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Chapter 1 : Introduction to Sociology/Gender - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

In , Malcolm was released from prison, and went to Chicago, Illinois, to meet and talk with Elijah Muhammad. Later, he got his new name, Malcolm X. He joined the Nation of Islam and it was necessary to focus on the meetings and listen to the teachings of Elijah Muhammad.

Rowling, her name, before her remarriage, was Joanne Rowling. Anticipating that the target audience of young boys might not want to read a book written by a woman, her publishers asked that she use two initials rather than her full name. As she had no middle name, she chose K for Kathleen as the second initial of her pen name, from her paternal grandmother. When she heard his story of bravery and discovered the croix de guerre was for "ordinary" soldiers like her grandfather, who had been a waiter, she stated the croix de guerre was "better" to her than the Legion of Honour. In , she returned to the UK accompanied by her daughter and three completed chapters of Harry Potter after her marriage had deteriorated. An advertisement in The Guardian [26] led Rowling to move to Porto , Portugal, to teach English as a foreign language. The book was submitted to twelve publishing houses, all of which rejected the manuscript. In early , an auction was held in the United States for the rights to publish the novel, and was won by Scholastic Inc. Rowling said that she "nearly died" when she heard the news. It too broke all sales records, selling nine million copies in its first 24 hours of release. Yates directed both films. One of her principal stipulations was the films be shot in Britain with an all-British cast, [96] which has been generally adhered to. The press has repeatedly claimed that Rowling played a role in his departure, but Rowling stated that she had no say in who directed the films and would not have vetoed Spielberg. The first film , scripted by Rowling, was released in November and is set roughly 70 years before the events of the main series. Prior to October , Rowling lived near the author Ian Rankin , who later said she was quiet and introspective, and that she seemed in her element with children. In a press release, Rowling said that her new book would be quite different from Harry Potter. Rowling collaborated on the adaptation, serving as an executive producer for the series. The series aired in three parts from 15 February to 1 March In response, a tweeter called Jude Callegari said that the author was Rowling. Knight queried this but got no further reply. It sees Strike investigating the disappearance of a writer hated by many of his old friends for insulting them in his new novel. I have colour-coded spreadsheets so I can keep a track of where I am going. After many failed attempts, followers finally guessed correctly. Rowling has said it is unlikely she will write any more books in the Harry Potter series. The fund also gives to organisations that aid children, one-parent families, and multiple sclerosis research. In , Rowling took part in a campaign to establish a national standard of care for MS sufferers. The cards were collated and sold for charity in book form in August

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Chapter 2 : Introduction to the Characters in Macbeth

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It has been created within the larger realm of post-colonial literature , although scholars distinguish between the two, saying that "African American literature differs from most post-colonial literature in that it is written by members of a minority community who reside within a nation of vast wealth and economic power. This oral poetry also appears in the African-American tradition of Christian sermons , which make use of deliberate repetition, cadence, and alliteration. African-American literatureâ€™especially written poetry, but also proseâ€™has a strong tradition of incorporating all of these forms of oral poetry. Some scholars resist using Western literary theory to analyze African-American literature. Terry wrote the ballad in after an Indian attack on Deerfield, Massachusetts. She was enslaved in Deerfield at the time of the attack, when many residents were killed and more than , mostly women and children, were taken on a forced march overland to Montreal. Some were later ransomed and redeemed by their families or community; others were adopted by Mohawk families, and some girls joined a French religious order. Wheatley was not only the first African American to publish a book, but the first to achieve an international reputation as a writer. Born in Senegal , Wheatley was captured and sold into slavery at the age of seven. Brought to Massachusetts, she was owned by a Boston merchant. By the time she was 16, she had mastered her new language of English. Her poetry was praised by many of the leading figures of the American Revolution , including George Washington , who thanked her for a poem written in his honor. Some whites found it hard to believe that a Black woman could write such refined poetry. Wheatley had to defend herself in court to prove that she had written her own work. Hammon, considered the first published Black writer in America, published his poem "An Evening Thought: Salvation by Christ with Penitential Cries" as a broadside in early In he wrote an ode to Phillis Wheatley, in which he discussed their shared humanity and common bonds. Writing at the age of 76 after a lifetime of slavery, Hammon said: In the 19th century, his speech was later reprinted by several abolitionist groups. It is the first known fiction by an African American, but as it was written in French and published in a French journal, it had apparently no influence on later American literature. Born into slavery in Kentucky, Brown was working on riverboats based in St. Louis, Missouri , when he escaped to Ohio. He began to work for abolitionist causes, making his way to Buffalo, New York and later Boston, Massachusetts. He was a prolific writer, beginning with an account of his escape to freedom and experience under slavery. It was based on the persistent rumor that president Thomas Jefferson had fathered a mixed-race daughter with his slave Sally Hemings. In the late 20th century, DNA testing affirmed for most historians that Jefferson was the father of six children with Hemings; four survived to adulthood and he gave all their freedom. The novel was first published in England, where Brown was living for several years. It was the first African-American fiction to portray passing , that is, a mixed-race person deciding to identify as white rather than black. It also explored northern racism, in the context of a brutally realistic race riot closely resembling the Philadelphia race riots of and It expressed the difficulties of lives of northern free Blacks. He labeled the work fiction and argued that it may be the first novel published by an African American. Our Nig is a counter-narrative to the forms of the sentimental novel and mother-centered novel of the 19th century. Crafts was a fugitive slave from Murfreesboro, North Carolina. If her work was written in , it would be the first African-American novel written in the United States. The novel was published in with an introduction by Henry Louis Gates, Jr. Some suggest that she did not have entry into the publishing world. There is some evidence that she read in the library of her master and was influenced by those works: They wanted to describe the cruelties of life under slavery, as well as the persistent humanity of the slaves as persons. Southern white writers produced the " Anti-Tom " novels in response, purporting to truly describe life under slavery, as well as the more severe cruelties suffered by free labor in the North. The slave narratives were integral to African-American literature.

