

**Chapter 1 : History of a distinctive family of Scranton and Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania**

*Word Origin and History for distinctive adj. early 15c., from Old French distinctif and directly from Medieval Latin distinctivus, from Latin distinct-, past participle of distinguere (see distinguish).*

Christianity had a strong presence from the early days of the Church, particularly among the Semitic peoples of the region who spoke various dialects of Aramaic, the language of Jesus Christ. The two major bodies in the West Syrian tradition were the Syriac Orthodox Church, an Oriental Orthodox Monophysite church, and the Maronite Church, an Eastern Catholic Church in communion with the pope, though splits and realignments happened later. The Church traces its roots after the apostles to the See of Babylon, said to have been founded by Saint Thomas. In the 5th century the Church of the East offered protection to followers of the Nestorian movement, declared heretical in the Roman Empire at the First Council of Ephesus. As such it accepted only the first two Ecumenical Councils – the Council of Nicaea and the First Council of Constantinople – as defining its faith tradition. During the era of the Islamic Empire, the Church of the East was made a protected dhimmi community and largely maintained their autonomy; in a fatwa, the Islamic Prophet Muhammad demanded the protection of the Assyrian people of Mesopotamia. It remains centered in these areas to this day. In the 16th century, the church went into schism, resulting in the formation of two churches with rival patriarchs: Oriental Orthodox and Eastern Orthodox. Oriental Orthodoxy refers to the communion of Eastern Christian Churches that recognize only the first three ecumenical councils – the First Council of Nicaea AD 325, the First Council of Constantinople and the Council of Ephesus – and reject the dogmatic definitions of the Council of Chalcedon. Hence, these Churches are also called Old Oriental Churches. Despite potentially confusing nomenclature, Oriental Orthodox churches are distinct from the churches that collectively refer to themselves as Eastern Orthodoxy. It is to be noted that the spiritual leadership is not in the same sense understood for the one extended among the Eastern Orthodox Churches to the Church of Constantinople; it is however, in the spirit of respect and honor for the Apostolic Throne of Alexandria. It does not give any prerogatives, jurisdiction or rights to the Church of Alexandria in any way as in the Eastern Orthodox Churches. Historically, the church has been labeled monophysite because it rejected the decisions of the Council of Chalcedon, which condemned monophysitism. The Armenian body of the Church officially severed ties with the West in 1054, during the second Council of Dvin where the dyophysite formula of the Council of Chalcedon was rejected. The Oriental Orthodox Church argues that this is a wrong description of its position, as it considers Monophysitism, as taught by Eutyches and condemned at Chalcedon, a heresy and only disagrees with the formula defined by that council. The Oriental church instead adheres to the doctrine defined by Cyril of Alexandria, considered as a saint by the Chalcedonian churches as well, who described Christ as being of one incarnate nature, where both divine and human nature are united. To distinguish this from Eutychian and other versions of Monophysitism this position is called miaphysitism. Oriental Orthodoxy developed in reaction to Chalcedon on the eastern limit of the Byzantine Empire and in Egypt and Syria. In those locations, there are now also Eastern Orthodox Patriarchs, but the rivalry between the Eastern Orthodox and the Oriental Orthodox has largely vanished in the centuries since schism. Ecumenism between Eastern Orthodoxy and Oriental Orthodoxy [edit] Both the Eastern Orthodox and Oriental Orthodox churches formally believe themselves to be the continuation of the true church and the other to have fallen into schism, although in the past 20 years much work had been done toward ecumenism or reconciliation between the Oriental and Eastern Orthodox churches. There has been an attempt to achieve ecumenism Russian: At Chambesy in Switzerland, plenary talks were held resulting in agreements in 1973, and 1983. Although elements in a number of the Eastern Orthodox Churches have criticized the apparent consensus reached by the representatives at Chambesy, the patriarch and holy synod of the Antiochian Orthodox Church welcomed the agreements as positive moves towards a sharing in the Love of God, and a rejection of the hatred of insubstantial division. The Church of Antioch expects these guidelines to be issued when the faithful of both churches are ready, but not before. Patriarch Ignatius has also overseen participation in a bilateral commission with the Melkite Greek Catholic Church, which is exploring ways of healing the 18th century schism between

the Melkite Catholics and the Antiochian Orthodox. In an unprecedented event, Melkite Patriarch Maximos V addressed a meeting of the Orthodox holy synod in October. The members of the holy synod of Antioch continue to explore greater communication and more friendly meetings with their Syriac, Melkite, and Maronite brothers and sisters, who all share a common heritage.

### Chapter 2 : distinctive - Wiktionary

*Company History. Distinctive Systems Ltd was founded by Mike Whitehead in the UK in Mike had graduated with a bachelor's degree in business in*

When the very earliest personal computers started to emerge in the late s Mike took an immediate interest in them. His job allowed him to spend a great deal of time exploring this exciting new technology and how it could be used to build genuinely useful real world applications. So he went out and bought a computer. For over a year he spent his evenings and weekends sitting at the dining room table writing software. Initially Mike had no thoughts of turning this into a separate business, but chatting to other operators at local association meetings, many were interested in what he was doing. As the development of the software started to get close to completion, Mike began to believe it was a strong enough product to become the basis for a new venture. So he formed a company and named it Distinctive Systems. By chance, just a few months later, another local operator expressed an interest in acquiring the coach business. Within a short period of time a deal was done and the business sold. With the coach business gone, Distinctive Systems had to succeed. Mike travelled the country demonstrating the first ever Coach Manager to operators. He installed both hardware and software for them, trained them in how to use it and looked after them on the phone. In the first year the company sold 23 systems. Then in moved just a short distance to our current location. Although this served our clients well for several years, in we took a major step forward with the introduction of our first Microsoft SQL Server based system. To this day, SQL Server remains the database engine of choice for powering serious back office and Internet based applications. In we took on a distributor in the United States. At the end of what was a six year contract we moved forward with the formation of our own US based company. Nearly ten years down the line, the name of Distinctive Systems is as well known and respected in the US as it is in the UK. The same applies in Australia, where we formed a subsidiary company shortly after we started in the US. Over the years Distinctive Systems has grown out of all recognition from where it was when we first started. Every area of the business has been bolstered by the ongoing recruitment of quality experienced staff. Many members of our current sales and support teams joined us from our client base, thereby further enhancing our industry experience and engagement. To strengthen our development resources we sponsored young members of staff through degree level IT courses. Combined with recruiting locally based IT professionals, we now have a strong in-house development team with a deep understanding of the needs of the coach industry. The success we have achieved allows us to keep investing back into our company for the ever-increasing benefit of our clients. We are, for instance, about to start building a modern glass extension to our office that will house a new training centre for our UK clients After more than 35 years in business our commitment to our clients is stronger than ever. Despite all the exciting enhancements we have brought to our systems in recent years, we have many, even more significant, developments in the pipeline. These are sure to keep Distinctive Systems at the top of its game for many years to come.

