

Chapter 1 : A clash of symbols

Clashing Symbols. These videos are a series of classes on the development of Christian symbols throughout history.

Email A camouflage-clad Sen. John Kerry went goose hunting Thursday while President Bush paid a call on the archbishop of a heavily Catholic battleground state, a clash of symbolism in a tight race for the White House. Twelve days before the election, an Associated Press survey among likely voters had the race as a statistical tie, 49 percent for the Massachusetts senator and 46 for the man in the White House. The same AP-Ipsos Public Affairs survey produced a tie on the question of preferred congressional leadership, 47 percent favoring Democrats and 46 percent for Republicans. That pointed toward problems for House Democrats, struggling to gain the 12 seats they need to win back the majority they lost a decade ago. In the presidential race, the AP survey depicted a country at a crossroads. But voters are split on which man would do the better job in the war on Iraq, and Kerry is viewed as better able to stimulate job growth. More than half of those surveyed, 56 percent, said the nation was headed in the wrong direction, a danger signal for any incumbent. Other recent polls show a similarly close race, with Mr. Bush and Kerry battling over about a dozen states that remain competitive with less than two weeks of campaigning to go. Bush a percent lead. In Florida, the richest swing state of all with 27 electoral votes, Kerry has essentially pulled even with the president. Bush was favored over Kerry by percent among likely voters in a Quinnipiac University Poll, well within the 3. The same polling organization showed Mr. Bush with a lead two weeks ago. Images counted for much, words less. Kerry strolled past television cameras on his return from a two-hour hunting trip, wearing a camouflage jacket and carrying a gauge shotgun under his arm. A hunting companion carried the bird the senator said he had shot. Reporters never got a glimpse of Mr. Apart from his meeting with the archbishop, Mr. His proposal would also offer tax breaks to businesses as incentives to provide health care for their employees. Bush also criticized Kerry for voting against limits on medical malpractice damage awards, returning to a consistent GOP campaign theme "that rising malpractice premiums are forcing doctors to abandon their practices and leave patients without care. The Kerry campaign rejects Mr. Kerry traded his hunting garb for the standard campaign suit and tie later in the day for an appearance in Columbus, Ohio. He picked up an endorsement from Dana Reeve, widow of Christopher Reeve, the actor who became an advocate for embryonic stem cell research after he was paralyzed in a riding accident. He accused the Bush administration of ignoring problems ranging from flu vaccine to the war in Iraq while officials spend their days campaigning. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed. The Associated Press contributed to this report.

Chapter 2 : Clash of Symbols | National Association of Scholars

Feature Clashing Symbols. The Loss of Aristotelian Logic & the Social, Moral & Sexual Consequences by Peter Kreeft. When I started teaching logic, in , most of the textbooks taught traditional Aristotelian logic rather than the (then still fairly new) "symbolic logic," also called "mathematical logic" or "propositional calculus."

