Chapter 1 : Introduction to Silencers - Part 1 of 2 - The Prepper Journal

Caveman Introduction (1/2) is the commercial while a man telling the audience and it's so easy even a caveman can do it. An introduction turns out to be a Neanderthal caveman as a boom operator stops filming and puts it down because it's "not cool".

This section is non-normative. Although we have asked them to stop doing so, the W3C also republishes some parts of this specification as separate documents. Originally, HTML was primarily designed as a language for semantically describing scientific documents. Its general design, however, has enabled it to be adapted, over the subsequent years, to describe a number of other types of documents and even applications. This specification is intended for authors of documents and scripts that use the features defined in this specification, implementers of tools that operate on pages that use the features defined in this specification, and individuals wishing to establish the correctness of documents or implementations with respect to the requirements of this specification. This document is probably not suited to readers who do not already have at least a passing familiarity with Web technologies, as in places it sacrifices clarity for precision, and brevity for completeness. More approachable tutorials and authoring guides can provide a gentler introduction to the topic. In particular, familiarity with the basics of DOM is necessary for a complete understanding of some of the more technical parts of this specification. This specification is limited to providing a semantic-level markup language and associated semantic-level scripting APIs for authoring accessible pages on the Web ranging from static documents to dynamic applications. The scope of this specification does not include providing mechanisms for media-specific customization of presentation although default rendering rules for Web browsers are included at the end of this specification, and several mechanisms for hooking into CSS are provided as part of the language. The scope of this specification is not to describe an entire operating system. In particular, hardware configuration software, image manipulation tools, and applications that users would be expected to use with high-end workstations on a daily basis are out of scope. In terms of applications, this specification is targeted specifically at applications that would be expected to be used by users on an occasional basis, or regularly but from disparate locations, with low CPU requirements. Examples of such applications include online purchasing systems, searching systems, games especially multiplayer online games , public telephone books or address books, communications software e-mail clients, instant messaging clients, discussion software , document editing software, etc. HTML4 quickly followed later that same year. These efforts then petered out, with some DOM Level 3 specifications published in but the working group being closed before all the Level 3 drafts were completed. In , the publication of XForms, a technology which was positioned as the next generation of Web forms, sparked a renewed interest in evolving HTML itself, rather than finding replacements for it. The copyright was subsequently amended to be jointly owned by all three vendors, and to allow reuse of the specification. The WHATWG was based on several core principles, in particular that technologies need to be backwards compatible, that specifications and implementations need to match even if this means changing the specification rather than the implementations, and that specifications need to be detailed enough that implementations can achieve complete interoperability without reverse-engineering each other. The latter requirement in particular required that the scope of the HTML5 specification include what had previously been specified in three separate documents: It also meant including significantly more detail than had previously been considered the norm. For a number of years, both groups then worked together. In , however, the groups came to the conclusion that they had different goals: It must be admitted that many aspects of HTML appear at first glance to be nonsensical and inconsistent. Features have thus arisen from many sources, and have not always been designed in especially consistent ways. Furthermore, because of the unique characteristics of the Web, implementation bugs have often become de-facto, and now de-jure, standards, as content is often unintentionally written in ways that rely on them before they can be fixed. Despite all this, efforts have been made to adhere to certain design goals. These are described in the next few subsections. Even with workers , the intent is that the behavior of implementations can be thought of as completely serializing the execution of all scripts in all browsing contexts. Using SharedArrayBuffer objects,

it can in fact be observed that scripts in other agents are executing simultaneously. Furthermore, due to the JavaScript memory model, there are situations which not only are un-representable via serialized script execution, but also un-representable via serialized statement execution among those scripts. This specification interacts with and relies on a wide variety of other specifications. In certain circumstances, unfortunately, conflicting needs have led to this specification violating the requirements of these other specifications. Whenever this has occurred, the transgressions have each been noted as a " willful violation ", and the reason for the violation has been noted. HTML has a wide array of extensibility mechanisms that can be used for adding semantics in a safe manner: This is the tack used by microformats, for example. These are guaranteed to never be touched by browsers, and allow scripts to include data on HTML elements that scripts can then look for and process. This is also used by microformats. Authors can create plugins and invoke them using the embed element. This is how Flash works. This is widely used by script libraries, for instance. This specification defines an abstract language for describing documents and applications, and some APIs for interacting with in-memory representations of resources that use this language. There are various concrete syntaxes that can be used to transmit resources that use this abstract language, two of which are defined in this specification. The first such concrete syntax is the HTML syntax. This is the format suggested for most authors. It is compatible with most legacy Web browsers. The second concrete syntax is XML.

Chapter 2 : How to Write a Research Introduction (with Sample Intros)

Paul's authorship of 2 Thessalonians is taken at face value here (2 Thess. ;), although the question of authorship has been debated at length, as is discussed in the general-purpose commentaries.

