Chapter 1 : a peachtree city life: Clubfoot Files: Casting Progress!

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The PDF of the article gives specific page numbers. The mass media and pop culture exert a powerful influence on Americans, young and old alike. Opportunities for quiet reflection are few and far between despite our much-trumpeted age of convenience. Scientific advancement is not necessarily accompanied by wisdom. In fact, in embracing the new and shiny it is easy to cast aside the tested and proven. Sometimes we tear down fences before finding out why they were built. Likewise, the alluring products of technology deserve some scrutiny before being accepted. The cool, rational consideration needed is all the harder to engage in because of the onslaught of the sensational. Still, prudence suggests that the best course is to take a step back and ponder the choices before us. Sensitization to the mechanisms used by the culture industry can help audiences more effectively resist them, and preserve or regain an authentic experience and view of life. Some view technological advancements as unqualified goods by virtue of their nature as modern and scientific; however, the gains produced by these technologies bring their own attendant complications, such as compromised privacy, continuous availability to the workplace, and the stress of an externally imposed life rhythm over a natural, personal ebb and flow of work and leisure. This article challenges the argument that technological advances have made work easier, created more time for leisure, decreased stress, increased satisfaction in relationships, simplified tasks, and made jobs less time consuming, resulting in a net benefit to lived experience. While people in rural as well as urban locations can easily be involved with technology in many parts of the world, including being connected to the internet, city life has some clear contrasts to country life. Population density is higher in the city. The environment is noisier. Traffic, construction equipment, and the many people in close proximity all contribute to the volume. Limited green spaces reduce exposure to a variety of natural features like plants, birds, and bodies of water. The city is also filled with opportunities to interface with technology. Subway tickets, toll tags, video displays, elevators and escalators, point of sale terminals, smart phones, identification badges for areas with controlled access, passports, and games are just a few of the high-tech items an average person deals with in a normal day in the city. He warned in , soon after the advent of television, that it can produce intellectual passivity and gullibility Boredom, unlike the hypnotic effect Adorno warned against, is not only an unavoidable part of life, it is the wellspring of creativity. Overscheduling, avoiding monotony at all costs, robs potential artists, poets, scientists, and inventors of their motivation to generate plans and projects. As another researcher indicated, When children have nothing to do now, they immediately switch on the TV, the computer, the phone or some kind of screen. The time they spend on these things has increased. But children need to have stand-and-stare time, time imagining and pursuing their own [emphasis added] thinking processes or assimilating their experiences through play or just observing the world around them. It is particularly interesting to note that this book was published in While some of the pastimes available have changed, human beings are mostly the same. One of the most distinctive features of city life is scheduling. Busses run on a schedule. School bells, business meetings, and garden clubs stay on schedule so their participants can meet their next obligations. The use of leisure time and how it is incorporated into schedules is particularly interesting. Drain and Strong People in the pre-internet years tended to look at their leisure time, primarily the weekend, as wholly separated and different from the workweek. Of course, there were always the workaholics, but as a national trend, the weekend seemed different. They wore different clothing and participated in different activities, all with a different attitude. Families plunged into furious activity on those days ostensibly set aside for leisure. The weekend was by and for the middle class. Ads were aimed almost exclusively at them. Students were weekenders in training. Sports, play, eating and drinking, cultural arts, church, and civic volunteering all took their share of available time. Although these activities sound pleasant, the real result was a vague insecurity and bewildering Monday fatigue. As Gunther appropriately pondered, it is not clear whether the fatigue was generated by the energy