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Some 6, former slaves from North America and the Caribbean wrote accounts of their lives, with about of these published as separate books or pamphlets. Jacobs " was born a slave in Edenton, North Carolina and was the first woman to author a slave narrative in the United States. Although her narrative *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* was written under the pseudonym "Linda Brent", the autobiography can be traced through a series of letters from Jacobs to various friends and advisors, most importantly to Lydia Maria Child , the eventual editor of incidents. He eventually became the most prominent African American of his time and one of the most influential lecturers and authors in American history. He also edited a number of newspapers. At the time some critics attacked the book, not believing that a black man could have written such an eloquent work. Despite this, the book was an immediate bestseller. In addition to serving in a number of political posts during his life, he also wrote numerous influential articles and essays. Spiritual narratives[edit] Early African-American spiritual autobiographies were published in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. These spiritual narratives have often been left out of the study of African-American literature because some scholars have deemed them historical or sociological documents, despite their importance to understanding African-American literature as a whole. Women claimed their authority to preach and write spiritual narratives by citing the Epistle of James , often calling themselves "doers of the word". Women who wrote these narratives had a clear knowledge of literary genres and biblical narratives. Zilpha Elaw was born in in America to free parents. She was a preacher for five years in England without the support of a denomination. Her narrative was meant to be an account of her spiritual experience. Yet some critics argue that her work was also meant to be a literary contribution. Stewart published a collection of her religious writings with an autobiographical experience attached in *The publication was called Meditations from the Pen of Mrs. She also had two works published in and titled Religion and the Pure Principles of Morality and Meditations. Maria Stewart was known for her public speeches in which she talked about the role of black women and race relations. These two narratives were published in and respectively. But her narratives were not endorsed by the Methodists because a woman preaching was contrary to their church doctrine. She turned to religion at the age of 16 in an attempt to find comfort from the trials of her life. She became a missionary and in she tried to raise funds for missionary work in the West Indies, publishing a pamphlet entitled *The West Indies: These publications were both spiritual narratives and travel narratives. Sojourner Truth " was a leading advocate in both the abolitionist and feminist movements in the 19th century. Born Isabella to a wealthy Dutch master in Ulster County, New York , she adopted the name Sojourner Truth after 40 years of struggle, first to attain her freedom and then to work on the mission she felt God intended for her. This new name was to "signify the new person she had become in the spirit, a traveler dedicated to speaking the Truth as God revealed it". She worked tirelessly on several civil rights fronts; she recruited black troops in Michigan, helped with relief efforts for freedmen and women escaping from the South, led a successful effort to desegregate the streetcars in Washington, D. Truth never learned to read or write but in , she worked with Olive Gilbert, a sympathetic white woman, to write the *Narrative of Sojourner Truth. This narrative was a contribution to both the slave narrative and female spiritual narratives. Post-slavery era[edit] After the end of slavery and the American Civil War, a number of African-American authors wrote nonfiction works about the condition of African Americans in the United States. Many African-American women wrote about the principles of behavior of life during the period. At the turn of the century, Du Bois published a highly influential collection of essays entitled *The Souls of Black Folk. Du Bois believed that African Americans should, because of their common interests, work together to battle prejudice and inequity. He was a professor at Atlanta University and later at Howard University. Another prominent author of this period is Booker T. Washington " , who in many ways represented opposite views from Du Bois. Washington was an educator and the founder of the Tuskegee Institute , a historically black college in Alabama. In contrast to Du Bois, who adopted a more confrontational attitude toward ending racial strife in America, Washington believed that Blacks should first lift themselves up and prove themselves the equal of whites before asking for an end to racism. However, soon after publishing *Behind the Scenes; or, Thirty Years as a Slave and Four Years in the White House, she lost her job and found*****

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herself reduced to doing odd jobs. Although she acknowledged the cruelties of her enslavement and her resentment towards it, Keckley chose to focus her narrative on the incidents that "moulded her character", and on how she proved herself "worth her salt". Keckley was also deeply committed to programs of racial improvement and protection and helped found the Home for Destitute Women and Children in Washington, D. In addition to this, Keckley taught at Wilberforce University in Ohio. Brown was a qualified teacher but she was also extremely active as an advocate against slavery. Although not a US citizen, the Jamaican Marcus Garvey "â€", was a newspaper publisher, journalist, and activist for Pan Africanism who became well known in the United States. He encouraged black nationalism and for people of African ancestry to look favorably upon their ancestral homeland. Some of his lecture material and other writings were compiled and published as nonfiction books by his second wife Amy Jacques Garvey as the *Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey Or, Africa for the Africans and More Philosophy and Opinions of Marcus Garvey* Paul Laurence Dunbar , who often wrote in the rural, black dialect of the day, was the first African-American poet to gain national prominence. Though Dunbar died young, he was a prolific poet, essayist, novelist among them *The Uncalled*, and *The Fanatics*, and short story writer. Other African-American writers also rose to prominence in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among these is Charles W. Chesnutt , a well-known short story writer and essayist. Mary Weston Fordham published *Magnolia Leaves* in , a book of poetry on religious, spiritual, and occasionally feminist themes with an introduction by Booker T. Harper "â€" wrote four novels, several volumes of poetry, and numerous stories, poems, essays and letters. Harper was hired by the Maine Anti-Slavery Society and in the first six weeks, she managed to travel to twenty cities, giving at least thirty-one lectures. Harper was often characterized as "a noble Christian woman" and "one of the most scholarly and well-read women of her day", but she was also known as a strong advocate against slavery and the post-Civil War repressive measures against blacks. Based in the African-American community of Harlem in New York City , it was part of a larger flowering of social thought and culture. Numerous Black artists, musicians and others produced classic works in fields from jazz to theater; the renaissance is perhaps best known for the literature that came out of it.

Chapter 3 : List of all Authors

Introduction Black males compose a little over 6 percent of the total U.S. population (McKinnon & Bennett,). Literally millions of black males have achieved great things with their lives despite the challenges they've faced.