**Chapter 3 : Thurgood Marshall - HISTORY**

*Sahaj Parikh B.A (Hons) History, University of Delhi Early Medieval India - A Distinctive Phase and the Nature of the State The History of India was first comprehensively studied by the British colonialists. Earlier, there was no serious attempt made, even by the indigenous people to study the.*

The Arabian horse is the original workhorse. The Arabian is the oldest known breed of riding horse. They are a breed of incredible energy and intelligence with a gentle disposition. Of course, these historical figures rode other breeds of horses, too. When compared to other breeds, the Arabians have large chests to compensate for their large lungs, an identifying characteristic. Arabians are marked by a distinctive dished profile; large, lustrous, wide-set eyes on a broad forehead; small, curved ears; and large, efficient nostrils, too. The Arabians were bred by the Bedouins as war horses in the vast Arabian desert and these horses could withstand travel over long distances. They could travel for long periods of time because of their large lung capacity and endurance under pressure. Arabian horses are still seen as the undisputed champion of endurance events. They are the marathon runners of the equine world. The saddle itself was easy to identify as a saddle made for an Arabian horse. The saddle had a cantle or very high back and a pommel or front that was characteristic in size to those made specifically for Arabian horses. The saddle in question was a 20 goat skin or camel skin to support the stirrups and this saddle used rope. This saddle featured a unique set of stirrups. The stirrup was one of the milestones in saddle development. The first stirrup-like object was invented in India in the second century B. It offered very little support to the rider. The nomadic tribes in northern China are thought to have been the inventors of the modern stirrup, but the first known representation of a rider with paired stirrups was found in China in a Jin Dynasty tomb of about A. The stirrup appeared to be in widespread use across China by A. This invention gave great support to the rider and quickly became of essential use in warfare. The king has been a great patron of the Arabian Breeders World Cup for years. The saddle was said to have been commissioned as an award for a race winner with all of the trailings attached. In addition to King Mohammed, many other celebrities rode Arabians. Today, many horse lovers choose Arabians as their pet of choice. They are wonderful, impressive animals with a fascinating legacy dating back to the ancient times.

**Chapter 4 : Distinctive Remodeling History | Distinctive Remodeling Solutions**

*From music to the moon, postal museum puts distinctive stamps on history The National Postal Museum's atrium, which features three airmail planes, is one of five exhibit galleries that tell the.*

Sahaj Parikh Sahaj Parikh B. Earlier, there was no serious attempt made, even by the indigenous people to study the Indian history. A utilitarian colonialist, James Mill was the first to attempt to periodise the Indian history. His division of Indian past into the Hindu civilisation, Muslim civilisation and British period prevails to this day. The use of the terms ancient, medieval, and modern in new periodisation was thought of being the substitutes of the previous terms. Therefore, the characteristics of changelessness and despotism, which James Mill and others had established, seemed to be still continuing in different Avatars. These historical processes are expressed through several interpretations. These interpretations are linked to important issues such as perspectives of the nature of Indian culture and civilisation, and the basis on which continuity and change in history should be identified. Another school is that of Nationalist scholars, who promoted the Indian Historical Model. The Integrative State Model of B. Chattopadhyaya is also one of the dominant models that has tried to determine the nature of the state in the early medieval India. Influenced by the colonial and imperial ideology, the first model was the AMP proposed by the early Marxist historians. This model argued that the entire system of production in India was that of Oriental Despotism, where the society was largely unchanging and the various caste and Varna equations had remained highly static. This period was marked by a state of external warfare and internal exploitation of the village communities 1 Sahaj Parikh B. A Hons History, University of Delhi where the ruling classes owned all the land while the peasants i. Shudras and Vaishyas were forced to work on the land by a central coercion. The second model was that of the Indian historiographical model. Scholars of this school saw the early medieval state as of a rather unitary-centrally organized and territorially defined kingdom with a strong bureaucracy. This nationalist historiography tried to view the entire medieval period as one. Further they tried to establish the existence of a centralized empire as a continuation of the ancient empires, thereby negating the elements of changes that took place in the nature of state during the period. Another model proposed was that of Indian Feudalism by R. According to Sharma, a major cause of feudalism in India was the land grants to Brahmans, religious institutions and officials. Due to excessive immunities, parihara such as freedom from taxation and from inspection by royal officers and grant of royal prerogatives like jurisdiction and authority to collect fines, the emergence of a new class of landed intermediaries, called subinfeudation, occurred. They encroached on village communal lands and slowly reduced these villagers to serfs. This development was partly caused and further aggravated by a decline of urbanism and trade. Politically, this development was characterized by a continuous process of fragmentation and decentralization caused by the widespread practice of granting territories to vassals and officials who established themselves as independent rulers. Socially, this period was characterized by a proliferation of castes and the gradual decay of the economic and social status of the Vaishyas and Shudras. These two Varnas eventually became indistinguishable from each other, while the Kshatriyas and Brahmins became akin to the feudal lords of Europe. Sirkar critiques the Indian Feudalism Model by arguing that while land was given to the military class in Europe, there are only references available of land being donated to the Brahmins in India. However, the proponents of the Indian Feudalism defended its argument that the Brahmins performed the same tasks as the military officials in Europe but only with a different approach. Thus, Brahmins provided legitimisation to their rulers in several ways. Moreover, Harbans Mukhiya rules out the Indian feudalism model by doing a comparative study of both, European and Indian Feudalism. However, 2 Sahaj Parikh B. Jha who proposes that Mukhiya is again imposing the Asiatic Mode of Production in his theories. He signifies the South Indian states as states where the spheres of ritual suzerainty and political sovereignty do not coincide. The former extends widely towards a flexible changing periphery. The latter is confined to the central core domain. Initially, argued in favour of a clear distinction between these two spheres of authority, Stein is now convinced that the lordship for Hindus had combined ritual and political authority. Sharma states that this model is unable to explain changes within the state structure, as it analyses the state system from the Pallavas

