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Chapter 1 : Test Bank&Solution Manual – Page – welcome to tbsolutionmanualcom

Test item file [to] Foundations of modern sociology, second edition [by] Metta Spencer Unknown Binding - by Sandra Bloomfield (Author).

Well known for his luxurious hotels and restaurants, he is equally celebrated for his inspirational reworkings of everyday household items. This idea, that exceptional products should not be exclusive and elite, but be accessible and affordable, would eventually revolutionise modern design. He has designed products for a number of internationally renowned organisations including Microsoft, Lacie, Eurostar, Alessi and Fossil. Published in the same style as the successful Minimum Architects series, the Minimum Design series includes books about the major figures in the field of design, creators of objects that have become a part of our daily lives. The lamp on our desk, the chair we are sitting on or the glasses we are wearing have a genius behind to be discovered. The Challenge of Communication, Bradford J. Hall , , , Organized around basic questions related to intercultural interaction, this text explores how culture and communication are intimately related. The author discusses the roles of rituals and social dramas not typically found in other texts and provides an extensive and relevant discussion of differing worldviews. Making extensive use of narrative to help promote interest and learning, the text is geared to practical applications which students can incorporate into their own lives and interactions with others. The Art-Union and Its Artists, , , , The American Art-Union, based in New York City, was founded in with the goal of fostering the arts in America through education and publication. Modeled after European organizations, the American Art-Union sought to establish a national aesthetic in the United States and unite all regions of the country through art. A small subscription fee entitled members of the Art-Union to at least one engraving of a prominent piece per year, as well as entry in an annual lottery distributing larger works of art. As the United States grew increasingly divided in the s, the Art-Unions selections came under heavy scrutiny and there were accusations of supposed abolitionist and Whig sentiments. Low on funds and facing an ultimately successful lawsuit over the legality of the lottery, the American Art-Union disbanded in This book provides a new look at the American Art-Union and the culture of the United States in the s. Another Fine Myth, , Robert Asprin , , , Shattered Reflections, Lyn Duclos , , , These time-saving cards provide step-by-step teaching ideas for using the trunk stories from Stages 1 to 9 for guided reading and include suggestions for writing in the Literacy Hour. Covered in a strong laminate, they are wipeable and durable and can be stored alongside your guided readingsets of Oxford Reading Tree story books. Each pack contains six cards: The Class Pack contains all the cards from Pack 1 to Pack 9, totalling 60 cards in all. Self-contained and accessible, Water Waves provides an up-to-date introduction to the mathematical and physical aspects of water wave theory. Written particularly for undergraduates engineering, physics, and mathematics students, the book contains a wealth of examples and exercises. It begins with the derivations of the fundamental mathematical equations, outlining differential equations appropriate for the description of physical phenomena. It goes on to detail the development of wave equations including the essential boundary conditions , and to describe small amplitude wave theory, finite amplitude wave theory, tidal dynamics in shallow water, wave statistics and the wave energy spectrum, and nonlinear long waves in shallow water. The book concludes with a description of the inverse scattering technique used to solve solitary wave problems. Rigorous and coherent, Water Waves is ideal for students and professionals approaching the subject for the first time. Follows sickly, privileged James Howlett through his childhood, when he sees his father killed by groundskeeper Thomas Logan, to his escape into the wilds of northern Canada, where he is renamed Logan and nicknamed Wolverine. Davies on Contract, Robert Upex , , , Group and Team Coaching: The Essential Guide, Christine Thornton , , , This book offers a new perspective on the subconscious and non-verbal processes through which people learn and communicate with each other in groups. Describing these processes in the context of modern organisational life, it provides practical advice about how to do group and team coaching. Introducing key concepts from psychology, group analysis and systems theory, Groupand

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Team Coaching gives practical guidance on core areas of group coaching: Casting new light on the secret life of groups and teams, it discusses: Scottish Executive , , , Land Reform Scotland Act , s. Laid before the Scottish Parliament: General Bermuda, Vanessa Fox , , , Gold Rush, Michael Johnson , , , The White of Flance, Kristian Becker , , , Financial Markets in Hong Kong: This is an essential text for anyone working in the financial markets in Hong Kong. A kingdom on the eve of war. A queen held captive. A land in turmoil. But the arrival of the exiled wizard Ax threatens to upset her quiet existence. The task he sets for her seems simple on the surface: Soon, however, Suchen and her companions-five warriors Sworn to the service of her lord-discover that the fate of the entire kingdom depends on keeping Trethya alive. For only Trethya is privy to a deadly secret: Rozah, Queen of Jenel, is held captive by her regency council. If she is not freed, the treacherous Council will force her into a marriage with a necromancer intent on making Jenel his own. Pursued by enemies, attacked by shape-changers, and threatened by hidden traitors, their path seems doomed to end in death. But into this mix comes an unlikely ally: Yozerf Jonaglir, scion of the non-human Aclytese race, heir to a forgotten throne. Haughty, bitter, and haunted by the darkness of his past, Yozerf at first seems the antithesis of everything Suchen has ever known. Yet from the first, she finds herself drawn to this wild stranger, finding in him an answer to the longings of her own heart. But is Yozerf the friend he seems to be-or will the dark secrets he hides ultimately destroy them all? Weaving without a loom, Sarita R. Rainey , , , A guide to hand weaving as an art form demonstrates textures and weaves in paper, burlap, wire, yarn, and reed The Canadian Frontier, , William John Eccles , , X, This account of the French era in Canada is the most original treatment of the subject in over a century. The analysis and ideas in the first edition helped create a whole new school of thought about Canadian history. Over 50, copies have been used in classrooms in Canada and the United States in the decade since its publication. In this revised edition, the author updates the bibliography and adds new ideas advanced in the s that will make more valuable still this acclaimed general history of New France. Garden of the Purple Dragon, Carole Wilkinson , , , In China during the Han Dynasty, Ping struggles to care for the baby dragon, Kai, in the desolate mountains of Tai Shan, until fate leads her back to the Garden of the Purple Dragon, where enemies abound and tempt her to try to escape her destiny. National Audit Office , , , The Government has not in general measured the benefits delivered by its two central internet services Directgov and Business. Government departments and other public bodies use Directgov, Business. It is crucial that the Government Digital Service GDS , established in March to implement a new strategy to deliver all government information services digitally, builds in the right mechanisms to achieve value for money as it plans the future of digital shared infrastructure and services. The public and businesses using the services have also benefited. Directgov providing government information for the public and Business. Even though financial benefits are not clear, performance has been managed and most targets have been met. Since , 1, government websites have been closed. Determining how successful the Government has been in closing websites has proved difficult, however, because the baseline numbers were based on an estimate and targets have changed over time. At the start, the Government was unsure how many sites it had and not all bodies have complied with the policy to close sites. An Illustrated Biography, Norman F. Boas , , , Rivera , , , Also includes a complete nutrition guide and diet plan for maximum results. Now with updated and revised material, it contains all the original detailed exercises that made it a best-selling phenomenon, plus: New Rapid Body Sculpting Workouts and Bodyweight Workouts Six new diet plans, including milk-free and ovo-lacto- vegetarian diets Even more tips and helpful information to keep you motivated and help you reach your fitness goalsThis comprehensive guide includes not only exercises but also nutritional tips, psychological tricks, meal charts, workout graphs, different fitness plans, the inside scoop on supplements and vitamins, advice on keeping fit while traveling, and weightlifting information for teens, seniors, and expectant mothers. The workout never stays the same for long and the results toned arms, flat abs, tight buns, lean legs, and curves in all the right placesjust keep on coming. With no diet pills, gimmicks, or gadgets, The Body Sculpting Bible for Women,Third Edition is the gold standard for body sculpting, and the essential guide to getting you the body of your dreams. For more information, visit [www. Little Things](http://www.Little Things), Harry

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Smith , , The collection is divided into two sections of poems. The first, Modern Ballads, celebrates common objects of nature and experiences, based in narrative. The second section, Olden Lyrics, contains a wide variety of lyric poems that are simultaneously both deft and expansive. Highly recommended for all collections of current American poetry. Includes food values for items offered by national fast food outlets, hotels and restaurant chains, and more. Duck Green School Stories Pack: Flying Footballs, Mal Peet , , , The Oxford Literacy Web is an exciting new literacy programme designed to guide schools successfully through the primary years. Fitting the requirements of the National Literacy Strategy, National Curriculum in England and Wales, English Language in Scotland, and Common Curriculum in Northern Ireland, the Oxford Literacy Web guides pupils through the core skills associated with learning to read and write with a diverse range of literary styles within the genres of fiction, non-fiction, rhymes, language, and poetry. Exciting stories, hilarious events, and dynamic illustrations combine to ensure diversity and enjoyment.