For full version and related content, see hpbn. Even better, it also opens up a number of entirely new opportunities to optimize our applications and improve performance! To implement these requirements, there is a large supporting cast of other protocol enhancements, such as new flow control, error handling, and upgrade mechanisms, but these are the most important features that every web developer should understand and leverage in their applications. As a result, all existing applications can be delivered without modification. The only observable differences will be improved performance and availability of new capabilities like request prioritization, flow control, and server push. Specifically, the outlined project goals were set as follows: Avoid the need for any changes to content by website authors. Minimize deployment complexity, and avoid changes in network infrastructure. Develop this new protocol in partnership with the open-source community. Gather real performance data to in validate the experimental protocol. Not long after the initial announcement, Mike Belshe and Roberto Peon, both software engineers at Google, shared their first results, documentation, and source code for the experimental implementation of the new SPDY protocol: So far we have only tested SPDY in lab conditions. The initial results are very encouraging: Chromium Blog Fast-forward to and the new experimental protocol was supported in Chrome, Firefox, and Opera, and a rapidly growing number of sites, both large for example, Google, Twitter, Facebook and small, were deploying SPDY within their infrastructure. In effect, SPDY was on track to become a de facto standard through growing industry adoption. In the end, this process spanned three years and resulted in a over a dozen intermediate drafts: Some key features such as multiplexing, header compression, prioritization and protocol negotiation evolved from work done in an earlier open, but non-standard protocol named SPDY. Design and technical goals Earlier versions of the HTTP protocol were intentionally designed for simplicity of implementation: HTTP is one of the most widely adopted application protocols on the Internet. Unfortunately, implementation simplicity also came at a cost of application performance: It also allows prioritization of requests, letting more important requests complete more quickly, further improving performance. This means less competition with other flows, and longer-lived connections, which in turn leads to better utilization of available network capacity. That said, while the high-level API remains the same, it is important to understand how the low-level changes address the performance limitations of the previous protocols. The "layer" refers to a design choice to introduce a new optimized encoding mechanism between the socket interface and the higher HTTP API exposed to our applications: As a result, both client and server must use the new binary encoding mechanism to understand each other: Thankfully, our applications remain blissfully unaware of all these changes, as the client and server perform all the necessary framing work on our behalf. Streams, messages, and frames The introduction of the new binary framing mechanism changes how the data is exchanged between the client and server. A bidirectional flow of bytes within an established connection, which may carry one or more messages. A complete sequence of frames that map to a logical request or response message. The relation of these terms can be summarized as follows: All communication is performed over a single TCP connection that can carry any number of bidirectional streams. Each stream has a unique identifier and optional priority information that is used to carry bidirectional messages. Each message is a logical HTTP message, such as a request, or response, which consists of one or more frames. The frame is the smallest unit of communication that carries a specific type of data—e. Frames from different streams may be interleaved and then reassembled via the embedded stream identifier in the header of each frame. Worse, this also results in head-of-line blocking and inefficient use of the underlying TCP connection. The snapshot captures multiple streams in flight within the same connection. The client is transmitting a DATA frame stream 5 to the server, while the server is transmitting an interleaved sequence of frames to the client for streams 1 and 3. As a result, there are three parallel streams in flight. In fact, it introduces a ripple effect of numerous performance benefits across the entire stack of all web technologies, enabling us to: Interleave multiple requests in parallel without blocking

on any one. Interleave multiple responses in parallel without blocking on any one. Use a single connection to deliver multiple requests and responses in parallel. Deliver lower page load times by eliminating unnecessary latency and improving utilization of available network capacity. As a result, this makes our applications faster, simpler, and cheaper to deploy. Stream prioritization Once an HTTP message can be split into many individual frames, and we allow for frames from multiple streams to be multiplexed, the order in which the frames are interleaved and delivered both by the client and server becomes a critical performance consideration. Each stream may be assigned an integer weight between 1 and Each stream may be given an explicit dependency on another stream. The combination of stream dependencies and weights allows the client to construct and communicate a "prioritization tree" that expresses how it would prefer to receive responses. In turn, the server can use this information to prioritize stream processing by controlling the allocation of CPU, memory, and other resources, and once the response data is available, allocation of bandwidth to ensure optimal delivery of high-priority responses to the client. Declaring a stream dependency indicates that, if possible, the parent stream should be allocated resources ahead of its dependencies. In other words, "Please process and deliver response D before response C". Streams that share the same parent in other words, sibling streams should be allocated resources in proportion to their weight. For example, if stream A has a weight of 12 and its one sibling B has a weight of 4, then to determine the proportion of the resources that each of these streams should receive: Sum all the weights: From left to right: Neither stream A nor B specifies a parent dependency and are said to be dependent on the implicit "root stream"; A has a weight of 12, and B has a weight of 4. Thus, based on proportional weights: Stream D is dependent on the root stream; C is dependent on D. Thus, D should receive full allocation of resources ahead of C. Stream D should receive full allocation of resources ahead of C; C should receive full allocation of resources ahead of A and B; stream B should receive one-third of the resources allocated to stream A. Stream D should receive full allocation of resources ahead of E and C; E and C should receive equal allocation ahead of A and B; A and B should receive proportional allocation based on their weights. As the above examples illustrate, the combination of stream dependencies and weights provides an expressive language for resource prioritization, which is a critical feature for improving browsing performance where we have many resource types with different dependencies and weights. In other words, we can change dependencies and reallocate weights in response to user interaction and other signals. Stream dependencies and weights express a transport preference, not a requirement, and as such do not guarantee a particular processing or transmission order. That is, the client cannot force the server to process the stream in a particular order using stream prioritization. While this may seem counterintuitive, it is in fact the desired behavior. We do not want to block the server from making progress on a lower priority resource if a higher priority resource is blocked. It amazes me how important this is and how well it works. One great metric around that which I enjoy is the fraction of connections created that carry just a single HTTP transaction and thus make that transaction bear all the overhead. Further, the use of fewer connections reduces the memory and processing footprint along the full connection path in other words, client, intermediaries, and origin servers. This reduces the overall operational costs and improves network utilization and capacity. Reduced number of connections is a particularly important feature for improving performance of HTTPS deployments: Flow control Flow control is a mechanism to prevent the sender from overwhelming the receiver with data it may not want or be able to process: For example, the client may have requested a large video stream with high priority, but the user has paused the video and the client now wants to pause or throttle its delivery from the server to avoid fetching and buffering unnecessary data. Alternatively, a proxy server may have fast downstream and slow upstream connections and similarly wants to regulate how quickly the downstream delivers data to match the speed of upstream to control its resource usage; and so on. Do the above requirements remind you of TCP flow control? They should, as the problem is effectively identical see Flow Control.