Most of the papers focus on practical or theoretical issues raised by the laws themselves, or the jurisprudential, social and political choices that shape the drafting and enactment of laws. Nonetheless, every paper is built on the conviction that disability prejudice is a fundamental force behind the exclusion of people with disabilities from a myriad of social and economic opportunities, and one author in particular writes in detail about the personal and systemic consequences of persistent disability prejudice and stereotypes. It is my claim that disability prejudice has been viewed through the lens of prejudices such as anti-Semitism, racism, feminism and homophobia – intolerances that may not be pre-existing, but have been generally recognized and theorized earlier in time. While many prejudices may share certain elements of behaviour or even a common trajectory of development, they are not equivalent in their historical, social or psychological dynamics. To assume that they are equivalent poses a theoretical straitjacket on prejudices, allowing us to fall into the habit of believing that perpetrators of prejudice all act and think a certain way, and victims of prejudice share inherent characteristics. We confidently set legal and social prohibitions on the former in order to protect the latter, and we are then surprised to learn that there is a disjunction between the goals we set for disability discrimination laws and the experiences of prejudice that people with disabilities continue to undergo. The claim that modern society is unfamiliar with disability prejudice may seem incredible in the face of governmental findings, the reports of non-governmental organisations NGOs and United Nations UN bodies, and the enactment of national and international disability anti-discrimination laws. The place of disabled persons is everywhere. Persons with disabilities should be guaranteed equal opportunity through the elimination of all socially determined barriers, be they physical, financial, social or psychological, which exclude or restrict full participation in society. The first binding regional convention concerning discrimination against people with disabilities finally entered into force last year, [9] and the United Nations UN General Assembly has just convened an Ad Hoc Committee to actively investigate and set proposals for a binding international instrument concerning discrimination against people with disabilities. In fact, I do not believe that disability prejudice is unheard of, at least in modern Western society, and all over the world, nations are paying attention to the reality of discrimination claimed by people with disabilities. I do, however, believe that the precise inability or unwillingness of many people, including people who have suffered from other kinds of prejudices themselves, to truly grapple with the what and why of disability prejudice lies at the heart of much of the resistance and backlash that disability discrimination legislation and policies have recently faced in the United States. The first part of my paper will look briefly at the development of disability studies with regard to the idea of prejudice. These fields of study can inform one another, but they have so far generally failed to do so. This part will also focus on some of the complicating social and historical factors that make disability prejudice such a complex topic of study as an area of prejudice. The failure to study or even to see this theoretical gap threatens the future of disability anti-discrimination, because laws and policies are only effective in so far as they are maintained, enforced and accepted by a society that understands the underlying need for such laws. Finally, I will review how the historical emergence of disability rights awareness and its specificity as an area of prejudice has influenced the social and legal acceptance of disability prejudices. A short conclusion will consider areas for future development. Prejudice in Disability Studies The idea that society fails to perceive disability prejudice is hardly news to anyone who has or has had experience living with a disability. The increasing unification, political identity and self-advocacy of people with disabilities has occurred with remarkable momentum over the last four decades, and a key component in this swift progression has been the re-conceptualization of disability as a product of relations between people and not as an individual characteristic. If these perceptions, often deeply imbedded and naturalised over time, are

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based on over-generalisation or myth or stereotype, or fail to accord with reality or the actual experiences of people with disabilities, then the result is aptly called prejudice. Interestingly, disability studies have tended to focus on discrimination and stereotype far more than what could be considered the more primary study of disability prejudice. That is, the focus has been on re-interpreting overt acts that exercise control over the options available to people with disabilities, rather than on theorisation of the attitudes presumed to be behind the actions. First, people with disabilities were living lives that were always imminently and profoundly circumscribed by social rules established by people without disabilities; regardless of attitudes, people with disabilities needed the rules to be changed before they could hold any hope for a future free from prejudice. Second, people with disabilities are historically one of the last groups to come to a sense of self-conscious political and social awareness. Rather than contribute to this often psychologically focused exploration of the types of individuals who hold prejudice, people with disabilities concentrated on recognizing commonalities between their own experiences of oppression and those of other minority groups, and on revealing the social treatment of people with disabilities as discrimination, and not simply as something objectively and inescapably dictated by the physical, mental or cognitive conditions of people with disabilities. This is the approach taken by Paul Hunt, a first-generation disability activist, who in the s chose to write: If everyone were disabled as we are, there would be no special situation to consider. In the late s, journalists increasingly began to give press coverage from the viewpoint of people with disabilities. His face showed no anger, no emotion at all, as if getting passed by cabdrivers was an everyday occurrence. Few buses in Washington had wheelchair lifts. The subway system was accessible, assuming the elevator at his stop was working. But the subway reached only some parts of the city. Access to transportation, then, would circumscribe where the man lived and where he worked, or if he even worked at all. If people like him were precluded from working, then they would depend on welfare. If a society expected its disabled people not to work and instead need public assistance, would it even try to give them a decent education? Back at my office, I began writing my first story about disability as a rights issue. Rather, it was a process of re-evaluating facts that were already before him. He grew to understand the logical social connection between the story of one person being unable to cross the street and systemic problems of transportation, employment, education and social expectations for people with disabilities. Certain fields, such as cultural anthropology, are particularly adept at illustrating how disability is a function of cultural and social understanding rather than a self-evident state of being, since the discipline must disassociate itself from medical or technical understandings of disability that are not by any means universally embraced or understood. They are asserted by the media, the clergy, health personnel, and development agencies; they are negotiated by parents, represented in ritual, contested or ignored by people with impairments. Nonetheless, the first major insights of disability studies still hold. Even if one were bored by philosophy, disinclined to read anthropology or cultural studies texts, and preferred the comics over political editorials, the connection drawn by Shapiro outside his Washington hotel room is truly not that obscure. When a persons with a wheelchair is halted by a single step at a public place or university lectures are given without sign language or transcripts for the Deaf, people with disabilities are substantively excluded. Irrespective of theorizing, and as any chronicle of the disability civil rights movement shows, people with disabilities have been growing increasingly active and vocal about encountering inaccessibility every day in all aspects of their lives. Therefore, any continuing lack of these voices in mainstream social or political agendas can not logically be attributable to the mere fact of disability, so much as to an assumption that people with disabilities have little to say and even less to share. This longstanding stereotype, like most stereotypes about people with disabilities, has long gone unquestioned in the nondisabled world, even though it has been factually disputed by people with disabilities time and again. Various explanations have been advanced for the origin and persistence of stereotypes about people with disabilities in contemporary society. To make the world less indeterminate, we simplify via stereotypes that simultaneously demonize and infantilize. And we continue to irrationally conflate mental illness with dangerousness. As the curve of social isolation increased, so did misunderstanding. From an experiential viewpoint, such theorization is unnecessary. How can prejudice