May 29, , When Baba Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh distributed amrit, dressed as Guru Gobind Singh, he knew that he was invoking one of the most powerful and revered symbols in Sikh history. The Sacha Sauda leader understands the role of symbols in the collective psyche. For any new sect or religious order simplicity and a passionate idea or symbol are what attract a following. By all accounts the Baba already has made huge inroads amongst lower and backward caste Sikhs. But, this was not the only reason why Punjab burned for over 72 hours. When the Baba appropriated the potent symbolism of Guru Gobind Singh, the embattled Akali Jat Sikh leadership realised a crisis looming within the Sikh faith. The Baba had challenged the grip of the Akali leadership over Sikh affairs in Punjab. Not a day passes without some Sikh youth refusing to wear their hair long. The slow erosion in the basic tenets of the faith is made worse by economic misery. The Green Revolution plateaued off a long time ago and the conversion from traditional crops to new farming technologies and crops is still not complete. Industrial development is slow and migration to the West is a double-edged weapon. Sikh fears of being a small minority within the country and prospects of being reduced to a minority within Punjab itself are not exaggerated. Various reform movements and quasi religious orders have been denuding the Sikh base in Punjab. To a great extent the earlier Arya Samaj movement, the Nirankari and now the Sacha Sauda movements, instead of concealing ostensibly hidden agendas are voicing aspirations of the dispossessed, marginal farmers and lower castes. The stage is set for a clash between the relatively prosperous Jat peasantry and a clutch of politically aware lower castes. The tension might have spilled over, but the pot is on the boil. If there is a fight to claim the legacy of Guru Gobind Singh, we can ignore the symbolism of the past only to our peril. When Punjab was convulsed with terrorist violence two highly symbolic incidents pushed Sikh youth on a separatist path. The first was the clash with the Nirankaris that left 13 Sikh youth dead. The second was the humiliation and harassment suffered by Sikhs coming to the Asian Games in Delhi at the hands of Haryana cops. It was the loss of self-respect that became the trigger. Even today in the Sikh diaspora here and abroad, there exists a small and fanatical fringe group wedded to the cause of separation. Like the family secret no one wants to talk about, this fringe element has always regarded Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale in the likeness of Guru Gobind Singh. There are very few takers today for that kind of symbolism, but recent events have fuelled rage amongst large sections of the Sikhs and Akali supporters. Live televised scenes from the Akal Takht clearly showed raw anger quickly give way to separatist slogans. Herein lies the danger. Like any other minority, the Sikhs are also exposed to bouts of a siege mentality. For the ordinary Sikh, Guru Gobind Singh symbolises purity of thought and action to which he can only aspire in a lifetime. A slur on this symbolism would always be perceived as a threat to the reason for existence to the Sikh identity and mobilise them towards confrontation. It must be accepted by those he offended and the issue must be buried. Remember, in insurgency-hit Punjab political leadership on all sides had collapsed. And in a savage twist, Bhindranwale was the only one around then, providing his own brand of leadership. The past always holds up a mirror. It would be a good idea to look at it once in a while. The writer is a mediaperson.

Chapter 3 : Clash of Symbols | Biography & History | AllMusic

Clash of Symbols Biography by John Bush After the Altar Boys broke up, vocalist/guitarist Mike Stand formed the CCM quartet Clash of Symbols, a hard rock band with catchy pop melodies, much like Weezer.

An easy one to warm up. GOOG would be the right answer. All right now, what about General Electric? Also an easy one to tell you: But for companies, ticker symbols carry a certain status. A symbol of one to three letters suggests the company is listed on the New York or American Stock Exchange. At least for now they do. Last month, Delta Financial Corporation began trading its shares on the Nasdaq stock market. Company executives gathered in Times Square to ring the opening bell, which basically entails posing for pictures as an electronic soundtrack blares. Those are the same three letters it had used previously to trade on the American Stock Exchange. They are the very first company on the Nasdaq stock market in our year history to use a three-letter symbol. And we congratulate you for that. They argue that a change could confuse investors and create a symbol shortage. It makes industrial coatings and sealants. Moore says those three letters convey an important association with the NYSE. But companies also hate to switch symbols if they change markets. They have to do marketing. James Angel teaches finance at Georgetown University. Angel says this battle over the alphabet is just another stage in a fierce struggle between Nasdaq and the New York Stock Exchange for trading volume and for listings. A decade ago, it was unheard of to hear of companies moving from the New York Stock Exchange to Nasdaq. It required companies to get shareholder approval before switching markets. Now Nasdaq wants to make it even easier for companies to switch. The SEC says it will settle the matter soon. Public comments were due today. Regulators approved the switch as a one-time deal. Become a Marketplace Investor today “in whatever amount is right for you” and keep public service journalism strong. In addition to covering the K and higher education beats, she files general business and economic stories for Marketplace programs and marketplace.

Chapter 4 : A clash of symbols | Feature | Chemistry World

Symbols The Comet. A fiery red comet hangs in the sky throughout the novel. Time and again, the book shows characters offering competing interpretations of the comet, and readers may well expect that by the end they will get a definitive answer regarding what the comet represents.