to the Vijayanagara kingdoms as almost changeless. Chattopadhyaya has proposed another model called the Integrative State Model. The integrative model of the period involves three processes: Chattopadhyaya further argues that while land grants were important in country, they did not represent a complete breakdown of imperial authority. He further argued that land-grants was given too much importance under the Indian Feudalism model while other factors such as the frequent invasions and continuing authority of the kings had been ignored. Chattopadhyaya negates the most important argument of the Indian feudalism model, i. Thus, according to B. Chattopadhyaya, it can be said that the early medieval period was a period of state formation and not of fragmentation and disintegration. Historians, now, recognise post-Gupta period as different from previous historical period but the dispute is on how they look upon those difference. One can conclude that the new historiographies have 3 Sahaj Parikh B. A Hons History, University of Delhi successfully attempted to highlight the regional specificities.

**Chapter 5 : Coca-Cola History â”, World of Coca-Cola**

*History of a distinctive family of Scranton and Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania Source Information calendrierdelascience.com History of a distinctive family of Scranton and Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania [database on-line].*

She kept score at his games, coached his hitting, and bucked him up when he lost. Ripken did not mention, as Duffield had, the food, clothing, barbering, and schooling that his mother took care ofâ€”that went without saying. He noted instead the emotional support and companionship she provided. The long answer to that question is complex, partial, and sometimes surprising. Answering this question calls for a history that is not focused on presidents and politics but on ordinary people living ordinary lives, a social history. The question generates many detailed inquiries pursued in the chapters that follow. Have Americans become increasingly satisfied or more discontent? Understanding the cultural and psychological path Americans have taken not only satisfies our curiosity, it helps us think about the path Americans should take. Historians, for example, have intensely debated the mindset of farmers in the colonial era. Behind this question lies a broader one: But history is psychologically, rhetorically compelling. That is why political combatants wheel out their own versions of history: Not more of absolutely everythingâ€”twenty-first-century Americans, for example, have fewer siblings and cousinsâ€”but generally, more Americans gained more access to more things material, social, and personal. And, over the generations, more of those who had been outside the circle of plenty and outside the culture of independence which that plenty sustainedâ€”a culture which I will describe shortlyâ€”joined it. In this sense, more Americans became more American. Before elaborating on these ideas, I need to address some conventional misunderstandings of American social history. I discuss several specific myths of the American past and a few habits of thought that currently cloud our views of that past. Some myths are mere folktales easily and often debunked, like the story that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. Others myths are more subtle. For example, the familiar lament that families no longer take dinner together assumes that typical Americans had until recently shared such meals. However, this supposedly timeless tradition arose only among the middle class in the late nineteenth century. Similarly, people often regret that religious holidays are no longer sacred holy days. But such holidays, too, are often recent inventions or reinventions. Over two hundred years ago, for example, the American Christmas was more a carnival of excess than a religious experience. Hardworking historians have in recent decades mined rich veins of archives, bringing to the surface stories of how Americans of the past really lived, revealing how much those conventional assumptions turns out to be myths or half-truths. Here are five illustrations. Over the generations Americans moved around more. The belief that residential mobility increased is one of my favorite myths, because it is so widespread, so contrary to fact, and yet so resistant to correction. Americans turned away from religion. Sage commentators sometimes mourn, sometimes celebrate, the decline of religion and the rise of existential doubt. In fact, proportionately more twentieth-century Americans belonged to churches than belonged in prior centuries. Rates of membership fell a bit after the s, but participation in churches still remained more widespread than in earlier eras. Whether modern churchgoers remained believers or became skeptics is hard to determine, but evidence suggests that Americans have generally kept the faith. Americans became more violent. The specter of violent crime haunts contemporary Americans and they typically believe that life was safer in earlier days. This perception is basically wrong. Criminal violence fluctuates sharply in the short termâ€”historically low in the s, rising rapidly in the s through s, and then declining almost to s levels by In a longer view, early-twenty-first-century Americans run a notably lower risk of being assaulted or killed than Americans ran in the nineteenth century or before. The general culture of violenceâ€”including bar brawls; gang attacks; wife, child, and animal abuse; eye-gouging fights; and the likeâ€”dissipated. Americans became increasingly alienated from their work. Many commentators assume that modern industry forced workers who had been independent craftsmen into specialized, repetitious, subservient, and disheartening jobs, pointing to, say, the unemployed artisanal carriage-maker forced to work on the automobile assembly line. This certainly happened to many individuals. But if we consider American workers as a whole, far more of