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Chapter 2 : Full text of "ERIC ED Peace Studies in the West. Peace Education Reports No. "

Adriana Benzaqu n explains why wild children continue to haunt and fascinate Western scientists and shows how the knowledge they have generated in different disciplines, including anthropology, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogy, linguistics, and sociology, has contributed to the shaping and reshaping of the modern understanding of "the child.

A blog for civic renewal May 6, how to save the Enlightenment Ideal If there is such a thing as the "Enlightenment Ideal," it says that individuals should hold general, publicly articulable, and correct moral principles that, in turn, guide all their opinions, statements, and actions. That is a view that--with some variations--Kant, Madison, J. Mill, and many others of their era explicitly defended. Reasons were supposed to be motives. That assumption has seemed to recede into implausibility as evidence has accumulated about the scant impact of reasons or values on actions. It seems that people cannot articulate consistent moral reasons for their opinions. We choose our moral principles mainly to rationalize our decisions after we have made them. This alternative model presumes that our intuitive, non-articulable, not-fully-conscious, private reactions to situations can be valid, can affect our behavior, and can be improved by appropriate upbringings and institutions. The new model retains some Enlightenment optimism about the importance of morality and education, but at the cost of treating moral judgment as intuitive and non-discursive. I would propose that we misinterpret the empirical findings and miss their normative implications if we rely on a dichotomy of conscious, logical, articulable reasons versus unconscious, emotional, private intuitions. There is more than one kind of valid, publicly articulable reason. The Enlightenment thinkers cited above and their skeptical critics seem to share the view that a good moral reason must be highly general and abstract. This is not only how Kant thinks about the Categorical Imperative and its implications, but also how J. Mill envisions the "fundamental principle of morality" utilitarianism and the "subordinate principles" that we need to "apply it. But many people actually think in highly articulate, public, reflective ways about matters other than general principles and their implications. They think, argue, and publicly defend views about particular people, communities, situations, and places. They do not merely have intuitions about concrete things; they form reasonable moral opinions of them. But their opinions are not arranged in a hierarchical structure with general principles implying concrete results. Sometimes one concrete opinion implies another. Or a concrete opinion implies a general rule. That may not be post hoc rationalization but an example of learning from experience. Moral thinking must be a network of implications that link various principles, judgments, commitments, and interests. We are responsible for forming moral networks out of good elements and for developing coherent rather than scattered and miscellaneous networks. But there is no reason to assume that the network should look like an organizational flowchart, with every concrete judgment able to report via a chain of command to more general principles. I plan to support this argument by comparing two clear and reasonable moral thinkers, John Rawls and Robert Lowell. Both lapsed protestants who were educated in New England prep schools, drafted during World War II, and taught at Harvard, they shared many political views. In his writing, Rawls both endorsed and employed highly abstract moral principles, but Lowell was equally precise and rigorous. His moral thinking was a tight network of associations among concrete characters, events, and situations. April 29, the character of poets and of people generally In Coming of Age as a Poet Harvard, , Helen Vendler interprets the earliest mature verse of four major poets: Milton, Keats, Eliot, and Plath. She argues that great poets reach maturity when they develop consistent diction and formal styles; favored physical and historical milieux; major symbolic referents; characters or types of characters whom they include in their verse; and some sort of at least implicit cosmology. They often retain these combinations to the ends of their careers. From the s until his death, his characteristic milieu is New England--specifically the coastal region from Boston to Nantucket--over the centuries from the Puritan settlement to the present. His major symbolic references include gardens, graveyards, wars of aggression, the Book of Revelation, and the cruel ocean. He avoids presenting a literal cosmology, but he describes several worldviews in conflict. Sometimes, the

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physical and human worlds are cursed or damned and we are estranged from an angry, masculine God. Other times, the world is a garden: A combination of diction, favored characters, milieux, subjects of interest, value-judgments, and a cosmology could be called a "personality. For instance, if Robert Lowell had been forceably moved from Massachusetts to Mumbai, his verse would have changed. Then again, we often choose our settings or choose not to change them. A personality is not the same thing as a moral character. We say that people are good or virtuous if they do or say the right things. Their diction and favorite characters seem morally irrelevant. For example, regardless of who was a better poet, Lowell was a better man in his writing than T. So we might say that moral character is a matter of holding the right general principles and then acting which includes speaking and writing consistently with those principles. The ethical question is: Whose abstract principles were right? That matter can be separated from the issue of aesthetic merit. One kind of mind does treat general principles as primary and puts a heavy emphasis on being able to derive particular judgments from them. Consistency is a central concern I am tempted to write, a hobgoblin for this kind of mind. But others do not organize their thoughts that way, and I would defend their refusal to do so. What moral thinking must be is a network of implications that link various principles, judgments, commitments, and interests. There is no reason to assume that the network must look like an organizational flowchart, with every concrete judgment able to report via a chain of command to more general principles. The hierarchy can be flatter. To return to Lowell, one way of interpreting his personality would be to try to force it into a structure that flows from the most abstract to the most concrete. Perhaps he believed that there is an omnipotent and good deity who founded the Catholic church when He gave the keys of heaven to Peter. Puritans massacred medieval Catholics and Native Americans who loved nature and peace. Therefore, Lowell despises Puritans and admires both medieval Catholics and Wampanoags. In his diction, he mocks Puritans and waxes mournful over their victims. His poetic style follows, via a long chain of entailments, from his metaphysics. But I think not. It is not even clear to me that Lowell, despite his conversion to Catholicism, even believed in a literal deity. Letter to Elizabeth Hardwick, April 7, Those opinions could come first and could reasonably persuade him to join the Catholic Church. By mimicking the diction of specific Puritans in poems like "Mr Edwards and the Spider," Lowell could form and refine opinions of Puritanism that would then imply attitudes toward other issues, from industrial development to monasticism. Poets are evidently unusual people, more self-conscious and aesthetically-oriented than most of their peers, and more concerned with language and concrete details than some of us are. As a "sample" of human beings, poets would be biased. But they are a useful sample because they leave evidence of their mental wrestling. Poetry is a relatively free medium; the author is not constrained by historical records, empirical data, or legal frameworks. Poets say what they want to say although it need not be what they sincerely believe , and they say it with precision. I think the testimony of poets at least suffices to show that some admirable people begin with concrete admirations and aversions, forms of speech, milieux and referents, and rely much less on abstract generalizations to reach their moral conclusions. Their personalities and their moral characters are one. April 4, why political recommendations often disappoint: Greenberg asserts that practically every book in this list, "no matter how shrewd or rich its survey of the question at hand, finishes with an obligatory prescription that is utopian, banal, unhelpful or out of tune with the rest of the book. The gap between diagnosis and prescription is no accident. Many serious social problems could be solved if everyone chose to behave better: But the readers of a given treatise are too few to make a difference, and even before they begin to read they are better motivated than the rest of the population. Therefore, books that conclude with personal exhortations seem inadequate. Likewise, some serious social problems could be ameliorated by better legislation. But the readers of any given book are too few to apply sufficient political pressure to obtain the necessary laws. Therefore, books that end with legislative agendas disappoint just as badly. The failure of books to change the world is not a problem that any single book can solve. But it is a problem that can be addressed, just as we address complex challenges of description, analysis, diagnosis, and interpretation that arise in the social sciences and humanities. Every work of empirical scholarship should contribute to a cumulative research enterprise and a robust debate. Every

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worthy political book should also contribute to our understanding of how ideas influence the world. That means asking questions such as: What readers can do depends, in part, on which organizations and networks are available for them to join and how responsive other institutions are to their groups. These matters change over time. Consider, for example, a book that did affect democracy, John W. Gardner's *Citizen Action and How It Works*. It helped that Gardner was personally famous and respected before he founded Common Cause. It also helped that a series of election-related scandals, culminating with Watergate, dominated the news between 1970 and 1975, making procedural reforms a high public priority. As a book, *In Common Cause* was well written, fact-based, and clear about which laws were needed. But the broader context also helped. Watergate dominated the news because the news business was still monopolized by relatively few television networks, agenda-setting newspapers, and wire services whose professional reporters believed that a campaign-finance story involving the president was important. Everyone who followed the news at all had to follow the Watergate story, regardless of their ideological or partisan backgrounds. Many other Americans had no idea that this accusation had even been made, so fractured was the news market. John Gardner was able to reach a generation of joiners who were setting records for organizational membership. The original membership of Common Cause aged and was never replaced in similar numbers after the 1970s.