But the president stepped down before she could be ousted, writing in her resignation letter that she would like to return to the faculty. Murano, a native of Cuba, became president of the flagship campus in after her predecessor Robert Gates left to become the Secretary of Defense under the Bush administration. While Murano was in office she continued to be an object of criticism. Students complained last summer after Murano offered Lt. Joseph Weber the position of vice president of student affairs before consulting student focus groups. When she heard their concerns, Murano immediately rescinded the invitation to Weber and sought student input about him. A month later she did hire Weber as the VP of student affairs. In February the chancellor wrote a harsh performance review of President Murano in which he rated her as a poor team player who lacks integrity. The 50, student university, one of the largest in the United States, was clearly shaken by the public power struggle. At least one alumnus, a major donor, is reconsidering his giving: We only have praise for the way that Dr. Murano has handled her assignments at the university. She has been a symbol. Those who supported her for her symbolism were taken aback when she actually stepped into the presidential role. Oh yeah, we hear about diversity this and diversity that, but lets face it. Murano was the wrong person for the job to begin with. She was focused on her agenda rather than doing what was best for the student body. She brought a lot of bad publicity to our university over the past year, and really frustrated me when she did not fully embrace Aggie traditions. Now that she has officially been replaced by an interim president R. Eighteen months ago the regents appointed Elsa Murano, and she was not one of the finalists identified by the search committee. It would seem to me that there is a danger of repeating the process again and again. Faculty are concerned about the impact this has on being able to attract good people and the reputation of the university. Whereas most large state institutions have come to embrace progressive doctrines, which they see as advancing positive open-mindedness, TAMU has for the most part remained planted in its old ways. It remains unclear why exactly Murano was compelled to leave, or whether she was, in fact, characterized unfairly. She may have been a highly competent leader seeking to make changes that would have helped the school. But so long as symbolism reigns supreme, we rarely hear about such hiccups, for universities have a strong incentive to hush that kind of news: But for now, the fall from grace of this symbol will be symbolic in and of itself.

Chapter 5 : Clash of Symbols | Free Internet Radio | Slacker Radio

Clash of Symbols. likes. After 10 1/2 years of continually touring and recording, Mike and the other band members felt that the Altar Boys had.

Please follow us on facebook By liking Astromatrix facebook page you will be updated with the latest astrological transit posts and keep informed of birth report updates and website changes! We are planning many improvements for next year, including yearly reports, faster loading times and using decans and incorporating fixed stars. All donations will go into a draw for a free personalized consultation! Thank you for your ongoing support! Are you still having trouble fully understanding your birth chart or cant get clear perspective about what decisions to make in regards to your career,life path and relationships? Phone Consultations have special discounts for a limited time! It is a great time to reflect, understand and plan for the future! This is a time for turning a critical eye to our career choices and working hard to acheive your ambitions. I look at each individual birth chart, synastry and composite charts to see what are the possibilities of growth, challenges and if you are meant for each other! You can reset to current date by click on today. Birth Orb sets the amount of degrees to allow for an aspect to be shown. Sun,Moon,Ascendant and Saturn are given wider orbs and sextile,trines and minor aspects given less power with a smaller orb. This is relative to the orb value provided Close Profiles Help You need to save a birth profile in order to do the birth charts and horoscopes. It is important to know your exact date AND time of birth otherwise some of the aspects will be incorrect. Please include a name to save to and ensure you click on a place in the list when you type your birth location or you may have problems. If your town is not in the list please contact us to let us know and choose a bigger town within 30 miles. After saving a user, select a chart type or horoscope to view. You can add as many users as you like. You can also modify the details after clicking on a user and changing their data making sure you click save. In order to do a relationship compatibility report you need to click on the heart of the two people you wish to do the report for. The site is going through some major upgrades, you should only need to login once unless you logout and all users should be saved against your login. If you are having issues try hitting F5 to refresh the site. Please contact us via facebook to report problems. Apologies for the inconvenience and thanks for your ongoing support! Close Birth Chart Help The birth chart is an analysis of the planets at your birth, this includes each planets zodiac sign and house it is in. Aspects between planets occur when certain angles are made. The birth orb from the settings menu decides how much lenience the aspect would have. The birth chart represents a psychological map of what tools and challenges an individual may have. The planets around the outer wheel represent the current planets positions, please see the daily horoscope or monthly horoscope to see how they interact. Symbol Table Close Relationship Chart Help The relationship horoscope report uses birth planetary positions and compares both individuals positions in order to determine compatibility. The relationship orb from the settings menu decides how much lenience the aspect would have.