them and their children gladly left the drudgery of farming or labor, such as stevedoring, to move into more stimulating jobs, such as industrial and clerical work, however imperfect those were. Americans became indifferent to the needy. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Americans gave some assistance to longtime neighbors who were widowed, orphaned, or disabled through no fault of their own. However, the destitute who were strangers, newcomers, or morally suspect instead received directions to leave town. In the twentieth century, growing affluence and a variety of government programs virtually eliminated starvation and radically reduced poverty. These and other signs indicate growing "not lessening" sympathy over the generations. Such mythic misunderstandings of American social and cultural history persist. Sometimes, they even determine public policy, say, about crime or poverty. The myths in part follow from the systematic ways that we "both scholars and the general public" think about history, about how we tell stories. Habitual Stories Nostalgia contributes to mythologizing the past. As individuals, we draw on the gauzy memories of our own childhoods; as a culture, we share a millennia-long grief about the loss of Eden. Scholars, even secular ones, are not immune. Polemicists of both the Right and Left share the yearning for a mythic past. We also have a habit of seeing our specific moment in history as an epochal turning point. Judeo-Christian tradition invests historical events with great import; each drives us closer to the End of Days. Here, too, secular thinkers share this inclination. But this habit of thought misleads us. Most generations live, by definition, in ordinary times. Another habit is to view the past as normal, natural, and eternal, thereby making today seem abnormal, unnatural, and changeable. The natives had already heavily worked over the land. Holidays, statues, and television docudramas are all about constructing what historians call collective memory. Intense struggles break out over how those memories ought to be constructed. For several years after , partisans fought over whether Americans would remember Martin Luther King Jr. The institution of a national holiday settled that argument. It is no wonder that noisy disputes break out over school history books, for example, over how to best describe the lives of women or the conditions of slaves in the past. Black respondents, in contrast, more commonly described the past in collective, racial terms. Ironically, although the black interviewees often talked about slavery and oppression, most of them said that the nation was making progress. White respondents, on the other hand, overwhelmingly said that their own families were doing fine but the nation was in decline. Stories provide coherence, plot, and dramatic tension; they tell us why things happened and what the moral is. One grand story about America is triumphal and romantic: Disenchanted historians of the s recast the American story as bitter and tragic: Conservative critics saw the proposed content as too tragic, too critical. One epic is utopian: The other is dystopian: Other possible sagas, such as seeing history as an endless cycle of pretty much the same thing over and over, make little sense to Westerners. Most Americans tacitly believe both stories, the optimistic and the pessimistic. Regular people are not ideologically consistent "and why should they be? Depending on the events of a particular day, we see progress or decline. In the last several decades, Americans seemed to have increasingly seen decline. The many variants of this story all presume that a social revolution occurred "for example, the rise of manufacturing or the development of science "which had cascading effects. Societies are so tightly woven that changes in one domain radiated through others and eventually altered how people think and feel. Critics attack, for example, its assumption that societies are tightly knit, or its image of earlier communities as simple and orderly. Of particular interest to us is the charge that modernization theory generally depicts twentieth-century America as the quintessential modern society, but America does not really fit the theory. Typically, the modernization thesis assumes that a people have had a feudal past, peasantry, and common heritage "think of a remote Alpine village. But none of these existed in early America. Often, critics imagined that they had buried modernization theory "only to see its ghost soon again roaming the halls of academe. It rises from the dead because it provides a powerful, all-encompassing story, one which corresponds to popular understandings and one which can tie together many historical strands. Indeed, historians bemoan all the loose threads that comprise the study of American social history. Especially since the s, researchers have uncovered a treasure of detailed information about the past "about family patterns, neighborhoods, work, leisure, immigrants, slaves, farmers, homemakers, and the new middle class, each in particular communities and years. But this fortune became burdensome. Perhaps historians should be guided by no grand story at all and just tell what happened,

one thing after another. But this is not really possible. No one is an unfocused lens; we all fix on certain issues, attend to some themes and not others. Similarly, try as we might to avoid reading some coherence, plot, or moral into history, eventually we must sum it all up and try to make sense of what happened. In the next two sections of this introduction, I outline the topics in American social history I have selected to explore and the summary story I have extracted. This is, of course, an outrageously vast and absurdly ambitious goal. How did having so much more in so many realms—more clothes, more comfort, more clubs, more religions, more acquaintances, and so on—alter how Americans thought, felt, and behaved?

**Chapter 6 : Distinctive | Definition of Distinctive by Merriam-Webster**

*In , Mark Buelow started Distinctive Remodeling Solutions, Inc. He set out to create a little something different in the remodeling industry. His business plan was built around a few key principles that focus on clients and employees, the foundation of which is that it's important to realize that everything is.*