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Chapter 3 : - Rowman & Littlefield

Territorial extent & classification: S. General Foundations of Modern Sociology, Seventh Edition, Metta Spencer. Instructor's Resource Manual with Test Item File, Transparency Masters and Video Guide, Metta Spencer, Kathryn Allen, , ,

Colored items are in both lists. And yet other canonical sources, such as the Abhidhamma , underline the key role of benevolence in the development of wholesome karma for better rebirths. This basic statement of intention and verse can also be found in several other canonical discourses. Whatever living beings there are - feeble or strong, long, stout or medium, short, small or large, seen or unseen ghosts, gods and hell-beings , those dwelling far or near, those who are born or those who await rebirth may all beings, without exception be happy-minded. Let none deceive another nor despise any person whatever in any place; in anger or ill-will let them not wish any suffering to each other. Just as a mother would protect her only child at the risk of her own life, even so, let him cultivate a boundless heart towards all beings. Let his thoughts of boundless lovingkindness pervade the whole world: This they say is divine abiding here. He will surely not come again to any womb rebirth in the sense-desire realm. It is different than "lack of ill-will", and more an antidote to it, fear and hatred. It is the precept to conquer anger by kindness, conquer the liar by truth, conquer stingy by giving, conquer evil by good, states Harvey. Here a bhikkhu abides pervading one quarter with a mind imbued with benevolence, likewise the second, likewise the third, likewise the fourth; so above, below, around, and everywhere, and to all as to himself, he abides pervading the all-encompassing world with a mind imbued with benevolence, abundant, exalted, immeasurable, without hostility, and without ill will. When the deliverance of mind by benevolence is developed in this way, no limiting action remains there, none persists there. Moreover, the directional pervasions can then be applied to each of the unspecific and specific pervasions. Benefits The Pali Canon says that there are a number of benefits from the practicing of metta meditation, including: One sleeps easily, wakes easily, dreams no evil dreams. One is dear to human beings, dear to non-human beings. The devas protect one. Neither fire, poison, nor weapons can touch one. For one who attends properly to the liberation of the heart by benevolence, unarisen ill will does not arise and arisen ill will is abandoned. The liberation of mind by benevolence surpasses them and shines forth, bright and brilliant. The canon generally advises radiating metta in each of the six directions, to whatever beings there may be. In addition, variations on this traditional practice have been popularized by modern teachers and applied in modern research settings. May I enjoy his lovingkindness as do ye, May not one of you supplant another, He hath enjoyed my lovingkindness, the all-knower. The Maitri Upanishad, states Martin Wiltshire, provides the philosophical underpinning, by asserting, "what a man thinks, that he becomes, this is the eternal mystery". This idea, adds Wiltshire, reflects the assumption in the ancient thought that man influences his own environment and situation, causality is equitable, and "good volitional acts conduce pleasant situations, while bad volitional acts conduce unpleasant situations". Those studies could show a positive impact on problems such as schizophrenia, depression and anxiety. According to Hofmann et al. At present, we know very little about the effectiveness of this [mindfulness-lovingkindness-compassion meditation] approach; however, there is some evidence that suggests that it may hold some promise. Greek terms for love Ahimsa , doctrine of non-harm, esp.

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Chapter 4 : CSE SYLLABUS ALL (NU) - NOTECSE

Metta Spencer Today's Globe and Mail has a big piece on the flotilla, interviewing one of the participants. I happen to know some of the others and would have gone along too if I were 20 years younger and in better physical condition.

Politics of Peace vs. Politics of Empire in the Middle East: How Secure Can You Be? Armed Conflict and Food Insecurity: Building Peace in the 21st Century: I am one of the most powerful people in the world. I am a journalist sort of and journalists and dramatists are, in my opinion, the most powerful people alive. They influence the way people understand ongoing social life, and all of political life depends on public opinion. Admittedly, I am one of the LEAST powerful members of the most powerful group only about people read Peace Magazine, compared to a million readers of a big newspaper or even more viewers of a TV newscast but I know that what I write matters. It is essential for me to get it right, which requires me to listen carefully when someone is telling me something unfamiliar or contrary to my assumptions. But the worst, most poisonous, habit of a journalist is to believe that what he or she writes makes no difference. So I promise to listen to you if you make any sense whatever, and probably to argue with you if you seem not to understand something that I think I do understand. Thursdays, pm, usually in Rm. Global Warming and Human Security: Food and Water 4-Oct. But How and at What Price? Peacebuilding and Local Ownership Oct. The Myth of the Muslim Tide Nov. Biochar and Food Security: Dealing with the Droughts Nov. International Model Forest Network: Implications for Nuclear Safety International 7-Feb. Professor of Political Science, U of Toronto. President, Physicians for Global Survival. The Nuclear Safety Issue 7-Mar. Slower by Design, Not Disaster Mar. Harriet Friedmann, Professor of Geography, U. Jack Veugelers, Professor of Sociology, U. The Far Right in France 4-Apr. The Making of Global Capitalism: The Canadian Model posted by Metta Spencer at My friend "D" says the VOW is trying to whip up hatred toward Israel, whereas she herself proceeds by trying to bring Israeli and Palestinian women together and support a dialogue among them. We talked about this by phone yesterday. After listening quite a while, I said only that I do believe that the effort to bring supplies into Gaza by boat was a constructive, admirable project. D replied that it was done in such a way as to create hatred of Israel. What should be done instead, she said, is to create mutual harmony and friendship among those two communities. But today I have replied with the following short note: The commitment not to hate is a spiritually admirable trait. I think it is rarely an effective political method. What it does do rather often is make the opponent give in because they cannot get their way. Moreover, as Gene Sharp points out constantly, nonviolence is a way of fighting without injuring the opponent. I favor using that approach. By and large, peaceniks dislike conflict and hope to make it go away somehow. When "conflict resolution" methods have a chance of succeeding, by all means, use them. I believe the Palestinians should use nonviolent means of pressuring the Israelis. I do not believe there is the slightest chance of winning over Israelis through logical arguments or dialogue. I have to admire people who stand on the side of justice. Metta posted by Metta Spencer at Well, do I have a humdinger of a cause for you! Thirty years ago millions of people were engaged in it: In Toronto the movement was centered in this church. Upstairs in the chapel we founded the Canadian Disarmament Information Service. A hundred persons a day came through, picking up flyers and holding press conferences. We were all busy; sometimes I slept on the floor upstairs. I recommend such activism to everyone. I promise it will make you happy. Previous activists had already achieved the Partial Test Ban Treaty of , the Non-Proliferation Treaty of , and several Nuclear Weapons Free Zonesâ€”regions where countries pledge not to manufacture, acquire, test, or possess nuclear weapons. Nuclear-weapon states pledge not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the parties to NWFZs. So we still have work to do. But in the West, grassroots activists had more impact. Later, they did reach sign the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treatyâ€”the INFâ€”which eliminated ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges between , miles. That soothed lots of nerves in Europeâ€”maybe prematurely. About 80 percent of all strategic nuclear weapons then in existence were removed. Then in came the Moscow Treaty or so-called SORT Treaty, which

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limited both sides to between and deployed warheads apiece. But after that, a decade passed with no further progress. People had stopped pushing, not realizing that the dangers still exist. There were 65, nuclear warheads on the planet in and still about 22, in At least strategic nuclear warheads are on high alert. They could be launched and explode on their targets in less than one hour, even in response to a false alarm, which is not an uncommon event. At least 20 mishaps have occurred that might have started an accidental nuclear war. There are other dangers too. Nuclear power plants produce plutonium, which could be stolen and made into nuclear weapons. Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea have nuclear weapons. Iran and Burma may be trying to get them, as are some non-state actors. The prospects for disarmament depends on the recognized nuclear weapons states, keeping their pledge disarm. The highest danger of war today involves India and Pakistan. A large nuclear war would make the Earth uninhabitable. We have work to do. There are some new grounds for hope. Unfortunately, because the military-industrial complex is so powerful, the Senate allocated a huge amount to upgrade existing nuclear weapons facilities. Here are some assignments for you to work on: It has not entered into force, largely because the United States has not ratified it. Obama will bring it up for ratification, and we should send good vibes his way for that. They have a website, which explains the project. Go visit it and help by talking it up with your friends. What is required now is for some state to offer to host the meeting in and settle an agenda and venue. Some of you, please work on that. A model convention already exists, which you can read online. Further, they would destroy any nuclear weapons they possess. Not surprisingly, most Nuclear Weapons States say they are not ready for this yet. He would have a core group of countries call their own conference and invite interested states. This work could evolve into a full-scale international conference. Canada has a knack for this kind of thing. Just think how much happiness we will create in the world that way, for them and for us! You can read them at www. Here are some of the events that have been mentioned during the last few months: Several of the items dealt with the arms trade. At about the same time, China announced that it was raising its defence budget in It was noted elsewhere that that arms sales, especially by Russia and China, are continuing to penetrate Latin America.

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Chapter 5 : Rationalism - Wikipedia

The "moving wall" represents the time period between the last issue available in JSTOR and the most recently published issue of a journal. Moving walls are generally represented in years. In rare instances, a publisher has elected to have a "zero" moving wall, so their current issues are available.