Chapter 6 : What are some symbol meanings of Clashing Ideals

A Clashing of Symbols: Method and Meaning in Liberal Studies. O'Callaghan, Phyllis, Ed. Thirteen essays describe the interdisciplinary approach of the graduate liberal studies program from the point of view of each of the disciplines involved: philosophy, history, art, literature, social science, psychology, science, and theology.

One of them is my own recently published logic textbook, Socratic Logic St. All the other logic texts, over of them, teach symbolic logic, or else informal logic rhetoric. By the s, most of the English-speaking philosophical establishment had cast in its lot with "analytic philosophy" and the symbolic logic that was its methodological complement. I still vividly remember the reaction of outrage, fear, and loathing that came from that establishment when Henry Veatch published his attack on the new logic *The Two Logics*. The book was a bit verbose, bombastic, and intemperate, but it possessed the three most important and most rare qualities any book of philosophy should have: But this change in logic is not just a technical, in-house issue for philosophers. It concerns everyone, and it has serious social, moral, and even sexual implications, and it is one of the unrecognized indirect causes of "the culture of death," as I shall try to show in this article. A Prophetic Phone Call I realized this only reluctantly. What first buzzed my inner alarm was a phone call I received about 25 years ago from a man who was quite famous but not with me: I have forgotten his name. He had written a book attacking the computer revolution. The book had been on the New York Times best-seller list for a number of weeks and had elicited high praise. The author had been called "one of the ten most intelligent men in the world. Yes, I do hate the arrogant little bastards. They are robbers, tricksters, and snobs. The use of computers, he claimed, was imperceptibly changing the very structure of human thought into a geometrically increasing left-brain dominance and right-brain atrophy; so that, as we became more and more willing servants of more and more elaborate calculating machines, our acts of ordinary intuitive understanding were becoming rarer and harder. He seemed to me an extremist and a conspiracy theorist, and I mentally labeled him a crank and a crackpot. But he offered me three pieces of empirically verifiable evidence for his hypothesis, each of them testable by anyone who had taught logic for the last thirty years. The first was the general prediction that students would become increasingly incapacitated in Aristotelian logic as they became increasingly capable in symbolic logic. The second was more specific: For understanding analogies is one thing digital computers cannot do. It is an intuitive, "right-brain" act. The third prediction was the most specific of all, and, I thought, the most absurd: These tests had never been substantively changed in fifty years, though they had been repeatedly "dumbed down. Remembering the other predictions, I got out some of my oldest, easiest logic tests, from , and gave them to my current logic students. They failed quite spectacularly, especially the questions about analogical terms. For instance, only three students in a class of 75 understood that in the sentence "He pointed with his right hand to the hands of the clock," the word "hands" is analogical. Very few had had any trouble with that in But, you may say, this is only a change in abstract logical thinking; where are the social, moral, and sexual consequences that my title claims? To explain this, I need to give you a very short course in the history of logic and modern philosophy. It was actually six books, which collectively came to be known as the *Organon*, or "Instrument. The only other "new logic" for 24 centuries had been a seventeenth-century improvement on the principles of inductive logic and scientific method by Francis Bacon, the *Novum Organum* "New Organon" , and another by John Stuart Mill in the nineteenth century. But today, "logic" virtually means "symbolic logic. But each comes at a price. The first and most obvious is that the new logic really is superior to the old in efficiency for expressing long and complex arguments, much as Arabic numerals are superior to Roman numerals, or a digital computer to an analog computer, or writing in shorthand to writing in longhand. However, longhand is superior to shorthand in other ways: That is why most people write in longhand. It is similar in logic: That is why it is more useful for beginners. The Insufficiency of Symbolic Logic A second reason for preferring symbolic logic is its more exact, scientific form. Symbolic logic is mathematical logic. Mathematics is a wonderful invention for saving time and empowering science, but it is not very useful in ordinary or philosophical conversations. In fact, the more important the subject matter, the less useful mathematics seems to be. Its forte is not quality but quantity. It is the only totally clear,