The crowd then beheaded the effigy and "stamped" it to pieces. Three days later, a second house was wrecked in Newport, Rhode Island, after the local stamp distributor failed to resign. The protests and disorder that broke out in the American colonies in marked the beginning not only of the American struggle for independence, but of over half a century of popular protest, revolution, and war across the western world. From the Ural Mountains in Russia to the Alleghenies and the Andes in the Americas, rioting, revolutions, and popular struggles against undemocratic rule took place in areas as diverse as France in , Geneva in Switzerland, Ireland, and Mexico. Spartacus was a Thracian slave and gladiator who led a great slave revolt against the Romans, in southern Italy in B. Haiti became independent in after expelling a second French expeditionary force sent by Napoleon. The age of revolution culminated with the Latin American wars of independence. So, the American Revolution was not an isolated event. Despite many significant differences, the popular protests and upheavals of the age of revolution reflected certain common ideals and aspirations that had been unleashed by the American and French revolutions. Unifying all of these revolutions was a shared political language invoking such potent terms as constitutional rights, the sovereignty of the people, and the consent of the governed. Few in Britain or its colonies could have imagined in that a war for independence would erupt within a dozen year. The American colonists had a long history of squabbling with one another, and, before , relations among the colonists were much more quarrelsome than their relations with Great Britain. Rapid population growth within the colonies was a source of many intercolonial disputes, including conflicts over colonial boundaries. Westerners and easterners within individual colonies also fought over issues of representation, taxation, Indian policy, and the slow establishment of governmental institutions in frontier areas. In , the Paxton Boys, a group of Scotch-Irish frontier settlers from western Pennsylvania, marched on Philadelphia, and only withdrew after they were promised a greater representation in the Quaker-dominated provincial assembly and greater protection against Indians. In the late s in backcountry South Carolina, where local government was largely non-existent, frontier settlers organized themselves into vigilante groups known as Regulators to maintain order. Only extension of a new court system into the backcountry kept the Regulators from attacking Charleston. In North Carolina, in the early s, the eastern militia had to suppress conflict in the backcountry, where settlers complained about underrepresentation in the colonial assembly, high taxes, exorbitant legal fees, and manipulation of debt laws by lawyers, merchants, and officials backed by eastern planters. These regional conflicts often coincided with ethnic lines. Many backwoods residents were Scotch-Irish or German in descent, and they deeply resented the Anglo-American establishment of the more settled parts of the colonies. Conflict also surged periodically in areas where wealthy proprietors owned substantial amounts of land. Yet for all their squabbles, the colonists did share certain characteristics in common, which became increasingly apparent during the years leading up to the Revolution. These included the absence of a titled, hereditary aristocracy; a widespread distribution of land; an unprecedented degree of ethnic and religious diversity; and broad eligibility to vote 50 to 75 percent of adult white males, compared to only about 20 percent in England. In contrast to the way Britons conceived of Parliament, the colonists thought of the members of the colonial assemblies as representatives of the people, accountable to their constituents and obligated to follow public instructions. Certain shared economic grievances also gave a degree of common identity to the colonists, such as dependence on British and Scottish financial agents. The sharing of Protestant religious revivals as well as anti-Catholicism, too, proved to be important elements in an emerging American identity. During the s and s, all of these conditions, trends, and experiences contributed to a distinctive sense of American identity. Many colonists began to conceive of America as a truly "republican" society. By a republican society, they meant something more than a government based on popular elections. Such a society emphasized personal independence, public virtue, and

above all a suspicion of concentrated power as essential ingredients of a free society. Increasingly, Americans contrasted their society with Britain, with its landed aristocracy, political corruption, patronage, and bloated governmental bureaucracy. For decades, various European writers had idealized Americans as an industrious, egalitarian people, content with the simple joys of life. In the years preceding the Revolution, many Americans began to self-consciously reflect on this distinctive republican identity. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson traced the causes of the revolution to "a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. At the beginning of the imperial crisis, American leaders were not outspoken in their opposition to Britain. They defended the British constitution and assumed that their grievances would be resolved. Gradually, however, they became convinced that wicked and designing ministers were conspiring to deprive them of their liberties. By , they believed that the King himself was part of this conspiracy. This tradition held that liberty was always fragile and vulnerable, that power was always aggressive and corrupting, and that political liberty required constant vigilance. These ideas had been kept in circulation during the eighteenth century by radical Whig politicians in Britain, including Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard. The colonists avidly read their warnings about the dangers posed by a standing army, the government corruption caused by government officials lusting after power, and the evils caused by public debt. When Parliament began to tax Americans, regulate their trade, station troops in their midst, denied colonists the right to expand westward, many Americans perceived these efforts as part of a design to deprive them of their property and reduce them to slavery. Some in Britain believed that the sugar colony offered a greater source of wealth, while others believed that Canada would serve as a expanding market for British manufactured goods. Some worried that without the French presence in Canada, the mainland colonists might begin to seek independence from the British empire. Fatefully, Britain chose Canada in the Peace of Paris of . But the war also produced a host of problems and costs that could not be ignored. The most immediate problem was the British debt, which had jumped from 75 million to million pounds during the Seven Years War. To raise revenue, Parliament had imposed a new tax on cider produced in England, but this tax provoked uprisings in apple-growing counties. The British government was determined that the colonists should assume a greater financial burden. At the time, taxes in the colonies were about a shilling per person a year, compared to 26 shilling a year in Britain. Related to the debt problem was the issue of colonial smuggling. As a result of flagrant evasions of British navigation acts, the customs system in the colonies cost Britain much more than it raised in revenue. Britain was also worried about the financial burden of Indian warfare on the colonial frontier, if the colonists migrated too rapidly onto Indian hunting grounds. In the spring of , Pontiac and an alliance of western tribes had launched attacks on white settlements from New York to Virginia. And while the warfare was ultimately suppressed in the autumn, it revealed the potential costs of unrestrained white settlement. These problems led to a series of new British policies during the s. To protect the western Indian and fur trades and prevent costly Indian wars, Britain issued the Proclamation of , which restricted colonial settlement west of the Appalachian mountains. To cut down on smuggling, George Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stationed British naval vessels in American waters to seize colonial merchants ships suspected of illegal trading activities. And to raise tax revenue and defray the cost of maintaining troops in the British colonies, the British Parliament passed a series of measures. It adopted the Sugar Act of , which cut the duty on molasses in half to encourage colonists to pay the duty rather than evade it by smuggling; the Quartering Act of , which passed responsibility for housing British troops onto the colonists; and the Stamp Act of , which required payment of a tax on legal documents and newspapers. The Stamp Act was the first direct tax as opposed to a customs duty levied on the colonists.

