

**Chapter 1 : Holdings : From Egypt to Babylon : | York University Libraries**

*Stability and Change in Attachment Security Across Adolescence* Joseph P. Allen, Kathleen Boykin McElhaney, Gabriel P. Kuperminc, and Kathleen M. Jodl This study examined both continuity and familial, intrapsychic, and environmental predictors of change in.

Proto-Greek linguistic area according to linguist Vladimir I. The Minoan civilization in Crete , which lasted from about c. Little specific information is known about the Minoans even the name Minoans is a modern appellation, derived from Minos , the legendary king of Crete , including their written system, which was recorded on the undeciphered Linear A script [6] and Cretan hieroglyphs. They were primarily a mercantile people engaged in extensive overseas trade throughout the Mediterranean region. Mycenaean Greece Mycenaean Greece, ca. Mycenaean civilization originated and evolved from the society and culture of the Early and Middle Helladic periods in mainland Greece. Mycenaean Greece is the Late Helladic Bronze Age civilization of Ancient Greece and it is the historical setting of the epics of Homer and most of Greek mythology and religion. The Mycenaean period takes its name from the archaeological site Mycenae in the northeastern Argolid , in the Peloponnesos of southern Greece. Athens , Pylos , Thebes , and Tiryns are also important Mycenaean sites. Mycenaean civilization was dominated by a warrior aristocracy. Around BC, the Mycenaeans extended their control to Crete , center of the Minoan civilization , and adopted a form of the Minoan script called Linear A to write their early form of Greek. The Mycenaeans buried their nobles in beehive tombs tholoi , large circular burial chambers with a high-vaulted roof and straight entry passage lined with stone. They often buried daggers or some other form of military equipment with the deceased. The nobility were often buried with gold masks, tiaras, armor and jeweled weapons. Mycenaeans were buried in a sitting position, and some of the nobility underwent mummification. Around " BC, the Mycenaean civilization collapsed. Numerous cities were sacked and the region entered what historians see as a " dark age ". During this period, Greece experienced a decline in population and literacy. The Greeks themselves have traditionally blamed this decline on an invasion by another wave of Greek people, the Dorians , although there is scant archaeological evidence for this view. Ancient Greece " BC [ edit ] Further information: Classical Anatolia and Ancient history of Cyprus "The safest general characterisation of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato. Ancient Greece refers to a period of Greek history that lasted from the Dark Ages to the end of antiquity circa AD. In common usage it refers to all Greek history before the Roman Empire , but historians use the term more precisely. Some writers include the periods of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations, while others argue that these civilizations were so different from later Greek cultures that they should be classed separately. Traditionally, the Ancient Greek period was taken to begin with the date of the first Olympic Games in BC, but most historians now extend the term back to about BC. The period that follows is classed as Hellenistic. Not everyone treats the Classical Greek and Hellenic periods as distinct; however, and some writers treat the Ancient Greek civilization as a continuum running until the advent of Christianity in the 3rd century AD. Ancient Greece is considered by most historians to be the foundational culture of Western civilization. Greek culture was a powerful influence in the Roman Empire , which carried a version of it to many parts of Europe. Ancient Greek civilization has been immensely influential on the language, politics, educational systems, philosophy , art and architecture of the modern world, particularly during the Renaissance in Western Europe and again during various neo-classical revivals in 18th and 19th-century Europe and the Americas. Iron Age " BC [ edit ] Further information: Protogeometric art The Greek Dark Ages ca. The collapse of the Mycenaean coincided with the fall of several other large empires in the near east, most notably the Hittite and the Egyptian. The cause may be attributed to an invasion of the Sea People wielding iron weapons. When the Dorians came down into Greece they also were equipped with superior iron weapons, easily dispersing the already weakened Mycenaeans. The period that follows these events is collectively known as the Greek Dark Ages. Kings ruled throughout this period until eventually they were replaced with an aristocracy, then still later, in some areas, an aristocracy within an aristocracy"an elite of the elite. Warfare shifted from a focus on cavalry to a great emphasis on infantry.

Due to its cheapness of production and local availability, iron replaced bronze as the metal of choice in the manufacturing of tools and weapons. Slowly equality grew among the different sects of people, leading to the dethronement of the various Kings and the rise of the family. At the end of this period of stagnation, the Greek civilization was engulfed in a renaissance that spread the Greek world as far as the Black Sea and Spain. Writing was relearned from the Phoenicians , eventually spreading north into Italy and the Gauls.

