

Chapter 1 : CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: List of Popes

Geologic time units are (in order of descending specificity) eons, eras, periods, epochs, and ages; and the corresponding chronostratigraphic units, which measure "rock-time", are eonothems, erathems, systems, series, and stages.

Neolithic agricultural subsistence Over the final ten millennia BC ca. The unfolding of this transition can be mapped with very rough approximations for individual regions. For instance, Neolithic life was achieved in Mesopotamia ca. It should be noted that while most of Eurasia adopted agriculture as it diffused from Mesopotamia, some regions may have developed agriculture independently. The diffusion of agriculture to Sub-Saharan Africa, however, was frustrated by the vast Sahara Desert; across this region, agriculture-based life only emerged over the last two millennia BC. In these regions, one of two alternative subsistence methods was pursued. The first alternative was to continue with hunter-gatherer life indefinitely. This path was followed by Australia, much of Siberia, much of the Americas the far north and south , and parts of Sub-Saharan Africa. Though hunter-gatherer societies have mostly disappeared in the modern age, a few small populations survive; perhaps most famous are the San people of Sub-Saharan Africa and tribes of the Amazon rainforest. K,4 The second alternative was nomadic herding life. Nomadic herding is well-suited to arid regions, where rainfall is sufficient for grass but too scarce for productive farming; typical herd animals are sheep, goats, cattle, horses, camels in the Islamic world , and reindeer in Siberia. Nomadic herding was especially successful in the Steppe an east-west strip of grassland that runs from Ukraine to Mongolia. The Eurasian Advantage As described above, the Neolithic age was achieved far earlier in Eurasia than elsewhere. Since Neolithic life was the crucial prerequisite to urbanization, Eurasia experienced the rise of cities thousands of years before the rest of the world. The modern global political and cultural landscape has been shaped primarily by Eurasia and its colonial offshoots. Outside Eurasia, the Neolithic age was delayed for various reasons. One is sheer geographic isolation from Southwest Asia, the leading region of early technological progress. While advances in Southwest Asia were transmitted to Europe and Asia relatively quickly, they were blocked from spreading easily to Sub-Saharan Africa by the Sahara Desert and the Americas by the oceans. Eurasia was also blessed with an exceptional supply of domesticatable plants and animals, in terms of both quantity and quality of species. High-quality domesticated plants are energy-rich and relatively easy to produce; high-quality domesticated animals also have these characteristics, as well as provision of labour and non-food animal products. The Eurasian advantage in domesticatable animals is particularly striking. Peoples across this region were blessed with goats, sheep, pigs, horses, and cattle among others ; notably, the latter two animals could be harnessed for heavy labour, including ploughing which amplified farming production and transportation. In fact, only fourteen large animal species that is, animals in excess of pounds have ever been domesticated, and only one of these is native to a region outside Eurasia: In a given region, the bronze age is considered to begin when bronze becomes a much-used material for practical objects i. The term "bronze age" is generally not applied if only a few bronze tools are being made, or if bronze is only being used for jewellery. The key prerequisite to the bronze age was the development of smelting the process of extracting metal from ore. Once a sufficient volume of metal has been smelted, it can be hammered or cast melted and poured into a mould into a desired shape. Smelting technology first emerged in Southwest Asia. Being a rather soft metal, copper was not a dramatic improvement over stone for the crafting of tools and weapons. It was eventually discovered, however, that by blending copper with tin, one obtains a much harder metal: Occasionally, other elements were used instead of tin. Like agriculture, bronze technology radiated from Southwest Asia in all directions, taking roughly a thousand years to cover the entire east-west span of mainland Eurasia from Britain to China. Bronze Age Transition Eurasia ca. It crossed the Sahara Desert by travelling down the Nile through Egypt into Nubia , and may also have crossed at other points farther west. Diffusion was slower than in Eurasia; it took about a thousand years for the iron age to reach southern Africa.

Chapter 2 : The Order of the Ages Â« Sophia Perennis

Leaving Some Workers Behind. Instead, the new world order is rooted in the evolution of three interlocking forces: global trade, technology and demographics.