Chapter 7 : Distinction - Wikipedia

*The most distinctive dish at Smoke, however, is a Tex-Mex twist on barbecue: a trio of tacos topped with smoked pork belly and mango salsa. — Craig Laban, calendrierdelascience.com, "Smoke BBQ brings a legitimate barbecue contender to downtown Audubon," 10 July The Bay Area's most distinctive period, after the Gold Rush, was the Summer of Love.*

One of the notable successes in that regard was also one of the earliest. For about a decade, beginning in , American publishing house Dell—which had started out in producing pulp fiction magazines, and in followed rival Pocket Books into the mass-marketing of compact, cut-rate, and sporadically abridged softcover reprints—launched a numbered line of works branded with stylistically recognizable cover paintings and backed by detailed diagrams of where events in each story took place. Dell debuted its cartographic gimmick with the release of its fifth paperback, *Four Frightened Women*, by George Harmon Coxe. The company went on to turn out more than additional titles in this line. At least half of them, though, were mystery, detective, or suspense novels, both of the traditional sort by Agatha Christie, Mignon G. Dominating the field, however, were two successive Dell staff stylists: Although Belew drew an estimated Dell maps, earning the series invaluable attention, her name appears nowhere on those books. Her story-site depictions featured cities and castles, country estates and cross-sections of ocean liners. But some of her most memorable were floor plans of apartments, standalone homes, hotels, and business offices where fictional lives or reputations were lost. A prime example can be found on *Too Busy to Die* , written by food-industry exec-cum-author H. Roden and starring his series protagonists, gumshoe Sid Ames and public relations consultant Johnny Knight. *Murder and the Married Virgin* is one of dozens of books Halliday wrote about carrot-topped private investigator Michael Shayne. Her artwork for Baynard H. Yet for many of the authors, this chance to be published alongside Hammett, Gardner, and Dorothy B. Hughes did little to ensure their enduring renown. Eunice Mays *Who, you ask? Murder Wears Mukluks* is the final and probably best-recalled of those three, if only due to its chortle-worthy title. Published originally in , the book stars F. Millard Smyth, an older, mild-mannered grocer in the interior town of Fairbanks. That novel is a paranoia-packed thriller about Frank Townsend, who—after suffering from amnesia for three years—seeks to recover his memories, and also prove that he did not, during his previous life, slay the gent who employed him as a groundskeeper. Fewer of them captured broad geographical territories and cities. However, as the series went on, the drawings became increasingly stylized and less tightly focused. For instance, on the flipside of much-traveled journalist Lawrence G. Our concluding two mapbacks return us to the States. In these pages we find Chambers witnessing the street shooting of Rochelle Pratt Curtis, whose jeweler husband soon afterward hires the P. By , rear-side maps started to appear less regularly on new Dell paperback releases. Not until decades later was there a significant revival of interest in this series, thanks in part to the publication in of William H. *A History of the Dell Paperbacks*. But really, the best way to honor that vintage line is to track down the books for yourself. Despite more than half a century having passed since their printing, mapbacks are still widely available from used bookstores and online sources—distinctive as ever, if no longer quite so inexpensive.

## Chapter 8 : Digital History

*Distinction, distinct or distinctive may refer to: Distinction (philosophy), the recognition of difference Distinction (law), a principle in international law governing the legal use of force in an armed conflict.*

While various algorithms for feature specification exist, segments and natural classes of segments are typically interpreted as bundles of the phonetically defined feature values that match their phonetic descriptions. Foundational Works The central idea behind distinctive feature theory is the notion that contrasts between phonemes can be most elegantly and insightfully described in terms of properties of segments rather than by treating segments as alphabetic atoms. The early history of distinctive feature theory is thus bound up with related issues, such as the definition of the phoneme, and, because many features are defined in articulatory or auditory terms, the relation between phonology and phonetics. Although many of the properties encoded by features had already been discussed in earlier work in phonetics, it was Ferdinand de Saussure Saussure who crucially saw them as the basic elements of systems of phonological oppositions. Many of the basic ideas of modern distinctive feature theory were laid out in Trubetzkoy , originally published in , a year after his death. This includes motivating the distinction between phonetics and phonology and identifying the different types of oppositions involved in segment inventories and some of the phonetic dimensions that are used by these oppositions. Nikolai Sergeevich Trubetzkoy emphasized that phonological oppositions can be studied only as part of a system of oppositions. Jakobson continued this work. The Prague school system of oppositions was given explicit phonetic underpinnings in Jakobson, et al. The developing concept was also influenced by information theory, for instance, in the effort to reduce contrasts to a set of binary oppositions. Jakobson and Halle developed some of the theoretical points suggested in the earlier work, and Halle used this feature system in an analysis of the phonological alternations of Russian. The preliminaries feature system was very similar to the later sound pattern of the English SPE, Chomsky and Halle system but did not claim that the features were innate and did not use them to formulate phonological rules. In SPE the number of distinctive features was doubled, and the acoustically defined features found in earlier work were recast as articulatorily defined features. Chomsky, Noam, and Morris Halle. The sound pattern of English. It is written much like Halle but for English and with more effort to integrate the Jakobsonian feature system into generative grammar. Claims about innateness are more prominent here. Prepublication manuscripts used acoustically defined features like those of Jakobson, et al. The sound pattern of Russian. Much of the modern use of features in phonological rules can be traced to this work, though it is not as widely read as Chomsky and Halle

The concept of phoneme. Edited by Linda R. Waugh and Monique Merville-Burston, Fant, and Morris Halle. Preliminaries to speech analysis: The distinctive features and their correlates. Proposes a set of twelve acoustically defined features, most of which survive in some form in more recent feature theories. Jakobson, Roman, and Morris Halle. Some overlap with Jakobson, et al. More emphasis on the universality of the set of twelve oppositions and how the dichotomous scale is an inherent property of language. Course in general linguistics. Translated by Wade Baskin. Translated by Christiane A. This typology of oppositions forms the basis for subsequent theories of privative, binary, and multivalent features. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative click here.