*BC Cancer Chemotherapy Preparation and Stability Chart © version 1/39 colour change (should be clear to.*

Has the Length of the Year Changed? Or can you explain it? This subject has had an interesting history. Others, like Wayne McKellips, have then picked up the idea and run with it. The basic argument runs something like this. There is evidence collected by the three prominent names mentioned above, suggest that the Hebrew calendar and those of some other civilizations had a year of days. Then due to the gravitational interaction between Mars and Earth, the length of the year was changed around BC. Patten suggests that the interaction was aided by the break-up of the original planet which he named Astra, which inhabited what is now the asteroid belt. Velikovsky suggests that Venus was wandering through the Solar System and was therefore implicated as well. The date of the change has been attributed to a change in calendar by the legendary second King of Rome, Numa Pompilius, and by his Jewish contemporary, King Hezekiah. Later other civilizations adopted the new day year as well. These events are often linked with the shadow on the sundial going back 10 degrees in the days of Hezekiah around BC, and the Long Day of Joshua around BC, which are supposed to give evidence of the Earth-Mars interaction. Missler mentions that Mars must have come closer for there are ancient legends about it having two moons, and these were picked up by Jonathan Swift in his writings. These tiny moons exist, but they cannot be seen with the naked eye today. Missler concludes that, since they were known much earlier on, so Mars must have come much closer to earth back then for them to be visible. I think that is as fair a summary of the proposition as can be done briefly. However, let me state at the outset, I do not agree with this proposition. Before I outline my reasons, let me mention that they are not thinking of the length of day changing as you suggest might have been the case. In fact, if the number of days in a year changed, that is a possible option. Nevertheless calculation indicates that it would mean changing the length of day by about 21 minutes or 0. In view of the unlikely possibility of changing the rotation rate of this system, let us pursue the other options that Velikovsky, Patton and Missler have been considering. We begin with the Scriptural record of what happened in the days of Joshua and Hezekiah. About years later, Isaiah records that the sun reversed itself ten degrees steps in the days of Hezekiah before it continued on its normal path. This is also recorded 2 Kings. A little less than years later, on the day of the Crucifixion, the sun set at noon Luke. These are not fictitious events or simply old legends but events that actually occurred. The fact that these perturbations are spaced apart at such regular intervals indicates a natural explanation. In his astronomical research, the late government astronomer for South Australia, George Dodwell, discovered some interesting anomalies which corresponded with severe disruptions in societies dating about BC. At those crucial times, the motion of the solid core, and the compensating motion of the rest of the earth, was such that the Sun and Moon appeared to trace an S-shaped path in the sky. We know that Mars and Venus were not involved in this, at least from just before the days of Hezekiah. We have accurate and cross-checked Babylonian records of planetary movements dating back to about BC which show that Mars and Venus were well-behaved at least from that time. So we can rule out their errant behavior in the days of Hezekiah as the cause of the situation with the sundial. Therefore, all these events can have nothing to do with the errant motions of Mars or Venus. This conclusion is reinforced by the accurate Babylonian records. But this conclusion can be taken back further in time. The proposition that Mars and Venus were wandering through the Solar System strikes four major difficulties. First, if they were wandering and interacting as Velikovsky proposed, the orbital motion of Venus, at least, might be similar to many comets and be retrograde. Instead, the orbit of Venus is not only in the right direction, it is also the most completely circular orbit of all the planets. This would not be the case if it had been interacting with other planets. The same could be said for Mars. The fact that both planets travel in almost circular orbits in the correct direction, strongly denies the proposition that they used to be wanderers. Third, with any such proposed interaction, the orbits of these two planets would become inclined at a significant angle to the orbit planes of the rest of the planets, again like Pluto. However, they orbit on the same plane as the other planets. Because of this, the evidence suggests that such wandering and interaction did not occur. The distance of each