totally unambiguous language in the world, but it cannot say anything very interesting about anything very important. The philosophical god of symbolic logicians, Ludwig Wittgenstein himself, admitted in his *Philosophical Investigations* that "because of the basic differences between natural and artificial languages, often such translations from natural-language sentences into artificial symbolic language are not even possible in principle. Thomas said, in , that "many logicians now agree that the methods of symbolic logic are of little practical usefulness in dealing with much reasoning encountered in real-life situations" *Practical Reasoning in Natural Language*. However helpful symbolic logic may be as a tool of the. Philosophy aims at insight into principles and into the relationship of conclusions to the principles from which they are derived. Symbolic logic, however, does not aim at giving such insight. Andrew Bachhuber, *Introduction to Logic* [New York,]

Two Unfashionable Assumptions There is a third reason for the triumph of symbolic logic among philosophers, and this one is philosophical, or ideological. Aristotelian logic was scorned by most twentieth-century philosophers because it rests on two unfashionable, though commonsensical, philosophical assumptions. The technical terms for them are "epistemological realism" and "metaphysical realism. The first assumption, epistemological realism, says that the object of human reason, when reason is working naturally and rightly, is objective reality; that human reason can know things as they really are, and can sometimes know them with certainty; that when we say, "Two apples plus two apples must always be four apples," or "Apples grow on trees," we are saying something true about the universe, not just about how we think or use symbols. There are two main reasons why many twentieth-century philosophers were skeptical of this belief: Locke had naively assumed that we could know that these ideas "corresponded" to objective reality, somewhat like photos; but it is difficult to know how we can be sure any photo accurately corresponds to the real object of which it is a photo if the only things we can ever know directly are photos and not real objects. Once he limited the objects of knowledge to our own ideas, Hume then distinguished two kinds of ideas, which he called "sense impressions" and "ideas" in the narrow sense , and two corresponding kinds of knowledge, which he called "matters of fact" and "relations of ideas. They are always particular, like "These two men are bald," rather than universal, like "All men are mortal," for we do not sense universals like "all men," only particulars like "these two men. Since these general principles can only be probable, the particular conclusions we deduce from them can only be probable. If it is only probably true that all men are mortal, it is only probably true that Socrates is mortal. The fact that the sun has risen every day for millions of years does not prove it rises every day, and therefore we cannot know it will rise tomorrow. Even science lacks certainty, because science assumes the general principle of causality, and this principle, according to Hume, is not a universal objective truth but only a subjective association of ideas in our mind. Because we have seen a "constant conjunction" of birds and eggs, because we have so often seen eggs follow birds in time, we naturally assume that birds cause eggs. But we do not see causality itself; we see only birds and eggs. We do not see universals, and we do not see the universal principle that effects come from causes. So, Hume concluded, we do not really have the knowledge of objective reality that we naturally believe we have. We must be skeptics, if we are only Humean beings. The knowing subject determines the known object rather than vice versa. Human reason does its job quite well, but its job is not to discover what is, but to make it "to shape it, to structure it, to impose form on matter, unconsciously and ubiquitously. Kant distinguished three levels of such structuring: Thus, the world of experience is determined by our knowing it rather than our knowing being determined by the world. Kant called this idea his "Copernican revolution in philosophy. The bottom line for logic is that, if you agree with either Hume or Kant, logic becomes the mere manipulation of our symbols, not the principles for a true and orderly knowledge of an ordered world. Categories like "relation" and "quality" and "substance," and perhaps even "time" and "self" and "God," are not real features of the world we discover, only mental classifications we make. Nominalism In such a logic, "genus" and "species" mean only any larger class and smaller sub-classes that we mentally construct. This involves the second commonsensical Aristotelian assumption, metaphysical realism, which is the belief that essences, or universals like "man," "animal," or "substance" , are objectively real. The two assumptions are mutual corollaries: There are two versions of metaphysical realism. Plato believed that universals were real things in themselves, while Aristotle believed, more commonsensically, that they were real aspects of things which we