Chapter 3 : Caveman Introduction (1/2) | Geico Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Author and Date. The text nowhere directly identifies its author, but traditionally he has been called "the Chronicler." He was either a priest or Levite who was employed in the service of the temple during the Persian period (b.c.).

Recipients 1 Peter begins: Paul had traveled in this area several times and established a number of churches. Now Peter addresses these Pauline churches. It seems that the concept of the Diaspora has now been appropriated by the Christian community to refer not to the Jewish Diaspora, but Christians who are scattered throughout the empire see also James 1: Author The author clearly identifies himself as Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ" -- an obvious reference to Simon Peter, a son of Jonah, and a leader of the first generation church. The church of the first few centuries was inundated with letters and gospels purporting to be written by Peter. The letter was widely quoted or alluded to by early Christian writings by Clement of Rome ca. In modern times, when some scholars have disputed the authorship of nearly every New Testament book, 1 Peter has not escaped. The author is self-effacing and does not brag of his prominence. Some of the vocabulary of the letter also appears in the pagan mystery religions. It is classified by many as a baptismal sermon. Thus I feel confident in identifying the author as the Apostle Peter himself. Of course, Peter may have dictated the letter to a secretary who rendered it into excellent Greek. Perhaps Silvanus could have served in this role, since Peter concludes his letter by saying, "With the help of Silvanus, whom I regard as a faithful brother, I have written to you briefly This may be the Silvanus sometimes referred to as "Silas" who was an associate of Paul 2 Corinthians 1: Other than local persecutions, the first State-instigated persecution took place in 64 AD when Nero blamed Christians for the destruction of Rome by fire. Roman historian Tacitus tells us that Christians were persecuted by Nero with public approval for "hatred of the human race. In or AD, Pliny asks Emperor Trajan for guidance as to what extent he should punish those who have been identified as Christians. The author indicates that he is writing from the church that is in "Babylon" 5: Most likely, Babylon is used to designate the city of Rome, in the same way that it is used in Revelation Significance and Theology Though it is only five chapters long, 1 Peter is an important Letter for us to study, since it contains a number of themes that Christian disciples must master if we would serve Jesus faithfully in our own day. Some of the main themes include hard lessons that you may have struggled with:

Chapter 4 : Introduction to HTTP/2 | Web Fundamentals | Google Developers

calendrierdelascience.com Mobile Synthesizer with Digital Recorder Chapter 1: Overview Chapter 2: Getting setting Chapter 3: Live Set Chapter 4: Special Live Set.

When Paul visits Lystra on his second missionary journey Acts Paul sees in Timothy the makings of an associate who can help him in his missionary endeavors. It may sound strange to us, but one of the qualifications Timothy had to meet in order to work with Paul was to be circumcised. Since Timothy was Jewish through his mother, he could hardly work with Paul in the synagogues of the Mediterranean as an uncircumcised Jew Acts Timothy is probably commissioned by Paul and the elders in his home church of Lystra. There is a word of prophecy over him, the laying on of hands, and the impartation of a spiritual gift 1 Timothy 1: And so the partnership begins. He travels with Paul and Silas to Philippi Acts Then he is sent to encourage the church in Thessalonica 1 Thessalonians 3: He is sent ahead to Philippi Acts When Paul is sent in chains to Rome for trial, Timothy is there with him Philippians 1: He is a great comfort. Paul writes during this time: For everyone looks out for his own interests, not those of Jesus Christ. But you know that Timothy has proved himself, because as a son with his father he has served with me in the work of the gospel. At this time the pair splits up. Paul returns to Philippi while Timothy is dispatched to Ephesus to deal with false teachers who have established some following there. Timothy has his work cut out for him. Paul exhorts him to let no one despise his youth as he appoints elders and deacons, corrects elders bringing false teaching, and regulates care for the church widows. Timothy is still in Ephesus when Paul is imprisoned in Rome apparently for a second time and writes his final letter, 2 Timothy. Later, Timothy spends some time in prison himself Hebrews After that his history gets fuzzy. Church tradition records that he serves as Bishop of Ephesus until 80 AD, when he is beaten to death by pagans. Ephesus was a wealthy city located on west coast of Asia Minor modern day Turkey , on the banks of the Cayster River as it enters the Mediterranean, forming an ample harbor. It was an important city, serving as the capital of proconsular Asia, a Roman province. It probably had a population of about half a million. The Ephesians worshipped the goddess Artemis Diana , whose temple in Ephesus at the time was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was also home to Hellenistic mystery religions, as well as the residence of many Jews. Each of these exerted its influence on the religious climate in the city. The city was so important to Paul and early Christianity that it was the recipient of four letters that exist today: John apparently lived there for a number of years, and it is his traditional burial place. Letters to the Seven Churches of Revelation Revelation has Ephesus as the first church addressed, encouraged, and admonished Revelation 2: This important church was subject to the winds of heresy from both Judaism on the one hand and the Hellenistic mystery religions on the other. Correction of the false teachers was necessary for the church to survive intact. Boldly and without hindrance he preached the kingdom of God and taught about the Lord Jesus Christ. But there are several indications to the contrary in both the Pastoral Epistles as well as early church tradition. Here is a possible chronology of this period. Paul also visited Miletus 2 Timothy 4: Who Were the False Teachers? Unlike some of the other churches Paul had founded, the false teachers he opposed in the letters to Timothy were primarily insiders, not teachers from outside the church. Most dangerously, these false teachers were the elders or overseers themselves. The church in Ephesus and in other cities was probably composed of house-churches, each presided over by an elder cf. These elders were, in turn, influencing other elders and house-churches. Paul had foreseen this years before as he had met with them on the beach at Miletus for the last time. He had told them: Even from your own number men will arise and distort the truth in order to draw away disciples after them. From 1 Timothy we deduce several things about the false teachers: Those spreading error were teachers 1: Two ringleaders have been named and excommunicated 1: The false teachers seem to have a Jewish cast 1: Specific mentions of false teachings. Reading between the lines to discern from the corrective teachings that Paul gives Timothy. In compiling this list I am drawing upon direct statements and hints in all three of the Pastoral Epistles. Of course, 1 and 2 Timothy were written to the situation in Ephesus and Titus to the situation in Crete. But the problems seem similar. The false teachings are more subtle than that. Towner characterizes the "Ephesian Heresy" as follows:

Speculative Teaching of Jewish Myths and Genealogies Perhaps the most obvious false teaching has to do with a strong emphasis on Jewish myths and genealogies. Nor to devote themselves to myths and endless genealogies. Jews who could prove their genealogical descent from the patriarchs considered themselves superior. This had been over-emphasized in Ephesus and Crete among the Jewish Christians. Jewish myths may have included various Jewish allegories of creation, perhaps speculative rabbinic exegesis. Jewish pseudepigraphical writings from the first and second centuries AD are full of such stories. Jewish Legalism Second, there seems to be a kind of false teaching related to a use of the Old Testament, insisting on adherence to the Mosaic ritual law, kosher food, circumcision, etc. Arguments and quarrels about the law. The commands of those who reject the truth. Downplaying the Role of Marriage Third, these teachers downplayed the role of marriage, a kind of asceticism. Ethical Relativism and Greed Paul taught that the ritual laws were obsolete in the messianic age, while the ethical laws remained. They are detestable, disobedient and unfit for doing anything good. There are some indications that Paul is dealing with an early form of Gnosticism here that deprecates physical matter, for example -- not full-blown Gnosticism at it would appear a century later, but beginning strands of "the opposing ideas of what is falsely called knowledge" 1 Timothy 6: Neglect of Evangelism Finally, there is an indication that the false teachers were so immersed in speculative controversies that they neglected the very core of the Christian faith -- a situation not unfamiliar today! Why else would Paul talk about his own salvation and then make the point: Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners -- of whom I am the worst. It is his theme, his message -- and is so easy for us to dismiss as "old hat. Lightfoot correctly describes it as: The false teachers had: Upset entire house churches Titus 1: There is a sense of urgency, especially in 1 Timothy. The secondary purpose is to provide written authorization before the church to allow Timothy to carry out this task. The purpose of 2 Timothy is much more personal -- primarily to call Timothy to his side and to exhort him to faithfulness in his ministry. Paul has seen many defections and desertions during his second imprisonment. In short, here they are: A significant part of the characteristic words of the Pastoral Epistles is new vocabulary, and the new terms seem to represent more the language of Hellenism or Hellenistic Judaism. For example, instead of "faith," the author tends to use "godliness," instead of "the gospel" we see "sound teaching. These observations are true -- though they are often overstated by opponents of Pauline authorship. But assuming a different author creates other problems. Opponents of Pauline authorship claim that the Pastoral Epistles were written by a pseudepigraphic writer perhaps a disciple of Paul , who wrote at the end of the first century. To put it bluntly, they argue that a later writer claiming to be Paul, wrote the letters -- that pseudepigraphy was common and accepted in the early church. However, it is clear to me that many bogus letters or gospels, suspected of being written by someone claiming to be an apostle, were detected and rejected out of hand by the early church. The early church did not accept pseudepigraphic writings as Scripture! Moreover, this assertion of pseudepigraphy creates several other problems: The letters are far more Pauline than not in language, style, and theology. The historical situation of the Ephesian church presupposed in 1 and 2 Timothy fits the period of the 60s much better than it fits what we know of the situation at the end of the first century, when critics claim it was written. There is no adequate occasion and purpose for a pseudepigraphic author to have written these letters, in particular, three such letters. Kee, Introduction to the New Testament second edition, Abingdon, , p. Knight, Pastoral Epistles, p. Kelly, Pastoral Epistles, p. Tertullian, Against Marcion 5: Irenaeus, Against Heresies 2.

Chapter 5 : Introduction to 1 and 2 Timothy - JesusWalk Bible Study Series

INTRODUCTION TO KINGS. Christian readers today usually classify Kings as books of Old Testament history, reflecting the fact that they include a good deal of history and read like history accounts.