expended in reaching goals or by pent-up, unrelieved tension Gunther Travel also occupied the weekenders of the 60s. Weekend trips, day trips, outings to events and places of interest, and visits with friends vied for attention. This may have been genuine curiosity about the world and fellowship with neighbors and loved ones, or something else. All that travel and dining out was expensive, even back then. Aggressive driving increased on the weekends, too. It is unclear what drove this restlessness, what inner devil goaded those mid-century weekenders, what they were so desperately seeking. Yet, it is clear that there were high expectations for leisure time, and somehow despite all the recreation, those two days off frequently disappointed Gunther 16, Technological advances have continued, but the expectations and restlessness do not seem to have abated. Close and So Far Away Even though residents in the city are in close proximity to one another, the trend toward social media and away from direct personal interaction has grown. Relationships in the city are heavily influenced by technological mediation. Perhaps limited access to natural settings pushes city dwellers indoors, and into virtual spaces. Sites designed to facilitate dating, networking, creative pursuits, and games, among other activities, have sprung up. Potential romantic interests, job openings, and decorating ideas are perpetually at the ready, with new ones popping up moment by moment. This makes it difficult to break away. Suspense and expectation create enticement. Private investors became involved and the company expanded. Facebook acquired a feed aggregator and then the photo site called Instagram. Today one in seven people is a member Zeevie In cities large and small, people often observe each other online in addition to, or instead of, from their front porches. The ability to stay connected with all the people you have ever knownâ€"provided they are on Facebookâ€"is a big draw. Consider the evolution of the address book. Years ago a small booklet next to the telephone held all the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the people one most frequently called or corresponded with. As social circles expanded and families became more mobile, address books expanded as well. The inconvenience of constant marking out and erasing information of friends and relatives that moved led to loose-leaf notebooks and index card files. The Rolodex system with its easily interchangeable cards was born, facilitating an ever-growing collection of constantly changing contact information. Now leap ahead to the electronic version of the address book, the Palm Pilot. It was a utilitarian miracle and a status symbol in one! Then, just as carrying an address book gadget plus a cellular phone became tiresome, the technology merged to produce one convenient device to do both jobsâ€"the smart phone. Cloud data storage debuted to protect data from hardware problems and to make information accessible anywhere with connectivity, cellular or wi-fi. Now networking platforms like Facebook, and LinkedIn for professionals, are widening the messaging options further. Contacts are accumulated over time, surviving any number of physical moves by users, and stored remotely for ubiquitous access. Even though city dwellers have all those connections with all those people, and they could be interacting face to face with those nearby, they all too often choose online forums over personal meetings. A large segment of their connectivity is online instead of in person, and it has a negative side. The self-absorbed use Facebook to promote themselves, not connect with others. Furthermore, instead of enhancing the ability to read social cues and body language, excessive time online erodes these crucial social skills Kiesbye 55, Facebook actually interferes with friendships rather than strengthening them. It seems that social needs would be more effectively met by simply arranging to meet in person, in the city environment with its physical proximity and variety of venues, instead of retreating behind a computerized mediator. Some cite city crime statistics as a reason to retreat from malls, parks, and other public places. But new categories of crime and vice have arisen or proliferated on the internet. Somewhat, though not altogether, different from face to face encounters on sidewalks and in elevators, it is difficult to know with whom you are dealing on social media. Teenagers are particularly vulnerable to this kind of deception. A young person who carelessly snaps a compromising photo of himself or is digitally captured by a companion can be parlayed into a source for a self-incriminating file of pornography by an online predator. Privacy and anonymity can be viewed two ways in the city. There can be anonymity in a crowd, yet we are captured on camera throughout the day at businesses, traffic lights, and elsewhere. With the exception of satellite surveillance, that type of tracking is rare outside the city. Privacy issues in public, in private, and on social networking sites concern politicians and culture critics. The high quantity of pictures posted on Facebook is a valuable source of data for anyone trying to match faces with identities. In a study led

by Alessandro Acquisti of Carnegie Mellon University, information from social media sites including Facebook was combined easily with cloud computing and facial recognition software to identify students on a campus Luna Whether or not students object to this, their parents may find it disconcerting that the children they have just released into the next phase of their growing independence can be surveilled in this way. Citizens who value their privacy will have a difficult time maintaining it in the age of Facebook, whether or not they are or ever have been subscribers. Friend lists yield copious amounts of information, and trails remain to anyone mentioned or pictured. Even non-subscribers can gain access through search engines Luna Those who think they are too old or too cautious to become crime victims should consider how their online personas could still have negative repercussions for them. Employers and administrators do not know or care who created the posts, but when they see information that makes a user look bad, they are likely to move on to more appealing candidates to fill their available positions Luna, Facebook does not cause people to lose opportunities, but it guarantees that many people will see it if you make a mistake. This is a coin with two sides. While it seems appealing for local law enforcement and federal Homeland Security to be able to track and locate a suspect, honest citizens who just want to remain anonymous may rightly feel violated knowing that their every traffic decision, subway stop, casual comment, and convenience store errand is at least captured, and possibly monitored in real time.