mentally abstracted from things. The opposite of metaphysical realism is nominalism, the belief that universals are only names nomina. William of Ockham is the philosopher who is usually credited or debited with being the founder of nominalism. Then, in "the second act of the mind," the act of judgment, two of these terms are related as subject and predicate of a proposition. He tied logic to his ontology metaphysics: An Ape Plus a Computer? Symbolic logic, in contrast, is a set of symbols and rules for manipulating them without needing to know their meaning and content, or their relationship to the real world, their "truth" in the traditional, commonsensical sense of "truth". A computer can do symbolic logic. It is purely quantitative, not qualitative. It is digital, it is reducible to zero-sum mathematics. Symbolic logic is also called "propositional logic" because it begins with propositions, not with terms. For terms like "man" and "apple" and "mortal" express universals, or essences, or natures; and to admit that these are real would be to admit the reality of universals metaphysical realism, and that we can know them as they are epistemological realism. I would not want to go to your house for lunch if you really believe that you do not know what an apple is. Symbolic logic has no way of knowing, and prevents us from saying, what anything is! But that was the essential Socratic question about everything. Symbolic logic would make Socrates impossible. The very nature of reason itself is understood differently by symbolic logic than it was by Aristotelian logic. The ancients used "reason" to mean all that distinguished man from the beasts, including intuition, understanding, wisdom, moral conscience, and aesthetic appreciation, as well as calculation. But beginning with Descartes, it is only the last of these powers that we think of when we think of "reason. In other words, man is nothing but an ape plus a computer. Having met some of these philosophers at Harvard and MIT, I must admit that their self-description sometimes seems quite accurate.

Chapter 7 : Clashing Symbols: The Touchstone Archives

Clashing Ideas has contains a large amount of symbolism that can be seen below. By gaining an idea about *Clashing Ideas* and the associations it has we gain a more intuitive insight into its meaning. *Man and his symbols* shows us great ways to use lifes symbols to understand our inherit nature and purpose.

No comments Two centuries ago, a Swedish chemist developed a system of symbols that formed the basis of the modern language of chemistry. Mike Sutton finds out more Two centuries ago, a Swedish chemist developed a system of symbols that formed the basis of the modern language of chemistry. Mike Sutton finds out more was not a happy year for Sweden. Its unfortunate events included a Russian invasion, heavy military defeats and substantial territorial losses. Many blamed this humiliation on the incompetence of King Gustav IV, and disgruntled army officers deposed him early in Yet amid the troubles of , a young Swedish professor began a project which was to have a huge impact on the scientific world. But although new discoveries led chemists to modify or abandon many of his theories, his system of chemical symbols survived, and it remains the basis of chemical nomenclature today. His father, a provincial schoolmaster, died when the boy was four years old. A few years later his mother also died, after which he was brought up by relatives. He attended high school and university intermittently, taking various jobs to fund his studies. A scholarship enabled him to complete his doctorate at Uppsala in , but he continued to struggle financially. As municipal physician to the poor of Stockholm he earned little, and a failed business partnership for marketing mineral water left him in debt. Later volumes and revised editions followed, and were translated into other languages, becoming essential reading for aspiring chemists everywhere. But writing this introductory work seems to have been an educational experience for Berzelius himself, convincing him that chemistry was in a state of confusion which required clarification. In particular, he felt the need for a more helpful method of naming and classifying chemical substances - perhaps resembling the biological system developed by his fellow countryman Linneaus Carl von Linn? Despite the limited resources at his disposal, Berzelius was well suited to the task. He had come to science at a time of revolutionary change, and while his older contemporaries had much to unlearn, he started with a clean slate. Berzelius prepared oxygen in his lodgings at Uppsala, and entertained his fellow-students by burning iron wire in it, while the university still taught the outdated phlogiston theory. But while his seniors were catching up with the last revolution in chemistry, Berzelius was already exploring new frontiers. One of those it alerted was Berzelius, who began investigating the medical uses of electricity while a student at Uppsala. Berzelius soon recognised that electricity would have to feature in any future account of chemical reactions, but the pathway towards a satisfactory theory was still unclear. One avenue had already been explored by Jeremias Richter, a German scholar who attempted to derive general laws of chemical combination from quantitative studies of specific reactions. However, the chemical statistics on which any such general laws must be based remained a subject of controversy. While Claude Berthollet asserted that elements combined with each other in continuously variable proportions, Louis Proust maintained that they always did so in fixed ratios. For some time, analytical techniques were not precise enough to settle the issue - indeed, one of the challenges which Berzelius set himself was to determine the exact proportions by weight of the constituent elements in as many compounds as possible. In Britain, John Dalton was undertaking a similar task. Like Richter, Dalton was interested in chemical statistics. The Berthollet- Proust controversy had highlighted the fact that some pairs of elements can combine to form two or more compounds. Now, through the law of multiple proportions, he applied the atomic theory to chemistry. He inferred from the law that atoms of each chemical element had a distinctive weight and that when atoms of one element combined with those of another they did so in fixed numbers with simple ratios. However, Dalton could not determine the actual numbers of combining atoms from these ratios. He therefore assumed that these numbers were the simplest ones possible unless there were indications to the contrary. On that basis, he proposed that the basic unit of water consisted of one atom of hydrogen plus one of oxygen. This led him, and others, to assign oxygen an atomic weight that was half the true value - an error finally laid to rest half a century later, thanks to Amadeo Avogadro and Stanislao Cannizzaro. In his publications, Dalton used graphic symbols to represent the atoms,