However, the Jewish canon classified them as the fifth and sixth books of the Former Prophets which also include Joshua, Judges, and Samuel , reflecting the emphasis on the work of prophets in these books. The title, Kings, suggests that it is an account of the activities of the kings of Israel and Judahâ€"and it is that. However, it is not primarily a history of these kings and their achievements or failures. The author or authors of the book came at their task with a theological purpose, which was to examine the reigns of these kings in the light of their faithfulness or unfaithfulness to the Torah and thereby to God. Kings assumes the worldview of the book of Deuteronomy, and is thus among the books including Joshua, Judges, and Samuel which modern scholars classify as Deuteronomistic History. These Deuteronomistic books emphasize that faithfulness to God leads to prosperity and unfaithfulness to judgment. They also emphasize the covenant that God made with David to establish his kingdom forever 2 Samuel 7: While the book of Kings was divided into two parts for practical reasons the amount of text that could be put on a single scroll , it covers three major periods in the life of Israel and Judah: The coverage of the more than forty kings of Israel and Judah is highly uneven. As noted in the last paragraph, 11 of those chapters, nearly 25 percent, are devoted to King Solomon, who reigned over the unified kingdom. The middle part of the book, 1 Kings 12 â€" 2 Kings 17, covers the divided kingdom, and is overwhelmingly slanted toward coverage of Israelâ€"of these 28 chapters, approximately 20 are devoted to Israel. The balance of 2 Kings the last eight chapters is devoted to Judah, because Israel ceased to exist after 2 Kings Prophets are at least as important as kings in these books. These prophets consistently called Israel and Judah to repent of their sins and to trust God for their deliverance. The work of Elijah and Elisha is the centerpiece of Kings. Fifteen chapters, almost a third of Kings, are devoted to their work. Both are among the greatest Old Testament prophetsâ€"Elijah being especially important. Elijah was accorded the honor of being translated into heaven without dying 2 Kings 2: Jesus identified John the Baptist as Elijah Matthew There are several other significant references to Elijah in the New Testament Matthew Some scholars believe that a single author wrote Kingsâ€"either before or during the Babylonian Exile. However, most scholars today believe that Kings was written and shaped over a period of time by several authors and editors. The ASV, which is also in the public domain due to expired copyrights, was a very good translation, but included many archaic words hast, shineth, etc. Abingdon Press, Hinton, Linda B. First and Second Kings Nashville: Brazos Press, Nelson, Richard D. I and II Kings Louisville: Abingdon Press, Smith, Norman H. Exegesis and Sockman, Ralph W. Abingdon Press, Wiseman, Donald J.

Chapter 6 : 2 Corinthians 1 NASB - Introduction - Paul, an apostle of - Bible Gateway

Introduction As we learned in the previous chapter, human beings can recognize and understand fundamental numerical concepts without the aid of any language or notation whatsoever, but man would not have progressed very far in his understanding in this manner.

There are basic distinguishing marks for each major phase, and each can be broken into more subcategories. The first, Tally Systems, are distinguished by having each mark represent only a single object at a time. To represent any number of a particular thing, that number of the symbol representing it must be used. There are three sub-phases to tally systems. The first phase is qualitative tally systems. In these systems there are technical NO symbols for numbers whatsoever, only symbols for objects. The number of repetitions of the object symbol is the count of that type of object. This is the simplest and least abstract of all the notations, but also the weakest in terms of expressibility. The second phase is quantative tally systems. In such systems there is only a single symbol used to represent numbers, and each number is simply represented by that number of the symbol being written out. This is more abstract than qualitative tally systems, because the count can now represent anything, not just one particular type of object. The tally mark, divorced of any qualitative element, can now be streamlined, resulting in a more compact notation. The third phase is a grouping tally system. In such a system, tally marks will form groups, which can then be counted as whole units themselves, aiding in the counting of larger numbers. This last kind of tally system leads naturally to the development of the next major phase: Denominational Systems are just a little more advanced than tally systems, but they are far more powerful. The basic idea is to use several different symbols which act as short hand for different size groups. To describe any number, simply take the sum of all of these group symbols. The result is often an exponential improvement in the ability to express numbers. There are two sub-phases. In these, a finite number of symbols are used, each representing a different denomination. The inherent limitation of any such system is that there must be a largest grouping symbol which the scribe can only reproduce a finite number of times. Thus there is a pretty strict limit to how far such a system can extend. This issue is mitigated somewhat by the next sub-phase: In these systems, special rules are in place, in addition to the rule of summing the symbols, which can truncate expressions. These issues are addressed by the next major phase: Rank-and-File systems introduce the concept of unit symbols into the mix. Most Rank-and-File systems are also gematria systems. Gematria is a type of numeration in which the letters of an alphabet are used to stand for numerical values. This reduces the clutter of pure denominational systems, though with some draw backs, namely, the memorization of several fold more symbols. There are two main variants of Rank-and-File systems. There is also a more rare variant which solves this problem, the Unit-Rank Compound Type. In this, only one or two type of unit symbols exist. To extend further, a series of "rank" symbols are defined which can be appended to the unit symbols to provide "new" unit symbols. This system acts as an advanced denomination system. None of the systems so far discussed however have any way to mark a empty denomination, other than the lack of a symbol. In other words, there is no zero digit in any of these systems. This leads us to the final development Place Value Systems, are marked by only having one set of unit symbols, and no rank symbols. Instead rank is represented by position, and position is recorded by the number of unit symbols to the left or right. An empty rank is represented by a "naught" symbol of some variety, which can also double as the symbol for the number "zero". Our modern decimal notation is of this type. There are also some variants here, mainly in how the unit symbols are created, and how the unit symbols are grouped and separated. A simple place value system involves a set of unit symbols and a rule of primacy. For example, in modern decimal, left has primacy over right. A modified place value system, may include several enhancements, such as commas to separate groups of unit symbols, and a decimal point to separate whole units from fractional parts. The unit symbols can each be unique, or can themselves be compound symbols developed using any of the previous systems. For example, mayans have a place value system in which their unit symbols are actually compound symbols in a simple denominational system for writing numbers from 0 to We can also consider things like scientific notation as advanced place value systems. There is also a variant on place value systems, which fit into none

