

Chapter 1 : The zebra, the dog and the fox. Tales of - Word Association

Chapter 5, The Domestication of Hunch Summary. Genly sets off from the New Port as a passenger on a truck-like landboats on the first day of the first month of summer.

June 21, Runtime: Many a man or woman often feels that they are ugly or unworthy of love, and are often made to feel that way by the ugliest and most unworthy of all. It deals with corruption, genocide, classism and lust. Not to mention that it is stunningly gorgeous in both looks and sound. What makes the monster and what makes the man? This was extremely exciting to these two directors as they believed the characters were very memorable and the setting had quite a bit of potential for amazing visuals. Production began in The team took a ten day trip to France in order to get to know the setting. During this time, they even got to tour off limits areas of the cathedral in order to understand the places which Hugo spoke of his novel. After all, the book is far more violent than this animated film. The monsters were his friends, and protected him. They would be his only friends. And of course, the story was given a happy ending. Of course, changing the story of a world renowned classic comes with its ups and downs. Descendants of Hugo were not too pleased with the changes. Quasimodo attending the original Gay Days at Disney. Most Disney villains are flamboyant and fun but Frolo is quite the opposite. He murders a woman right from the start, attempts to kill families, almost throws Quasimodo down a well, and lusts after the woman he believes God wants him to kill. Frolo might just be the most real and complex villain to date. He feels incredibly dangerous and I could definitely see parents shying away from this one with the younger kids. Frolo encounters Organization XII for the first time. Okay, we can move on. Quasimodo is a very important character. He lives high in the cathedral, halfway between the heavens above and the rabble of the streets below, trapped in limbo. I love that Disney really chose to make him ugly. Watching the crowd both curse him and throw food at him is heartbreaking. We want to be accepted and seeing this character who has been made to feel rejected his whole life, finally get the compassion he deserves is incredibly moving. I always get something stuck in my eye at this scene. I slightly wish that the love triangle between them and Quasi had not existed as I think it damages the point of the film in the end when Esmerelda ends up with Phoebus, the handsome gentleman, instead of Quasi. That being said, I do still think that all of these characters get very satisfying endings. But you can have her. No please, I insistâ€¦jerk. The film is visually epic. Every scene feels like it is being seen on a huge scale, which is helped by music that could easily be found in the trailer of a summer blockbuster. In particular is the scene during the climax in which Quasi swings in on a rope, saves Esmerelda, swings back to the cathedral and holds her up, declaring sanctuary as the city burns below. For a film which mainly takes place in one building, it manages to seem greater than the sum of its parts by having some gorgeous animation. I do this everyday. I call it water skiing. I know that this will sound odd, as my complaints of Pocahontas involved the film being too serious, but all the jokes in this film feel sort of out of place. I have a hard time transitioning from the gargoyles making fart jokes into Frolo singing about hellfire as he deals with his lustfulness. The story is just so pertinent and deep that any time a joke shows up, it almost feels as though that character got lost and ended up in this film. The humor is funny. But it often seems simply added to appease families. The plot is trying to happen. The Hunchback of Notre Dame was another surprise for me. I loved that it tackled so many real world issues while managing to still be rich and engaging. Frolo might just be the most evil of all Disney villains and he makes the threat on these characters as well as all of France seem very real. Hunchback is Disney story-telling at its best even if the jokes are a little topsy-turvy. The poker game scene. Obviously all the photos are courtesy of Disney Entertainment and I would never in a million years claim them as my own. That being said, all are actually taken with my phone during our viewing in order to capture the moment in a slightly different way than originally intended. My Fiancee has a blog too and he is talking about all the classics we are currently watching, which involves more than just Disney. Head over [HERE](#) and check it out!

The Domestication of Hunch. There's a new prime minister in town, and it's Tibe, the creepy guy with the teeth. The radio bulletins are full of his news.

The first part, from Chapter 1 to Chapter 6, originally appeared serially in a magazine from to , and then was completely rewritten for this book. The original serial publication provoked a massive response among people who were interested in philosophy. I then wrote the conclusion, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8, newly for this book. This book is an endeavor to give a name to this kind of feeling that the readers would have experienced at least once in their life. What is Painless Civilization? However, I wonder if people might end up with losing sight of joy, and forgetting the meaning of life, in a society pervaded by pain reduction mechanisms and filled with pleasure. She talked about an aged female patient in the intensive care unit she was taking charge of. The patient had an injury in the brain. The patient was attached to monitors and given intravenous nutrition and drugs. The nurses gave sensitive care to the patient in the room in which the temperature was properly controlled. Given proper medical treatment and nursing care, the patient kept sleeping deeply and peacefully. The patient would probably never wake up again. Given nutrition and drugs, and with her body kept clean by sensitive nursing care, the patient would keep sleeping pleasantly in the room in which the temperature was comfortably controlled. A human being who keeps sleeping with a peaceful expression, wrapped in an perfectly controlled environment. No need to work. No need to study. No worries of life. Free from daily tasks. No pain, anxiety, or fear. All the patient does is just stay in a state of comfortable and peaceful sleep protected from all those worries. If that should be the case, then, who set the trap? Why has civilization progressed in this direction? The reason for this is that people in an intensive care unit, frankly, rather resemble cattle in the middle of a livestock factory. Imagine a row of chickens kept in small cages where the light and temperature are artificially controlled, an adequate amount of food is provided by means of a conveyor belt, and life becomes only a matter of earnestly eating and sleeping. Are not the same things humans do for livestock now being done for people? He thought that people, under the influence of an artificial environment, are living in a domesticated animal-like state. As proof, he pointed out that characteristics of the human figure are transforming just like those of domesticated animals. This way of thinking was soon inherited by Konrad Lorenz and Hideo Obara. In order to think deeply about painless civilization, it is necessary to first examine their works on self-domestication. I want to take a simple look at these theories while consulting the literary works of Hideo Obara, whose thoughts on self-domestication developed its own distinctive course. Human beings tamed wild goats and sheep as domestic animals about seven thousand years ago. Although putting goats and sheep out to pasture is greatly different from caging up hens, Obara sorted out the characteristics he saw in both types of domestication in the following manner. Firstly, the domesticated animals are placed into an artificial environment. To a greater or lesser extent, domestic animals live out their daily existence enclosed in space that is under the control of humans. These animals are not permitted to go outside of the human-prepared system. Secondly, food is automatically provided to domesticated animals; they need not search out their own sustenance because the owner prepares it for them. The necessity for domesticated animals to utilize an ability to seek their own food disappears. Thirdly, domestic animals are far removed from the threats of nature. For example, they are protected against invasion of natural enemies, drought, and other climate fluctuations. As the death of domesticated animals would be a great loss to people, owners protect these animals to the greatest possible extent and implement various devices for that very reason. The fourth attribute of domesticated animals is that their breeding is controlled. Humans artificially bring together the male and female animals to produce offspring; the number, birth interval, etc. This kind of controlled reproduction could be called the essential reality of domesticated animals Yutaka Tani persuasively points out the intervention in reproduction and breast-feeding that comes into existence with animal domestication. The fifth characteristic of domesticated animals is that they are selectively breed, in other words artificially selected, by humans. For example, wild wolves were domesticated by humans and became dogs. They were converted and made into a new species that perseveres with, and is