arranging them in patterns to illustrate his ideas about their spatial relationships in compounds. In that crucial year of 1808, he learned that Davy had electrolysed molten soda and potash, yielding the previously unknown metals potassium and sodium. He envisaged a fixed number of similarly charged B atoms distributed around a single oppositely-charged A atom, with the mutual repulsion between the B atoms keeping them as far apart as possible. Later, his dualistic theory was more seriously shaken by the discovery that negative chlorine could replace positive hydrogen in many hydrocarbons, without destabilising their molecules or significantly changing many of their chemical characteristics. It was not until the 20th century that the electron theory of valency confirmed that Berzelius was on the right track - though the bonding mechanism proved to be far more complex than he, or his critics, imagined. A provocative error which stimulates further enquiry may do more for the advancement of knowledge than a banal truth. This was because he was continually testing them in the laboratory, developing new techniques and pieces of apparatus as he did so. Younger chemists travelled from all over Europe to work under his supervision, and carried his ideas and methods home with them. This network of personal contacts, together with his experimental work and his prolific publications, made him the centre of European chemistry for more than two decades. Berzelius and his co-workers made many significant discoveries, including several new elements - cerium, selenium, thorium, lithium, vanadium and sundry lanthanides. But his most enduring contribution was his system of chemical notation. While preparing his textbook he had encountered considerable confusion over the naming of elements and compounds, and he was determined to do something about it. Having addressed the question in general terms in a French essay of 1808, he explained his system in a series of articles published in a British journal in 1813 and 1814. Following the precedent set by Linnaeus, who assigned a definitive Latin name to every plant and animal, Berzelius adopted - or invented - Latin terms for the elements whenever possible. He took the first letter of this name capitalised as its atomic symbol, adding a distinguishing second letter in lower case for elements with the same initial. Having organised the elements, he then tried to create a notation for compounds which revealed their chemical nature, as well as their constituent elements. This task proved more difficult, and Berzelius and others went on adjusting the system for years. At first he indicated the numbers of atoms with superscripts, so that sulfur dioxide was written SO^2 . Later, he tried denoting oxygen atoms by dots over the symbol of the oxidised element, representing sulfur dioxide as $S^{\cdot\cdot}$ - though eventually, the numerical subscript version SO_2 became the standard form. At first, many chemists were not impressed by the Berzelian symbols - Dalton himself hated them. For some years even Berzelius did not use the symbols extensively in his publications, but by the mid-century they were generally accepted. Today, they still provide us with the tools for representing elements and compounds unknown to Berzelius and his contemporaries. He travelled widely in his later years, was honoured by foreign universities and learned societies, and continued to take an interest in research after his retirement in 1846.

Chapter 8 : Clash cymbals - Wikipedia

Clash of Clans Text Symbols | Small ASCII Art for Coc >Clash of Clans is one of the most popular games for mobile devices. This is a very addictive game, therefore, millions of players play, chat and enjoy the game in their ways.