of the above categories. In a combinatorial system, a finite set of symbols are used, but they represent neither units, nor ranks. Instead one simply goes through all the possible combinations of a fixed length before moving on to all the possible combinations of the next fixed length. The result is a system which requires no "zero" symbol but has the same strength as a place value system. Arithmetic can be developed within these kinds of systems, though it is somewhat awkward. So in summary we have the following possible phases and sub-phases.

Chapter 7 : - Introduction - Large Numbers

HTTP/2 will make our applications faster, simpler, and more robust â€" a rare combination â€" by allowing us to undo many of the HTTP/ workarounds previously done within our applications and address these concerns within the transport layer itself.

It is quoted more often and earlier by the early church fathers than any other writing of Paul which shows its importance and usefulness. In the Muratorian Fragment, which was a list of canonical books from Rome a. He believed his opinions were also inspired and authoritative cf. The health and growth of the whole church supercedes any personal preference or privilege cf. This letter along with II Corinthians gives us an early look into the NT church, its structure, methods, and message. However, it must also be remembered that this church was a problematic, non-typical congregation. Winter shipping lanes around the southern most point of Greece i. Therefore, a land route of the shortest possible length was crucial. The geographical location of Corinth on the four-mile isthmus between the Gulf of Corinth i. Corinth was also a major cultural center of the Greco-Roman world because it hosted the bi-annual Isthmian Games which began in b. Only the Olympic Games in Athens, every four years, rivaled them in size and importance Thucydides, Hist. Corinth was involved in a revolt i. Because of its economical and military importance it was rebuilt in either 46 or 48 b. It became a Roman colony where Roman soldiers retired. It was a mimic of Rome in architecture and culture and was the administrative center of the Roman i. It became an Imperial Province in a. The acropolis of Old Corinth, rising more than feet above the plain, was the site of the temple to Aphrodite. To this temple were attached 1, prostitutes Strabo, Geography, 8. To be called "a Corinthian" i. This temple, as most of the city, was destroyed in an earthquake about years before Paul arrived, as it was again in a. Since the Romans, in b. This Roman cultural context instead of Greek culture, makes a significant difference in interpreting I Corinthians. It was to this city that Paul the Apostle came on his second missionary journey; the account is found in Acts Through a vision the Lord revealed to Paul that many would believe and that there would be no successful opposition to his ministry cf. It was up to the local church to take responsibility for the evangelism and discipleship of their area. Paul found Aquila and Priscilla, also believing Jewish tent-makers or leather workers, in Corinth. They were forced out of Rome in a. Paul had come to Corinth alone. Both Silas and Timothy were on assignments in Macedonia cf. He was very discouraged cf. However, he persevered and stayed in Corinth eighteen months cf. Pauline authorship of this letter has never been doubted, even by modern critical scholarship. He wrote it from Ephesus where he ministered between two years cf. Bruce and Murry Harris with minor adaptations:

Chapter 8 : Kings introduction, Lectionary exegesis

1. oral report from members of Chloe's household, resulting in Paul writing chapters 2. oral report from church representatives (i.e.,, Stephanus, Fortunatus, and Achaicus), resulting in chapters