Chapter 2 : City life game (In progress) - Roblox

*City Life & Progress [American Academy of Political and Social] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before*

His other works include doctrinal and controversial writings; a spiritual autobiography, Grace Abounding ; and the allegory The Holy War He learned to read and write at a local grammar school , but he probably left school early to learn the family trade. Though his family belonged to the Anglican church, he also became acquainted with the varied popular literature of the English Puritans: Above all he steeped himself in the English Bible; the Authorized Version was but 30 years old when he was a boy of Public Domain Bunyan speaks in his autobiography of being troubled by terrifying dreams. It may be that there was a pathological side to the nervous intensity of these fears; in the religious crisis of his early manhood his sense of guilt took the form of delusions. His mother died in June, his younger sister Margaret in July; in August his father married a third wife. The English Civil Wars had broken out, and in November he was mustered in a Parliamentary levy and sent to reinforce the garrison at Newport Pagnell. Bunyan remained in Newport until July and probably saw little fighting. In this atmosphere Bunyan became acquainted with the leading ideas of the Puritan sectaries, who believed that the striving for religious truth meant an obstinate personal search, relying on free grace revealed to the individual, and condemning all forms of public organization. Some time after his discharge from the army in July and before , Bunyan married. Their first child, a blind daughter, Mary, was baptized in July Elizabeth, too, was baptized in the parish church there in , though by that time her father had been baptized by immersion as a member of the Bedford Separatist church. After an initial period of Anglican conformity in which he went regularly to church, he gave up, slowly and grudgingly, his favourite recreations of dancing and bell ringing and sports on the village green and began to concentrate on his inner life. Then came agonizing temptations to spiritual despair lasting for several years. Bunyan, however, had a contemporary psychological instrument for the diagnosis of his condition: He was aided in his recovery by his association with the Bedford Separatist church and its dynamic leader, John Gifford. He entered into full communion about Fresh from his own spiritual troubles, he was fitted to warn and console others: Bunyan soon became recognized as a leader among the sectaries. The Restoration of Charles II brought to an end the 20 years in which the separated churches had enjoyed freedom of worship and exercised some influence on government policy. He refused to give an assurance that he would not repeat the offense, was condemned at the assizes in January , and was imprisoned in the county jail. In spite of the courageous efforts of his second wife he had married again in to have his case brought up at the assizes, he remained in prison for 12 years. Literary activity During this imprisonment Bunyan wrote and published his spiritual autobiography Grace Abounding, The Bedford community had already chosen him as their pastor in January, and a new meetinghouse was obtained. In May he received a license to preach together with 25 other Nonconformist ministers in Bedfordshire and the surrounding counties. When persecution was renewed he was again imprisoned for illegal preaching; the circumstances of this imprisonment have remained more obscure than those of the first, though it does not appear to have lasted longer than six months. A bond of surety for his release, dated June , has survived, so it is likely that this second detention was in the first half of that year. His handling of language, colloquial or biblical, is that of an accomplished artist. He brings to his treatment of human behaviour both shrewd awareness and moral subtlety, and he demonstrates a gift for endowing the conceptions of evangelical theology with concrete life and acting out the theological drama in terms of flesh and blood. Bunyan thus presents a paradox , since the impulse that originally drove him to write was purely to celebrate his faith and to convert others, and like other Puritans he was schooled to despise the adornments of style and to treat literature as a means to an end. In this style, which is rich in powerful physical imagery, the inner life of the Christian is described; body and soul are so involved that it is impossible to separate bodily from mental suffering in the description of his temptations. In the allegories some of his greatest imaginative successes are due to his dreamlike, introspective style with its subtle personal music; but it is the workaday vigour and concreteness of the prose technique practiced in the sermons which provide a firm stylistic