not be present when the mere fact of a disability or impairment can not objectively explain pervasive differences of treatment? The experience of a profound gap between what people with disabilities feel and believe their lives and their worth to be, and the way in which they are persistently excluded, assessed and portrayed “so similar in many ways to the experience described by Jews, Blacks, women, gay people” is held in common by victims of discrimination. Like those other victims, people with disabilities turn to prejudice as the root explanation for the misperception, damaging stereotyping and discrimination that marks their lives [44]. Hunt expressed something of this feeling of affinity with other minorities when he wrote: Maybe it is invidious to compare our situation with that of racial minorities in any way. The injustice and brutality suffered by so many because of racial tension makes our troubles as disabled people look very small. But I think there is a connection somewhere, since all prejudice springs from the same roots. In the s, when Hunt wrote these words, he would have found virtually uniform agreement among scholars of intolerance and prejudice. This is no longer the case. For immediate victims of intolerance and discrimination, this academic splintering may seem of little moment, but anyone with a stake in how our society analyzes, judges, punishes or combats the consequences of prejudice in general, and disability prejudice in particular, will find it worthwhile to further investigate the junction of prejudice and disability. Disability in Prejudice Studies Prejudice as an independent topic of scholarly investigation in the Western world came into its own after the Second World War. *Studies in Prejudice*, a five-volume series of social science enquiry into anti-Semitism, intolerance and intergroup conflict, was commissioned in the U. Both themes are evident in the following: Since the end of the Second World War universities in many lands have given new prominence to this approach under various academic names: Though not yet securely christened, the infant science is thriving. It aims merely to clarify one underlying issue “the nature of human prejudice. But this issue is basic, for without knowledge of the roots of hostility we cannot hope to employ our intelligence effectively in controlling its destructiveness. If a person is anti-Jewish, he is likely to be anti-Catholic, anti-Negro, anti any out-group. In the last couple of decades, theories concerning prejudice have grown increasingly diverse in their approach, but these theories often continue to present the many manifestations of prejudice as rooted in a single thing, whether that thing is fear of the unknown, dislike of the unknown, competition for scarce resources, or hierarchical social structures. In other words, disability writers have not sharply distinguished between presenting disability prejudice as fear of difference and the unknown, as a consequence of capitalist ideology and an individualistic culture, or as the product of hegemonic cultural and representational norms. As might be expected in an emerging field of study that is prominently marked by strong narrative and personal accounts of actual experiences of disability, disability scholars have not felt compelled to maintain watertight compartments of prejudice theory. Nor, however, has any disability scholar explicitly rejected the implication that disability prejudice shares the same roots and course of development as other prejudices. It instantly connotes a relationship of prejudice and social oppression, and by doing so serves as a rallying point for members of the disability community. On the other hand, the use of the term also necessarily invites comparison between victims of disability prejudice and victims of other kinds of prejudice, as well as a search for conceptual correlation in the motives and actions of those who harbour disability prejudice and those who display other prejudices. Ultimately, I believe this process of comparison does a disservice to the unique social dynamics and evolution of disability prejudice, and obscures the operation and purpose of disability anti-discrimination measures. Without discounting the possibility of similarity to other prejudices, I agree with recent theoretical assertions that there are prejudices rather than prejudice, each with its own internal logic, historical subtleties and political issues. In the remainder of this section, I would like to discuss aspects of her approach that could prove particularly relevant to our understanding of disability prejudice. Prejudices in Act and in Interpretation In *The Anatomy of Prejudices*, [62] Young-Bruehl begins by describing an incident wherein a number of white varsity wrestlers at her university were overheard discussing the rising number of young Asian-American wrestlers on the team. Young-Bruehl describes the furor as follows: Like most publicized instances of prejudice, this one had two stages: Prejudices have histories, and the second stage

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commonly involves a reference to history or an argument about the applicability of history: Theoretical or interpretive prejudices or spins, which can, of course, serve rawer forms of prejudice, come into play. There are wars, and there are culture wars. The economic exploitation and abuse of socially lower classes has led to various civil wars and revolutions in many cultures and nations when those classes sought better treatment. After World War II, the horrific revelations of the Holocaust were a brutal picture of ethnic intolerance. For most people, however, these examples serve as unequivocally clear instances of prejudice in action. And they are models not only for the acts of prejudice themselves, but for our intellectual and emotional interpretation of acts of prejudice. We acknowledge prejudice in the actions of others and ourselves when we have sought utter exclusion, extermination or complete control. Or perhaps when our reaction to an objectively discernable difference is utterly disproportionate or unreasoning. In any event, we want an action by which we can judge the motivation. Congress has recognized these as discrimination, and they are certainly experienced as such by people with disabilities, they lack the prototypical indicia of prejudice. They may feel sympathy and even empathy for people with disabilities, but they will not feel culpable. The dissemination of experiential minority writings and feminist theory may increase our appreciation for the subtlety of prejudices in their modern forms, but the bulk of that appreciation is still likely to be credited towards groups that have been traditionally subjected to the extremes of discrimination noted above. But sexism has its own books without ever having been, historically, included in the Studies of Prejudice traditions. The first thing that the writers, most of them middle-class and educationally privileged, had to do was to convince themselves and other women that they were, indeed, oppressed and oppressed as women. But they specifically had to alter their consciousnesses, their minds, their thoughts; they had to resist as thinkers. This focus on thinking, on theory, was the answer to the central modality in which the oppression of women was felt by that generation of educated, middle-class, and predominantly urban and white feminists.

