

Chapter 1 : Teemings - Issue 6 - "A History of Anglo-Saxon Wedding Customs" by Arden Ranger

The common remark against the American culture is that it lacks any stabilizing force of tradition. That is a fair criticism, given that it has emerged from a recognized "Old World" and designated as the "New World"; and, indeed, it is where cultures and traditions were left behind, in search of a fresh beginning and open opportunities to remake one's self, the future, etc., and thus.

The effects of interruption at different moments within task execution, in: Human Factors in Computing Systems: A cognitive perspective, in: Is there a silver lining? A system for modulating notifications in wearables using physiological sensing, in: Foundations of Augmented Cognition: Evidence from a control-of-attention paradigm, in: Resumption lag and the role of cues, in: Social notification appliance, in: Human Factors and Ergonomics Society,??? Using ambient displays as interruptions, in: Which are the less disruptive? Proceedings, Part II, Heidelberg: Timing and responsiveness in semi-synchronous communication, in: Augmenting an instant messaging client to balance user responsiveness and performance, in: An integrative theoretical framework for the study of cumulative interruptions at work, European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology, 24 2 , , DOI: An interactive analysis tool for exploring workload aligned to models of task execution, Interacting with Computers, 19 3 , [PDF] Bailey B. Balancing information awareness with intrusion, in: Supporting context-mediated social awareness in mobile cooperation, in: Precursors to emergencies, in: Do you need a break right now? A formal model-based approach, in: Enhancing design through claims-based personas and knowledge reuse, in: The role of instrumental and dispositional factors on incident, session, and post-session frustration and mood, Computers in Human Behavior, 22 6 , [PDF] Beyea S. Investigating means for voice notifications, in: Issues in audience awareness for webcasts to distributed groups, in: How to analyze cognitive effort associated to cognitive treatments? Are we focused on the best metrics? Handheld computers in university education, in: Managing Modern Organizations with Information Technology: Human Aspects of Business Computing. Implications to user interface design, in: From Experience to Innovation: The micro-analysis of computerized text editing task, in: Effects of individual differences, in: Can resuming an interrupted task be trained? A framework for reading between the lines, in: A cluster analysis of office jobs, Ergonomics, 37 2 , , DOI: ACM Press, Also published as: Encyclopedia of E-Collaboration, Hershey: A phenomenon of memory or of learning? Effects of similar and dissimilar communication channels and two interchange options on team problem solving, Perceptual and Motor Skills, 38 2 , , DOI: Extended Abstracts, New York: Targeting user-goals with a conceptual framework, in: Unpacking critical parameters for interface design: Proceedings of the Conference on Designing Interactive Systems: A comparison of paired and solo programmers, in: Cockpit task management errors, in: Reducing the resumption time of the primary task, in: Usability considerations for EHRs in an interrupt driven environment, in: Effects of messaging interruptions on memory and performance, in: Proceedings of HCI , London: Influence of task type on performance, in: Effects of relevance and time, in: Proceedings of HCI , Vol. An implicit probe for software usability, in: Awareness displays and interruption, in: Extended abstracts, New York: Awareness displays and social motivation for coordination, in: University of Southern California, 27 p. Jumpseat Data, Los Angeles: Providing awareness of multiple notifications at a glance, in: Understanding what context is considered when deciding whether to initiate remote communication via mobile devices, in: Psychological Traditions and New Trends, Dordrecht: Productive Projects and Teams 3rd Ed. A context-aware system for supporting reminders, in: From Theory to Practice, Oxford: Investigations into the Flow of Cooperative Work. Learning the 4 Rs, in: Conference Companion, New York: Technology adoption lessons from a product commercialization study, International Journal of Information Management, 34 6 , , DOI: A desktop environment to support multi-tasking knowledge workers, in: Impact on situation awareness and decision making, in: Validating classification methods for notification systems, in: Report on Work Package 3: Implications and opportunities, in: Some guidelines from a study of human tutors, in: III Processes involved in reading imaging studies: Usages and Technologies, New York: Managing multiple working spheres, in: Multi-tasking among multiple collaborations, in: Exploration of the components of

executive control and their development with training, in: A theoretical framework and research program, in: Empirical data and computational cognitive models, in: Predicting resumption times and assessing distributed support, Journal of Experimental Psychology:

Chapter 2 : OPM Disability Retirement: Interruption of Tradition – Federal Disability Attorney

The common remark against the American culture is that it lacks any stabilizing force of tradition. That is a fair criticism, given that it has emerged from a recognized "Old World" and designated.