To complete the written history of Hebrew kingship as a sequel to the books of Samuel 45 B. To show the repeated, divine reasons for the fall of the Jewish nation 46 C. To legitimize the Davidic dynasty through the agency of the prophetic office because the kingship covenant previously announced by Nathan sanctioned the tribe of Judah and the family of David as rightful heirs to the Hebrew throne. To warn the kings and the people of the consequence of covenant disobedience F. To demonstrate that the one who was to fulfill the promise to David in 2 Samuel 7 had not yet arrived since none of the kings who followed David were greater than David G. To provide hope for Israel through the two historical appendicies that God would yet fulfill his promise to the house of David 1 The unity of the books is seen in the recurring phrase, To this day I Kings 9: They were called prophets because: See La Sor et al, Old, pp. Although somewhat artificial, some general distinctions have been made between the pre-classical and classical prophets. The former slightly predate the latter. The records of the nonwriting prophets tend to be preserved in story form, including accounts of their miraculous signs confirming divine authority in their message. The ministry of the nonwriting prophets was essentially to the royal family, and their message was one of judgment and national destruction for covenant violation. By contrast, the message of the classical or writing prophets e. The prophets took their message to the political and religious leaders of the monarchies as well as to the populace. In some cases their prophetic ministry was even expanded to the surrounding nations Walton and Hill, SOT, Patterson and Hermann J. Jones, 1 and 2 Kings, ; Simon J. Talmud, Baba Barthra 15a. A Survey of Old Testament Introduction,, See also Gleason L. Most of the history of Hebrew kingship could have been completed between the fall of Jerusalem and the Babylonian reprisal for the assassination of the governor Gedaliah a third deportation in or B. A date of B. Zondervan, ; Richard D. He develops its function in a threefold way: These observations are helpful. The basic hermeneutical issue does not turn on the semantic problem of determining to what extent this category can be considered really historical in the modern sense, but rather on the biblical intention in adopting this common form by which to recount her experience Ibid. One must ask why it is that Israel is permitted to borrow a certain form but is not expected to do the same thing with this form that her Ancient Near Eastern neighbors is doing with the form--e. Yes, the form does all that Childs has described, but it does more than that. It also proclaims what historically happened! This writer still leans toward the reconstruction offered by Thiele. Concerning chronology and style Wiseman writes, The historian extends his selectivity to a discrimatory [sic] use of sources to group together events within a single reign or relating to an opposing people such as Aram or Edom without the necessity to present them in a strict chronological order. Similarly he felt free to vary the repetitive formulae which served as the framework within which he wrote up the whole After his marriage to the Phoenician princess Jezebel, King Ahab installed Baalism as the official religion of the northern kingdom 1 Kings In contrast, the biographies of Elijah and Elisha stand as monuments to uncompromised faith of Yahweh as the God of the Israelites cf. Failure to obey the commands of Yahweh brought a pronouncement of disaster on the royal household from the prophet of God 1 Kings In this case God raised up a gifted and able male or female leaders for Israel to respond to political and religious crises e. This leader was empowered by the Holy Spirit--an anointing often manifested by extraordinary physical strength, courage, and spiritual zeal. Charismatic leadership was not handed down from one generation to the next. Rather, God commissioned deliverers from different Hebrew tribes and families on the basis of inherent abilities, covenant faith, and historical circumstances. This random and sporadic investiture of charismatic leaders was no doubt designed to instill faith in Yahweh as the ultimate sovereign in Israel Walton and Hill, SOT, Often the aging king appointed his successor or arranged a tenure of co-regency for his successor in order to guarantee the smooth transition of power Walton and Hill, SOT, The purpose of this record was to set for those events which were important from the standpoint of God and His program of redemption. His prime concern was to show how each successive ruler dealt with God in his covenant responsibilities Gleason L. A Survey of Old Testament

Introduction, This negative purpose for Kings matches the emphasis by Noth in his Deuteronomistic reconstruction. Continuing they write, The narrative focuses on the figures primarily responsible for covenant keeping in Israel--the kings and the prophets. The prophetic voice has a prominent place in the story of kingship because those divinely appointed messengers functioned as the conscience of the monarchies Ibid. This purpose is very similar to the first.

c. a.d. 85 John likely wrote 1 John from Ephesus, where apparently he had relocated near the time of the fall of Jerusalem to the Romans in a.d. The letter was probably intended to be read by the church in Ephesus and perhaps also by other churches in the surrounding cities.

This is the first of a two-part article on silencers by John Hertig. Part 2 will be posted tomorrow. He pulls out a gun and a tube which he screws onto the barrel. He raises the gun and fires. The victim slumps; nobody hears, nobody sees, the bad guy slips away into the shadows. Or maybe not, but at least the opportunity is there. Gunshot Sound Theory When a gun is fired, there are actually four potential sources of sound. First, and most obvious, is the sound of the explosion which is propelling the bullet. Explosions are loud and fairly identifiable as to location and cause. They are loud enough to cause hearing damage to those close by, and can annoy people at some distance. To see how effective this might be, we need to understand how sound level is measured. The general base for human tolerance is usually considered to be 70 db, about the noise level of a vacuum cleaner. Thus 80 db would be 10 times as intense twice as loud , and might cause hearing damage if a person were exposed to it for eight hours. And 90 db, from a typical gas mower, would be times as intense four times as loud , and practically guarantees some hearing damage with eight hours of exposure. When sound level gets to db, 10, times as intense, it can cause actual pain and damage much sooner than eight hours. This is the level of a car horn at three feet of distance. A sound level of db can rupture eardrums. Of course, the intensity falls off with distance, so the further away the source of sound is, the lower the sound level at the point of measurement. How can mere noise rupture your eardrums? Noise is energy imposed on the air; loud noise causes noticeable movement of air, and large movements of air can be heard as well as felt. As the explosion pushes the bullet away, it is pushing the air away with equal energy. The effectiveness of a suppressor depends on many factors, but generally ranges between 15 db and 45 db, with a generally accepted industry average of 30 db. Which is about the same reduction as is provided by typical hearing protection used by wise people when firing guns. But pretty much all gunshots are at least db, with a few as high as db. If you are doing a lot of shooting of a loud caliber with a suppressor, particularly indoors, hearing protection is still a good idea, but for an occasional shot, a suppressor can be adequate to prevent noticeable hearing damage from all but the loudest calibers. The distance from the ground was to include any ground reflection of noise at a typical standing position firing height. The military is or will be going to a new standard which makes more sense: This is a more useful measurement on the actual hearing safety provided by the silencer being tested; the maximum silenced sound level allowed for this measurement to be acceptable is db. Next, the bullet is ripping through the air, and the air doth protest. This is quite noticeable, and does define a line between bullet start and bullet end. This noise, by itself, is not nearly as dangerous or annoying as the original explosion, but even if that explosion were completely eliminated, this sound would still be obvious. The primary solution for this would be for the bullet to go real slow, but the slower the bullet, the less effective it would be. There is still some noise of passage through the air, but no sonic boom. In the case of ammunition which normally does not travel much faster than the speed of sound, say 1, fps, you can take it down to 1, fps subsonic speed for a reasonable range of temperatures and not lose all its effectiveness. In some cases, using ammunition with the heaviest bullet weight practical for that caliber is all that is needed, since the heaviest bullets tend to be the slowest version of each caliber. But when you take a caliber like. And there is another concern. I found a subsonic round which claims to be able to operate the action of an unmodified gun. If fifty rounds, than that is in line with other high-end. If a particular sub-sonic ammunition will not cycle the action, it is possible that the gun could be modified to work reliably with that load. But then it might not work safely or well with other, more vigorous normal loads. Speaking of the action, it is the third possible source of noise. Usually this is not a critical factor, but I read somewhere about one machine gun about which it is claimed the action alone produces db. Fortunately, the noise produced by most actions is much more reasonable. A revolver would have less action noise than a semi-automatic, but there is a required gap between cylinder and barrel which allows enough gas to escape that net change in noise level would not be positive. The real way to eliminate