Chapter 4 : J. K. Rowling - Wikipedia

Introduction. Over the years I, like many of you, have had the experience of taking over responsibility for an existing application and its associated schema (sometimes frustratingly woven together as part of a Microsoft Access solution).

This can be seen by continuing the above example. It is possible for the masculine-raised child to decide later in life - or without the parents knowledge earlier in life - to engage in feminine behaviors, and the same could happen with the feminine-raised child in fact, many parents raise children in gender neutral ways that allow the children to make these decisions from the start. In so doing, the aforementioned children could adopt relatively varied behaviors that create an androgynous or gender neutral self, or they could simply adopt the opposite raised masculine, but decide to live feminine sometimes or all the time and vice versa gender performances see the image of drag queens for male people that adopt feminine expressions and behaviors sometimes. Either change, however, would require a adopting different gender performances than those promoted and enforced by dominant social structures, and b risking ridicule, harassment, and discrimination at the hands of cisgender people often referred to as cissexism or transphobia. Men dressed in drag in Montreal, Canada. Biological Differences[edit] While much of this chapter focuses on the socially constructed differences between men and women, it is also important to note there are some clear physiological differences between the two sexes. While it is as yet unknown how or why these differences develop, scholars typically attempt to explain the differences in one of two ways. Scientific disciplines tied more firmly to existing gender norms within a society, for example, typically argue that biological distinctions create these differences, and use these differences to argue that there are inherent differences between women and men non cis-gender people are generally ignored completely by these fields and within their arguments. On the other hand, more progressive and diverse scientific communities generally argue that these differences reflect existing gender inequalities within a given society, and thus merely demonstrate that the social construction of sex and gender has biological as well as social consequences. While the emergence of bio-social mathematical models and critical examinations of scientific texts may shed light on this debate in the decades to come, at present the answers remain beyond empirical reach. As a result, the following paragraphs outline these differences while also noting the ways that social factors may cause or influence such differences. Female life expectancy in the U. Behaviorally, age of sitting, teething, and walking all occur at about the same time in females and males. However, males enter puberty on average two years later than females it is important to note, however, that females have a clear sign e. However, females are, statistically, twice as vulnerable to anxiety disorders and depression possibly due to their experience as a subordinate or minority group within many societies , but only one-third as vulnerable to suicide and one-fifth as vulnerable to alcoholism potentially due to traditional definitions of masculinities that link violence and substance abuse to masculinities. Females are also less likely to suffer hyperactivity or speech disorders as children or to display antisocial personalities as adults potentially due to gender socialization wherein femininities are associated with social behaviors and communication skills. In fact, the temporal lobe, which is the part of the brain associated with language and emotion, develops up to 4 years earlier in females in comparison to boys which mirrors patterns of gender socialization for femininities [18] On the other hand, the left parietal lobe, which is associated with mathematical and spatial reasoning, is thought to develop up to 4 years earlier in males which corresponds to masculine socialization in terms of rationality and noted encouragement favoring male students in the physical sciences. This difference could account for the fact that females are sometimes thought to be better when it comes to language and are more emotional following their gender socialization requirements , while males are thought to be better in math following their gender socialization requirements. As well, some say that females are better at hearing than males. A typical teenaged female in a society with high levels of gender inequality hears up to 7 times better than a typical teenaged male in the same society. This along with masculine socialization emphasizing acting out, being loud, and avoiding being controlled could possibly

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explain why males are diagnosed with ADHD more often and may be the result of feminine socialization emphasizing the care-taking of others. Lastly there is a difference between sight for young females and males. Females use the p-cells in the retina, which are associated with texture and color, while males use m-cells, which are associated with motion. For example, in work group situations in the U. Two detailed examples of socially constructed gender differences are presented below: Work and Occupations[edit] An often discussed and debated difference between men and women involves work and occupations. Prior to the development of capitalism and factory-type work, women played a significant role in food production and household maintenance. With the advent of capitalism and labor outside of the home, women continued to play a significant role, though their participation in paid labor outside the home initially diminished. This difference is often illustrated as a ratio, as shown in the graph below. For instance, college educated women between 26 and 45 earned However, at all educational and skill levels, women still make less than men, as illustrated in the figure below. That women earn less than men with equal qualifications helps explain why women are enrolling in college at higher rates than are men - they require a college education to make the same amount as men with a high school diploma. Thus, even the apparent narrowing of pay between the sexes likely overestimates the actual differences in pay. It is quite difficult for women to climb to the top in the business world. Women are also often put into leadership positions in corporations when companies are in a crisis and have little hope for recovery, resulting in poorer evaluations of women in leadership positions. You can think about this from the perspective of a potential employer: If you have two equally qualified candidates for a position, both are in their mid-twenties, married, and straight out of college, but one is a male and the other is female, which would you choose? Many employers choose men over women because women are "at risk" of having a child, even though they may not want to have children. And, of course, to the potential employer accommodating a pregnant woman and mother is more cumbersome than a male turned father despite the obvious need for children to continue our species. Thus, women pay a penalty for their ability to give birth. Employers take the time off into account when considering raises. The "Mommy track" often results in women making less money than equally qualified men who have been in the same job for the same amount of time because women take time off to have children and are often responsible for taking care of children while men rarely do so. Thus, women are often paid less despite having the same qualifications because they are 1 at risk of having children or 2 do have children and are penalized for doing so. Another possible explanation for the wage gap between men and women has recently been proposed - customer bias towards white males. They provide further evidence to support this claim by noting that white male doctors are rated as more approachable and competent than other doctors. They interpret their findings to suggest that employers are willing to pay more for white male employees because employers are customer driven and customers are happier with white male employees. Additional reasons for disparity in pay are discussed below. Another factor that may contribute to the higher wages of white men is the number of job leads they receive. Black men and women receive about as many job leads and tips, but only for non-management jobs. As many jobs result from social networking, white males are advantaged by their higher number of job leads, potentially contributing to their higher salaries and more prestigious jobs. Education[edit] Another often studied difference between men and women is educational attainment. For a long time, higher education undergraduate and graduate education was an exclusively male bastion. Women did eventually gain access to institutions of higher learning, but parity or equality on a number of levels has still not been achieved. One measure of educational attainment where women have made great inroads is in college attendance. In , more female high school graduates were enrolling in college than males, Women now earn more Bachelors and Masters degrees than do men, and for the first time in , they earned more PhDs. While women are entering college at higher rates and even earning more degrees, the degrees are in less prestigious areas e. The highest paid specialties are dominated by men and will be for decades to come, based on the pipeline of residents: One recent study offers a partial explanation for why this might be the case: This anxiety led girls to believe boys were better at math than girls, though there is no evidence to suggest that is actually the case. Sexism can refer