of the planets from the Sun forms an exact mathematical sequence out to Neptune. On these bases alone, the proposition can be rejected. The idea of Patton that there was a planet he named Astra originally between Mars and Jupiter and that it blew up to form the asteroid belt as we have it now, is probably true, although his timing for this is quite wrong. There is strong evidence from the composition of the three major groups of asteroids that a planet and its moon underwent disruption. This was explored in some detail by astronomer Tom Van Flandern before his death. Some additional details have been elucidated and presented in chapter 9 of *Cosmology and the Zero Point Energy*, where the history of the Solar System is discussed. There is a physical reason why the planet and its moon exploded, and it has nothing to do with the gravitational effects of Jupiter or Mars, nor anything to do with Venus. So it is incorrect to link these other planets with this event. Patton is also incorrect in the timing of this event; it occurred millenia before BC -- much earlier than he suggests. Surprisingly, these cosmic-ray exposure ages broadly correspond to the atomic dates of the catastrophes that closed the Precambrian Era, the Paleozoic Era, and Mesozoic Era respectively in geology. So there is a consistency there. However, research outlined in *Cosmology and the Zero Point Energy* indicates that the atomic dates of these Era-ending Catastrophes in Geology can be converted to orbital time on the basis of astronomical data. They had nothing to do with anything as recent as BC. So Patton is wide of the mark in this part of his suggestion. Every planet is surrounded by a huge plasma sphere or magnetosphere. These plasma spheres are many times larger than the planet they protect. They are shaped like a wind-sock with their tails streaming away from the sun and the solar wind. In the early days of our universe, it can be shown that electrical and magnetic interactions were stronger. This means that their plasma spheres originally had a much higher current flowing which caused them to glow. Today the relatively low current in them means they can no longer be seen. Because the plasma spheres all had a high enough current to put them into glow mode, Mars would also have appeared to be much more prominent in the sky than the little red dot we see now. As a result, the two moons orbiting within the Martian plasma sphere would also have been much more visible than they are today. Consequently, Mars did not have to be closer to Earth for it to appear much larger and its moons to have been seen. Regarding an original day year: However, again, the date of the change is millennia before the BC. So where did the date come from? One idea comes from Rome, where it is claimed that the second King of Rome, Numa Pompilius, added an extra 5 days to the calendar in BC. In actual fact, there are no exact records about this. Everything is based on the writings of Livy *Ab Urbe Condita* 1: Livy pointed out that Pompilius added the months of January and February to the calendar, but more specific information does not appear to be available. In fact, even if Livy who was writing about 25 BC had something more specific to say about decisions in Rome made almost years earlier, it would be questionable. The reason is that virtually all early records were destroyed in BC when the Gauls attacked and sacked Rome. Livy was thus writing on the basis of legend and tradition rather than established facts for a good deal of the Roman history he gives prior to about BC. The second reason for choosing BC as a changeover date comes from the time of Hezekiah and was initially introduced by Velikovsky. He pointed out that there is a Talmudic reference to Hezekiah adding an extra month to the year at the time when he celebrated the Passover in 2 Chronicles 30 with emphasis on verse The Scriptural reference seems to indicate it was a once only event and not a general practice. It was only after the Babylonian captivity about BC that an extra month was added on 7 occasions in a 19 year cycle to keep the calendar in line with the seasons. Despite the Talmudic reference, the addition of the extra month in the Jewish calendar only appears to date from after the captivity, not years earlier. It should also be realized that the reason why BC was chosen appears to have been determined by the position of Mars in its orbit in relation to the Earth and the asteroid belt. Mars was at a point in its orbit where it was interacting with the Asteroid Belt. However Mars was not close to the Earth until six months, half a year, after that. This astronomical discussion only implicates Pompilius and Hezekiah in a secondary fashion and puts the emphasis back again on the planets Mars and Venus. This is not an accident and is, actually, strong evidence of an early orbit of the earth of days. So when did it change? And why is the orbit days and a little bit long now? It is usual to say that the Egyptians had a day year. In fact the Egyptians possessed a civil calendar of days. It comprised 3 seasons each of 4 months. Each month was 30 days long and there were 12 months in a year. Many see this much and assume a day year. However, they had 5 additional days at the beginning of each year

which made up the difference. What is very important to note is that the Egyptian year was based on an astronomical event; the rising of the star Sirius in the first rays of the dawn – it is called a heliacal rising. This event was observed annually and was the first day in their year since it announced the season of the Nile inundation. It was named the Sothis star and the heliacal rising occurred on 20th July on our calendar. The Sothic cycle started during the early years of the Second Dynasty c.