Almost 38 per cent of all references to legal arguments against Ukrainization referred to existing domestic legislation, out of which However, over 27 per cent of references to the constitution contained direct citation to its content. Thus, over 10 per cent of all references to legal arguments against Ukrainization contained direct citations to particular laws or the constitution indicating that the readers were expected to have more than basic knowledge of their domestic legal environment. This may be explained in part by the fact that some of the articles reviewed were targeted at other elites and were reprints of speeches made by Russian-speaking representatives at international venues. However, not all the direct citations to legal texts were made in those articles. This is somewhat surprising since Russian speakers in Ukraine undeniably took part in establishing an independent Ukraine and thus, based on recent history, could claim equal ownership of the state alongside ethnic Ukrainians. However, it is possible that the lack of references to history may represent a degree of regret over having helped to establish an independent Ukraine. While there was mention of Ukrainian nationalists being the ideological descendents of Nazism, no direct historical reference to a particular person or a single event was made in the articles under review. This was unexpected since there is reference within the academic literature to the contentious historical figure Stepan Bandera, a Galician Ukrainian who led a controversial faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Finally, there was no sense of nostalgia for the Soviet Union to be read out of the articles as authors placed emphasis on the more positive aspects of the history of Russian speakers in Ukraine and on the historically negative aspects of Ukrainian nationalism. The in-group being represented in the discourse was described as having fluid and open borders, i. This was done all the more easily by not framing it in ethnic terms and by stressing its adherence to the idea of a sovereign Ukrainian state. However, the inter-elite level of some articles, as well as the concurrent presidential campaign in Ukraine, may also have played a role in this regard. As mentioned above, this particularly refers to the Law on Languages. Whereas state legislation tends to frame identities in ethnic terms, Russian speakers project a strong preference for a broad Russian-language community among the Russophones in Ukraine. Ethnic categories were only rarely applied by these elites who established in-group membership with exclusive and inclusive references in near equal numbers. An interesting find is that while the elites seem to try to convey the feeling that their in-group is being targeted by the state-carrying nation by giving examples of its real or perceived persecution, they then make rather extensive legal arguments against this discrimination. One should, however, not assume that Ukraine is home to a more entrenched civic or multicultural understanding of nationalism than is accredited to other states in the region. It is more likely that both Ukrainian nationalists and Russian speaking elites are trying to maximize their prospective constituencies by appealing to the numerically largest communities, thus engaging in a zero-sum competition. This could explain why Ukrainian nationalists place such an emphasis on ethnicity while Russian speakers on a language community, each identity marker providing them with the largest possible in-group. Whether or not these construction efforts are cynical manipulations of political entrepreneurs lies beyond the scope of this article. It can therefore be said that overall there was an attempt to strengthen in-group identification by drawing societal boundaries and issuing rallying calls through anecdotes of victimization. This, combined with the existentialist fears of the elites that their in-group co-members might change their affiliation to the majority nation because of government policies, supports the constructivist argument. Thus, one can speak of efforts to construct identities and influence identification in Ukraine. The extent to which this was successful provides a fertile field for future research. Further interesting research would be related to the extent to which majority nations feel themselves marginalized and under existential threat by their minorities. The dynamic of how a relatively

young nation state can feel itself under siege from its minorities could prove useful in trying to predict future patterns of ethnic conflict in newly formed and forming states. They were a testimony to the need of these women to step out of the suffocating atmosphere of their newly created nation-states and prevent further unravelling of that intricate social tissue that had connected them for decades. In contrast to the myopic policies of their patriarchal national leaderships, these women knew that their subdued instances of communication were a pledge of normal co-existence in the post-war period. Therefore, an illumination of Yugoslav anti-war activism diversifies the Yugoslav political scene and creates a crack in the monolith of various post- Yugoslav nationalisms. It refines the nationalism argument by pointing to the fact that nationalisms do not develop in isolation, but exist in a discursive transnational field of tensions and mutually perpetuating forces. I depart from the premise that post- Yugoslav civic contention cannot be properly theorized within a nationstate framework that does not appreciate important legacies of Yugoslav socialism. Even anti-nationalistically oriented activists and scholars have rarely if ever moved away from the strictly nationally-bounded spheres which cannot do justice to a plethora of civic interactions in the post- Yugoslav space. If not otherwise indicated, all translations from the Serbo-Croatian and Italian are mine. *Etnografija otpora u Beogradu i Zagrebu* Belgrade: Fraktura i Heinrich Boell Stiftung, War and women organizing in post-Yugoslav states Uppsala: Rather, it is interested in the broader geometry of social, political, and emotional cooperations and resistances reflective of long-term trends of women civic organizing in the post-Yugoslav space. Yugoslav feminist anti-war activists drew upon the long history of feminist organizing in Yugoslavia to articulate their anti-war attitudes as political choices. They firmly rejected the roles assigned to them by their re-patriarchalized societies whose political elites wanted to reverse the emancipatory achievements of Yugoslav socialist rule. This initiative demonstrates that women civic organizing during the wars of Yugoslav succession was often a painful and perplexing process which could not evade the detrimental force of the broader social trajectories of intolerance, exclusion, and separation. The hitherto unknown and hardly predictable circumstances in which Yugoslav women found themselves managed to destabilize the profound ideological and emotional linkages that had been forged for years across the Yugoslav space. Routledge, , pp. Although the wars of Yugoslav succession are, especially within the human rights oriented extra-institutional circles, widely perceived as Serbian aggression towards Croatia and Bosnia, the conflicts did have some civil war elements. For example, the people of the so-called Srpska Krajina, a part of Croatia with a predominantly Serb population, were fighting against the Croatian state. The mothers, coming to Belgrade from all over the former Yugoslavia, issued a statement in July in which they said: We refuse that our sons become the victims of senseless militarists. It is not clear what the goals are for which we should sacrifice our sons. Our sons have been deceived: That they should give their lives for imperialist purposes is the project of politicians. It is a disgrace to win a fratricidal war. I am telling you this in my capacity as a mother of two sons who are at Vrhnica. But I am telling you to calm down and to behave in a way that is appropriate for the parents who are suffering. Let us not react like a crowd, because that is not going to help our children. I have come here to ask for help for the army, for the officers who are not allowed to fulfil their duties, who have been given an order to let our children act as clay pigeons. Serbian children are children of this Parliament and this Parliament must take care of them. I do not want to criticize you because among you there are also people for whom I voted, but I am here to ask you to take the situation seriously and not to look for a culprit elsewhere, but to ask yourselves why you have not taken care of those children from 27th [June] to today, 2nd [July]. *Women in Post-Communism*, ed. JAI Press, , pp. They prompted the mothers to gather in front of the Federal Presidency rather than in front of the Ministry of Defence Savezni sekretarijat narodne odbrane , which was in charge of the military operations in an atmosphere in which the Army practically did not have a civilian commander-in-chief. The Movement of the mothers of Yugoslavia had close links to the Serbian political regime as it was supposed to prepare the Serbian public for the retreat of the Yugoslav Army from Slovenia. They go on with their request that the armed conflict must be unconditionally terminated. On 29 August , another big gathering of Yugoslav mothers took place in Belgrade under the name Rampart of

Love Bedem ljubavi. The mothers arrived in buses from Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Macedonia, and initially planned to protest in front of the Ministry of Defence, but the officials of the Army and the police prevented them from entering the city centre. The political connections of the movement with the regime were also evident in the case of Stanislava Buba Morina. A prominent member of the Movement of the mothers of Yugoslavia, she later became a government official in charge of refugees coming from Croatia and Bosnia. Among the Belgrade-based independent anti-war activists, however, there was a sentiment that the mothers from Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina were not trying to prevent their children from joining republic military forces that were at that time extant in these ex-republics. They did not express any wish to establish contacts with Serbian anti-war activists. Croatian, Bosnian and Macedonian mothers in Belgrade even formed a Council with their common requests. The lack of willingness to cooperate was not so favourably received by the Belgrade independent activists who supported the women. I was very excited. Never before in this male space had there been such a scene. The women were sitting everywhere, talking and eating. At one point women from villages in Croatia stopped listening to the men and started to softly sing a tender old Croat song. On the other hand, at that time if more than twenty women got together, I had to wonder how it happened. It usually meant that some larger political thought or organization stood behind the event. They were hardly given any food, there was no ventilation, and those parents and activists who left the building were not allowed to return. Anti-war activists from other parts of Yugoslavia were denied entrance, which was reserved only for regime-oriented journalists. Around noon on the following day, the Army officials started to release the buses with women, after managing to separate those from Croatia from those from Bosnia-Herzegovina. Along with more open instances of repression arrests, threats, exhaustion, barricades, organized counter-meetings in favour of the Army in Serbia, etc. ARKzin, 1, p. Grievance hijacking is a mechanism through which a nationalistic elite attempts to weaken an authentic social movement or initiative by appropriating some of its members and strategic choices, or surreptitiously inserting its own people into the protesting collective. This mechanism promotes confusion and distrust among the activists. It disables the feelings of solidarity by creating at least two groups who are ostensibly arguing for the same cause while having fundamentally different aims. They did this at the expense of a true pacifist contention, which remained marginalized and unknown. They also gave the impression that an authentically Yugoslav anti-war option was implausible because they did not manage to maintain communication or agree on their common goals. The Lobby has never been officially registered with the police. It does not have a stamp. It does not have a president, secretary, formal members or rules. It does not have financial means or a treasurer. It does not have materially supported projects or administration.