background to these imaginative flights. Episodes of stirring action like these alternate with more stationary passages, and there are various conversations between the pilgrims and those they encounter on the road, some pious and some providing light relief when hypocrites like Talkative and Ignorance are exposed. The halts at places of refreshment like the Delectable Mountains or the meadow by the River of Life evoke an unearthly spiritual beauty. Only Christ, the Wicket Gate, admits Christian into the right road, and before he can reach it he has to be shown his error in being impressed by the pompous snob Worldly Wiseman, who stands for mere negative conformity to moral and social codes. Quite early in his journey Christian loses his burden of sin at the Cross, so he now knows that he has received the free pardon of Christ and is numbered among the elect. It might seem that all the crises of the pilgrimage were past, yet this initiation of grace is not the end of the drama but the beginning. Bunyan displays a sharp eye for behaviour and a sardonic sense of humour in his portrayals of such reprobates as Ignorance and Talkative; these moral types are endowed with the liveliness of individuals by a deft etching in of a few dominant features and gestures. And finally, Christian himself is a transcript from life; Bunyan, the physician of souls with a shrewd eye for backsliders, had faithfully observed his own spiritual growth. Later life and works Bunyan continued to tend the needs of the Bedford church and the widening group of East Anglian churches associated with it. As his fame increased with his literary reputation, he also preached in Congregational churches in London. His The Life and Death of Mr. Badman is more like a realistic novel than an allegory in its portrait of the unrelievedly evil and unrepentant tradesman Mr. The book gives an insight into the problems of money and marriage when the Puritans were settling down after the age of persecution and beginning to find their social role as an urban middle class. The town of Mansoul is besieged by the hosts of the devil, is relieved by the army of Emanuel, and is later undermined by further diabolic attacks and plots against his rule. The metaphor works on several levels; it represents the conversion and backslidings of the individual soul, as well as the story of mankind from the Fall through to the Redemption and the Last Judgment; there is even a more precise historical level of allegory relating to the persecution of Nonconformists under Charles II. This book gives a more social and humorous picture of the Christian life than the First Part and shows Bunyan lapsing from high drama into comedy, but the great concluding passage on the summoning of the pilgrims to cross the River of Death is perhaps the finest single thing Bunyan ever wrote. In spite of his ministerial responsibilities Bunyan found time to publish a large number of doctrinal and controversial works in the last 10 years of his life. In literary estimation, however, Bunyan remained beyond the pale of polite literature during the 18th century, though his greatness was acknowledged by Jonathan Swift and Samuel Johnson. Later literary historians noted his indirect influence on the 18th-century novel, particularly the introspective fiction of Daniel Defoe and Samuel Richardson. After the Romantic movement he was recognized as a type of natural genius and placed alongside Homer and Robert Burns. Twentieth-century scholarship has made it possible to see how much he owed to the tradition of homiletic prose and to Puritan literary genres already developed when he began to write. Nothing illustrates better the profound symbolic truth of this noted work than its continuing ability, even in translation, to evoke responses in readers belonging to widely separated cultural traditions.

Chapter 3 : City Life - Bullet Art

Screenshot Another comparison between real life and my own city build. Iberis city progress. flexible for big city builds. looking like a city from real life.

Thursday, August 23, Clubfoot Files: It helps to hear what real people are going through. Also - can I just say how sweet all of you have been in your comments - both here, on fb, on twitter, etc - each one warms my heart and I truly appreciate it!! Her foot before casting Right before the cast went on In cast 1 In cast 1 We came in the next week to get her cast changed to the second one and the doctor said we were making good progress - hooray! The angle her foot turned in was much less severe. After the first cast came off - progress! In cast 2 When we came in to get the second cast off, we got some great news - her foot was pretty much fixed! After the second cast came off Those scary marks are actually skin folds that are common on cf and that get smushed in the cast - creeped me out when I first saw them, but apparently they are fine. After the second cast came off After the second cast came off The only part missing was the dorsiflexion the part that lets your foot come upwards towards your shin - essential to walking. In cast 3 Well, we went in yesterday and got even greater news - no surgery needed! Her foot was pliable enough that the doctor thinks stretching will do the trick. We were relieved, to say the least. After cast 3 came off After cast 3 came off. Nice pig face Harper! After cast 3 came off. After cast 3 came off So instead of surgery, Harper is now in a cast that will stay on for 3 weeks instead of the usual 1 week. The doctor stretched her foot out and pushed the heel downward before applying the cast, making it look like a right-angled foot instead of a turned one like the previous casts. She will then do an xray after the 3 weeks to ensure the bone is in the right place before moving forward. Her 3 week cast to stretch her Achilles - looking like a normal foot! Our next step after this cast will be the bracing setup. Harper will wear this lovely contraption for 23 hrs a day for 3 months straight. Although we have a milder case of cf, 4 years is the recommended time for anyone, regardless of severity. That way, there is a much lesser chance of relapse. Your baby will pee into the cast. And poop will get on it. They get changed frequently. Get some bigger socks. Sometimes those little exposed toes get cold. I was afraid her uncasted leg would get really raw from rubbing. We just keep a big sock on it and that helps. Expect some fussiness the day of the casting. Luckily, Harper was never too bad, though. The plaster gets everywhere too - you will be peeling it off her tummy, face, etc. Not only are we close to a great practice and have the means to get Harper treated helllllllo insurance yearly maximums , we also are dealing with an issue that fixable with minimal treatment. The office sees a wide variety of patients, and we are just so grateful to be dealing with just clubfoot. We have a lot to be thankful for. Anyway, other than that, Harper is doing great! She sleeps in just a diaper and a cotton sleep sack with her arms out and is still warm, despite the cool temps in our house and a fan in her room. Apparently, Tony was the exact same way as a baby and still is! I know the cast is giving her an unfair advantage, but she will roll from being on her back to her left side then back to her right side. Sometimes I find her sleeping on her side. This scares a paranoid momma like myself I also am afraid she is going to flip herself over somehow and I want her arms to be out anyway. She can even lift up that heavy cast and throw her legs around. Again, apparently Tony was quite the mover and never wanted to be cooped up. Harper will literally attack anything that gets near her mouth, shark bite style. This girl has jaws of steel. No matter how well I position a burp cloth, she finds a way to spit up directly down my shirt.