Chapter 3 : History of China - Wikipedia

*personality change is most likely to occur; and (d) document which personality traits influence social relationships, status attainment, and health, and the mechanisms by which these personality.*

Once again, we are pioneering new advances in ballistic performance data. Modern long range bullets have benefits that cannot be fully realized with a single digit twist rate number, such as 1: There is a big gray area of marginal stability in which bullets can fly with good accuracy, but a depressed BC. The listed twist rate will stabilize the bullet to a 1. We have provided some additional information below to help you better understand the changes. This represented a dramatic improvement in the accuracy of performance data at that time. As part of our ongoing effort to provide shooters with the best information possible, Berger has been testing every lot of bullets produced for the last several years. How and why would the BC of a bullet change? Changes in BC are due to numerous factors, both deliberate and unavoidable. Finally, original tests were conducted on single lots, so possible testing inaccuracies may have occurred. These days, the live fire testing is done in a more controlled environment. Testing of subsequent lots is highly repeatable. This update captures all those changes that have taken place and brings the advertised performance of Berger Bullets up to date. These may seem like small changes, and they are by common standards. Berger Bullets has built a reputation for exceeding the common standards and providing the precision shooter with a higher level of information than what is commonly available. For example, look at the 30 caliber grain VLD Hunting bullet. The G7 BC of this bullet was updated from 0. There are many challenging and uncertain variables that long range shooters need to overcome related to hitting small targets at great distances. When you shoot Berger, you can trust that your bullet information is accurate and worry about the rest of the puzzle. The Berger website including the product information page, the quick reference sheet, ballistic calculator and stability calculator has been updated with this information. All new lots of bullets will be packaged in new labels containing this information as well. Going by BC alone can be deceptive since BC includes the weight and caliber of the bullet. Form factor indicates how much drag the bullet has, which is a very important consideration for all bullets of all calibers. Updating our bullet performance data is part of an ongoing effort to keep shooters on the cutting edge.

**Chapter 4 : Update of Berger Bullets™ Performance Data | Berger Bullets**

*Stability and Change: Socio-political development in North Mesopotamia and South-East Anatolia BC (British Archaeological Reports International Series).*

In this period, local military leaders used by the Zhou began to assert their power and vie for hegemony. The situation was aggravated by the invasion of other peoples from the northwest, such as the Qin, forcing the Zhou to move their capital east to Luoyang. This marks the second major phase of the Zhou dynasty: The Spring and Autumn period is marked by a falling apart of the central Zhou power. In each of the hundreds of states that eventually arose, local strongmen held most of the political power and continued their subservience to the Zhou kings in name only. Some local leaders even started using royal titles for themselves. China now consisted of hundreds of states, some of them only as large as a village with a fort. As the era continued, larger and more powerful states annexed or claimed suzerainty over smaller ones. By the 6th century BCE most small states had disappeared from being annexed and just a few large and powerful principalities dominated China. Some southern states, such as Chu and Wu, claimed independence from the Zhou, who undertook wars against some of them Wu and Yue. Many new cities were established in this period and Chinese culture was slowly shaped. The Hundred Schools of Thought of Chinese philosophy blossomed during this period, and such influential intellectual movements as Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism and Mohism were founded, partly in response to the changing political world. The first two philosophical thoughts would have an enormous influence on Chinese culture. Bi disc with a dual dragon motif, Warring States period A cup carved from crystal, unearthed at Banshan, Hangzhou. After further political consolidation, seven prominent states remained by the end of 5th century BCE, and the years in which these few states battled each other are known as the Warring States period. Though there remained a nominal Zhou king until BCE, he was largely a figurehead and held little real power. The final expansion in this period began during the reign of Ying Zheng, the king of Qin. Imperial China "Empire of China" redirects here. For the empire founded by Yuan Shikai, see Empire of China. The Imperial China Period can be divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. Major events in the Early subperiod include the Qin unification of China and their replacement by the Han, the First Split followed by the Jin unification, and the loss of north China. The Middle subperiod was marked by the Sui unification and their supplementation by the Tang, the Second Split, and the Song unification. The Late subperiod included the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. The original version dated to the Song dynasty CE. It captures the daily life of people and the landscape of the capital, Bianjing present-day Kaifeng during the Northern Song. Qin dynasty BC.

**Chapter 5 : History of Greece - Wikipedia**

*environmental contributions to continuity and change in children's problem behaviors, studies with genetically informative samples, such as twins, are important.*

**Chapter 6 : Twist Rate Stability Calculator | Berger Bullets**

*Stability and Change among marine Hunter-Fishers in Western Norway cal bc. Results from the Excavations of two Rockshelters in Hardanger.*