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to four subtly different beliefs or attitudes: The belief that there are only two sexes. The belief that one sex is superior to the others. The belief that men and women as well as other genders are very different and that this should be strongly reflected in society, language, the right to have sex, and the law. It can also refer to simple hatred of men misandry or women misogyny or trans people transphobia. Some people believe that women should have equal access to all jobs. Others believe that while women are superior to men in a few aspects, in most aspects men are superior to women. Some believe that cisgender people are normal and better than transgender people while others do not even factor transgender people into their reasoning. Women voting in Bangladesh. Sexist beliefs are an example of essentialist thought, which holds that individuals can be understood and often judged based on the characteristics of the group to which they belong; in this case, their sex group male, female, or intersex. Essentialism assumes that all individuals clearly fit into the category of male or female, which is not the case. It also assumes characteristics are immutable, which is also not the case. A good example of sexism against women is a question that has been asked in numerous surveys over the years in the US, "Would you vote for a female candidate for president? Sexism against women is often called chauvinism, though chauvinism is actually a wider term for any extreme and unreasonable partisanship toward a group to which one belongs, especially when the partisanship includes malice and hatred towards a rival group. Many forms of radical feminism and cissexism can legitimately be referred to as chauvinism. This is not common usage, however, and the term is most often used to refer to male chauvinism. While the view that women are superior to men is also sexism, only in recent years has an awareness of this reverse sexism begun to develop in public discourse. Certain forms of sexual discrimination are illegal in many countries, but nearly all countries have laws that give special rights, privileges, or responsibilities to one sex. Recent research illustrates the pervasiveness of sexism in the media. In 1990, high school girls played interscholastic sports, compared to 3. By that ratio changed substantially - 1. By the ratio had changed even more - 2. At the collegiate level, the change was also substantial. In 1990, the average college in the U. In just the four years between 1986 and 1990, universities in the U. Sports highlights shows e. Additionally, much of the coverage of women in sports is sexualized, as attention is often only given to women deemed "attractive" by the news anchors e. Whether this treatment of women in sport is intentional or not, it is a clear example of sexism in the media. Oprah Winfrey is one of the wealthiest women in the world, an exception to the findings of Tickamyer. Another example of gender discrimination is the disparity in wealth between men and women. It is possible that wealth among the elite may be redistributed toward a more equal balance between the sexes with increasing numbers of women entering the workforce and moving toward more financially lucrative positions in major corporations. The differences in income between men and women mentioned above are partially due to discrimination, but also due, in part, to some women including highly educated women choosing to leave the labor force and stay home with their young children. Leaving the labor force doubly impacts income: Additionally, while women have made significant inroads into many highly paid fields e. It is difficult to prove discrimination in such cases. In fact, many researchers point out that there may and probably are other root causes, including: Another common form of sexism is violence, especially violence toward women and trans people. In 2012, women were the victims of over 100,000 violent crimes and over 100,000 rapes or sexual assaults. Similarly, recent reports show steady patterns wherein trans people suffer more gender related violence than any other social group.

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Chapter 5 : Ray Bradbury (Author of Fahrenheit)