CITY LIFE> is a new alliance guild on Connected-Darkspear made up of the core members that comprised previous realm first guilds on the server such as Immortality and Wasted Talent. The leadership consists of players who have raided in several top guilds with 8+ years of rai.

However, most of the population of the Roman Empire lived in the countryside. Life in the countryside was very different from that in the city. What did the people do in the country? Most of the people who lived in the countryside were farmers. They worked very hard. They got up early in the morning and worked the fields or did chores until dusk. Some people had other more skilled jobs like blacksmiths, carpenters, innkeepers, and bakers. Producing Goods The countryside played an important role in the economy of the Roman Empire. Different kinds of food was grown in different areas and then shipped throughout the empire. One of the most important crops was grains. A lot of grains were grown in Egypt and then shipped to large cities such as Rome. Other major crops of the Roman Empire included grapes mostly for making wine and olives for olive oil. Some farms were large estates run by wealthy Romans who often had a house in the city and a large villa in the country. These farms were usually managed by servants and the fields were worked by slaves. There were smaller farms, too, which were worked by poorer farmers. Small farmers often worked the fields themselves, sometimes with the help of a few slaves. Villages There were many small villages in the countryside throughout the Roman Empire. Families often lived in a village near their farm. The village provided some security as well as local craftsmen. Villages were very different in different parts of the empire. Many of the people living on small farms and in villages knew little of the Roman Empire and the city of Rome. Farmhouses Farmhouses were different depending on where they were in the empire. They were typically very small huts made from the local materials. Most homes had only one or two rooms. Often farm animals lived in the huts with the farmers in order to keep them safe. Wealthier farmers might have a separate building for the kitchen, workshop, or even a bath house. Villas Wealthy Romans had large country homes called villas. These homes were much larger than the homes they had in the city. Romans often visited their villas to relax and escape from the hustle and bustle of city life. Roman Legions The army of Rome, the Roman legions, were usually stationed somewhere out of the city and in the countryside. They lived in forts and helped to maintain the peace or conquer new lands. When the soldiers retired, they were often given a small farm as part of their retirement. This helped to keep the soldiers happy and also kept former Roman soldiers living in lands throughout the Roman Empire. Interesting Facts About Life in the Ancient Roman Countryside One of the favorite pastimes for people visiting the country was hunting. Food for poor farmers was pretty boring. They usually ate beans and porridge. It is estimated the city of Rome had to import around six million sacks of grain each year to feed its large population. The wives of poor farmers worked very hard from sunup to sundown. They spent their day doing chores, preparing food, and making clothes. Olives were grown in Spain and North Africa and then imported to Rome. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more about Ancient Rome:

Chapter 5 : Cities Quotes (quotes)

The Progress and Technology of City Life T he products of today's technology deserve scrutiny. The mass media and pop culture exert a powerful influence on Americans, young and old alike.