*Coca-Cola history began in when the curiosity of an Atlanta pharmacist, Dr. John S. Pemberton, led him to create a distinctive tasting soft drink that could be sold at soda fountains.*

Introduction and Brief History of Eccentric Exercise Eccentric muscle actions regularly occur as a braking or opposition force to a concentric shortening actions in many movements, in order to protect joint structures from damage. With an eccentric action the muscle elongates while under tension, due to an opposing force such as a weight being greater than the force generated by the muscle. Most of the classical muscle load studies in exercise physiology have focused on isometric same length and isotonic shortening contractions. Nonetheless, one of the first research observations with eccentric muscle actions was examined in by Fick, when he discovered that a contracting muscle under stretch could produce a greater force than a shortening muscle contraction Lindstedt, LaStayo, and Reich, About fifty years later, A. Hill who became a Nobel laureate ascertained that the body had a lower energy demand when doing an eccentric muscle action as compared to a concentric muscle action Lindstedt, LaStayo, and Reich. Research in the field of eccentric exercise is continuing to expand in many areas of sports and rehabilitation. This review will examine the physiological mechanisms of eccentric exercise, the effects of eccentric exercise on DOMS, the repeated bout effect, unilateral eccentric exercise and its effects on the unmovable limb, differences in the response of old and young persons to eccentric training, submaximal versus maximal eccentric exercise and the effects on muscle damage, eccentric exercise and 1-RM strength, eccentric exercise and rehabilitation, and the energy costs of eccentric exercise. Muscle is a tension-producing tissue that is comprised of small contractile units referred to as sarcomeres See Figure 1. The sarcomere contains thick myosin and thin actin myofilaments muscle filaments or proteins , which overlap to allow for the formation of a cross-bridge bond attachment. The cross-bridge or sliding filament theory of muscle contraction states that the shortening of a muscle occurs as the myosin cross-bridges cyclically attach to actin and draw the actin across the myosin, thereby creating force and shortening Herzog et al. This shortening, contraction cycle is referred to as a concentric action or contraction. Concentric muscle actions are seen anytime a muscle performs work such as walking on level ground, kicking a ball, or picking up a weight. An eccentric muscle contraction, on the other hand, is the stretching of a muscle in response to an opposing force on that muscle, in which the opposing force weight being lifted is greater than its current force production. When the myofilaments of a muscle fiber are stretched while contracting i. In addition, Herzog et al. Titin adds a passive i. Herzog and colleagues speculate that other, not fully elucidated, metabolic force enhancement changes in the sarcomere are also occurring during eccentric muscle actions. Examples of eccentric muscle contractions are walking down a hill, or resisting the force of gravity while lowering a weight or object. Eccentric actions place a stretch upon the sarcomere to the point at which the myofilaments may experience sarcomere strain, or damage referred to as exercise-induced delayed onset muscle soreness DOMS. Mechanisms of Concentric and Eccentric Actions a With a concentric action, the myosin cross-bridges attach and draw the actin proteins towards each other, shortening the sarcomere b With an eccentric action, the myosin cross-bridges attach and the actin proteins move away from each other as the weight is greater than the force of the muscle , lengthening the sarcomere What is the Sequence of Events Leading to DOMS from Eccentric Exercise? All types of muscle contractions, especially in untrained individuals, can cause DOMS but it is especially noticed after a bout of eccentric exercise. DOMS is typically characterized as the muscle soreness and swelling that becomes evident 8 to 10 hours after exercise and peaks between 24 and 48 hours Balnave and Thompson, There are several theories explaining the multifactor causes of DOMS. One hypothesis is the connective tissue theory that emphasizes the disruption of the non-contractile elements i. Malachy and colleagues continue that a widely known cellular theory of DOMS focuses on the irreversible strain placed upon the sarcomeres during an eccentric contraction, resulting in disruption of components of the sarcomere. Lamb explains that the release of calcium ions from the sarcoplasmic reticulum , which initiates the power stroke movement i. According to Lamb, this E-C coupling elongation disruption, followed by substantial calcium ion release, results in a disruption of the voltage