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Unfortunately, the media tend to focus on the minority of black men who have gotten into trouble with the law for example rather than the majority who are doing significant things with their lives and in their communities. My travels and experiences have demonstrated to me that black male success stories are far more common than many people may believe. These are the stories that must be sought out and told as frequently as possible to serve as examples for others. As a public elementary school student in an urban school district in northern New Jersey in the late s, I had few academic and social problems. I was an average student, not quite working to my potential, but nevertheless achieving the occasional As and Bs. I liked school, I liked my teachers, and I looked forward to going to school every day; I felt that it was a fun and worthwhile experience. I lived at home with my mother and maternal grandmother, but had an ongoing relationship with my father as well. All of my friends lived on my block, and all of our parents held us accountable for proper conduct while outside. Everyone in the neighborhood knew everyone else, which helped ensure that all of us did the right thing at all times. When I entered high school, I was not prepared for the social dynamic that I encountered. As a young, inner-city black male, I felt enormous pressure to comply with the expected code of conduct for young black men as defined by my peers. Academic success became secondary and ultimately unimportant. My drive to succeed deteriorated to such a degree that my mother decided to move us to the suburbs, away from the distractions of the city. This transition was a true culture shock. Instead of being part of the majority population, I was now instantly in the miniscule minority: I was one of only five black students in a high school of around 2, I learned very quickly that people in my new surroundings held certain assumptions. For example, because I was a tall black male, many of my peers thought that I had superior skills in basketball. Although I could hold my own and compete, I was by no means exceptional. As a student, I unfortunately did not hold my own. I was not the student that I had the potential of becoming. Although I am aware that I had good teachers in elementary and high school, I cannot think of one who made a difference for meâ€”one who met my classroom needs and inspired me to strive for excellence. By comparison, my academic progress was of little importance. I did ultimately graduate, but I had to make up a lot of what I missed in junior college. Finally, in college, I achieved academic excellence, ultimately graduating summa cum laude. This did not happen by chance, however: I had never given a speech before taking his class, and the prospect of doing so in front of my peers terrified me; being one of the few black students in the class only made matters worse. He told me that I had to, so I somehow found the courage to present one. When I was done, the professor said to me, "You speak well. I was not aware of my potential as a public speaker, and therefore had not previously desired to speak publicly. As a result of what the professor said, I have been speaking publicly ever since. The professor told me something about myself that I did not know. He inspired me, and as a result, I have been striving to be the best speaker that I can possibly be ever since he uttered those three words. What is important is that I believed what he said and acted upon it. I believed that he saw something in me that I did not see in myself and took the time to let me know. Those three words that he uttered to me are what I credit for my success as a speaker over the past 22 years. I was inspired anew when I entered graduate school. One of the courses I took required a great deal of writing. Once again, I was one of the few black male students in the class. When the professor handed back the first paper I had writtenâ€”not only the first paper for the class, but the first I had written on the graduate levelâ€”he said to me, "You write well. I initially expressed disbelief, but he insisted that I was a good writer. I had never heard this before; I did not know that I had any writing skills worth mentioning. Since hearing those three important words, I have gone on to write five books. I once again heard three life-changing words in one of my leadership courses. I was still an elementary school teacher

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when I was taking the leadership course, but the professor sensed that my leadership qualities could help transform the school and possibly the district in which I worked. To this day, my leadership approach has been transformational. I am never satisfied with the status quo; I am always looking for ways to transform existing structures for the betterment of my students. Teachers of black males have a responsibility to inspire them the way my professors inspired me. In my capacity as a principal, I announce to my students over the public address system every day that they are "most brilliant and most highly capable. I frequently say to educators that our roles are to motivate, educate, and empower" in that order. When we choose our words wisely and consider the power that words can have, we increase the probability that our students will achieve excellence. We must always remain mindful of the power and influence that we possess as educators, and we must use every opportunity that we have throughout the day to make our students aware of their greatness. If we fail to do this, the streets have a way of picking up the slack. I do this in an effort to get you to think deeply about what you are already doing and what adjustments you may need to make to your current practice. You will quickly find that you already possess the answers to many of the questions you have about meeting the classroom needs of black male students. No part of this publication—including the drawings, graphs, illustrations, or chapters, except for brief quotations in critical reviews or articles—may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission from ASCD. Requesting Permission For photocopy, electronic and online access, and republication requests, go to the Copyright Clearance Center. Enter the book title within the "Get Permission" search field. To translate this book, contact permissions@ascd.org. Learn more about our permissions policy and submit your request online.

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Chapter 6 : How to Introduce People: 11 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

The 19th century was known for an amazing group of literary figures. Using the links below, learn about some of the most influential authors of the s.

What ever may be the title of the subject, the contents of the subject are more or less one and the same. Before we discuss about production management, let us discuss about product, production and management. This will give us a rough idea about production Management and with what a production manager has to deal with. **PRODUCT** Though many authors define the product with Consumer orientation, it is better for us to deal with different angles, because it will be helpful for us to understand the subject of production and Operation Management. The product is a combination of or optimal mix of potential utilities. This is because every consumer expects some use or uses from the product. Say for example-Soap can be identified by complexion, cleanliness of body, freshness, fragrance or health Because of this, many producers advertise that they are selling health, or they are selling Cine star Complexion or they are selling freshness and so on. Product is the combination of various surfaces and processes or operations. This is because the production Manager is solely responsible for producing the product. He has to think of the various surfaces by which the product is made of, so that he can plan for processes by which a particular surface can be made and plan for required capacity of the facility 2 Production and Operations Management by which the surface is produced. While planning he has to see that the required surface is produced by the best and cheapest method optimally , so as to make the product to face competition in the market. For him the product is a mix of various cost elements as he is responsible for the profitability of the product. For him the product is a mix of various skills, as he is the person who selects and trains the personnel to meet the demand of the skill to produce the product. In general we can define the product as a bundle of tangible and intangible attributes, which along with the service is meant to satisfy the customer wants. Technology to the raw material to add the use and economic values to arrive at desired product by the best method, with out sacrificing the desired quality. We have three ways of Production, they are: By separating the contents of Crude oil or a mixture the desired products are produced. For example the crude oil is disintegrated into various fuel oils. Similarly salt production is also an example for product produced by disintegrated. We can use Mechanical or Chemical or both technologies to get the desired product, so that it will have desired use value. In this type of Production various Components of the products are assembled together to get the desired product. In this process, Physical and Chemical Properties of the materials used may change. Assembly of Two wheelers, Four wheelers and so on. Here the Chemical and Mechanical Properties of materials are improved without any physical change. The example for this is Heat Treatment of metals. In real world, a combination of above methods is used. In general production is the use of any process or procedure designed to transform a set of input elements into a set of output elements, which have use value and economic value. **MANAGEMENT** Management can be explained as an art or science, in fact it is a combination of art and science of getting things done by the people, by planning, coordinating, organizing, directing and controlling the activities to meet specified goals, with in the frame work of agreed policies. The above explanation put emphasis on getting things done, Planning, Organizing, Coordinating, and controlling and specific objectives and agreed policies. Above discussion about product, production and management will help us to understand what exactly the Production Management or Production, and Operations Management is. It distinguishes itself from other functions such as personnel, marketing, etc. There should be a number of situations in either marketing or personal or other functions, which can be classified or sub-classified under Production and Operations Management. For example, a The physical distribution of items to the users or customers, b The arrangement of collection of marketing information, c The actual selection and recruitment process, d The paper flow and conversion of data into information usable by the judge in a court of law, etc. Can all be put under the banner of production and operations management? The management of the use of physical resources in addition to other non-physical