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Chapter 6 : MettÄ• | Revolvly

In Spencer authored the Foundations of Modern Sociology textbook, which was subsequently published in four American and seven Canadian editions. Spencer has specialized in peace and war studies, and has been active in the Canadian peace movement.

Vous recherchez des accessoires pour PC adapt? Pour le bonheur des adeptes de jeux sur PC, Cdiscount recense toute une gamme de claviers gaming. Vous profiterez de divers avantages pour tout achat de clavier gaming chez le N. This anti-theft feature makes it basically imp. Les professionnels de Cdiscount ont recens. Par ailleurs, bon nombre de claviers gaming commercialis. Chez le leader du commerce. Par ailleurs, les professionnels de Cdiscount ont. Et vous chers clients pour quoi craquerez- vous? Mobile spyware can have a devastating effect on your life; the constant fear that a spouse, significant other or even employer is following your every move, knows everything about your life and has completely removed any vestige of privacy. According to mobile security company Lookout,. Android phones they scanned in the U. If those numbers hold true for Android users in general, that would mean tens of thousands could be infected. It is the final. I set out to test the leading Android anti- malware vendors to see how they fared at protecting us against the threat of spyware. Statistical Techniques While features varied, all the apps I tested performed a combination of highly intrusive monitoring techniques, including recording of calls, remote camera image capture, downloading of SMS messages, downloading of photos and videos, downloading of contacts, remote microphone activation, and recording and tracking of websites visited. The results, generally speaking, were dismal. Of twelve products I tested, none was able to detect more than two- thirds of the samples. Many missed half or more of the spyware apps. And, surprisingly, the potential spyware apps least likely to be detected were those widely available in Google Play. I was able to easily install spyware on an i. GS, with essentially the same functions as on an Android phone. The only difference between the i. OS process and that of Android was that I was required to jailbreak the i. Phone modifying the operating system to get past the built- in security controls first. Nonetheless, the full process took less than an hour. I was unable to test anti- malware for i. Tunes can do prevents effective anti- malware products. OS app from Lookout did warn that the i. Phone was jailbrokenâ€”a pretty clear indicator something may be up with your phone. Berries using operating systems older than BB1. I successfully ran Mobistealth on a Black. Berry Torch and the very limited security choices available in Black. Afeeâ€”were unable to detect it. Read my recommendations below for advice on how to protect yourself. Summary of the results. Across the board, overall performance was far lower than I expected. Go Security only picked up six of our nine samples, a 6. In any other malware detection testing, this would be considered dismal. Kaspersky Mobile Security, Mc. While the app is still available in Google Play, you should not download it as neither the app nor malware definitions are being kept up to date. Each has been around for quite some time years in many cases , and has either been reported in the media or is easily available via a Google Search. Plus, each app tested was already flagged by at least one security vendor as malware. And, counter- intuitively, the spyware apps that were most likely to be missed were those that are either currently available in Google Play or were in the past. So why the poor showing? I spoke to representatives from half of the anti- malware companies included in the test and there seems to be a fundamental disconnect between how they identify which apps categories to focus on and where the real risks lie for U. The problem is that most U. And since spyware programs are usually downloaded directly from individual vendors, not through an app store, these products are missed entirely by many security vendors. Since, the argument goes, PUAs require someone to manually install it and agree to the terms, and since PUAs could have legally valid uses, such as parental tracking, employee monitoring with, presumably, informed consent or tracking down a phone thief, these apps are not included in the threat databases, regardless of how dangerous they could be in the wrong hands. The presumption of valid use is a major pitfall to proper detection of threats. A more robust approach for security companies would be to identify PUAs during scans

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as potential malware so users can make their own determination about whether the app is wanted or not. I spoke to many of the security vendors after the testing about the results for their product. Most I spoke with showed a desire to develop a more robust methodology. Others, clung to the notion that potentially legitimate apps should not generate warnings—hopefully, shedding some sunlight on this topic will cause them to reconsider their position. Why my test results are different than other anti-malware tests. Many of the anti-malware programs performed well in overall anti-malware testing from anti-malware testing lab AV-TEST, yet did poorly in my spyware-specific tests. How did these programs get such high detection rates when they seemed to be largely ignoring the spyware threat? The reason became obvious when I looked more deeply into the methodology. If malware makes it for example into the Google Play Store it will usually be removed after a few days. Also if an anti-virus vendor detects a certain malware sample, it is usually shared with other vendors so that in a few days most users are protected from this malware sample.. Some vendors decided to not detect those as they are not necessarily a threat.. The question is where do these apps cross the line? And this is very difficult to say. Else we would hurt certain vendors that deliberately decided to not detect those apps for good reasons. Recommendation for smartphone owners. Given the poor showing from all of the anti-malware vendors, Android owners concerned about spyware on their phones should use a combination of security apps to scan. I would recommend Webroot Secure. Anywhere, which did a better job than most at finding spyware apps from Google Play though it did a poor job elsewhere , plus either Avast! For the purposes of spyware detection, paid apps showed no benefit over free apps and, in general, actually performed worse. While there is no way for i. Phone owners to directly scan for spyware, installing spyware on an i. Phone requires the phone to be jailbroken. So a security app like Lookout Security that warns if your i. Phone is jailbroken will do the trick. Phone can be fixed by upgrading to the latest i. Phone was not required. Fortunately, those holes have been patched in i. For more information, see: Your best bet if you suspect you are being spied on is to do a factory reset of your phone. Berry, if you strongly suspect your Windows phone may have been compromised, a factory reset will likely resolve the issue. The following nine applications that have the potential to be used as spyware were tested. The chart lists the commercial name, the app name that will appear in the running apps list and whether or not the app is available through Google Play or, to the best of my knowledge, was formerly available.

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Chapter 7 : Full text of "University of Toronto Bulletin, vol. 36 iss. 9"

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Definition[edit] A social construct or construction concerns the meaning, notion, or connotation placed on an object or event by a society, and adopted by the inhabitants of that society with respect to how they view or deal with the object or event. A major focus of social constructionism is to uncover the ways in which individuals and groups participate in the construction of their perceived social reality. It involves looking at the ways social phenomena are developed, institutionalized, known, and made into tradition by humans.

Origins[edit] In terms of background, social constructionism is rooted in "symbolic interactionism" and "phenomenology. More than four decades later, a sizable number of theory and research pledged to the basic tenet that people "make their social and cultural worlds at the same time these worlds make them. Therefore, it represented one of the first attempts to appreciate the constructive nature of experience and the meaning persons give to their experience. Over the years, it has grown into a cluster of different approaches, [19] with no single SC position. This way of conceptualizing this relationship is a logical result of the circumstantial differences of their emergence. In subsequent analyses these differences between PCP and SC were framed around several points of tension, formulated as binary oppositions: On the other hand, the reframing contributes to PCP theory and points to new ways of addressing social construction in therapeutic conversations. Social constructivism has been studied by many educational psychologists, who are concerned with its implications for teaching and learning. For more on the psychological dimensions of social constructivism, see the work of Ernst von Glasersfeld and A. Communication studies[edit] A bibliographic review of social constructionism as used within communication studies was published in It features a good overview of resources from that disciplinary perspective. There are opposing philosophical positions concerning the feasibility of co-creating a common, shared, social reality, called weak and strong. But this computer is a society of creative thinkers, or people albeit posthuman transhuman persons, having debates in order to generate information, in the never-ending attempt to attain omniscience of this physics's evolutionary forms, its computational abilities, and the methods of its epistemology"having an eternity to do so. Strong social constructivism says "none are able to communicate either a full reality or an accurate ontology, therefore my position must impose, by a sort of divine right, my observer-relative epistemology", whereas weak social constructivism says "none are able to know a full reality, therefore we must cooperate, informing and conveying an objective ontology as best we can. Brute facts are all facts that are not institutional metaphysical, social agreement facts. The skeptic portrays the weak aspect of social constructivism, and wants to spend effort debating the institutional realities. Harvard psychologist Steven Pinker [35] writes that "some categories really are social constructions: Examples include money, tenure, citizenship, decorations for bravery, and the presidency of the United States. The existence of language is itself constitutive of the social fact 37, which natural or brute facts do not require. Natural or "brute" facts exist independently of language; thus a "mountain" is a mountain in every language and in no language; it simply is what it is. X counts as Y in C. Furthermore, because the physical features brute facts specified by the X term are insufficient by themselves to guarantee the fulfillment of the assigned function specified by the Y term, the new status and its attendant functions have to be the sort of things that can be constituted by collective agreement or acceptance. Therefore, there is doubt that society or a computer can be completely programmed by language and images, because there is a programmable, emotive effect of images that derives from the language of judgment towards images. Finally, against the strong theory and for the weak theory, Searle insists, "it could not be the case, as some have maintained, that all facts are institutional [i. To suppose that all facts are institutional [i. In order that some facts are institutional, there must be other facts that are