obedient to, humans. To be ceaselessly reformed into something more useful to humans is the destiny of domesticated animals. For example, wild boars were domesticated into pigs, but the physical body of the domestic pig changed. Their snouts shortened and bodily hair fell out while the amount of fat increased, their tusks degenerated, and their sexual cycle changed. Obara pointed out the above points, but I would like to continue on and add two more. Therefore, a seventh characteristic is that the death of domestic animals is controlled. In other words, humans devote all their effort to the survival of useful domestic animals, and then forcibly kill when the time comes for the animal to die. A pig is forced to continue to live until it becomes fat and filled with delicious meat, and once it can be put out for sale as food then it is compulsorily killed. Think about feeding a domesticated animal: Once this condition is accepted, even more a moment, from then onwards it is probably all too difficult to break way. Let us look at these points in turn. The first characteristic is living in an artificial environment. Humans established cities and converted the space we live in, to the utmost degree, into an artificial environment. We carry out our lives surrounded by houses, roads, water and sewer systems, automobiles, trains, and electricity. How many people living in cities hunt for their own food in the mountains or fish their own food out of the sea? The great majority of people buy ingredients and finished items at the supermarket, spend a short time cooking, and then eat. As long as people have money, their food is very nearly provisioned automatically. Humans have conquered the natural threats referred to by the third characteristic in the course of developing civilization. We maintain the rivers that flood, invented houses that typhoons cannot destroy, and have established a stable supply of food through the mass production of agricultural goods. The fourth characteristic, managed propagation, is indeed a strength of present-day technologies such as artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, and sterilization. These interventions in our reproduction, however, gave rise to great problems in bioethics in recent years. These techniques were first developed with domesticated animals and then subsequently put to use with humans. Under the name of infertility treatments, these technologies are now the foundation of a large industry. Humans have also consistently demonstrated the fifth characteristic: Eugenics appeared at the end of the 19th century. Although Obara does not touch on it, contemporary reproductive technologies such as selective abortion and genetic screening are typical examples where our self-domestication is most directly apparent. According to Obara, in regards to the changes in bodily appearance that make up the sixth characteristic, the same transformations that appeared in domesticated animals can also be seen in humans. For example, he saw the appearance of curly or frizzled hair, changes in the number of vertebrae and the bones of limbs, and fluctuation in skin pigmentation as obvious examples of physical changes seen only in humans and domesticated animals. Now, how about the two points that I added? In addition to doing everything possible to cure disease and extend life until deteriorated by aging, a strong current of thought now advocates providing a comfortable, painless death once one realizes that life may no longer be lengthened. The eighth characteristic was that of voluntary confinement. Humans seem to be bound with voluntary shackles to the social system that provides us food, stability, and amenity. For example, no matter how often global environmental problems are discussed, only solutions that do not threaten to slow the current economic growth ever appear. This is because we do not wish to relinquish the system that guarantees our present standard of living and comfort. And even if it means being bound by the system, we want to continue living, in our hearts, under its influence. As described above, almost every characteristic of animal domestication can also be applied to the people living inside contemporary civilization. Through domesticating ourselves like cattle, people began civilization. With this, we have come to bear the burden of both the comforts and sorrows of domesticated animals. However, there is something left unclear by Obara in this theory of self-domestication. I have a hunch that thinking in this way will allow us to explain a certain unspoken feeling of incompleteness and uneasiness being carried by those of us who are inside this society. By this theory we are humans, but at the same time we are cattle. The people living inside contemporary society, who live in cattle yards called cities, are simply pigs that are provided with food and safety but have had the radiance of life snatched away. The theory of self-domestication teaches us this way of seeing our civilization. Having gone through the previous discussion, we stand only one step away from the theory of painless civilization. We feel it is better to have as little pain and suffering as is possible. It is better to be filled with pleasure, amenity, and stimulation. Of course, I do not mean that we only seek intense

stimulation. We are people who benefit from comfortable pleasures and stimulation that fits with our mood and circumstances. We want our lives to follow the course we laid out beforehand, with all its achievements coming step by step. It should be a life where even if various things occur along the way, in the end there is a happy ending and we can breathe a sigh of relief that it all turn out well. It should be a stable life where an appropriate amount of savings were put away, our plans for old age come to pass, and the things we decided upon occur one-by-one each day. In addition, we wish to live a life where we can do many of the things we want to, acquire many of the goods we want, and avoid as much as possible those things we do not want to do. Being able to do most of the things we want to is a primary desire held by humans. For example, as automatic laundry machines came into our homes, the time we had previously devoted to doing laundry became time to spend on ourselves.