Most local television channels will broadcast Christmas musical concerts and annual national Christmas celebrations like concerts and Christmas shows which are held by the government. Like other countries, on Christmas Eve, people will go to church for Misa and will go to church again the next morning, and exchanging gifts is a usual tradition for Christians in Indonesia. Christianity in Malaysia Colourful Christmas greetings in Malaysia Although Christmas is a public holiday in Malaysia , much of the public celebration is commercial in nature and has no overt religious overtones. Occasionally, Christian activist groups do buy newspaper advertorials on Christmas or Easter but this is largely only allowed in English newspapers and permission is not given every year. The advertorials themselves are usually indirect statements. There has been controversy over whether or not the national government has exerted pressure on Malaysian Christians not to use Christian religious symbols and hymns that specifically mention Jesus Christ. Christmas in the Philippines Parols are an iconic display in the Philippines during its long Christmas season Christmas in the Philippines, [32] one of two predominantly Catholic countries in Asia the other one being East Timor , is one of the biggest holidays on the calendar and is widely celebrated. The season is officially ushered in by the nine-day dawn Masses that start on December Occasionally such displays are left in place even in summer for example the parol representing the "Star of Bethlehem" which led the Three Kings to the newborn Baby Jesus. Bisperas ng Pasko; Spanish: Family members dine together around 12 midnight on traditional Nochebuena fare, which may include: Some would also open presents at this time. Bisperas ng Bagong Taon; Spanish: In spite of the campaign against firecrackers, many Filipinos still see these as the traditional means to greet the New Year. The loud noises and sounds of merrymaking are also supposed to drive away bad spirits. Safer methods of merrymaking include banging on pots and pans and blowing on car horns. Folk beliefs also include encouraging children to jump at the stroke of midnight in the belief that they will grow up tall, displaying circular fruit and wearing clothes with dots and other circular designs to symbolize money, eating twelve grapes at 12 midnight for good luck in the twelve months of the year, and opening windows and doors during the first day of the New Year to let in good luck. Some children leave their shoes out, in the belief that the Three Kings will leave gifts like candy or money inside. The famous Singaporean shopping belt Orchard Road , as well as the Marina Bay area will feature lights and other decorations from early November till early January the part is November 14, all the way until January 5, The Christmas light-up and decorated shopping malls along Orchard Road often attract numerous visitors, locals and tourists alike. Other than the light-up, other activities such as caroling, concerts and parades can also be experienced in Orchard Road. In addition, companies in Singapore usually arrange gift exchange programs on the last working day before Christmas. Vietnam[edit] Christmas is not a national holiday but is becoming increasingly popular in Vietnam. Vietnamese may be more accepting of corporate influence because for many, Christmas was never based on personal values to begin with. The reason for this unusual date emerges from ancient history. It also coincides with the Epiphany. When the Gregorian calendar was implemented in , the Armenians rejected the reformed calendar and remained following the Julian Calendar. Since the Julian calendar is thirteen days ahead of the Gregorian Calendar, when the Armenians of Jerusalem celebrate Christmas on January 6 according to the Julian calendar the Gregorian calendar counts the day as January Christmas Eve is particularly rich in traditions. Dessert includes dried fruits and nuts, including rojik, which consists of whole shelled walnuts threaded on a string and encased in grape jelly, bastukh a paper-like confection of grape jelly, cornstarch, and flour , etc. This lighter menu is designed to ease the stomach off the week-long fast and prepare it for the rather more substantial Christmas Day dinner. Children take presents of fruits, nuts, and other candies to older relatives. Christmas in the Armenian tradition is a purely religious affair. Assyrians colloquially call Christmas Eda Zora, meaning "little holiday. In Iraq, for instance, on Christmas Eve, Assyrian families congregate outside of their house and hold lighted candles while a child reads aloud the nativity story. Then they all sing