And how long is that exactly? What is an Age? An Age is a period of history that, in retrospect, has a discernible arc or overriding influence. Ages are book-ended by catastrophes. Every peril that threatens the Empire is hailed by doom-sayers as the turning of the 13th Age. Who Defines An Age? The historians and chroniclers in the court of the Archmage in Horizon are responsible for declaring the beginning of a new Age. At times, ambitious Emperors have pressured the sages into prematurely declaring the start of a new Age, but such hubris is punished by history â€” and anyway, only sages, historians, dungeon-crawling adventurous archaeologists and long-lived elves really care that much about when precisely an Age begins. How Long Is An Age? Recent Ages are all a few hundred years long. Earlier Ages might have been much longer, for the further back you go in the history of the Dragon Empire, the more uncertain things become. All those catastrophes play havoc with proper record-keeping, after all. So, Ages last as long as the Gamemaster needs. If you like an absurdly ancient Empire, then maybe the first Age lasted ten thousand years. If you want something faster and more chaotic, then Ages might last scarcely a century, and some of the earlier Ages might be entirely fraudulent. How much mystical significance does an Age have? Of course, that implies other questions, like: Does the appearance of the Priestess in the 13th Age mean that divine magic will become more powerful? If there are always 13 Icons, no more and no less, and the existence of an Icon has mystical significance, then the goal of every sinister conspiracy and cult might be to eliminate an existing Icon to elevate their own champion. If the Orc Lord dies in battle, and the Lizard Queen takes his place, then will orcs become weak and fearful, and lizard-folk become stronger and fiercer in their stead? In the third, the Four Dragons arrive, drawn by the wealth of the underground kingdom. Another possibility is that some forms of magic might be possible in one Age, but not in others. There might be Ages when all arcane magic just stopped working for centuries, until the world turned again. There might be Ages when other forms of magical power psionics, maybe worked, but they stopped when the Age changed, leaving behind only a few impossible relics and the memories of wonder. Some astoundingly potent rituals and spells might be restricted to once-per-Age, just as resurrection is once-per-lifetime, more or less. Does Everyone Agree on the Ages? Not only will the ordering of the Ages vary from campaign to campaign, but there can be plenty of disagreement and ambiguity within a campaign too.

Chapter 3 : Major periods in world history | Biography Online

The Sixth Age's defining influence was the spread of lycanthropy among the aristocracy; like other Ages, it began and ended in catastrophe. That isn't to say, of course, that there isn't tumult and catastrophe at times other than the start and end of Ages.

Clergy were also an important part of the social order during the Middle Ages, though they were not necessarily considered a separate class. Royals had complete power over the land and political and economic decisions during the Middle Ages. Kings The King was the highest authority in the land. The King had to make laws, attempt to remove poverty from the Kingdom and take care of the citizens in his kingdom. Queens Though they did not often rule alone, Queens played an important part in the Medieval class system. Queens were usually second in command to Kings, and often served as regents when their King was unfit to rule, either because he was ill or considered too young to make intelligent decisions. Queens also served as hostesses and event planners. Princes Depending on their birth order, a prince may have been next in line for the throne when his father died. Princes most likely sat in on courtly meetings. Princesses Princesses were not usually next in line for the throne unless there was no male heir who could take the place on the throne that was being left. Princesses were oftentimes married off to princes in other countries in order to secure long lasting friendly economic and political ties with those countries. Sometimes this was successful, but more often than not it backfired. Nobility included hereditary nobility, which were those whose power was bestowed on them through blood relations, and non-hereditary nobility, which included those who rose to power through non-familial means. Hereditary Nobility Dukes The main responsibility of a Duke was to be the ruler of a province. A Duke was also the direct superior of a Count. The Duke was the highest ranking in the nobility. The female equivalent of a Duke was a Duchess. Barons A baron was responsible first to his king and second to the people who lived on his manor. The king might require the baron to serve in the military or engage in various other activities. If he did not comply, the baron could lose his manor, his luxurious lifestyle, or maybe even his life. A baron also sometimes served as judges in a court of crime or passed out sentences in court. Their primary duty as a vassal was to aid and protect the lord in his army. Peasants The lowest social rank in the Middle Ages were the peasants. The peasant class included Freemen, who had some rights and land, serfs, who had no rights, and slaves, who were bought and sold. Freemen Freeman were poor farmers who had control of small portions of land. Freeman usually made just enough money to live on. They sold their crops and may have worked with a trade. Serfs Serfs had no political power and were not allowed having control of property. They lived on the property of a noble vassal, and, in order to repay the vassal for letting the serf live on his property, the serf worked the land and was at the disposal of the vassal. Serfs were slaves in all but name. Slaves Slavery, the practice of buying and selling human workers, was outlawed for much of the Middle Ages, but it was still conducted throughout Europe for most of the time period. Slavery was a favored practice among the Vikings, who took slaves when they invaded and raided new territories. Clergy The clergy was not considered one of the social classes of the Middle Ages, but it did play an important and influential role at the time and did have a hierarchy of its own. The Pope was, naturally, at the top of the order, while nuns and monks were at the lowest end. Popes For much of the Middle Ages, Popes were the last word in anything to do with the church. Popes had a heavy influence over political and economic decisions as well for a time. However, towards the end of the Middle Ages Popes lost their political power when the Catholic Church came under a lot of scrutiny from the public. Bishops After the Pope, the Bishop was the highest ranking official in the church. Bishops were considered to be nobility and were usually very wealthy. They had many responsibilities such as settling annulments of marriages. Priests Priests gave Mass in Church and in the Castle. They were also responsible for collecting church taxes and spreading alms to the poor. Because they were usually the only people in the village who could read and write, priests often were the ones who kept records for the church. Monks Monks were the lowest ranking in the church. Monks lived in monasteries and usually wore brown robes. Monks devoted their lives to learning and they could usually read and write in Latin. Some of the first Bibles were scribed by monks as the printing press had not yet been invented.