Chapter 3 : The left hand of darkness | Search Results | IUCAT

The domestication of animals transformed human civilization and had a huge impact on the lives of people. It opened up the world to expansion, trade, and knowledge. However, it was the first domesticated animal - the dog - that helped humans understand it was possible to tame other animals.

Body for comparison with skeleton Dromedary heart The cranium of the dromedary consists of a postorbital bar , a tympanic bulla filled with spongiosa , a well-defined sagittal crest , a long facial part and an indented nasal bone. The dromedary is a digitigrade animal; it walks on its toes, which are known as digits. It lacks the second and fifth digits. The dental formula for permanent dentition is 1. All teeth are in use by 8 years. The pulse rate is 50 beats per minute. Like the horse, the dromedary has no gall bladder. The uterus is bicornuate. The vagina is 3â€”3. Rutting males may develop nausea. The main symptoms are recurring fever, anaemia and weakness; the disease is typically fatal for the camel. Brucellosis is caused by different biotypes of *Brucella abortus* and *B. Among external parasites, Sarcoptes species cause sarcoptic mange. In a study in Egypt, a species of Hyalomma was dominant in dromedaries, comprising In Israel, the number of ticks per camel ranged from 20 to Nine camels in the date palm plantations in Arava Valley were injected with ivermectin , which is not effective against Hyalomma tick infestations. Illnesses that can affect dromedary productivity are pyogenic diseases and wound infections caused by *Corynebacterium* and *Streptococcus* , pulmonary disorders caused by *Pasteurella* such as hemorrhagic septicemia and *Rickettsia* species, camelpox , anthrax , and cutaneous necrosis caused by *Streptothrix* and deficiency of salt in the diet. The night is mainly spent resting. Dromedaries form cohesive groups of about 20 individuals, which consist of several females led by a dominant male. Females may also lead in turns. The males of the herd prevent female members from interacting with bachelor males by standing or walking between them and sometimes driving the bachelor males away. They are generally non-aggressive, with the exception of rutting males. They appear to remember their homes; females in particular remember the places they first gave birth or suckled their offspring. A study showed androgen levels in males influences their behaviour. Between January and April when these levels are high during the rut, they become difficult to manage, blow out the palate from the mouth, vocalise and throw urine over their backs. They may also rub against tree bark and roll in sand. The dromedary may also graze on tall, young, succulent grasses. These include *Aristida pungens* , *Acacia tortilis* , *Panicum turgidum* , *Launaea arborescens* and *Balanites aegyptiaca*. In India, dromedaries are fed with forage plants such as *Vigna aconitifolia* , *V. They use their lips to grasp the food and chew each bite 40 to 50 times. Its long eyelashes, eyebrows, lockable nostrils, caudal opening of the prepuce and a relatively small vulva help the camel avoid injuries, especially while feeding. The kidneys are specialised to minimise water loss through excretion. Groups of camels avoid excess heat from the environment by pressing against each other. In the hottest temperatures the dromedary takes water every four to seven days. This effectively controls the temperature of the brain. The age of sexual maturity varies geographically and depends on the individual, as does the reproductive period. Both sexes might mature by three to five years of age, though successful breeding could take longer. Mating occurs once a year, and peaks in the rainy season. The mating season lasts three to five months, but may last a year for older animals. To attract females they extrude their soft palate â€” a trait unique to the dromedary. Males threaten each other for dominance over the female by trying to stand taller than the other, making low noises and a series of head movements including lowering, lifting and bending their necks backwards. Normally, three to four ejaculations occur. Calves move freely by the end of their first day. Nursing and maternal care continue for one to two years. In a study to find whether young could exist on milk substitutes, two male, month-old camels were separated from their mothers and were fed on milk substitutes prepared commercially for lambs. For the first 30 days, the changes in their weights were marked. The cycles were about 28 days long; follicles matured in six days, maintained their size for 13 days, and returned to their original size in eight days. Wild dromedaries inhabited arid regions, particularly the Sahara Desert. Its range included hot, arid regions of northern Africa, Ethiopia, the Near East and western and central Asia. Western Africa followed with 2. Feral dromedaries are only found in Australia. Feral dromedary**

populations occur in Australia , where it was introduced in Most of the dromedaries occur in Western Australia , with smaller populations in the Northern Territory , Western Queensland and northern South Australia. *Meditationes emblematicae de restaurata pace Germaniae*, The dromedary was probably first domesticated in Somalia or the Arabian Peninsula about 4, years ago. The Persian camels were not well-suited to trading or travel over the Sahara; journeys across the desert were made on chariots pulled by horses. While the invasion was accomplished largely on horseback, new links to the Middle East allowed camels to be imported en masse. These camels were well-suited to long desert journeys and could carry a great deal of cargo, allowing substantial trans-Saharan trade for the first time.

Chapter 4 : Bactrian camel - Wikipedia

Why do people develop a "hunch" as they get older, and can it be corrected? The technical term for this condition is Kyphosis. It develops in response to environmental conditions, in this case it is the environmental factors related to domestication.