psalms over a bonfire made of thorn bushes. Folklore says that if the thorns burn to ashes, the family will have good luck. After the fire has been reduced to ashes, the family members will jump three times over the ashes and make a wish. He blesses one person with a touch. That person touches the next person and the touch passes around until all have felt the touch of peace. These two dishes are only made twice a year: Traditional desserts eaten after the main course include Killeche, a date and walnut-stuffed cookie, and Kadeh, another stuffed pastry. After the feast is finished, Assyrians will visit the houses of family and friends to exchange Christmas greetings, saying, "Eedokhon breekha," meaning "May your feast be blessed. Although Christmas is celebrated in a much more religious fashion, in recent years, families put up a small Christmas tree in the house. Lebanon[edit] Christmas is an official holiday in Lebanon. Lebanese celebrate Christmas on December 25, except for Armenian Lebanese who celebrate Christmas on January 6 which is also an official holiday in Lebanon. Lebanese families come together and butcher a sheep for a Christmas Eve feast, in honor of the birth of The Shepherd Jesus Christ. On that night the head of the house passes around a piece of coal representing the sins before Christ. Governments recognizing the holiday include those of: Canada[edit] Christmas in Ottawa , Canada In the Canadian provinces where English is the predominant language, Christmas traditions are largely similar to those of the United States, with some lingering influences from the United Kingdom and newer traditions brought by immigrants from other European countries. Mince pies , plum pudding , and Christmas cake are traditionally served as Christmas dinner desserts, following the traditional meal of roast turkey, stuffing, potatoes, and winter vegetables. Christmas table crackers are not uncommon and, in some parts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia , Christmas traditions include mummers. As Canada is a cold, dark country in winter, lights are often put up in public places and on commercial and residential buildings in November and December. Boxing Day at the Toronto Eaton Centre in downtown Toronto , Canada The Royal Christmas Message from the Canadian monarch is televised nationwide in Canada, the occasion being an observance which unites Canadians with citizens of the other Commonwealth countries worldwide. The observation of Boxing Day on the day following Christmas Day is a tradition practiced in Canada, as it is in many other Anglophone countries, although not in the United States. In Canada, Boxing Day is a day or the beginning of a few days of deeply discounted sale prices at retail stores which attract large numbers of shoppers in search of bargains. Christmas in Mexico Christmas is a statutory holiday in Mexico and workers can have the day off with pay. Since the s, Mexican society has embraced a new concept linking several celebrations around Christmas season into what is known as the Guadalupe-Reyes Marathon. At midnight on Christmas, many families place the figure of baby Jesus in their nacimientos Nativity scenes , as the symbolic representation of Christmas as a whole.

Chapter 3 : Twelve Crafts Till Christmas: pardon the interruption: a thanksgiving tradition

The common remark against the American culture is that it lacks any stabilizing force of tradition. That is a fair criticism, given that it has emerged from a recognized "Old World" and designated as the "New World"; and, indeed, it is where cultures and traditions were left behind, in.

Pastor Vince Gerhardy Interruptions can be annoying. You are watching a movie on TV and just when the story is getting exciting an advertisement comes on destroying the moment. Sometimes interruptions, though initially annoying, can be creative and constructive. A pastor tells the story of how he was interrupted by a phone call at a youth meeting where he was leading a Bible study. The pastor admitted that he felt annoyed being interrupted at a critical moment when he was coming to the main point of the study and the young people were following him intently. He was gone for the rest of the meeting. Some members of the group expressed their annoyance that the pastor had even answered his phone. The pastor came back just as everyone was leaving and told them that an unknown young man had been on the line. He had decided to take his own life but wanted to give someone "anyone" one last chance at arguing why he should continue to live. The whole story of the Bible can be looked at from the viewpoint of interruptions. The devastating effects of sin interrupt the peace and harmony of life in the Garden of Eden. Jonah was fleeing from God who had commanded him to go to Nineveh and preach repentance. The story of Jesus in the gospel is one of interruptions. The silence of the night is interrupted when angels announce the birth of the Messiah. As the disciples stroll into the town of Nain enjoying a friendly chat with Jesus and listening intently to what Jesus had to say about the kingdom of God they are interrupted by the loud wailing and crying as a group of mourners pass by. Death is always a powerful interruption to our well-laid plans. His tomb is empty. I am solo in a good sized congregation. With preaching every week four times and all the rest, your resource is a life-saver. It inspires me with ideas that I can run with. I still put in between 12 and 15 hours of sermon preparation each week, but your resource makes those hours very beneficial. I appreciate all your work that makes preaching so much fun. Resources to inspire you "and your congregation! A young 21 year old, fit and popular with his mates, passes away during the night with an asthma attack. An 8 year old just disciplined by his father ran out on the road and was killed by a passing car. The life of a young mother is interrupted as disease invades. Without a doubt some interruptions are painful. On the other hand interruptions can bring joy. The birth of a baby interrupts the life a couple but it is an interruption they have waited for. The progression of disease is interrupted by a miraculous recovery. A married couple interrupt the downward spiral of their relationship. Jesus is leaving the temple and he is looking around at one of the most magnificent structures in the world at that time. He tells his disciples that this grand monument will be destroyed. The history of the temple will be interrupted and brought to an end, he says, and it was. He goes on and says that everything we cherish, every institution and tradition, every treasure that we count on and store up will be interrupted and brought to an end. Wars, earthquakes, famines, and other disasters in nature, persecutions when family members will rise up against other members of a family, will interrupt our way of life and the peace we enjoy. Families will be interrupted, businesses will be interrupted, governments will be interrupted. We can see this happening in our world. Peace and safety in our world and in our community are very fragile things and can easily be interrupted by hostility, bloodshed, robbery and fear. The place that Christ had in the hearts of the people of our nation has been interrupted and replaced with all kind of other religious values that can easily be understood as Christian or compatible with Christianity when clearly they are false. The strength and harmony in families has been interrupted and eroded by violence in the home, divorce, pressures, stresses, rebellious children, and the need for parents to work longer and harder. The interruptions that we experience almost on a daily basis are reminders that things in this world are very uncertain. We are reminded that at any time our own life will be interrupted and that there will come a time when the history of our world will be interrupted. This last and final interruption will happen when Jesus comes again and this world will pass away. When you think about it, the interruptions that we experience in life can make us feel very insecure and uncertain. But I want to make it clear to everyone today that there is one thing that will never be interrupted, that is, the love