Chapter 4 : Novus Ordo Seclorum - History of Motto on Great Seal's Unfinished Pyramid

The phrase Novus ordo seclorum (Latin for "New order of the ages"; English: / ˈn oʊ ɔː s v ɪ ˈ s ɛ ˈ ɔː r d oʊ s ɛ ˈ ɛ k l ɪ ˈ ɔː r ɪ ˈ m /; Latin pronunciation: [ˈnɔvʊs ɛˈɔrdɔ seˈklorum]) is the second of two mottos that appear on the reverse (or back side) of the Great Seal of the United States.

Primitive Communism[edit] The First Stage: It has the following characteristics. All is shared by the tribe to ensure its survival. So tribes are led by the best warrior if there is war, the best diplomat if they have steady contact with other tribes and so forth. Slave Society[edit] The Second Stage: There is always a slave-owning ruling class and the slaves themselves. Democracy arises first with the development of the republican city-state, followed by the totalitarian empire. Land ownership is especially important during a time of agricultural development. Feudalism[edit] The Third Stage: This was most obvious during the European Middle Ages when society went from slavery to feudalism. When there is only one religion in the land and its organizations affect all parts of daily life. This was the case with India. Capitalism[edit] Capitalism may be considered The Fourth Stage in the sequence. Marx pays special attention to this stage in human development. The bulk of his work is devoted to analysing the mechanisms of capitalism, which in western society classically arose "red in tooth and claw" from feudal society in a revolutionary movement. In capitalism, the profit motive rules and people, freed from serfdom, work for the capitalists for wages. The capitalist class are free to spread their laissez faire practices around the world. In the capitalist-controlled parliament, laws are made to protect wealth. Capitalism appears after the bourgeois revolution when the capitalists or their merchant predecessors overthrow the feudal system, and it is categorized by the following: In capitalism, the entire economy is guided by market forces. Supporters of laissez-faire economics argue that there should be little or no intervention from the government under capitalism. Marxists, however, such as Lenin in his Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, argue that the capitalist government is a powerful instrument for the furtherance of capitalism and the capitalist nation-state, particularly in the conquest of markets abroad. The means of production are no longer in the hands of the monarchy and its nobles, but rather they are controlled by the capitalists. The capitalists control the means of production through commercial enterprises such as corporations which aim to maximise profit. The capitalists tend to govern through an elected centralised parliament or congress, rather than under an autocracy. Capitalist bourgeois democracy, although it may be extended to the whole population, does not necessarily lead to universal suffrage. Historically it has excluded by force, segregation, legislation or other means sections of the population such as women, slaves, ex-slaves, people of colour or those on low income. The government acts on behalf of, and is controlled by, the capitalists through various methods. In capitalism, workers are rewarded according to their contract with their employer. Power elites propagate the illusion that market forces mean wages converge to an equilibrium at which workers are paid for precisely the value of their services. In reality workers are paid less than the value of their productivity – the difference forming profit for the employer. In this sense all paid employment is exploitation and the worker is "alienated" from their work. Insofar as the profit-motive drives the market, it is impossible for workers to be paid for the full value of their labour, as all employers will act in the same manner. Wealthy countries seek to dominate poorer countries in order to gain access to raw materials and to provide captive markets for finished products. This is done directly through war, the threat of war, or the export of capital. Banks and capital markets such as stock exchanges direct unused capital to where it is needed. They reduce barriers to entry in all markets, especially to the poor; it is in this way that banks dramatically improve class mobility. The natural, unrestrained market forces will create monopolies from the most successful commercial entities. But according to Marx, capitalism, like slave society and feudalism, also has critical failings – inner contradictions which will lead to its downfall. The working class, to which the capitalist class gave birth in order to produce commodities and profits, is the "grave digger" of capitalism. The worker is not paid the full value of what he or she produces. The working class, through trade union and other struggles, becomes conscious of itself as an exploited class. In the view of classical Marxism, the struggles of the working class against the attacks of the capitalist class will eventually lead the working class to establish