action noise is to use a single shot, pump, lever or bolt action which could delay any noise or be worked slowly enough that the noise would be minimal. Lastly, if the bullet impacts something solid, there will be a corresponding noise. This can be fairly obnoxious if the impact is on a steel plate, much less loud on wood, and fairly insignificant on dirt. Pretty much this is not a problem, unless you choose to shoot at steel targets, in which case this noise should be acceptable to you. In any case, it should be far enough away that there is no danger of hearing damage, as well as from bullet fragments. The only solution to target noise is to not shoot at things which make noise when hit. Can You Get a Suppressor? Back in the thirties, when the country was reeling from the crime waves spawned by Prohibition, the people of the time in particular President Franklin Roosevelt, who had just escaped an assassination attempt attempted to get some control of the violence with the National Firearms Act. Fortunately, it was an amount set in the law, and today it is annoying rather than crippling. If you live in the eight states in which silencers are illegal under state law, or DC, sorry Charlie, no suppressors for you. Actually, none of these is a surprise. If you live in one of the other forty two states, check with your local laws to make sure they are no more restrictive than the state law on suppressors. Minnesotans, HF would add your state to the list of those which prohibit suppressors, as well as impose many other severe firearm restrictions. Your next step is to find a nearby licensed dealer of suppressors and other NFA firearms. It has to be in the same state as your residence, and fairly close by, as you will be visiting it at least a couple of times during the process. Once you find your dealer, either choose a suppressor they have in stock, or if you find one you like on the internet, arrange to have your suppressor sent to the dealer. The dealer will provide you the forms you need to fill out and sometimes fill them out for you, needing only your signature. For executing a suppressor transfer, the dealer will likely charge you a fee; if you buy the suppressor from them, they may or may not charge you this separate fee. The more they do for you, the higher fee they deserve. When you get there, you will fill a firearm transfer form just as if you were buying a gun. There are three entities which can have NFA items registered to them and from what I can find out, no NFA item is ever registered to more than one entity at a time with each change having to go through the entire transfer process and cost. An individual is the cheapest and easiest and least subject to error, but is also the most restricted and the approval tends to take longer. If the suppressor is licensed to you, as long as you are present, it is not a problem. Let us say you have it at home and your wife or any other person is there when you leave. If she has access to it, she could be charged with possession of an unregistered NFA item, fined, jailed and the suppressor confiscated. If you are declared temporarily or permanently unable to possess firearms, it is likely your suppressor would be confiscated. A corporation, partnership or LLC is an eligible entity as well. These generally require yearly maintenance such as filing federal, state and local taxes and various public information reports and some must be renewed on a regular basis, and there is usually a fee for renewal. Any authorized corporate officer may possess and use the suppressor, and approval is usually quicker than for an individual. Unless the NFA firearms are used as part of the business, this would seem to be a poor alternative to individual ownership due to the complications if the owner s die or the business closes. The last eligible entity is a NFA Trust, which like a corporation tends to have faster approval than an individual. This has a number of advantages. The Initial Trustee the Settlor, the person who sets up the trust has all the benefits of individual registration, and can add any number of Co-Trustees to the Trust who then have all the same access to the suppressor as does the Initial Trustee. Co-Trustees can be removed if needed. And the Settlor can set up Beneficiaries, who can inherit the Trust property, and Successor Trustees, who can take over if the Trustee and any Co-Trustees are no longer in the picture. If you are declared unable to possess firearms, the Co-Trustees can take possession of the Trust property, and when the declaration is resolved or expired, you can get the property back. There are only two downsides to this method. A Trust is a legal contract, and lawyers are not noted for being cheap. The other problem is that many lawyers providing these Trusts are not experts in firearm trust law and could provide you a Trust which gets you a suppressor but fails to be fully correct, leading to you or more often a Co-Trustee not legally possessing the suppressor. The same can be said for some of the DIY Trusts. A properly set up Trust can make your NFA involvement much easier. Be sure to read tomorrows post completing the set on silencers. Follow The Prepper Journal on Facebook!