that our Father in heaven has for us. The Bible states clearly that the saving work of Jesus endures for all time and that God has promised that because of Jesus he will not hold our sin against us, that he has established an eternal covenant of love with us and that he will stand beside and help us no matter what kind of interruption will disrupt our lives. Nothing can destroy this fact. All kinds of disasters may happen to us in our lives and to our world, but that one fact stands forever. God loves us and his saving work will not be interrupted. When Jesus could see only death ahead interrupting his life on this earth he turned to the heavenly Father in prayer. He was led to see that there was no way he could avoid what was about to happen but he was strengthened by God and enabled to endure what had to be endured. Likewise we are strengthened. No amount of interruption in our world can take away from us the grace and love of Jesus. It is that love that he has given to us freely on the cross that will stand by us when disasters in our world threaten us and overwhelm us like a giant tidal wave. When Christ bursts into this world on the last day, that will be the last interruption that we will ever experience. There will no more interruptions by sickness, death, wars, natural disasters, accidents, crime or whatever. God is with us. The God of Jacob is our refuge Psalm In the meantime we need to deal with the interruptions that take place in our everyday life, especially those interruptions that bring us fear and grief. The apostle Paul had to deal with these kinds of interruptions often. Shipwrecks, jail, hostile people, sickness interrupted him in the work God had given him to tell the good news about Jesus. But nothing interrupted his trust in Jesus. How easily is our faith in Jesus interrupted? How readily do we allow our pet sins interrupt the newness that we have in Christ? Scripture quotations from the World English Bible. Copyright , Vince Gerhardy.

Chapter 4 : History Crash Course # The Second Temple

TRADITION TEN TRADITION We in recovery would do well to learn how to agree to disagree. Showing respect to those whose views are different than our own is part of emotional sobriety (translation-Maturity).

Before leaving for a long journey, travelers and, all those who are seeing them off, must sit for a moment in silence before leaving the house. It is often conveniently written off as a time to sit and think of anything one may have forgotten. Another version of the superstition states that the traveler must sit for a moment on or beside their suitcase. Knocking on wood is practiced in Russia as in other countries. Traditionally one was spitting on the devil who is always on the left. On examination day, it is bad luck to make your bed, wear anything new, or cut your fingernails. It is bad luck to use physical hand gestures to demonstrate something negative using oneself or someone else as the object. If you must, you can demonstrate in mid-air. If one does it without realizing, it can be countered by making a hand motion towards the body part used and then an abrupt motion away as if to pick up the bad energy and throw it away or by wiping the area with your hand and then blowing on your hand as if to wipe off the bad energy and then blow it away. It is said that they thus avoid a future conflict. And never give someone birthday wishes before their birthday. Talking about future success, especially boasting about it, is considered bad luck. It is considered better to be silent until the success has been achieved or to even sound pessimistic. Returning home for forgotten things is a bad omen. It is better to leave it behind, but if returning is necessary, one should look in the mirror before leaving the house again. Otherwise the journey will be bad. Many Russians consider giving gifts of sharp objects, like knives or scissors, to be taboo. This taboo may be avoided by the donor taking a symbolic payment, for example one Russian ruble, in exchange as if it is a trade, not a gift. Birds that land on a windowsill should be chased away. If they tap on the window, or fly into it open or closed it is considered a very bad omen often of death. If a chicken crows at you three times before noon, the death of a close family member can be expected within a fortnight. The chicken should be killed, but not eaten, as consuming it will bring about further misfortune. Things bought for a newborn baby such as clothes, toys, furniture, etc. This is usually done in a big hurry as a result. It is often considered taboo to step over people, or parts of their body, who are on the ground. It is often said that it will prevent the person from growing if they are not fully grown already. It is better to politely ask the person to move or to find a way around them. If one accidentally steps over a person or people, it is sometimes standard to step backwards over them. Unmarried people should not sit at the corner of the table. Otherwise they will not marry. This mostly applies to girls, and often only young girls. Sometimes it is said that the affected individual will not marry for 7 years, making it all right for young children to sit there. When giving an animal as a gift a cat, dog, bird, etc. A purse or any other money holder as a gift requires a little money inside. Given empty it is said to cause bad financial luck. A funeral procession brings good luck. But one should never cross its path or it is bad luck. A woman with empty water buckets coming towards you is considered a bad omen. A group of two or more people should not walk on different sides of a tree. They should all keep to one side or the other. Bread should only be cut with a knife, not with your hands. Otherwise, it is said, that your life will be broken. The opposite is held true by some people. Two or more people should never use one towel at the same time to dry their hands or bodies, or it is said to bring conflict. A stranger should not look at a newborn baby before it is a certain age between two months and one year. If one looks at the baby it is considered bad luck to compliment it. Instead, one could say, "Oh, what an ugly child! One should never hand a knife directly to another person, as it is said that the two will get into a fight. Instead a person should always place the knife down on a surface, and only then can the other person pick it up. One is to never lick food off a knife. Doing so will make you a cruel person. It is also recommended to pin a French Pin inside your clothing to avoid the curse of the evil eye in the first place. One should not shake hands or give something through a threshold. Whistling in a house would bring misfortune to that household see origins below. It is considered taboo to give something that is broken or has a defect as a gift. Before one takes an exam, someone else would say, " ! To this, the one taking the exam would reply, " Ñ"! Otherwise, they will never grow to their full height. Traditions for the use of alcohol in Russia[edit] When you have alcohol, it