When speaking about "modeling technological change," this often means the process of innovation. This process of continuous improvement is often modeled as a curve depicting decreasing costs over time for instance fuel cell which have become cheaper every year. TC is also often modelled using a learning curve , ex.: These days TC is more often included as an endogenous factor. This means that it is taken as something you can influence. Today, there are sectors that maintain policy can influence the speed and direction of technological change. For instance, proponents of the Induced Technological Change hypothesis state that policy makers can steer the direction of technological advances by influencing relative factor prices and this can be demonstrated in the way climate policies impact the use of fossil fuel energy, specifically how it becomes relatively more expensive. This is often included in the process of product development and relies on research. This can be demonstrated in the invention of the spreadsheet software. Newly invented technologies are conventionally patented. Diffusion[edit] Diffusion pertains to the spread of a technology through a society or industry. In the case of a personal computer, it has made way beyond homes and into business settings, such as office workstations and server machines to host websites. For mathematical treatment of diffusion see: Logistic function For assorted diffusion curves such as appliances, household electrification and communications see: Diffusion of innovations Diffusion data Technological change as a social process[edit] Underpinning the idea of technological change as a social process is general agreement on the importance of social context and communication. According to this model, technological change is seen as a social process involving producers and adopters and others such as government who are profoundly affected by cultural setting, political institutions and marketing strategies. In free market economies, the maximization of profits is a powerful driver of technological change. Generally, only those technologies that promise to maximize profits for the owners of incoming producing capital are developed and reach the market. Any technological product that fails to meet this criterion - even though they may satisfy very important societal needs - are eliminated. Therefore, technological change is a social process strongly biased in favor of the financial interests of capital. There are currently no well established democratic processes, such as voting on the social or environmental desirability of a new technology prior to development and marketing, that would allow average citizens to direct the course of technological change. These elements are derived from Everett M. Rogers Diffusion of innovations theory using a communications-type approach. Innovation[edit] Rogers proposed that there are five main attributes of innovative technologies which influence acceptance. Relative advantage may be economic or non-economic, and is the degree to which an innovation is seen as superior to prior innovations fulfilling the same needs. It is positively related to acceptance e. Compatibility is the degree to which an innovation appears consistent with existing values, past experiences, habits and needs to the potential adopter; a low level of compatibility will slow acceptance. Complexity is the degree to which an innovation appears difficult to understand and use; the more complex an innovation, the slower its acceptance. Trialability is the perceived degree to which an innovation may be tried on a limited basis, and is positively related to acceptance. Trialability can accelerate acceptance because small-scale testing reduces risk. Observability is the perceived degree to which results of innovating are visible to others and is positively related to acceptance. Communication channels[edit] Communication channels are the means by which a source conveys a message to a receiver. Information may be exchanged through two fundamentally different, yet complementary, channels of communication. Awareness is more often obtained through the mass media, while uncertainty reduction that leads to acceptance mostly results from face-to-face communication. Social system[edit] The social system provides a medium through which and boundaries within which, innovation is adopted. The structure of the social system affects technological change in several ways. Social norms, opinion leaders, change agents, government and the consequences of innovations are all involved. Also involved are cultural setting, nature of political institutions, laws, policies and administrative structures. Time[

edit] Time enters into the acceptance process in many ways. The time dimension relates to the innovativeness of an individual or other adopter, which is the relative earlyness or lateness with which an innovation is adopted. Technological change can cause the production-possibility frontier to shift outward, allowing economic growth. Technical progress In economics , technological change is a change in the set of feasible production possibilities. A technological innovation is Harrod neutral following Roy Harrod if the technology is labour-augmenting i.

Chapter 6 : WoW Guild BIG CITY LIFE @ Terokkar :: WoWProgress - World of Warcraft Rankings

Check out City life game (In progress). It's one of the millions of unique, user-generated 3D experiences created on Roblox. You live in a city! Roleplay,live,pretend ana more are the things you can do!

The lengthy prose allegory was unique in its time, and it helped lead to the creation of an entirely new genre, the novel. Repeated readings reveal additional treasures. Charles Spurgeon loved the book and quoted it often: I believe I have read it through at least a hundred times. He was a tinker by trade and part of the working poor. Three years after his conversion in , Bunyan began to preach at the Bedford Meeting House. All total, Bunyan spent more than 12 years in jail. Badman; and The Holy War; as well as many tracts and sermons. Bunyan died in Part One tells the story of Christian, a man living in the City of Destruction and bearing a great burden, symbolic of conviction of sin. He knows he must escape the City of Destruction, but he knows not where to go until he meets Evangelist, who points him in the right direction. As Christian comes to the cross, the burden falls off his back on its own accord, rolls down a hill, and disappears into a tomb. Along the way, Christian visits many places e. Christian experiences times of mortal danger, refreshment, and blessing. At the end of his journey, he crosses a River, symbolic of physical death, and is welcomed into the Celestial City with great fanfare. A few characters from Part One return, but there are many new characters introduced: Faithfully following the promises of God, Christiana also arrives safely at the Celestial City. The journey from the certainty of eternal destruction to a condition of spiritual blessedness is one that all believers can relate to. The characters Christian meets are easily identifiable both as social types and spiritual and psychological realities. The book is also full of songs see Ephesians 5: It quotes and alludes to the Bible through and through. He cannot speak without quoting a text, for his very soul is full of the Word of God.

Chapter 7 : Citylife Projects for sale

On this day 83 years ago, Chicago's second World's Fair, the Century of Progress exposition, opened on the lakefront. If the Columbian Exposition of celebrated the city's return from.