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resources for the conversion process is what distinguishes production and operations management from other functional disciplines. Production and Operations Management systems are also described as providing physical goods or services. When we say that the Central Government provides service and the Indian Airlines provide service these are two entirely two different classes of utilities and consequently the objective and criteria for reference will have to be entirely different for these two cases. We may say that the actual production and operations management systems are quite Operations Management complex involving multiple utilities to be provided to the customer, with a mix of physical and non-physical inputs and outputs and perhaps with a multiplicity of customers. Three aims of performance of the Production and Operations Management system may be identified. They are, a Effectiveness, b Customer satisfaction, c Efficiency. The case of Efficiency is productive utilization of resources is clear. The effectiveness has more dimensions to it. It involves optimality in the fulfillment of multiple objectives with a possible prioritization within the objectives. Modern production and operations management has to serve the target customers, the people working within, as also the region, country or society at large. This effectiveness has to be again viewed in terms of the short and long-term horizons depending upon the operations system. Optimum, Good, Better operations management can improve: Basically, efficiency and effectiveness of the operations system can be measured by four dimensions, they are: In fact these directly relate to the competitiveness of the organization, both nationally and internationally. These activities are being carried out in such a manner that Labour, Plant and Capital available are used to the best advantage of the organization. Hence the production management is responsible to produce the desired product, which has marketability at the cheapest price by proper planning, the manpower, material and processes. Production management must see that it will deliver right goods of right quantity at right place and at right price. When the above objective is achieved, we say that we have effective Production Management system. In fact, we apply Principles of Management; and functions of Management in our day-to-day life. We all know, from morning till night, we plan our activities; we coordinate available resources and control our activities to achieve certain goals. So also any organization must follow the Principles of Management for its survival and growth. The same is applicable to production Management also. Reading and learning Production Management will enable one to be capable of solving the problems of the organization, may be an Educational Institution, Production Shop, Hospital, Departmental shop or even a barber shop. The problems a manager face in various organizations are more or less similar to that of Production department but smaller in magnitude. Hence the knowledge of Production Management will help any professional Manager to tackle the problems of his business easily. The Production Management consists of Planning, selection of materials, planning of processes, Routing, Scheduling and controlling the activities etc. Here also selection of raw students, Planning of the Course Work, Educating the students and conducting the examination. Therefore this knowledge will enable one to apply the Production and Operations Management 5 principles of Production Management to any field of life without restriction. Here, We have to remember that the above is also applicable to the management of a service organization and the management of a Project. Here it is better to distinguish between product, Service and Project, so as to help the reader to know on which particular aspect of Production Management to put much emphasis, in managing a service organization or a project. Manufacturing system often produces standardized products in large volumes. The plant and machinery have a finite capacity. The facilities constitute fixed costs, which are allocated to the products produced. Variable costs, such as, labour cost and materials costs. While manufacturing the product use value and economic values are added to the product. Hence the product is a store of values added during manufacture. Because the input costs and output costs are measurable, the productivity can be measured with certain degree of accuracy. Product can be transported to the markets and stored physically until it is sold. Service system present more uncertainty with respect to capacity and costs. Services are produced and consumed in the presence of the customer. We cannot store the service physically. Because of this the service organizations, such as Hotels, Hospitals, Transport Organizations and many other service organizations the capacity must be sufficiently or consciously managed to accommodate a highly variable demand. Sometimes

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services like legal practice and medical practice involve Professional or intellectual judgments, which cannot be easily standardized. Because of this the calculation of cost and productivity is difficult. Project system does not produce standardized products. The Plant, Machinery, Men and Materials are often brought to project site and the project is completed. The project is of big size and remains in the site itself after completion. As the costs can be calculated and allocated to the project with considerable accuracy, Productivity can be measured. Once the project is completed, all the resources are removed from site. Products are available to him at right place, at right price, at right time, in desired quantity and of desired quality. They get increased security for their investments, adequate market returns, and creditability and good image in the society. Will get confidence in management and their bills can be realized with out any delay. In small firms the production Manager may have to look after production planning and control along with Personnel, 6 Production and Operations Management Marketing, Finance and Purchase functions. In medium sized firms, there may be separate managers for Personnel, marketing and Finance functions. But the production planning and control and Purchase and stores may be under the control of Production management department. In large sized firms the activities of Production Management is confined to the management of production activities only. As such, there are no hard and fast rule or guidelines to specify the function of Production Management, but in the academic interest we can mention some of the functions, which are looked after by the Production Management department. The selection of materials for the product. Production manager must have sound Knowledge of materials and their properties, so that he can select appropriate materials for his product. Research on materials is necessary to find alternatives to satisfy the changing needs of the design in the product and availability of material resumes. Finding the best method for the process, to search for the methods to suit the available resources, identifying the sequence of process are some of the activities of Production Management. Selection of suitable machinery for the process desired, designing the maintenance policy and design of layout of machines are taken care of by the Production Management department. To fix up the Production targets and delivery dates and to keep the production costs at minimum, production management department does a thorough estimation of Production times and production costs. In competitive situation this will help the management to decide what should be done in arresting the costs at desired level.

Chapter 7 : An Introduction to Database Normalization â€™ Mike Hillyer's Personal WebSpace

1 April Dawn Wells. Themes found in young adult literature: a comparative study between and A Master's paper for the M. S. in L. S. degree.

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Chapter 9 : INTRODUCTION OF PRODUCTION AND OPERATION MANAGEMENT | Prof. Milan Padariya

An example of a category would be Millennials, the term given to all children born from approximately to Why are Millennials a category and not a group? Because while some of them may share a sense of identity, they do not, as a whole, interact frequently with each other.