must be drunk until it is gone. One should not put a glass with alcohol back on the table. However it refers only to shot-type strong alcohol which you are supposed to drink at once. Wine, long drink cocktails and beer do not fall under the rule as they are meant to be sipped. Traditionally alcohol is poured out to all the people present, though they are not required to drink. One should not make a long interruption between first and second shots. The latecomer must drink a full glass. Literally it is translated "On a small walking staff", really means "For lucky way". As a rule, every portion of spirit is accompanied by a touch of glasses and a toast. Funeral and commemoration are exceptions; there the touch of glasses is forbidden. It is not allowed to pour out by hand holding a bottle from below. It is not allowed to fill a glass being held in the air. It is considered bad luck to make a toast with an empty glass. If done, the toaster must finish off the bottle of what he had last. If someone finds an eyelash on someone he or she will sometimes let the person blow it away and make a wish. If a knife falls, expect a male guest. If a cat is washing its face, expect guests soon. People will often avoid crossing the place where it crossed, or will at least wait for someone else to cross it first. This is much less common than the cat superstition, which is understandable given the lack of hares in urban conditions. Your friend should point this out, wait for you to fix the clothes and then punch you symbolically. This, however, is only a pre-marital superstition. The reason for the division is that marriage is a sacrament in the Russian Orthodox Church, and this sacrament, ordained by God, eviscerates the pre-marital superstition. Thus, when a man is bonded by divine sacrament to a single woman whom he loves the cause and effect is reversed: If one tripped on his or her left leg and was born on an odd-numbered day, or tripped on his or her right foot and born on an even-numbered day, one should ask someone else to slap his or her corresponding hand in order to negate the bad luck. If you have ringing in one of your ears, ask someone which ear is ringing. If they guessed right, you should both make a wish. If someone does something bad, a ghost may take a possession owned by the family. If the sinner repents, the ghost will return the item sometime during the week of his or her birthday. If someone whistles inside a house, they will become financially irresponsible and lose money. If you find yourself standing between people with identical names, you should make a wish and it will come true. Russia lacks some of the superstitions Westerners find commonplace. Most Russians are not particularly concerned with the number 13 ,[citation needed] opening umbrellas indoors[citation needed] or walking under ladders. Sorcerers primarily use black magic to summon devils. The goals of summoning devils include attaining wealth, fame, approval of superiors, sex, or harming another person. Those that rejected Christianity and sought the Devil felt that the Devil was as strong as God and impious spells were more powerful than prayer. Neighbors suspected magic to be the cause of people so passionate they lost their senses. Christianity supported marriage and child-bearing, but it did not support the pursuit of pleasures of the flesh. This ban did not stop people from employing the Devil to get their share of pleasure. It can be reversible, and it sometimes resides outside of the body. It is also closely related to sleep. There are two kinds of deaths.

Chapter 5 : The Interruption of Everything Summary - calendrierdelascience.com

One thing that makes the holidays difficult for children is the interruption of routines and rituals. Routines lend themselves to a sense of security, and everyone knows that routines go out the window during the holiday times.