A gypsy woman in the group attempts to flee with her deformed baby, but Frollo chases and kills her outside Notre Dame. To atone for his sin, Frollo reluctantly agrees to raise the deformed child in Notre Dame as his son, naming him " Quasimodo ". Twenty years later, Quasimodo develops into a kind yet isolated young man who has lived inside the cathedral his entire life. Frollo refuses to help Quasimodo, but Esmeralda , a kind gypsy, intervenes by freeing the hunchback, and uses a magic trick to evade arrest. Frollo confronts Quasimodo and sends him back inside the cathedral. Phoebus refuses to arrest her for alleged witchcraft inside Notre Dame and instead has her confined to the cathedral. Esmeralda finds and befriends Quasimodo, who helps her escape Notre Dame out of gratitude for defending him. Frollo soon develops lustful feelings for Esmeralda and, upon realizing them, begs the Virgin Mary to save him from her " spell " to avoid eternal damnation. When Frollo discovers that she escaped, he instigates a citywide manhunt for her which involves setting fire to countless houses in his way. While fleeing, Phoebus is struck by an arrow and falls into the River Seine , but Esmeralda rescues him and takes him to Notre Dame for refuge. The gargoyles encourage Quasimodo to confess his feelings for Esmeralda, but he is heartbroken to discover she and Phoebus have fallen in love. Frollo returns to Notre Dame later that night and discovers that Quasimodo helped Esmeralda escape. He bluffs to Quasimodo, saying that he knows about the Court of Miracles and that he intends to attack at dawn. Using the map Esmeralda gave him, Quasimodo and Phoebus find the court to warn the gypsies, only for Frollo to follow them and capture all the gypsies present. Frollo prepares to burn Esmeralda at the stake after she rejects his advances, but Quasimodo rescues her and brings her to the cathedral. Phoebus releases the gypsies and rallies the citizens of Paris against Frollo and his men, who try to break into the cathedral. Quasimodo and the gargoyles pour molten lead onto the streets to ensure no one enters, but Frollo successfully manages to get inside. He pursues Quasimodo and Esmeralda to the balcony where he and Quasimodo both fall over the edge. Frollo falls to his death in the molten lead, while Quasimodo is caught by Phoebus on a lower floor. Afterward, Quasimodo comes to accept that Phoebus and Esmeralda are in love, and he gives them his blessing. The two encourage him to leave the cathedral into the outside world, where the citizens hail him as a hero and accept him into society. James Baxter served as the supervising animator for Quasimodo. Demi Moore as Esmeralda singing voice by Heidi Mollenhauer " A beautiful, streetwise Gypsy dancing girl who befriends Quasimodo and shows him that his soul is truly beautiful, even if his exterior is not. She falls in love with and later marries Captain Phoebus. Tony Fucile served as the supervising animator for Esmeralda. Due to his god complex , he believes that he is above everyone else and can do no wrong, and that the world around him is full of corruption except within himself. This is shown by his intense hatred of the gypsy population and his desire to wipe out their entire race. Russ Edmonds served as the supervising animator for Phoebus and Achilles his horse is voiced by Bob Bergen , who also voices baby Quasimodo. Paul Kandel as Clopin Trouillefou " A puppeteer, storyteller, and mischievous leader of all the gypsies and thieves of Paris. Michael Surrey served as the supervising animator for Clopin. David Pruiksma served as the supervising animator for Victor and Hugo, while Will Finn served as the supervising animator for Laverne. David Ogden Stiers as the Archdeacon " A priest at Notre Dame and a kind man who helps many characters throughout the film, including Quasimodo and Esmeralda. Dave Burgess served as the supervising animator for the Archdeacon. Ron Husband served as the supervising animator for Djali. Gary Trousdale as The Old Heretic " A prisoner and a minor character in the film who dreams to be free. He accidentally gets freed from one prison, but then is trapped in another prison. Following Beauty and the Beast , Gary Trousdale had taken the opportunity to take a break from directing, instead spending several months developing storyboards for The Lion King. Also included were visits to the Palace of Justice and an original location of the Court of Miracles. We were not going to end it the way the book ended, with everybody dead. In the early drafts,