its own collective control over production Socialism[edit] After the working class gains class consciousness and mounts a revolution against the capitalists, socialism , which may be considered The Fifth Stage, will be attained, if the workers are successful. Marxist Socialism may be characterised as follows: This translates into the democratic communes controlling the means of production. Marx, basing himself on a thorough study of Paris Commune , believed that the workers would govern themselves through system of communes. He called this the dictatorship of the proletariat , which, overthrowing the dictatorship governance of capital, would democratically plan production and the resources of the planet. Geologic Time Periods[edit] Main articles: Geologic time scale and List of Global Boundary Stratotype Sections and Points The geologic time scale covers the extent of the existence of Earth, from about million years ago to the present day. Geologic time units are in order of descending specificity eons, eras, periods, epochs, and ages; and the corresponding chronostratigraphic units, which measure "rock-time", are eonothems, erathems, systems, series, and stages. The second and third timelines are each subsections of their preceding timeline as indicated by asterisks. The Cenozoic is sometimes divided into the Quaternary and Tertiary periods, although the latter is no longer used officially. Cosmological Time Periods[edit].

Chapter 5 : Order of Symphony Of Ages Books - calendrierdelascience.com

In The Order of the Ages, Robert Bolton explains the principles that relate the modern world to earlier ages, and the position of our own era in a universal time-cycle, revealing the essential nature of time.

The evidence available to us currently shows that while the this phase of early human development took place in different parts of the globe, the dates for the Stone Age was different for different parts of the world. It varies depending on the dates assigned to stone implements discovered in a region. As a consequence, dates for the Stone Age have changed with every discovery and the development of dating methods. There is evidence of stone implements having been used in Africa as early as 2. Therefore, current theory places the earliest development of human beings in Africa. During the Stone Age of human development, the earth also experienced an Ice Age some 1. The Stone Age in an area ends with evidence of the earliest known metal implements, and generally ends between 6, and 4, BCE. The Stone Age is further divided into: Metal Age The Metal Age starts when human beings began to use metal to make tools. For archaeologists, the transition from the stone to the metal age occurs when these metal tools appear alongside stone tools. The type of metal used initially was probably influenced by the surface availability of the metal in natural form, and appears to have been either gold or copper, both being softer, lower melting point metals. A lower melting point was probably critical since the development of metallurgy closely paralleled the ability to produce hotter fires as well as the development of containers to hold and cast the melted metal. The use of gold may even have started with the mechanical shaping of the metal, first in cold form, then heated and softened, and finally melted and cast. Golden Age Aryan and Saka legends place the use of gold before the use of copper - possibly a few thousand years earlier. Gold was the more readily available metal in Central Asia. The legends of Ferdowsi state that gold was used in ancient times to make surgical knives used to perform Caesarean operations. Most of the ancient gold artefacts were plundered, smelted and reused. The unearthing of gold artefacts that predated copper tools, requires finding sites that were hidden or otherwise inaccessible to robbers. We will have to await archaeological evidence to support the legendary evidence that the use of gold preceded the use of copper. The use of copper required the development of metallurgy - the science of extracting metal from metal ores - and casting the molten metal in castings. Bronze Age Bronze Seal from Anau Turkmenistan with unknown markings Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin that is more hard than either pure copper or tin. In addition, bronze has a lower melting point than copper or tin making it easier to form into finished shapes by moulding, casting, or machining. While a harder metal, bronze still did not break easily under stress and was corrosion resistant. Bronze was better suited for weapons and tools than either copper or tin. The manufacture of bronze required the development of alloy-making technology. Iron Age With the ability to create higher smelting temperatures came the ability to extract and work with iron, a metal that was in earlier ages considered more precious than gold. Simple iron mixed with some residual slag the residue when iron is extracted from its ore is called wrought iron - the earliest form of iron. Wrought iron is weaker than bronze, but because iron was more readily available than copper or tin, wrought iron was less complicated to manufacture than bronze. It was also more easily sharpened than bronze. Wrought iron was eventually replaced by steel - iron with between 0. Steel weapons and tools were about the same weight as those of bronze, but stronger. Categories of Time The broad categories of time are: Cosmological Period The Cosmological Period consists of time periods in the origin and evolution of the universe. According to current scientific theory the Cosmological Period begins with the Big Bang Geological Period The Geological period consists of time periods in the origin and evolution of earth. The earth is about 4. The time from the origin of the earth to the present is divided into super eons, eons, eras and periods. The Precambrian period is a super eon that is sub-divided into three eons:

Chapter 6 : What are the ages in order (as in stone age .etc)? | Yahoo Answers

The Symphony of Ages is a series of fantasy/romance novels by American novelist Elizabeth calendrierdelascience.com series follows Rhapsody, a young talented singer who travels through time to a new land that was foretold in prophecy.

About Major periods in world history This is a list of the major periods in world history. It also includes modern eras, which have lasted only a few decades, such as the Gilded Age, Progressive Age and the Information Age. In the stone age, use of metals was scarce, and the most common building materials and weapons were wood and stone. Much of this history is undocumented, though some archaeological evidence persists. Bronze Age – BCE The Bronze age refers to the broad period of history when cultures in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world made the first uses of bronze, from mining copper and tin. Bronze enabled more powerful tools and weapons. It was an age where the first writing systems became devised and used. Iron Age – BCE The iron age was a period of economic development, where iron and steel enabled a greater use of metal tools which were stronger than previous Bronze Age items. The era led to developments in agricultural production, and we see the first evidence of written manuscripts, which includes great religious texts such as the Indian Vedas, Sanskrit , and the Hebrew Bible. Egypt was successful in using technology to increase agricultural production, giving spare labour for other pursuits, such as cultural, religious and military. Egypt was ruled by powerful Pharaohs, though there began a slow decline after being invaded by foreign powers. Ancient India BCE or earlier to c. Ancient Greece also produced some of the earliest Western philosophy, with great thinkers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle. Ancient Greece also was an important source of early Western literature, with epic poets such as Homer. Other contributions of Ancient Greece include modern sports Olympics and scientific innovations. Rome went through different phases, from classical Republic government to autocratic Emperors. At its peak, the power of Rome extended throughout the majority of Europe, laying many foundations of Western civilisations. Towards the end of the Roman Empire, it adopted Christianity as its official religion; this helped the religion to spread across Europe. The Middle Ages stretches from the end of the Roman Empire and classical period and the Renaissance of the 15th Century. It includes the rise of Islam in the Middle East. The Islamic Golden Age saw the creation of centres of learning, science, and culture, beginning with the House of Wisdom in Baghdad. In the Age of Discovery, European powers discovered and settled in different continents, changing the fate of the Americas, Africa and Asia. It led to a global spread of Christianity and ideas of Western civilisation; it also marked the growth of the global slave trade. Famous explorers The Protestant Reformation Europe, 16th century The Protestant Reformation was a Christian movement, which criticised the excesses of the Catholic Church and promoted a new branch of Protestant Christianity which emphasised the pre-eminence of the Bible over the priesthood and the church. The ideas of the Reformation were spread with the help of the newly developed printing press. People of the Protestant Reformation The Renaissance –s The Renaissance was a period in the late Middle Ages which saw a rebirth of culture, arts, science and learning. The Renaissance included artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo and scientists such as Galileo and Copernicus. People of the Renaissance Facts about the Renaissance The Enlightenment –s The Enlightenment is a period which saw the growth of intellectual reason, individualism and a challenge to existing religious and political structures. Enlightenment ideas influenced the American and French revolutions and also limited the power of religious authority. Famous People of The Enlightenment Age of Revolution – The Age of Revolution is a period in which the Western world underwent several major revolutions, changing society from autocratic monarchies to more democratic republics. Major revolutions of this era, include the American and French revolution, European-political revolts of , nationalist revolutions of Italy, Greece and Latin America. It also includes the Haitian revolution against slavery. The Romantic era was partly a reaction against faith in reason alone. Powerloom weaving Industrial Revolution – The industrial revolution is a phase of social development which saw the growth of mass industrial production and the shift from a largely agrarian economy to an industrial economy based on coal, steel, railways and specialisation of labour. Imperial powers ruled dominion countries directly. It featured troops from across the world and later involved the US. It was characterised by