Sitting over a much-needed margarita, we discovered that we really had no idea where many of our wedding traditions came from. Thus began an unending journey into our ancient pasts. Spartan soldiers would hold a great feast for their comrades who were about to be married the night before the wedding. There he would bid goodbye to his bachelorhood and swear unending allegiance to his comrades in arms. Knowing ancient history, I have to believe that these gatherings, like the ones that every modern bride fears, involved more than a little sex. For to the ancient Greeks, only a man could truly enjoy sex. Women were not capable of the higher emotions involved and were only for providing heirs. Engagements The modern engagement is rooted in the Medieval customs of publishing the banns and handfasting. The handfasting ceremony usually took place when the couple was very young, often many years before the actual wedding. It was this ceremony, not the wedding, that produced the exchange of vows which are now part of the Anglican wedding ceremony where the couple vows to marry and be faithful. This was also time for bride price and dowry to be exchanged. The ceremony was sealed with a drink and a kiss. Wet bargains were considered more binding than dry ones; if the kiss did not take place, and the parties later decided to back out, they both had to return any betrothal gifts. If the kiss did take place the man had to return all but the woman only half. The judge declared that an engagement ring was a conditional gift, the condition being the wedding. Therefore, the woman had to return the ring even though it was the man who had broken off the engagement. Weddings The first marriages were by capture. His friends covered his back and fought off any others with an interest in the woman. As the invading party fought off the other men, he would hold her with his left hand because his right hand was his sword hand. Because honey and the moon were tied to fertility, the couple drank only honey mead and remained in hiding for one full lunar cycle, twenty-eight days , a honey-moon. By the time they were found, the bride was already pregnant. Marriage by purchase became the preferred practice, being less stressful for all involved. The word wedding is from the Anglo-Saxon word "wedd," meaning to wager or gamble. Women were bought for breeding purposes by the grooms and sold for land, status or political alliances and, occasionally, cash. Arranged marriages also took place and neither the bride or groom had a say in it. Most of these deals took place at the birth of the girl for the same purposes as marriage by purchase. One of the first things it took on was the wedding. While Roman upper classes had long been married by priests with nuptial sacrifices to the gods, the common people had not. With the involvement of the Church came marriage by purchase. The modern practice of the bride and groom exchanging wedding gifts and whose family pays for what is rooted in the ancient customs of bride price and dowry. After the families were agreed on the price, goods were exchanged at the handfasting, with the local priests among the witnesses. In the beginning, couples only went to the Church to have the union blessed. But they soon took over the whole operation. From witnesses, they moved to the blessing of the ring and the joining of hands, soon they turned a business arrangement into a full religious affair. Priests were to use the threat of excommunication to prevent secret engagements and weddings. Any priests caught knowingly performing an illegal wedding would be punished. Originally, the ceremony itself was performed on the steps of the church, with everyone moving inside for Mass. Until the reign of Edward the VI, this was how it was done. Many reasons have been put forward for this from the indecency of granting permission for a man and woman to sleep together inside the church, to the last minute bargaining that went on just before the ceremony, to the more possible theory that it was a last ditch effort to keep weddings out of the clutches of the clergy. Giving the Bride Away Directly descended from marriage by purchase when the father handed his daughter over to her new master. In the Middle Ages, in the age of courtly love and the romantic ideal, it became "Coemptio", a letting go, a mock purchase. Today it is connected with the love between the father and his daughter. The father hands over the responsibility of caring for his daughter to the man she has chosen to marry. The Bride wore White. The white wedding that all mothers dream of from the day their daughters are born did not become popular until the Victorian Era. The

brides of the ancient world did not associate white with brides or purity. For centuries after the Romans, there were no "wedding dresses", a wealthy bride wore fancier versions of her everyday clothes, the poor and middle classes wore their best dress, often fancied up with ribbon and garlands. In Ancient Rome, the dress itself was less important than the accessories. As long as the dress was vertically woven and tied with a woollen girdle belt, there was no special color was called for. The first mention of a white wedding dress in history is Anne of Brittany in Both bride and groom wore white damask edged and lined in crimson velvet. She defied tradition by doing so; white was then the mourning color for French queens. The fact that these were described in such detail makes them remarkable. The practice was to have a few outfits and wear them until their state of wear was beneath your station at which time they were cast-off. It was a mark of wealth and power to have clothing made for specific occasions in the Middle Ages and Renaissance. The most popular colors for special occasion dresses, weddings, coronations, presentation to the Crown, etc These rich jewel tones were difficult dyes to obtain and the colors themselves hard to mix and who could wear them was decreed by the rigid sumptuary laws of the day. It was also during this time that white became a symbol of pure, young, maidenhood and an automatic choice for many brides, although still not thought of as the bridal color. It was the formidable Queen Victoria who started the white wedding dress custom that we know today.