Quasimodo served as a Cyrano between Phoebus and Esmeralda, but it was discarded to focus more on Quasimodo. Out of that decision grew the idea of some sort of a triangle between Quasimodo, Esmeralda and Phoebus. The gargoyles of Notre Dame were added to the story by Trousdale and Wise. Their portrayal as comedic friends and confidantes of Quasimodo was inspired by a portion of the novel, which reads "The other statues, the ones of monsters and demons, felt no hatred for Quasimodo—The saints were his friends and blessed him the monsters were his friends, and protected him. Thus he would pour out his heart at length to them. Casting In late , pop singer Cyndi Lauper was the first actor attached to the film during its initial stages. Thinking she was cast as Esmeralda, Lauper was startled to learn she was to voice a gargoyle named Quinn, and was hired one week after one reading with the directors. Meanwhile, Charles Kimbrough was cast as Victor, who was initially unimpressed at an animated adaptation of Hunchback, but later became rather impressed at the level of research that went into the film and how the story ideas transitioned from the novel to the screen. Laverne was then revisioned into a wiser, mature character with Mary Wickes cast in the role. It looked like everyone was at a memorial service" until he noticed the floor was lined with storyboard sketches. New York City cabaret singer Heidi Mollenhauer was selected to provide the singing voice. As the Disney story artists, layout crew, and animators moved in their new quarters, they decided to name the building "Sanctuary. Layout, cleanup, and special-effects artists provided additional support. Three songs written for the film were discarded for the storyboarding process. However, Trousdale and Wise felt the song took too much focus off of Quasimodo, [38] and ultimately decided to have Clopin sing about sentencing Phoebus and Quasimodo to death for finding their gypsy hideout. Luis Miguel recorded the version for the Latin American Spanish version, which became a major hit. Themes and interpretations The Hunchback of Notre Dame has many themes, including infanticide , lust , damnation , and sin. It also implies, according to Mark Pinsky, a "condemnation of abortion, euthanasia , and racism, and [a] moral resistance to genocide ". In fact, the words "God", "Lord", and "Hell" are uttered more times in this film than in any other. The Gospel According to Disney explains that "it is the church The association of the Church with a form of evil leadership by a man who is "[a religious leader] in almost all respects except the title" "implies a church that is ineffective if not full of vice", the same criticism Hugo gave in his novel. The Gospel According to Disney includes a quote that says "religion This questions the power religious people actually have in making the world a moral and happy place. Even then, he absolves himself of agency in the murder by claiming "God works in mysterious ways," and ponders whether "the child may be of use to him one day. He is also constantly reminded he is deformed, ugly, a monster, and an outcast who would be hated if he ever left the confines of the church. When Esmeralda sings "God Help The Outcasts," she "walks in the opposite direction of more prosperous worshipers who are praying for material and earthly rewards. The premiere was preceded by a parade through the French Quarter , beginning at Jackson Square and utilizing floats and cast members from Walt Disney World. Bernard when Frollo tries to sweep out the rabble," wrote one reviewer. Arnaud Later, a leading scholar on Hugo, accused Disney of simplifying, editing and censoring the novel in numerous aspects, including the personalities of the characters. Sheldon , a Presbyterian pastor and chairman of the Anaheim-based Traditional Values Coalition , affirmed two months before its premiere that "I am thrilled at what I hear about Hunchback, that Disney is seeking to honour Christianity and its role in Western civilization. I only pray that it will accomplish much good in the minds and hearts of its viewers. I think, for example, the issue of disabilities is treated with great respect.

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After a few rudimentary tests, his hunch was confirmed, his interest was piqued and the theories on canine cognition were about to change. Prompt There is a dearth of scientific knowledge of the cognitive capabilities of domestic animals, especially dogs.

The wild animal species that most plausibly could have yielded valuable domesticates were large terrestrial mammalian herbivores and omnivores, of which the world holds species weighing 45 kg or more. Yet only 14 of those species were actually domesticated, prompting us to ask what prevented domestication of the other species? Similarly, worldwide there are about , wild species of higher plants, of which only about yielded valuable domesticates. Diamond [] , p. For instance, in Africa there are a lot of indigenous large mammals antelopes, zebras, elephants , but none of them ended up being domesticated. All their close relatives horses and donkeys were eventually domesticated, but not zebras. It turns out that zebras are assholes: They also have good peripheral vision better than horses , which makes it hard to lasso them. The 2nd Baron Rothschild , it seems, would go around in a carriage pulled by zebras to prove they could be tamed, though he never rode a zebra directly and the Quora answer speculates he only managed to do this by exploiting the very strict hierarchy zebras have for moving in the wild females at the front in descending order of dominance, male at the back. All dogs are descended from wolves—wolves are pack animals and they live off of what they hunt, which raises the question: Well, you can imagine a Game-of-Thrones-like scenario where some people got hold of a couple of wolf cubs, adopted them, and the cubs went on to grow up alongside humans. So wolves that grew up in a human environment could have been more amenable to socialization with people and willing to accept their dominance which is required for domestication. Later on, people might have got used to having the animals around and began to trust them with various tasks, like taking out the trash and getting the kids to school. They might have encouraged some wolves to reproduce, leading to more cubs growing up in the company of humans. Also, have you ever seen a wolf? It looks nothing like a spaniel. This raises a different question, which is: Now, these are relatively recent species and they were intentionally bred by people for different purposes. But according to Darcy Morey in Morey [] , early domesticated dogs all show similar morphological changes: Assuming this was the result of some selection process, what were the selective pressures? Morey thinks it had something to do with breeding in captivity: This type of environment, the story goes, favors animals that can reproduce more frequently and at an earlier age, therefore resulting in younger looking individuals. Could people have intentionally selected dogs with certain features? Perhaps people wanted dogs that were smaller, or perhaps they selected puppy-like looks because of their cuteness. Morey dismisses these hypotheses, but his argument is strange. Indeed, some recent research might just shed some light on that. After Belyaev died in , the project was taken over by Lyudmila Trut and it continues to this day. Their results were quite remarkable. Trut tells how Belyaev, like Morey, believed the changes in looks and behavior brought about by domestication were the result of some sort of selection. His primary aim was to uncover the genetic and molecular basis for those changes. For that he set out to recreate the domestication process in real time, on a hitherto undomesticated species. He tried it with foxes, otter and rats. Foxes ultimately gave the best results. Trut tells how Belyaev sent her, as a graduate student, to buy foxes from fox breeders in Estonia who were farming foxes for their fur. For the experiment, Belyaev and his team divided the foxes into three groups: Class I wagged their tail in the presence of humans, and ate from their hands; Class II allowed themselves to be petted but showed no positive emotions towards people; Class III were the least friendly, prone to bite or scratch. Class I foxes showed what Belyaev called tamability, a purely behavioral characteristic that made them friendly to humans. Belyaev wanted to see if this is an inheritable trait thus with a genetic basis , so he bred Class I foxes among them. Now, 40 years and 45, foxes after Belyaev began, our experiment has achieved an array of concrete results. The most obvious of them is a unique population of foxes at latest count , each of them the product of between 30 and 35 generations of selection. They are unusual animals, docile, eager to please and unmistakably domesticated. When tested in groups in an enclosure, pups compete for attention, snarling fiercely at one another as they seek the favor of