regulating sensors in the sarcomeres which regulate neural input in the muscle, which also contributes to DOMS occurring from the eccentric exercise Lamb, Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Surrounding Muscle Proteins The sarcoplasmic reticulum surrounds muscle proteins and contains calcium ions. It may be overstretched from an eccentric contraction, causing a substantial release of calcium ions, which it contains. Calcium ions, which have a double positive electrical charge, may then disrupt the voltage regulating sensors in the muscle, contributing to DOMS. With the numerous theories about what causes DOMS, it is safe to say that there is still much to be learned through research, although all the theories clearly indicate that exercise-induced DOMS is a multifactor event in muscle. One of the only ways, it seems, to prevent or lessen the soreness caused by DOMS or hasten the recovery of DOMS from eccentric exercise is to eccentrically stimulate the muscles about one week or more prior to the eccentric training bout Pettitt et al. Performing about of 2, 6, or 10 maximal eccentric contractions has been shown to provide a protective effect for a subsequent repeated bout of 24 to 50 maximal muscular contractions weeks later McHugh, What causes the RBE is still yet to be decided upon conclusively, however, there are several theories suggesting it is a contribution of adaptations from neural input to the muscle, connective tissue in muscle restructuring, and cellular adaptations increase in sarcomeres McHugh, ; McHugh et al. Much resistance training research exists with the effects of contra lateral limb movement training on the opposite non-moveable limb. The cross-training effect has been shown to produces a transfer of improvement to an untrained limb in traditional resistance training regimes Housh et al, , but little is known about this transfer of strength from eccentric-only training. The authors indicated that these adaptations were not due to hypertrophy i. Implications of this research give promise and hope to individuals with an immobilized limb that has been injured or operated on and the efficacy of eccentric training to enhance muscular fitness benefits to the impaired limb. Older men are not as susceptible to muscle damage caused by eccentric exercise as is seen with their younger counterparts. The authors proposed that slight decreases in range of motion in the older group due to age-related changes in muscles might partially explain the lower levels of DOMS as compared to the younger group. In addition, with aging there is a propensity for the loss or atrophy decrease in size of fast-twitch muscle fibers, which are particularly challenged leading to DOMS in eccentric training Lavender and Nosaka. With females, Ploutz-Snyder et al. Due to muscle mass and strength decreases associated with aging and inactivity referred to as sarcopenia, it is valuable to know that eccentric strength training is a principal training technique that can be incorporated with older male and female clients. In fact eccentric exercise has been shown to increase the size of type II fast-twitch muscle fibers in men years of age and significantly improve the strength of women yrs of age Hortobagyi et al. Submaximal or Maximal Eccentric Exercise? As discussed previously, eccentric loading leads to DOMS, especially if in an unaccustomed condition, and or at maximal or near maximal intensities. During traditional resistance training workouts, the loads of the lifts are typically submaximal i. Therefore, the researchers recommend to avoid the use of near-maximal or maximal eccentric muscular contractions that when designing exercise programs for novice clients. Eccentric Exercise and 1-RM Strength Strength and power athletes focus on 1-RM extensively, as a way gauge and measure strength increases and decreases. A higher 1-RM will allow an exerciser and athlete to have a higher relative submaximal training volume, and thus the potential to improve submaximal muscle performance. In a study conducted by Doan et al. Theories as to why strength increases occur following eccentric loading include enhanced neural stimulation to and within muscle, higher stored elastic energy in muscle, and increases in muscle hypertrophy. Neural stimulation within muscle from eccentric exercise causes a greater muscle spindle stretch. The muscle spindle is a stretch receptor in muscle that lies parallel to the contractile proteins actin and myosin. It is responsive to stretch and speed of stretch. This increased stretch of the muscle spindles activates an increase of firing motor nerves that travel to muscles nerves to the muscle, potentially increasing the concentric force of contraction in the muscle fibers Deitz, Schmidtbleicher and Noth, Doan and colleagues suggest that supramaximal eccentric training is an excellent tool to have athletes and clients complete to break through training plateaus. Another theory of increased concentric 1-RM performance after supramaximal eccentric training involves the concept of the muscle responding like that of a rubber band. Doan and fellow researchers explain that the greater dynamic eccentric force may increase the storage of elastic energy in the muscle fibers and tendons, thus providing

greater produce force production capabilities in a concentric action. Interestingly, Hortobagyi et al. The authors conclude that these findings advocate the importance of integrating eccentric training in recreational settings. Eccentric Exercise and Rehabilitation Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction ACL-R rehabilitation continues to be a challenging area of research. Safe and effective methods for rehabilitation of ACL-R are constantly being researched. Careful, progressive overloading of the muscle early after surgery is essential to an effective recovery. Gerber and colleagues found that patients performing a week eccentric training program along with functional rehabilitation exercises, beginning 3 weeks after surgery, had greater improvements in quadriceps femoris and gluteus maximus muscle volume and overall function than a standard rehabilitation protocol of weight-bearing exercise, resistance exercise and functional training. Additionally, improvement of overall function was significantly greater in the eccentric group than the standard rehabilitation control group. Results of this study show the importance of using eccentric exercise at early stages of an ACL-R rehabilitation program. Using a week eccentric rehabilitation intervention, Bahr et al. Both treatments surgical and eccentric strength training resulted in definite improvements in knee function. Eccentric Exercise and Boosting the Metabolism Research has found that doing exercise with an eccentric emphasis can acutely and meaningfully raise the resting energy expenditure of both untrained and trained individuals after a total body workout Hackney et al. The resting energy expenditure from resistance exercise is likely caused by recovery and repair factors associated with DOMS, the overall muscle repair process and the energy costs associated with protein synthesis. Hackney et al, Final Eccentric Thoughts Eccentric muscle exercise provides many unique features of conditioning that have been described and summarized in this article. The challenge to the exercise professional is to recognize the potential of this power-generating training method and structure effective workouts that will benefit clients. Fifteen Key Findings About Eccentric Training 1 Eccentric exercise creates greater force during the eccentric bout, due to the fact there is a decreased rate of actin-myosin cross-bridge detachments Herzog et al. Therefore, a person is capable of working with greater weight during an eccentric exercise. This is because during a concentric muscle action one molecule of ATP is used to detach each actin-myosin cross-bridge. However, during an eccentric action some cross-bridges are forcibly detached due to the stretching of the muscle fiber, thus using less ATP McHugh et al. Complete an eccentric bout of exercises and then repeat the workout one week or more later and there will be much less DOMS after the second workout Pettitt et al. Thus, eccentric training is an efficacious strategy to utilize with older clients. Submaximal loads have been shown to have much less DOMS, and thus, this may also improve the exercise compliance of the clients. These findings support the importance of integrating eccentric training in personal training settings Hortobagyi et al. Therefore, muscles respond to eccentric training with meaningful changes in strength, size and power Lindstedt, LaStayo, and Reich, From this research review, a couple of eccentric training techniques have surfaced, but this is not to say there are many other techniques of eccentric training a personal trainer may employ. With all eccentric training workouts make sure the client completes an appropriate full body warm-up such as light-to-moderate aerobics for 5 to 10 minutes followed by an appropriate muscle-joint preparation for the ensuing workout. Prior to completing any eccentric exercise do one traditional warm-up set i. Here are two eccentric training variations observed from this research review that can be employed with almost all resistance training exercises. Bahr, R, Bjorn, F. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, 88 8 Intracellular calcium and force in single mouse muscle fibres following repeated contractions with stretch. Journal of Physiology, Effect of training on eccentric exercise-induced muscle damage. Journal of Applied Physiology, 75 4, Exercise-induced skeletal muscle damage and adaptation following repeated bouts of eccentric muscle contractions. Journal of Sports Science, 15, Neuronal mechanisms of human locomotion. Effects of increased eccentric loading on bench press 1RM. Eccentric contractions require unique activation strategies by the nervous system.