Marching Bands[edit] Clash cymbals are conventionally played by a standing percussionist. In a marching band context, the stationary percussionist prepares for the crash by holding the cymbals parallel a few inches apart, with the surfaces vertical, one at waist height and the other some distance above it. They are struck together by bringing the upper cymbal down and the lower up to meet in approximately the middle. If only a single crash is to be played, the sounding cymbals are then raised in a follow-through and held vertical but no longer parallel, but instead in roughly the same plane with their concave surfaces facing the audience and head-high on either side of the percussionist. This allows the cymbals to resonate freely. Alternatively, if another stroke is to follow, the cymbals are allowed to follow through only until they have reached the same heights as they started but now vertically reversed , and are then ready in position for the next stroke. For softer strokes, in preparation the cymbals are held not quite vertically but at a slight angle, but still parallel, and the upper cymbal is then allowed to fall towards the lower. The follow-through is reduced or even omitted after softer strokes. Because clash cymbals can be maneuvered like pom-poms or other handheld devices, cymbalists will often employ various feats of showmanship, such as spinning and flashing, striking cymbals between cymbalists, or creating visual designs. Some of these serve a functional purpose—waving cymbals after a grand stroke allows for the clash to resonate more clearly; others are purely decorative—a cymbal line moving in quick pace during a field show can simulate airplanes or dragons. Also, there are numerous techniques for playing cymbals, many very different from those listed above. Orchestras and Wind Bands[edit] In an orchestral or wind band context, the cymbals are typically held parallel a few inches apart at chest height. For best crashes, the cymbals are held just off vertical, at a slight angle. Whereas for forte crashes, using both arms in an upward sweeping motion as if you were rolling your arms and shoulders back and round to the front in circles , the cymbals are brought together with equal force from left and right hands. Ideally, the percussionist would allow the edge furthest away from his or her body to make contact first, with the rest following milliseconds later. They are rarely held almost horizontal, with the left cymbal on bottom. Other common techniques are to choke the sounding cymbals by bringing them together and then damping one or both against the body. A skilled percussionist can produce elaborate rhythms, and with fine cymbals can exercise precise control over the loudness and decay and apparent duration of each crash. Less skilled percussionists, children, and cartoon characters are often seen playing cymbals by beating them together with a purely horizontal motion. This technique has even been used by some avant-garde composers, but generally produces poor control of the sound and risks damage to fine cymbals, which are not designed for such usage. Hi-hat instrument A drum kit normally contains one pair of clash cymbals mounted on a pedal-operated hi-hat stand. These are commonly far smaller and lighter than hand-operated clash cymbals, and are played with drum sticks as well as clashed together using the pedal. Weights, tones and sizes[edit] The traditional four-cornered strap knot In the orchestra , clash cymbals are matched pairs. They are commonly found in three weights: Francese, French, leggero, or light, the lightest and thinnest. Viennese, medio, or medium. Germanic, German, Wagnerian, pesante, or heavy, the heaviest and thickest. Instruments in all weights range in size from 14" to 22" diameter. The smallest and thickest tend to have the higher pitch, the thinner ones allow for greater expression, and the largest the greatest volume. Clash cymbals are also used in military, stage, and marching bands, percussion ensembles, theatrical performances, and state and religious ceremonies. These range in size from orchestral cymbals all the way down to about 5" in diameter. Straps and alternatives[edit] Orchestral and most band clash cymbals have leather straps passed through the holes in their bells, leading to four tails which are knotted inside the bell, to allow the percussionist to hold them. China type clash cymbals Playing china type clash cymbals Toy clash cymbals and some others have wooden or plastic handles instead. China type clash cymbals need no handles as the squared bells can be held quite securely without them and are often joined by a cord through the holes in their bells which allows the percussionist to release the bells after

striking, producing less damping and greater sustain, and swing the cymbals producing doppler effects.

Chapter 9 : What are some symbol meanings of Clashing Ideas

Clashing Symbols breaks new ground in presenting a wide area of reflection on the relationship between faith and the powerful cultural contexts surrounding believers today. Michael Paul Gallagher introduces readers to the main insights, theories, and controversies being discussed by individuals and church bodies.