their human handler. Trut [] , pp. Their size varied leading to dwarf and giant breeds , there were changes in color including the appearance of a white spot on the forehead called a piebald patter , some of the foxes had curly hair and shorter tails, andâ€”get thisâ€”their skulls got bigger and their snouts shorter. All these are changes seen across other domesticated species: Some foxes even had floppy ears, a feature which is only ever seen in domesticated species they say. Add to this modifications to the mating cycle some foxes were able to mate twice a year, as opposed to once a year for wild specimens , and you get a rather consistent pattern. Belyaev and his team kept looking for the mechanisms behind all this, with notable achievements. But one thing their research shows along the way is that selection for a behavioral trait tamability can lead to physiological changes seen in other domesticated species as well. The fox experiment is still going on, led by Lyudmila Trut, though as of late it was forced to reduce its scope basically, fewer foxes. The reason is, you guessed it, poor financing. The research it generated has attracted quite some attention and the interest of researchers from Cornell and the Max Planck Institute in Leipzig, but its future is uncertain. Assistant Marina Nurgalieva with a fox; from Trut [].

If you hunch forward, you raise your shoulders, put your head down, and lean forwards, often because you are cold, ill, or unhappy. He got out his map and hunched over it to read the small print. American English: hunch.

Miraculously, Belyaev had compressed thousands of years of domestication into a few years. Domesticated animals are known to share a common set of characteristics, a fact documented by Darwin in *The Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication*. They tend to be smaller, with floppier ears and curlier tails than their untamed progenitors. Such traits tend to make animals appear appealingly juvenile to humans. These and other traits, sometimes referred to as the domestication phenotype, exist in varying degrees across a remarkably wide range of species, from dogs, pigs, and cows to some nonmammals like chickens, and even a few fish. Belyaev suspected that as the foxes became domesticated, they too might begin to show aspects of a domestication phenotype. He was right again: Selecting which foxes to breed based solely on how well they got along with humans seemed to alter their physical appearance along with their dispositions. After only nine generations, the researchers recorded fox kits born with floppier ears. Piebald patterns appeared on their coats. By this time the foxes were already whining and wagging their tails in response to a human presence, behaviors never seen in wild foxes. The Soviet biology establishment of the mid-20th century, led under Joseph Stalin by the infamous agronomist Trofim Lysenko, outlawed research into Mendelian genetics. But Dmitry Belyaev and his older brother Nikolay, both biologists, were intrigued by the possibilities of the science. He was exiled to a labor camp, where he eventually died. Both would agree that the animals most likely to be domesticated were those predisposed to human contact. Some mutation, or collection of mutations, in their DNA caused them to be less afraid of humans, and thus willing to live closer to them. Perhaps they fed off human refuse or benefited from inadvertent shelter from predators. At some point humans saw some benefit in return from these animal neighbors and began helping that process along, actively selecting for the most amenable ones and breeding them. If Belyaev and Trut are correct, the self-selection and then human selection of less fearful animals carried with it other components of the domestication phenotype, such as curly tails and smaller bodies. Sure, curiosity and lack of fear may have started the process, but once animals were under human control, they were also protected from wild predators. Random mutations for physical traits that might quickly have been weeded out in the wild, like white spots on a dark coat, were allowed to persist. Then they flourished, in part because, well, people liked them. These perspectives might also apply to the evolution of phenotypical racial differences. Some differences in looks might have just been unselected for side effects of traits that were selected for by the environment. Or, as Darwin suggested, sexual selection or, among children, what Judith Rich Harris calls selection for cuteness might have played major roles. But delving into the DNA of our closest companions can deliver some tantalizing insights. The finding that made headlines was that dogs originated from gray wolves not in East Asia, as other researchers had argued, but in the Middle East. Less noticed by the press was a brief aside in which Wayne and his colleagues identified a particular short DNA sequence, located near a gene called *WBSCR17*, that was very different in the two species. That region of the genome, they suggested, could be a potential target for "genes that are important in the early domestication of dogs. Williams-Beuren is characterized by elfin features, a shortened nose bridge, and "exceptional gregariousness"â€”its sufferers are often overly friendly and trusting of strangers. But I am comfortable saying that the first thing that has to happen to get a human from an apelike ancestor is a substantial increase in tolerance toward one another. There had to be a change in our social system. There is also much else in the article, such as on nature-nurture adoption experiments with silver foxes. The keepers have also been breeding an Evil Twin breed of extremely nasty foxes. What happens when Nasty Fox is raised by a Nice Fox and vice-versa?

Chapter 7 : What is Painless Civilization? (life without pain, self domestication, and joy of life)

A full genetic understanding of domestication is a long way off, explains geneticist Elaine Ostrander of the National Human Genome Research Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, in an interview with.

