impacted region is automatically disconnected from the write region and will be marked offline. If none of the regions in the preferred region list is available, calls automatically fall back to the current write region. No changes are required in your application code to handle read region outage. Eventually, when the impacted region is back online, the previously impacted read region will automatically sync with the current write region and will be available again to serve read requests. Subsequent reads are redirected to the recovered region without requiring any changes to your application code. During both failover and rejoining of a previously failed region, read-consistency guarantees continue to be honored by Cosmos DB. Single-region accounts may lose availability following a regional outage. Even in an extremely rare and unfortunate event when the Azure region is permanently irrecoverable, there is no potential data loss if your multi-region Cosmos account is configured with the default consistency level of strong. In the event of a permanently irrecoverable write region, for the multi-region Cosmos accounts configured with bounded-staleness consistency, the potential data loss window is restricted to the staleness window; for session, consistent-prefix and eventual consistency levels, the potential data loss window is restricted to a maximum of five seconds. Building highly available applications To ensure high write and read availability, configure your Cosmos account to span at least two regions with multiple-write regions. This configuration will provide the availability, lowest latency, and scalability for both reads and writes backed by SLAs. To learn more, see how to configure your Cosmos account with multiple write-regions. For multi-region Cosmos accounts that are configured with a single-write region, enable automatic-failover by using Azure CLI or Azure portal. After you enable automatic failover, whenever there is a regional disaster, Cosmos DB will automatically failover your account. Even if your Cosmos account is highly available, your application may not be correctly designed to remain highly available. To test the end-to-end high availability for your application, periodically invoke the manual failover by using Azure CLI or Azure portal , as a part of your application testing or disaster-recovery DR drills.

Chapter 7 : Business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR): Azure Paired Regions | Microsoft Docs

Women in the Middle East and North Africa: Change and Continuity WOMEN MIDDLE EAST NORTH AFRICA IN THE AND This page intentionally left blank WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE EAST Author: Elhum Haghghat-Sordellini.

Chapter 8 : Test your geography knowledge - Eastern Europe countries | Lizard Point

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a sign of hope that the region is beginning to find ways to resolve the environmental problems made long ago Europe's now one of the greenest world regions! 2 classic civilizations play an early role in the development of the realm?

Chapter 9 : Women in the Middle East and North Africa: Change and Continuity - PDF Free Download

Europe is often divided into regions based on geographical, cultural or historical criteria. Many European structures currently exist, some are cultural, economic, or political - examples include the Council of Europe, the European Broadcasting Union with the Eurovision Song Contest, and the European Olympic Committees with the European Games.