brute [i. This is the consequence of the logical structure of institutional facts. John Searle [] argues vehemently and in my opinion cogently against universal constructionism. Linguistic idealism is the doctrine that only what is talked about exists, nothing has reality until it is spoken of, or written about. His book is titled the Construction of Social Reality, and as I explained elsewhere [Hacking,], that is not a social construction book at all. Hacking observes that his simplistic dismissal of the concept actually revealed to many readers the outrageous implications of the theorists: Is child abuse a real evil, or a social construct, asked Hacking? His dismissive attitude, "gave some readers a way to see that there need be no clash between construction and reality," [39]: The disagreement lies in whether this category should be called "socially constructed. To understand how weak social constructionism can conclude that metaphysics a human affair is not the entire "reality," see the arguments against the study of metaphysics. This inability to accurately share the full reality, even given time for a rational conversation, is similarly proclaimed by weak artificial intelligence. Berger and Luckmann argue that all knowledge, including the most basic, taken-for-granted common sense knowledge of everyday reality, is derived from and maintained by social interactions. When people interact, they do so with the understanding that their respective perceptions of reality are related, and as they act upon this understanding their common knowledge of reality becomes reinforced. Since this common sense knowledge is negotiated by people, human typifications , significations and institutions come to be presented as part of an objective reality, particularly for future generations who were not involved in the original process of negotiation. For example, as parents negotiate rules for their children to follow, those rules confront the children as externally produced "givens" that they cannot change. Narrative turn[edit] During the s and s, social constructionist theory underwent a transformation as constructionist sociologists engaged with the work of Michel Foucault and others as a narrative turn in the social sciences was worked out in practice. This particularly affected the emergent sociology of science and the growing field of science and technology studies. In particular, Karin Knorr-Cetina , Bruno Latour , Barry Barnes , Steve Woolgar , and others used social constructionism to relate what science has typically characterized as objective facts to the processes of social construction, with the goal of showing that human subjectivity imposes itself on those facts we take to be objective, not solely the other way around. A Sociological History of Particle Physics. Davis , and philosophers including Paul Ernest have published social constructionist treatments of mathematics. Postmodernism [edit] Social constructionism can be seen as a source of the postmodern movement, and has been influential in the field of cultural studies. Some have gone so far as to attribute the rise of cultural studies the cultural turn to social constructionism. Within the social constructionist strand of postmodernism, the concept of socially constructed reality stresses the ongoing mass-building of worldviews by individuals in dialectical interaction with society at a time. The numerous realities so formed comprise, according to this view, the imagined worlds of human social existence and activity, gradually crystallized by habit into institutions propped up by language conventions, given ongoing legitimacy by mythology , religion and philosophy, maintained by therapies and socialization , and subjectively internalized by upbringing and education to become part of the identity of social citizens. In the book The Reality of Social Construction, the British sociologist Dave Elder-Vass places the development of social constructionism as one outcome of the legacy of postmodernism. He writes "Perhaps the most widespread and influential product of this process [coming to terms with the legacy of postmodernism] is social constructionism, which has been booming [within the domain of social theory] since the s. Consequently, critics have argued that it generally ignores biological influences on behaviour or culture, or suggests that they are unimportant to achieve an understanding of human behaviour. In , to illustrate what he believed to be the intellectual weaknesses of social constructionism and postmodernism, physics professor Alan Sokal submitted an article to the academic journal Social Text deliberately written to be incomprehensible but including phrases and jargon typical of the articles published by the journal. Philosopher Paul Boghossian has also written against social constructionism. He then states that social constructionists argue that we should refrain from making absolute judgements about what is true and instead state that something is true in the light of this or that theory. Countering this, he states:

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But it is hard to see how we might coherently follow this advice. Given that the propositions which make up epistemic systems are just very general propositions about what absolutely justifies what, it makes no sense to insist that we abandon making absolute particular judgements about what justifies what while allowing us to accept absolute general judgements about what justifies what. But in effect this is what the epistemic relativist is recommending. He states that instead of believing that any world view is just as true as any other cultural relativism , we should believe that: Following this point, Thibodeaux [52] argued that constructionism can both separate and combine a subject and their effective environment. To resolve this he argued that objective conditions should be used when analyzing how perspectives are motivated.

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Chapter 8 : NOW Magazine by NOW Magazine - Issuu

COURSES OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF. COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING CSE Introduction to Computer System 3 hours in a week, Cr. Introduction: Data & Information, History, Basic organization of computer, Computer.

Matthew Evangelista Brookings Institution Press Washington, D. Its principal purpose is to bring knowledge to bear on current and emerging policy problems. The Institution maintains a position of neutrality on issues of public policy. Interpretations or conclusions in Brookings publications should be understood to be solely those of the authors. Includes bibliographical references and index. C37 E94 Since then I have accumulated numerous debts in the course of writing about the first and second wars and their domestic and international implications for the Russian Federation. I am particularly grateful to the Carnegie Corporation of New York for providing a scholarship that allowed me the time to complete a draft of the manuscript and revise it during a sabbatical leave in Italy. The Corporation does not, however, take responsibility for any statements or views I have expressed. I thank Helen Wallace, the Centre director, Mark Pollack and Jan Zielonka, who ran the Forum with her, and many colleagues for their hospitality, collegiality, and valuable comments on my work. At PONARS conferences and in e-mail discussions I was able to present work in progress, pose questions, and engage in debate with world-class specialists on Russia who also happen to be some of the most helpful, interesting, and friendly people I know. For research assistance, I thank Iuliia Korshunova, David Rivera, and Marat Umerov, whose help was invaluable in setting up interviews in Russia and transcribing them with great care and professionalism. I thank Sandy Kisner for transcribing interviews conducted in English. It has been a pleasure to work with the outstanding staff at Brookings: The extraordinary expertise manifested by these scholars is surpassed only by their generosity in sharing it with me. Reviewers for several presses provided me excellent criticisms and suggestions for revision. Some I have named above, but others equally deserving of thanks remain anonymous. David Wippmann, my colleague in the Cornell School of Law, was kind enough to read and comment on my discussion of war crimes. Parts of chapter 8 were presented at conferences at the European University Institute and the Catholic University of Milan. Although I do not know her personally, her initials appear on many of the daily reports of events in Chechnya, without which it would have been very difficult to put together a basic chronology of the conflict. Finally, I would like to thank Klaus, Eveline, and Jana Eder for renting us their wonderful house, Frassineto and Joanie, Clara, and Marielle for agreeing to live here with me. This area of Tuscany suffered enormously during the last year of World War II, as Italian partisans and Allied forces fought to drive out the German occupiers. Just a short drive from where I write, the Florence War Cemetery bears solemn testimony to the sacrifices of soldiers from the British Commonwealth. The last months of the struggle had much the quality of civil war as well, as communist partisans finally defeated the fascists who had brought such destruction upon Italy by their alliance with Nazi Germany. The beauty and tranquility of the countryside, and the material well-being and social comity of its residents, have helped ease these terrible events into history. My hope in finishing this book here is that one day Chechnya and Russia as a whole will enjoy such peace and prosperity and be able to forget the dark days that this book recounts. Library of Congress system without diacritical marks, except in the case of proper names and other words that have more widely used English versions for example, Yeltsin, Chechnya, Grozny, Soviet. When quoting from other authors, I have revised their transliterations for the sake of consistency. Molino del Piano June acknowledgments xi Chechnya, of course, is an extreme instance in the relations between Moscow and its regions. However, it serves as a warning that federalism may fail in the Russian republic just as it failed in the Soviet Union as a whole, ground up between the millstones of imperial centralism and ethnic particularism. Daniels, In December the government of the Russian Federation launched a devastating war against the separatist republic of Chechnya. It lasted nearly two years, killed tens of thousands of people, and turned hundreds of