The technical term for this condition is Kyphosis. It develops in response to environmental conditions, in this case it is the environmental factors related to domestication. Specifically the condition results from chronically carrying the head forward of the shoulders, combined with inactivity of opposing muscle groups; this combination is the precursor of many chronic pain cases for which medical treatment is ineffective and unnecessary with hygienic practice. This is a common postural pattern of domesticated human society. At Dynamic Balance we refer to it as domesticated reflex posture. The early stages of Kyphosis are indicated by the head being carried forward of the shoulders. Ideally, the ear should rest directly above the shoulder. When the head falls forward, muscle tension is then required to prevent the head from falling even farther forward setting up a vicious loop. Picture a bowling ball balanced on a wooden dowel. The moment the bowling ball rolls off-center, it is going to fall. Now imagine the bowling ball has three strings attached to the back of the bowling ball where one could attempt to keep the off-center bowling ball from falling. The amount of force and the complexity of this task is indicative of the muscular activity required every second of every waking moment to maintain the position of your head when it is carried forward of the shoulders. If the environmental conditions that draw the head forward continue, the condition will progress through phases. The head will creep progressively forward and the muscle tension will continue to increase and expand in area. Muscles under such distress will hurt, and interrupting this pattern provides relief. After a number of years, muscles shortened due to chronic constriction become physically altered by the deposition of collagen, which splints the muscle into this shortened length. Muscles that are under-used will atrophy and lose capacity; tissues will become congested with the remnants of repetitive acute inflammation cycles. In the later stages of life, as the condition progresses, we see changes in the discs which dry up losing pliability and volume; along with bones of the spine which become porous and less dense with calcium a process known as osteoporosis. They can become deformed, flattened, distorted, grow bone spurs and other aberrations. In the early stages Kyphosis is completely correctible. In fact, it can be completely prevented if a counter-training strategy is introduced early enough. As technology permeates our lives at younger and younger ages, this becomes more difficult. Individuals with advanced cases can still achieve a great deal of correction and relief via therapeutic work done at home, beginning with our Foundation Five series. If the condition has developed to the point where movement is restricted and the condition has become painful, relief can still be gained. However, in such cases, it is likely that therapeutic intervention and instruction will be needed, in addition to a higher level of commitment and longer duration of treatment. The longer a musculo-skeletal flaw exists, the longer it takes to correct, and the more difficult it becomes to eliminate. Such cases will require a much longer, more intense treatment period and possibly require ongoing care. For those who cannot find relief potential medical interventions include, but are not limited to: The key to eliminating this condition is prevention. If the condition is pre-existing, early intervention is essential. Our society possesses the knowledge to make this condition a thing of the past.

In this study, the team compared the genomes of domestic and wild rabbits with the hunch that the divergence would have happened around the same time as Pope Gregory's decision in the year

Here, he talks about the main steps that have brought us the wide range of modern cattle breeds through the process of domestication of their ancestor, the aurochs. Five species of wild cattle have been domesticated approximately in the last years Helmer et al. This domestication process has provided many benefits to humans, from meat and milk, to draught animals see also Chapter 3 in my book for more details. Nowadays, our understanding of the early history of cattle domestication is based mainly on analysis of mitochondrial DNA Groeneveld et al. Approximately years BC, after the domestications of sheep and goat, taurine cattle were domesticated in the Near East from the wild and now extinct aurochs *Bos primigenius*, Helmer et al. The first domestic cattle was a form with long horns, a phenotype that is still common in several British, French, Mediterranean and African breeds. About years BC the first cattle with short horns appeared in Mesopotamia. This short-horns cattle was the most common form in Europe from about years BC Lenstra et al. Remains of Neolithic farms in Europe revealed that cattle migrated along two routes, the Mediterranean coasts and the Danube river, respectively, arriving in the North Sea coasts around years BC Barker Moreover, North Asia might have been colonized through the Caucasus route. Other large-scale migrations of cattle were linked to the migrations of Germanic people during the collapse of the Western Roman Empire Lenstra et al. For example the widespread modern zebu was domesticated about years BC from its ancestor the aurochs *Bos primigenius namadicus* in the Indus Valley and acquired its characteristic hump only after domestication. After that, zebu has spread from the Indus Valley to the tropical zones of most continents Ajmone-Marsan et al. A further movement westward, from years BC, brought zebu to Africa. Comparison of bull and cow of the aurochs left and modern cattle right. Van Vuure Besides aurochs, other wild cattle have been domesticated in the last years. Gayal or mithun, the domestic form of gaur *Bos gaurus*, it is distributed in Assam and Myanmar and it is used mainly for ceremonial purposes. About years BC a domestic form of the wild yak *Bos mutus* was selected and now occupies a large region on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and adjacent areas above m Wiener et al. The modern swamp buffalo derived by domestication of wild water buffalo *Bubalus arnee*. Recent mtDNA analyses Zhang et al. The domestication of the swamp buffalo coincides with the start of the rice cultivation where a strong animal for ploughing the rice fields was necessary Lenstra et al. Finally river buffalo, another phenotype derived by wild water buffalo, has been domesticated about years BC in the Indus Valley Kumar et al. It seems that these animals were not known in the Roman Empire, which indicates that river buffalo arrived in the western regions after its domestication Lenstra et al. The distribution of cattle in different regions of the world led to the development of several ecotypes adapted to their local environments Lenstra et al. In the last years, cattle diversity has been increased by systematic selection of isolated populations that became the present breeds. When dairy production Barker started many cattle have acquired, for example, large udders. The process of the domestication resulted in a decrease of size, which continued until the Middle Ages but it was less pronounced in long-horned Italian forms and draught cattle Lenstra et al. The 18th century saw the birth of the first breed. Systematic, selective breeding and genetic isolation finally led to the development of hundreds of different breeds, which over time became also integral parts of local tradition Felius From the beginning, most bovine species are still used in religious rituals, festivals, races and fighting games. The variety of breeds across the Continents not only maintains the diversity of the genetic resources but also preserves a potential adaptation to other environments and climate change Lenstra et al. Finally, we cannot forget how many benefits wild cattle, through the process of domestication, have brought to human being in the last thousands years. We should keep in mind this, considering that most wild cattle species are still overlooked and severely threatened by human pressure. On the origin of cattle: Prehistoric Farming in Europe. Molecular Biology and Evolution. In Evolution of Domesticated Animals. Cattle Breeds, an Encyclopedia. Genetic diversity in farm animals: Identifying early domestic cattle from Pre-Pottery Neolithic sites on the Middle Euphrates using sexual dimorphism. First steps of animal domestication. Origin,

Breeding and Breeding Policies. Phylogeography and domestication of Indian river buffalo. BMC Evolutionary Biology 7: Domestic cattle and buffaloes. Ecology, Evolution and Behaviour of Wild Cattle. Genetic differentiation of water buffalo *Bubalus bubalis* populations in China, Nepal and south-east Asia: Enjoyed reading this article? He has studied forest buffalo for several years in Dzanga-Ndoki National Park Central African Republic and has authored three books and 45 scientific publications.