Photo-Secession At the beginning of American modernism, photography still struggled to be recognized as a form of art. The photographer Alfred Stieglitz described it as: I could not understand why the artists should envy me for my work, yet, in the same breath, decry it because it was machine-made. At that point, their main style was pictorialist , which was known for modifying photos through soft focus, special filters or exotic printing processes, to imitate the style of paintings and etchings of that time. For means of publication, Stieglitz, as the driving force of the movement, started the magazine Camera Work , in which he published artists he felt represented the movement. He also ran three galleries one after another, namely "" â€" , "The Intimate Gallery" â€" and "An American Place" â€" A further link to the European avant-garde was established by Man Ray. In the early s, photographers moved towards what they called straight photography. In contrast to the pictorialist style, they now rejected any kind of manipulation in the photographic process e. Their motifs were supposed to look as objective as possible. Turning the focus away from classic portraiture and the pictorialist style, the photographers started using their pictures as means for representing the harsh realities of everyday life, but at the same time tried to search for the beauty in the detail or the overall aesthetical structure. Machines and factory work, sky scrapers and technical innovations became prominent motifs. In some younger photographers e. Feminism, gender, and sexuality[edit] Development of feminism[edit] Starting from the early 19th century, some women used the doctrines of the ideal femaleness to avoid the isolation of the domestic sphere. Male domination of the public arena was no longer within acceptable limits to many of these middle-class activist women. Beginning with the Seneca Falls Convention in , American feminists held state and national conventions until the early 20th century. Some spokeswomen of the feminist movement connected the feminist cause with free love and the sexual revolution, which were the taboo issues of the Victorian Age. The suffrage law was passed in the United States in for women who were householders or wives of householders and in for all adult women. African-American women were not included. They only received the right to vote in the Civil Rights Movement of the s. NOW aimed to end sexual discrimination, especially in the workplace, by means of legislative lobbying, litigation, and public demonstrations. Modernist artists had an ambivalent attitude towards feminism: Gender and sexuality[edit] The roles of gender and sexuality in American modernism were elaborated through studies of national identity and citizenship, racial identity and race politics, queer identity and aesthetics, magazine culture, visual culture, market economies, and historical accounts of 20th century political modernity. Immense work done by scholars of feminism, gender, and sexuality helped to restructure the field of American modernist scholarship. Women writers have become the subjects of extensive literary study. Gay and lesbian communities have been revalued as patterns of modern aesthetic experimentation, and sexual identity and gender formation were interpreted in a new way. The turn of the 20th century cultural life saw a shift to a dichotomy of mass culture versus high culture, with the former generally thought feminine, and high culture thought male-oriented. Formerly denounced popular fiction now served the feminist purpose. Sexual difference was portrayed by women themselves with the help of the media available to them. It also entailed the breaking up of traditional gender roles. They were no longer exclusively male or female but there was also an acknowledgment of homosexuality, feminine men, and masculine women. This early debate dealing with these issues cleared the way for contemporary approaches to gender, for instance that of Judith Butler in her book Gender Trouble American icons in the European mind[edit] Definition of "American icon"[edit] This section focuses on people and objects that represent American modernism. Generally speaking, these famous human beings and well-known objects are called icons since, apart from radiating an aura of uniqueness as well as originality cf. Thus, they serve as focal points for collective memory or identity at present cf. Even some people in Europe still recognize them as symbols of American modernism. In this way, a certain image of a biological person or a real object signifier is produced and becomes the signified cf. The emanated configuration of signs cf. New York City[edit] To read more