thousands more into refugees. Despite a ground invasion and massive bombing of cities and villages including vast destruction of the capital city of Grozny, the Russian armed forces failed to defeat the guerrillas. Chechen forces shocked and demoralized the Russian public by launching terrorist attacks on Russian territory. Finally they recaptured Grozny. Chechnya had achieved de facto independence, but at tremendous cost. Would any of the other eighty-eight regions that make up the Russian Federation follow its example? Could Russia go the way of the Soviet Union and disintegrate into its constituent parts? To many observers, Chechnya seemed a unique case. Only one other republic—Tatarstan—had joined it in Introduction 1 refusing to sign the Federative Treaty that Russian president Boris Yeltsin proposed in First, in August rebel forces, led by opponents of President Maskhadov, invaded neighboring Dagestan, ostensibly to liberate it from Russian rule and found an Islamic republic. Russian military forces and Dagestani villagers opposed the invasion. Then the Moscow government went a step further and began bombing Chechnya and sending in ground forces. What had seemed unthinkable just months before was now a reality: How would this latest crisis in the North Caucasus affect the stability of the Russian Federation? Vladimir Putin, the former KGB agent appointed prime minister just as the new war began, had an answer: We want to be independent. The toll of civilian casualties mounted as Russian forces launched artillery and air attacks against Grozny and other population centers, provoking a wide-scale refugee crisis. Evidence of torture and summary executions led to local protests and international accusations of human-rights abuses, but little change in Russian policy. The secondary literature on the war of 1996 is already quite extensive, supplemented by firsthand reports, memoirs, and other documentation. Among the main competing explanations for the war are the strategic arguments: Chechnya stands astride key transportation junctions, including the Rostov-Baku highway and Rostov-Baku railroad, the only links between northern Russia and Transcaucasia and the countries of eastern and southern Europe. It has also been an important center for oil refining and transit. Some Russian officials sought to justify the first invasion of Chechnya as being necessary to secure these facilities for the sake of the economic well-being of the rest of the country. A broader strategic argument was based on the precedent that Chechen secession could set: Many analysts attribute the wars in Chechnya to the historical and structural legacy of the Soviet system. The more simplistic versions imply that the very existence of some ethnic groups in the Russian Federation, whose aspirations were suppressed under the Soviet order, provides sufficient reason to understand the sources of such conflicts as the one between Russia and Chechnya. Indeed, the Chechen case provides an extreme example of the phenomenon. Such explanations make the Chechen drive for independence appear natural and inevitable. A more sophisticated explanation related to the Soviet legacy emphasizes the political structure, dating back to the Stalinist era, imposed on various ethnic groups. Here the stress is not on Soviet suppression of ethnic identity, but on the creation or fostering of that identity through the development of local institutions, formalization and teaching of indigenous languages, and encouragement of native culture—all within strict control of the Communist Party. The point is that the Soviet authorities created the formal institutions of self-rule, which, although meaningless in the highly centralized and authoritarian Soviet context, provided the basis for assertions of autonomy during the post-Soviet transition. In contrast to structural and historical explanations, those based on analysis of leadership politics and personalities highlight the idiosyncratic and contingent nature of the decisions to invade Chechnya. One view attributes the first war to a pathological decisionmaking process in Moscow. Surrounded by corrupt, self-serving advisers, he persuaded himself to undertake what soon turned into a hopeless quagmire. He was extremely sensitive to perceived personal slights, and he tended to exaggerate the economic benefits that would accrue to an independent Chechnya, making him willing to take greater risks than the situation warranted. Lacking the political skills necessary to govern an impoverished, isolated minstate, the Chechen general felt more comfortable leading a war of national defense against Russian aggression. Also relevant was the weakness of Maskhadov himself as a leader, a weakness that allowed Moscow to make the case that an invasion was necessary to restore order to a lawless territory. On the Russian side, leadership- or personality-based explanations for the second war focus on the electoral ambitions of

Vladimir Putin. When Yeltsin resigned the presidency on the eve of the New Year, he chose Putin as his designated successor. The popularity of the war made Putin unbeatable in the March presidential elections. Not surprisingly, he voiced no regrets about resuming the war, even though it meant breaking the peace agreements his predecessor had signed. As a number of analysts have pointed out, the Russian state was considerably weaker than its Soviet predecessor. In considering the first war, many analysts have drawn the paradoxical conclusion that Chechnya was a unique case, containing an overdetermined number of strategic and historical-institutional factors pointing toward secession, but also one that did not need to result in war. She and others have pointed particularly to the fact that a face-to-face meeting between Yeltsin and Dudaev might have been enough for the latter to temper his demands and settle for something less than full independence for Chechnya. Alarmist predictions about a domino effect of separatism began to reappear, both in the West and in Russia. It was a question of preventing the collapse of the country. My analysis leads me to question the argument that beyond the case of Chechnya itself the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation was at stake. Chapter 2 presents a brief review of the history of Chechen-Russian relations and a narrative account of the origins of the first war based on the most recent sources, including a collective memoir of nine former Yeltsin advisers. Chapter 3 covers the period between the peace agreement of August that ended the first war and the outbreak of the second war three years later. If the first war could have been avoided by such measures as direct negotiations between Yeltsin and Dudaev, the road to the second war is likewise littered with missed opportunities of many kinds. I seek to make sense of the various rumors concerning the origins of the invasion of Dagestan and the mysterious series of apartment bombings that terrorized Russian citizens and turned many of them into strong supporters of a renewed war effort. Although I analyze the origins of the two wars, I do not provide a military history of the wars themselves or a study of strategy and tactics, tasks that have been undertaken by several other authors. I examine the hard cases—the regions most often cited as likely to seek further autonomy or outright secession from Moscow—and find far less cause for concern than one would expect from the hyperbolic language of a Yeltsin or Putin. It would become a beachhead for further attacks on Russia. The entire Caucasus would have followed—Dagestan, Ingushetiia, and then up along the Volga river to Bashkortostan and Tatarstan, reaching deep into the country. First, I consider Dagestan, the republic, along with Ingushetiia, most immediately affected by the catastrophic events associated with the wars in Chechnya. Some, refugees fled to Dagestan in the wake of the first war, threatening to destabilize the delicate political balance between the thirty-odd ethnic groups living there. Why is it that Dagestan, the poorest region in Russia next to Chechnya itself, has not pursued secession and instead actively opposed efforts by Chechen militants to separate it from Russia in ? The next case is Tatarstan. Could they be more broadly applied? More than one observer has argued that Tatarstan, in its drive for autonomy from Moscow, came close to a violent conflict of the Chechen sort. What factors kept it from the brink? A related and important case is Bashkortostan. Such an entity would be a military-industrial powerhouse and could pose a real threat to the survival of the Russian Federation. Many observers have noted the distinctive, independent character of the Russians of the Far East and Siberia—as well as a historical precedent of the short-lived Far Eastern Republic of the early s. If, on the other hand, there exist countervailing factors that contribute to the preservation of the Russian Federation despite strong fissiparous tendencies, the cases from the Russian Far East should reveal them. By insisting on putting his police officials in charge of the regions, Putin could undermine important bastions of stability, such as Ingushetiia.

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Chapter 9 : Peter Levine: philosophy Archives

Metta World Peace (born Ronald William Artest Jr. on November 13,) is an American professional basketball player who last played for the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA).

Philosophical usage[edit] Rationalism is often contrasted with empiricism. Taken very broadly these views are not mutually exclusive, since a philosopher can be both rationalist and empiricist. The empiricist essentially believes that knowledge is based on or derived directly from experience. In other words, as Galen Strawson once wrote, "you can see that it is true just lying on your couch. Whereas both philosophies are under the umbrella of epistemology , their argument lies in the understanding of the warrant, which is under the wider epistemic umbrella of the theory of justification. Theory of justification[edit] Main article: Theory of justification The theory of justification is the part of epistemology that attempts to understand the justification of propositions and beliefs. Epistemologists are concerned with various epistemic features of belief, which include the ideas of justification , warrant, rationality , and probability. Of these four terms, the term that has been most widely used and discussed by the early 21st century is "warrant". Loosely speaking, justification is the reason that someone probably holds a belief. The precise method one uses to provide justification is where the lines are drawn between rationalism and empiricism among other philosophical views. Much of the debate in these fields are focused on analyzing the nature of knowledge and how it relates to connected notions such as truth , belief , and justification. Thesis of rationalism[edit] At its core, rationalism consists of three basic claims. For one to consider themselves a rationalist, they must adopt at least one of these three claims: In addition, rationalists can choose to adopt the claims of Indispensability of Reason and or the Superiority of Reason " although one can be a rationalist without adopting either thesis. Intuition philosophy and Deductive reasoning Rationale: We simply "see" something in such a way as to give us a warranted belief. Beyond that, the nature of intuition is hotly debated. In the same way, generally speaking, deduction is the process of reasoning from one or more general premises to reach a logically certain conclusion. Using valid arguments , we can deduce from intuited premises. For example, when we combine both concepts, we can intuit that the number three is prime and that it is greater than two. We then deduce from this knowledge that there is a prime number greater than two. Thus, it can be said that intuition and deduction combined to provide us with a priori knowledge " we gained this knowledge independently of sense experience. Empiricists such as David Hume have been willing to accept this thesis for describing the relationships among our own concepts. Most rationalists agree mathematics is knowable by applying the intuition and deduction. Some go further to include ethical truths into the category of things knowable by intuition and deduction. Furthermore, some rationalists also claim metaphysics is knowable in this thesis. In addition to different subjects, rationalists sometimes vary the strength of their claims by adjusting their understanding of the warrant. Some rationalists understand warranted beliefs to be beyond even the slightest doubt; others are more conservative and understand the warrant to be belief beyond a reasonable doubt. Rationalists also have different understanding and claims involving the connection between intuition and truth. Some rationalists claim that intuition is infallible and that anything we intuit to be true is as such. Now all the instances which confirm a general truth, however numerous they may be, are not sufficient to establish the universal necessity of this same truth, for it does not follow that what happened before will happen in the same way again. The two theses go their separate ways when describing how that knowledge is gained. As the name, and the rationale, suggests, the Innate Knowledge thesis claims knowledge is simply part of our rational nature. The knowledge has been with us since the beginning and the experience simply brought into focus, in the same way a photographer can bring the background of a picture into focus by changing the aperture of the lens. The background was always there, just not in focus. This thesis targets a problem with the nature of inquiry originally postulated by Plato in Meno. Here, Plato asks about inquiry; how do we gain knowledge of a theorem in geometry? We inquire into the matter. Yet, knowledge by inquiry seems impossible. Either way