economic boom and bust, and the growth of polarising ideologies, in particular, Fascism and Communism.

Roaring Twenties – The roaring twenties refers to the period of rapid economic expansion and rise in US living standards. It also saw an emergence of new music and a decline in strict morality.

Great Depression – The 1930s were a period of global economic downturn. Major economies experienced mass unemployment and stark poverty. It also led to the rise of political extremism, e. Nazi Party in Germany.

The Cold War saw a period of rising tension, especially over the proliferation of nuclear weapons. There was no direct war between the US and the Soviet Union, but both sides gave support to ideologically similar regimes in minor conflicts around the world.

People of The Cold War

Information Age – The Information age refers to the new modern technologies which have shaped the modern world. These technologies include computers, the Internet and mobile phones. Key figures include business entrepreneurs, such as Bill Gates and Steve Jobs.

Periods of American history

American Revolution – The American Revolution was the period of political upheaval in which the American colonies declared their independence from British rule.

American Civil War – The American civil war was the intense fighting between the Federal army, led by President Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate armies of the South, who wished to break away from the union to defend slavery.

Reconstruction Era – The period of rebuilding in the south after the civil war.

The Gilded Age included rapid economic growth, but also refers to the immorality behind the accumulation of great wealth by a few leading industrialists, such as J. Morgan and Andrew Carnegie, who came to define the Gilded Age.

Progressive Era – The progressive era was a period of political activism which included causes such as votes for women, labour and trade unions movements and civil rights. It also included movements to regulate aspects of Capitalism and big business.

Civil rights movement – The civil rights movement is principally aimed at supporting rights of African Americans and ending segregation. The wider civil rights movement has spread over the whole of American history, but the 1950s and 60s saw some of the most intense activism. It saw Britain emerge as a major world power.

Victorian age – The Victorian Age co-coincided with the latter part of the Industrial Revolution. In Britain, it also saw the growing strength and extent of the British Empire. The Victorian Age is associated with a stricter type of morality.

People of the Eighteenth Century – Famous leaders, statesmen, scientists, philosophers and authors.

The Nineteenth Century – The Nineteenth Century saw the economic boom of the industrial revolution and worldwide movements for political change, which included the suffrage movement for women, growing nationalist movements and also the emergence of workers movements in response to the inequality of the industrial revolution.

People of the Twentieth Century – Famous people of the turbulent century.

People of the Twenty-First Century – Politicians, musicians, authors, scientists and sports figures.

Updated 22nd September

Men and women who made a positive contribution to the world – in the fields of politics, literature, music, activism and spirituality.

Chapter 7 : Timeline Of Historical Periods | Preceden

Timeline of historical periods. Print; Prehistory. Prehistory BC - Start of Prehistory BC. Mesopotamia High Middle Ages (Feudalism) -

Chapter 8 : The Order of the Ages – Angelico Press

The Prehistoric Period consists of time periods in the origin and evolution of humankind from about million years to about BCE. the Prehistoric Period is divided into the Archaeological Periods of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages.

Chapter 9 : Novus ordo seclorum - Wikipedia

To say that the new order has come because Donald Trump now presides over the Republic would give him too much credit; our politicians are merely the outward symptoms of a much deeper condition.