Veils The veil tradition of today is tied to the arranged marriage practices mentioned above and as a symbol of virginal humility. Yellow was the color of weddings and the bride wore a yellow veil that covered her from head to toe. During the Dark Ages, blue veils became the symbol of purity for brides. The Virgin Mary is always portrayed as wearing blue and that color became the mark of virginity. Some sources state that the belief of blue symbolizing purity originated in biblical times, when both bride and groom wore a band of blue around the hem of their garments. This belief would explain why Mary was always portrayed in that color. Before Christianity, when Druids ruled the Britain, it was believed that evil spirits, jealous of the happiness of the couple, would try to make mischief with them. To confuse the spirits, brides, the most common target, and their grooms surrounded themselves with close friends. All members of the "wedding party" were dressed identical to the bride and groom to insure that the jealous ones could not pick them out. With Christianity, the belief in evil spirits faded, but the custom did not. Medieval brides surrounded themselves with unmarried friends, the senior one attending her for several days beforehand to help make the decorations for the wedding feast and the floral garlands with which the bride and groom would be crowned with after the blessing in church.

Flowers Since ancient times, every flower has had a magical significance and different colors of a flower even more specific message. Carrying, wearing, giving or receiving certain flowers conveyed deep meaning. The modern bridal bouquet has its origins in antiquity. In ancient Rome, Greece and Egypt brides carried sheaths of wheat, a strong fertility symbol. They also wore chaplets of flowers on their heads. Fertility symbols such as nuts and grains as well as whatever local flora would grant them happiness, fidelity and wealth. In ancient times, a coin was broken by a young man and half given to his intended and half for himself. The broken coin represented his intent to return and "make what is broken whole. The woman would wear her broken half on a ribbon around her neck to advertise the fact that she was betrothed. Eventually, the custom became two rings instead of a broken one: One for the engagement and another for the wedding. These rings were usually simple bands with romantic sayings engraved along the outside. A few of these phrases are: It was believed for centuries that a diamond in an engagement ring would inevitably bring bad luck to the wearer and her husband because the interruption of the perfect circle destroyed the eternal love that the unbroken circle symbolized. Another explanation is that the ring is worn on the left hand to signify the subjugation of the bride to her husband. The right hand signifies power, independence and authority. Also, since left-handed people were considered sinister and of the devil, no one used that hand predominantly, so a ring there is safer than a ring on the right hand.

The Cake There has always been a cake. The ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians crumbled grain cakes over the head of the bride to symbolize her fertility. In the Middle Ages, it became popular to have the bride and groom try to kiss over a tower of smaller cakes. A success meant prosperity for the couple. It is believed that a baker, on his way to a large wedding, was the first to frost a wedding cake. After several stops to restack the piles of individual wedding cakes on his carts, the exasperated man mixed a sticky paste from sugar and water which he had his assistants pour between the

layers and over the top of the piles. The baker than continued happily on his journey without interruption. Edible centerpieces known as subtilies were popular in the Middle Ages and grew to extravagant heights in the Renaissance. It was during the reign of Charles II of England that the extravaganza we know today as the wedding cake became popular. It became customary at that time to build it as a palace, iced with white sugar, complete with figures of the new "Lord and Lady of the Manor," gardens and horses. Over time, it became the custom to box up small pieces of this cake for the maids and bachelors to take home. The cake, with the aid of God, the saints, angels or Venus, was said to grant the sleeping person dreams of their future marriage partner.

Chapter 6 : Why Is the Interruption of Routines at Christmas So Difficult for a Child of Divorce?

The s, s and s were the time of a great flowering of European invented tradition - ecclesiastical, educational, military, republican, monarchical.

While living in a different house every week or leaving your home to spend every other weekend with a different parent might not seem like a routine to us adults, to children, it is what has become their routine. It is a schedule that has become a routine they can count on to happen. They can look forward to seeing the other parent every other Friday. After months or even years, this convoluted schedule becomes comfortable and doable for children of divorce. One thing that makes the holidays difficult for children is the interruption of routines and rituals. Routines lend themselves to a sense of security, and everyone knows that routines go out the window during the holiday times. Please encourage single parents to try and keep the routines the same as much as they can. Tell the single parents in your church that when things have to change, let their children know: One of our young, single moms, who had a two-year-old and a three-year-old, was a real trooper. She was there for each rehearsal. She made concessions for her kids. She brought their pajamas to rehearsal and dressed them for bed before they got in the car to return home. She also allowed her kids to sleep in the living room with her for these two weeks. Their bedtime was about the only quality time they were able to be together these two weeks. Why it is important to keep some of the same traditions for kids during the holidays? Many times during the holidays, single parents want to protect their children. Children feel security in family traditions. Now, in the single-parent family, money is tight, and the parent considers not taking the children to a performance. For instance, perhaps the single parent could afford to take the kids to a less-expensive matinee instead of an evening performance. Maybe the single parent could take the children for hot chocolate after the event. Suggest little, subtle things the parent can do to blend the old tradition with a new tradition. Encourage single parents to sit down and talk with their children. Tell single parents to ask their children about what traditions they want to change. Perhaps this year, it is time the single parent and kids developed some new traditions. I like to encourage single parents to try one new Christmas celebration each year. The ones they like can become long-term traditions. Urge the single parents in your church to go with the flow of what their children want to do. Any changes single parents make need to feel comfortable to them. This article originally appeared here.