Chapter 9 : The Hunchback of Notre Dame (film) - Wikipedia

The entire collection of modifications associated with domestication could be brought about simply by breeding foxes according to their response when approached by a human.

Bactrian camel Phylogenetic relationships of the dromedary from combined analysis of all molecular data. The Bactrian camel belongs to the family Camelidae. Camelini "consisting of the three Camelus species the study considered the wild Bactrian camel as a subspecies of the Bactrian camel" and Lamini "consisting of the alpaca Vicugna pacos, the guanaco Lama guanicoe, the llama L. The study revealed that the two tribes had diverged 25 million years ago early Miocene, notably earlier than what had been previously estimated from North American fossils. Speciation began first in Lamini as the alpaca came into existence 10 million years ago late Pleistocene. Nearly two million years later, the Bactrian camel and the dromedary emerged as two independent species. Where the ranges of the two species overlap, such as in northern Punjab, Iran and Afghanistan, the phenotypic differences between them tend to decrease as a result of extensive crossbreeding between them. The fertility of their hybrid has given rise to speculation that the Bactrian camel and the dromedary should be merged into a single species with two varieties. This population is distinct from domesticated herds both in genetic makeup [17] and in behavior. However, with so few wild camels, what the natural genetic diversity within a population would have been is not clear. Domesticated camels are unable to drink such salty water. The shaggy winter coat is shed extremely rapidly, with huge sections peeling off at once, appearing as if sloppily shorn. The two humps on the back are composed of fat not water as is sometimes thought. The face is typical of a camelid, being long and somewhat triangular, with a split upper lip. The long eyelashes, along with the sealable nostrils, help to keep out dust in the frequent sandstorms which occur in their natural range. The two broad toes on each foot have undivided soles and are able to spread widely as an adaptation to walking on sand. The feet are very tough, as befits an animal of extreme environments. Natural habitat[edit] These camels are migratory, and their habitat ranges from rocky mountain massifs to flat arid desert, stony plains, and sand dunes. Life history[edit] Bactrian camels are exceptionally adept at withstanding wide variations in temperature, ranging from freezing cold to blistering heat. They have a remarkable ability to go without water for months at a time, but when water is available they may drink up to 57 liters at once. When well fed, the humps are plump and erect, but as resources decline, the humps shrink and lean to the side. When moving faster than a walking speed, they pace, by stepping forwards with both legs on the same side as opposed to trotting, using alternate diagonals as done by most other quadrupeds. Bactrian camels are also said to be good swimmers. The sense of sight is well developed and the sense of smell is extremely good. The lifespan of Bactrian camels is estimated at up to 50 years, often 20 to 40 in captivity. Diet[edit] Bactrian camels are diurnal, sleeping in the open at night and foraging for food during the day. They are primarily herbivorous. With tough mouths that can withstand sharp objects such as thorns, they are able to eat plants that are dry, prickly, salty or bitter, and can ingest virtually any kind of vegetation. When other nutrient sources are not available, these camels may feed on carcasses, gnawing on bones, skin, or various different kinds of flesh. In more extreme conditions, they may eat any material they find, which has included rope, sandals, and even tents. Their ability to feed on a wide range of foods allows them to live in areas with sparse vegetation. The first time food is swallowed, it is not fully chewed. The partly masticated food called cud goes into the stomach and later is brought back up for further chewing. Bactrian camels belong to a fairly small group of animals that regularly eat snow to provide their water needs. Any animals living above the snowline are obliged to do this, as snow and ice are the only forms of water during winter, and by doing so, their range is greatly enlarged. The latent heat of snow and ice is enormous compared with the heat capacity of water, demanding a large sacrifice in heat energy and forcing animals to eat only small amounts at a time. The least amount of semen required to elicit ovulation is about 1. The age of sexual maturity varies, but is usually reached at 3 to 5 years. Gestation lasts around 13 months. One or occasionally two calves are produced, and the female can give birth to a new calf every other year. They are nursed for about 1. The young calf stays with its mother for three to five years, until it reaches sexual maturity, and often serves to help raise

subsequent generations for those years. Wild camels sometimes breed with domesticated or feral camels. Relationship to humans[edit] Two Bactrian camels The Bactrian camel is thought to have been domesticated independent of the dromedary sometime before BC in Northeast Afghanistan [22] or southwestern Turkestan. Furthermore, Bactrian camels are frequently ridden, especially in desertified areas. In ancient Sindh , for example, Bactrian camels of two humps were initially used by the rich for riding. The camel was later brought to other areas such as Balochistan and Iran for the same purpose. For example, western foreigners from the Tarim Basin and elsewhere were depicted in numerous ceramic figurines of the Chinese Tang dynasty “ United States imports[edit] Bactrian camels were imported to the US several times in the mid- to late s, both by the US military and by merchants and miners, looking for pack animals sturdier and hardier than horses and mules. Although the camels met these needs, the United States Camel Corps was never considered much of a success. Having brought two shipments of fewer than camels to the US, plans were made to import another 1,, but the US Civil War interrupted this. Most surviving camels of these endeavors, both military and private, were merely turned loose to survive in the wild. As a result, small feral herds of Bactrian camels existed during the late 19th century in the southwest deserts of the United States. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.