about New York City, please see New York City New York City is one of the most iconic cities in the United States and one of the major global cities of the world due to its important business, financial, trading and cultural organizations, such as Wall Street, United Nations, the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and Broadway theaters with their in that time innovative electric lighting. It is regarded as the birthplace of many American cultural movements, including the Harlem Renaissance in literature and abstract expressionism in visual art. New York City is iconic not only for Americans, but also for many Europeans as the city of melting pot where many ethnic groups live, often in specific neighborhoods, such as Chinatown, Little Italy. In American modernism, New York became the first stop for immigrants seeking a better life. The city saw construction of skyscrapers in the skyline. Clearly, in the minds of immigrants and returning travelers, in the iconography of the admen who use it as a backdrop for the bourbon and airplane luggage they are selling, the eyes of poets and of military strategies, it is one of the prime symbols" Kouwenhoven Iconic is especially the Manhattan skyline and its structural properties. It is regarded as a symbol of American progress and competition in height, creativity of structure, advancement and efficiency. It is considered an icon of "architectural individualism" cf. Charlie Chaplin[edit] Charlie Chaplin is regarded as a film icon. Born in London, and while not a U. Chaplin became famous after starring in his first film, Making a Living , As a year-old boy "he worked as a mime on the British vaudeville circuit". He created a distorted version of a formal dinner suit as a symbol of an adult man personified combined with the attitude of an innocent child. He was the first and the last person who was in charge of every aspect of making his films. He started his own film studio United Artists ; was in charge of directing, writing, editing, producing and casting the films in which he played. It is said that he changed the film industry into an art form in the first decades of the 20th century. It was his personality, and his genius with "expressive grace", "endless inventiveness" and creativity that made him an American icon [26] He preferred making silent films, he made more than 75 silent films setting the acting and the plot in the center of the action. There were Chaplin songs, dances, comic books, dolls, and cocktails. Poems were written about him and his pantomime. The Beat Generation of writers made him one of its icons. Still does" [26] During the McCarthy era he was attacked and condemned by some for the increasingly politicized messages of his films; and he was accused of "anti-American activities" and of being a suspected communist supporter. Finally in he triumphantly returned and was awarded an honorary Oscar. He is perceived today as an American film icon due to the charm and brilliance of his films. The Model-T Ford[edit] Icons are usually capable of conveying, on the one hand, awareness of tradition and, on the other hand, the notion of progress cf. At this point, it is worth mentioning some concepts of modernism in the U. All these aspects can be associated with the Model-T Ford. By using assembly-line systems, Henry Ford and his men applied continuous-process principles Strasser What should be mentioned, in this context, is the fact many unskilled immigrants were employed by the expanded Ford factory in order to meet the increasing demand for this material icon of American modernism on the emerging mass market. Today, the Model-T Ford continues to represent the idea of process and mobility. Therefore, although modernism aimed at rejecting any form of tradition and history, this icon transmits, up to a certain degree, a sense of tradition. Everyday life and culture[edit] The modernist movement caused vast changes in societies in which it took place. With the introduction of industrial developments, the American people started to enjoy the outcome of the new modernist era. Everyday life and culture are the areas that reflected the social change in the habits of the society. Developments that occurred with modernism influenced American people life standards and gave way to new style of living. Widespread use of electricity and mass production of technological house appliances like refrigerator brought about the change of eating habits of American people. Use of frozen food became more common. After the war the U. So some new foods came right out of the ration kits to the stores. National Research Corporation of Boston introduced frozen orange juice concentrate called "tang. The frozen product quickly overtook fresh squeezed orange juice in most American homes. Full frozen meals were not far behind. These changes in eating habits caused huge changes in appliances, transportation and farming. Since people began buying the new products, new refrigerators were quickly developed with bigger freezer sections Shock resistant refrigerator units for trucks [28] had to be invented and used by the military before frozen products could distributed and marketed around the country and around the world. These developments forced farmers

to change what they grew and how they grew their products to meet new consumer demands. In the following are there a few of the foods that were first produced and sold in the s. However, during the war people drove their cars as little as possible. Gas and tires were limited by the government. Car production ceased as factories had to manufacture tanks, Jeeps and other military vehicles. After the war families piled into cars again, as a consequence, new highways were built. The number of drive-ins increased immediately. Drive-ins became part of the social life in America by the end of Modernism showed its effects nearly in all areas. One of the immense developments was to supply the rural areas with the electricity. The REA, Rural Electrification Administration, began in the s, [29] however, it took time to build power lines scores of miles into rural areas. Throughout the s, the REA continued to build the electricity lines. Electricity changed the lives of farm families, from the moment they got up early in the morning, through meals, chores, and work until they went to bed at night. Electricity brought power for lights to work, read, and sew at night; power for appliances like refrigerators and freezers to preserve food; power for small kitchen devices such as mixers and blenders; and power for other labor saving devices such as electric stoves, irons and clothes washers. Electricity brought changes that just made life safer and better â€" like colored lights instead of dangerous candles on Christmas trees, refrigerators to keep food fresh and electric fans to bring relief on a hot summer day. In , only 13 percent of farms had electricity. By the early s, only 33 percent of farms had electricity.

Chapter 8 : Progress Quotes (quotes)

In the early s, the United States entered a period of peace, prosperity, and progress. In the nation's growing cities, factory output grew, small businesses flourished, and incomes rose. As the promise of jobs and higher wages attracted more and more people into the cities, the U. S. began to shift to a nation of city dwellers.

Chapter 9 : Progress | Definition of Progress by Merriam-Webster

stunning inner city townhomes 10 brand new 2 bedroom freehold townhouses with car parking located in close proximity to the Melbourne CBD and walking distance to train station and shops. Standard inclusions at a premium, with high ceilings, split system heating and cooling throughout, stainless steel appliances, video intercom for security.