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we cannot gain knowledge of the theorem by inquiry. Yet, we do know some theorems. The Innate Concept Thesis[edit] Rationale: These concepts are a priori in nature and sense experience is irrelevant to determining the nature of these concepts though, sense experience can help bring the concepts to our conscious mind. Some philosophers, such as John Locke who is considered one of the most influential thinkers of the Enlightenment and an empiricist argue that the Innate Knowledge thesis and the Innate Concept thesis are the same. As with the other theses covered under the umbrella of rationalism, the more types and greater number of concepts a philosopher claims to be innate, the more controversial and radical their position; "the more a concept seems removed from experience and the mental operations we can perform on experience the more plausibly it may be claimed to be innate. Since we do not experience perfect triangles but do experience pains, our concept of the former is a more promising candidate for being innate than our concept of the latter. My understanding of what a thing is, what truth is, and what thought is, seems to derive simply from my own nature. But my hearing a noise, as I do now, or seeing the sun, or feeling the fire, comes from things which are located outside me, or so I have hitherto judged. Lastly, sirens, hippogriffs and the like are my own invention. Ideas invented by us, such as those found in mythology, legends, and fairy tales are created by us from other ideas we possess. Lastly, innate ideas, such as our ideas of perfection, are those ideas we have as a result of mental processes that are beyond what experience can directly or indirectly provide. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz defends the idea of innate concepts by suggesting the mind plays a role in determining the nature of concepts, to explain this, he likens the mind to a block of marble in the *New Essays on Human Understanding*, "This is why I have taken as an illustration a block of veined marble, rather than a wholly uniform block or blank tablets, that is to say what is called *tabula rasa* in the language of the philosophers. For if the soul were like those blank tablets, truths would be in us in the same way as the figure of Hercules is in a block of marble, when the marble is completely indifferent whether it receives this or some other figure. But if there were veins in the stone which marked out the figure of Hercules rather than other figures, this stone would be more determined thereto, and Hercules would be as it were in some manner innate in it, although labour would be needed to uncover the veins, and to clear them by polishing, and by cutting away what prevents them from appearing. It is in this way that ideas and truths are innate in us, like natural inclinations and dispositions, natural habits or potentialities, and not like activities, although these potentialities are always accompanied by some activities which correspond to them, though they are often imperceptible. To be considered a rationalist, one must adopt at least one of those three claims. The Indispensability of Reason Thesis has the following rationale, "The knowledge we gain in subject area, S, by intuition and deduction, as well as the ideas and instances of knowledge in S that are innate to us, could not have been gained by us through sense experience. In addition to the following claims, rationalists often adopt similar stances on other aspects of philosophy. Most rationalists reject skepticism for the areas of knowledge they claim are knowable a priori. Naturally, when you claim some truths are innately known to us, one must reject skepticism in relation to those truths. This is the view that we know some truths without basing our belief in them on any others and that we then use this foundational knowledge to know more truths. The analytical nature of much of philosophical enquiry, the awareness of apparently a priori domains of knowledge such as mathematics, combined with the emphasis of obtaining knowledge through the use of rational faculties commonly rejecting, for example, direct revelation have made rationalist themes very prevalent in the history of philosophy. Since the Enlightenment, rationalism is usually associated with the introduction of mathematical methods into philosophy as seen in the works of Descartes, Leibniz, and Spinoza. Even then, the distinction between rationalists and empiricists was drawn at a later period and would not have been recognized by the philosophers involved. Also, the distinction between the two philosophies is not as clear-cut as is sometimes suggested; for example, Descartes and Locke have similar views about the nature of human ideas. The philosophers who held this view most clearly were Baruch Spinoza and Gottfried Leibniz, whose attempts to grapple with the epistemological and metaphysical problems raised by Descartes led to a development of the fundamental approach of rationalism. Both Spinoza and Leibniz asserted that, in principle, all knowledge, including scientific knowledge, could be gained through

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the use of reason alone, though they both observed that this was not possible in practice for human beings except in specific areas such as mathematics. On the other hand, Leibniz admitted in his book *Monadology* that "we are all mere Empirics in three fourths of our actions. He is considered to be the first known proponent of Indian materialism, and forerunner to the Charvaka school of Indian thought, which holds direct perception, empiricism, and conditional inference as proper sources of knowledge, embraces philosophical skepticism and rejects Vedas, Vedic ritualism, and supernaturalism. Pythagoras Pythagoras was one of the first Western philosophers to stress rationalist insight. Pythagoras "believed these harmonies reflected the ultimate nature of reality. He summed up the implied metaphysical rationalism in the words "All is number". Plato Plato held rational insight to a very high standard, as is seen in his works such as *Meno* and *The Republic*. He taught on the Theory of Forms or the Theory of Ideas [24] [25] [26] which asserts that the highest and most fundamental kind of reality is not the material world of change known to us through sensation, but rather the abstract, non-material but substantial world of forms or ideas. Aristotle defines syllogism as "a discourse in which certain specific things having been supposed, something different from the things supposed results of necessity because these things are so. One notable event in the Western timeline was the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas who attempted to merge Greek rationalism and Christian revelation in the thirteenth-century. He also argued that although dreams appear as real as sense experience, these dreams cannot provide persons with knowledge. Also, since conscious sense experience can be the cause of illusions, then sense experience itself can be doubtable. As a result, Descartes deduced that a rational pursuit of truth should doubt every belief about sensory reality. Descartes developed a method to attain truths according to which nothing that cannot be recognised by the intellect or reason can be classified as knowledge. These truths are gained "without any sensory experience," according to Descartes. Truths that are attained by reason are broken down into elements that intuition can grasp, which, through a purely deductive process, will result in clear truths about reality. Descartes therefore argued, as a result of his method, that reason alone determined knowledge, and that this could be done independently of the senses. For instance, his famous dictum, *cogito ergo sum* or "I think, therefore I am", is a conclusion reached a priori i. Descartes posited a metaphysical dualism, distinguishing between the substances of the human body "res extensa" and the mind or soul "res cogitans". This crucial distinction would be left unresolved and lead to what is known as the mind-body problem, since the two substances in the Cartesian system are independent of each other and irreducible. Baruch Spinoza" [edit] Main article: Philosophy of Spinoza The philosophy of Baruch Spinoza is a systematic, logical, rational philosophy developed in seventeenth-century Europe. Goethe admitted that he found this concept confusing[citation needed]. Gottfried Leibniz Leibniz was the last of the great Rationalists who contributed heavily to other fields such as metaphysics, epistemology, logic, mathematics, physics, jurisprudence, and the philosophy of religion; he is also considered to be one of the last "universal geniuses". Leibniz rejected Cartesian dualism and denied the existence of a material world. Leibniz developed his theory of monads in response to both Descartes and Spinoza, because the rejection of their visions forced him to arrive at his own solution. Monads are the fundamental unit of reality, according to Leibniz, constituting both inanimate and animate objects. These units of reality represent the universe, though they are not subject to the laws of causality or space which he called "well-founded phenomena". Leibniz, therefore, introduced his principle of pre-established harmony to account for apparent causality in the world. Immanuel Kant" [edit] Main article: Immanuel Kant Kant is one of the central figures of modern philosophy, and set the terms by which all subsequent thinkers have had to grapple. He argued that human perception structures natural laws, and that reason is the source of morality.