Chapter 7 : Russian traditions and superstitions - Wikipedia

tradition by saying on p. of the "12 & 12" that the tenth tradition does not "mean that the members of Alcoholics Anonymous, now restored as citizens of the world, are going to back away from their individual responsibilities to act as they see the right upon issues of our time.

The rebuilding of the Temple, which had begun under Cyrus when the Persians first took over the Babylonian empire, and which was then interrupted for 18 years, resumed with blessing of Darius II, the Persian king whom we believe to be the son of Esther. The work is completed in BCE and the Temple is re-dedicated. But it is not the same. The intense spirituality of the First Temple cannot be compared to the Second. The constant open miracles are gone. Prophecy will also disappear during the early years of the second Temple. What happened to it? The Talmud talks about it and relates two opinions. The other opinion says that it was hidden by King Josiah who had anticipated the impending invasion and destruction. On the way to tell others about it, he dies. Ezra and Nechemiah The Jews who rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem were faced with many challenges and difficulties. Strong leadership would be essential for them to be able to both rebuilt the Temple and re-establish a strong community. Two individuals played a critical role in the re-establishment of the Jewish community in Israel. A scribe and scholar and a Jewish community leader in Persia, Ezra, a cohen, hears that the Jewish community in the Holy Land is floundering with neither king nor prophet. So, he takes with him 1, well-chosen men with leadership abilities and comes to the rescue. Ezra is so well thought of in the Talmud that it is written of him that "the Torah could have been given to Israel through Ezra, if not that Moses preceded him" Sanhedrin 21b. This high praise goes to Ezra for the spiritual rebuilding of the Jewish people and his efforts to reinstate Torah law in the land. Among his most dramatic reforms is his war against assimilation and inter-marriage. Why the big deal? After all, only men strayed. The difference is that 2, years ago, even one Jew intermarrying was an outrage. Now society accepts it as normal. At the end, all present pledge not to intermarry, uphold the Torah and strengthen themselves spiritually. While Ezra had succeeded in spiritually strengthening the returnees, Jerusalem remained un-walled and unprotected. Thirteen years after the arrival of Ezra, Nechemiah arrives, having been appointed governor by Darius. After surveying Jerusalem he announces: Despite the efforts of the surrounding peoples to hinder its construction, the wall is completed. Spiritually and physically fortified, Jerusalem will prosper and its population will expand. Eventually circa 30 BCE it will be rebuilt again by Herod the Great, and made into a spectacular structure, but even though it is going to be physically beautiful, it will be spiritually empty when compared with the First Temple. And even though there are going to be High Priests, the institution will become corrupt. According to the Talmud, during the First Temple period of about years, there were only 18 High Priests. During the Second Temple period of years, there were more than High Priests! What accounts for that? On that one day only, the High Priests entered to perform special rites before God. But if he himself was not spiritually pure and unable to focus, he would not be able to stand the intense encounter with God and would die on the spot. We know that during the Second Temple Period a rope had to be tied to the High Priest, so that in case he died, he could be pulled out of the Holy of Holies. Because the whole High Priesthood was a corrupted institution for most of the Second Temple period, the High Priests died or were replaced every year. So the question has to be asked: If he was going to die on Yom Kippur, who would want the position? One possible answer is that many of the candidates strongly believed that their incorrect Temple service was actually the correct way to do it. Largely because prophecy disappeared from the land and strong central authority was largely lacking. When the prophets were around and leadership was strong, heresy was much more difficult. No one could deny basic tenets of Judaism in the face of prophecy and open miracles. In the period of the Judges and the First Temple an individual could always make a free-will decision to reject Judaism, worship idols and even use the impure spirituality of idolatry to perform magic and divination, but the presence of prophets and strong leadership made it virtually impossible to undermine the philosophy and practices of Judaism. But when prophecy disappeared and central authority was weakened, it became easier for people to stray and for various holy institutions like the High Priesthood to become corrupt. Prophecy disappeared because the Jewish people had

damaged their relationship with God. They were spiritually weaker and could not do the same intense spiritual work required to achieve prophecy 6. To be a prophet you have to perfect yourself spiritually, you have to have total self control. The sages say, "Who is a great man? He who conquers his inclination controls himself. It is a state of transcendence of the physical world. It means the prophet has entered such a high plane of understanding that he or she is able to communicate with the Infinite and access information and understanding inaccessible to a normal person. In the story of Saul, we talked about how the Jewish people consulted the prophets on everything, including lost objects. But that phenomenon disappears during the early years of the second Temple. This is a guidebook on how to get complete control of yourself physically, emotionally and spiritually so you can transcend this world and become a prophet. The main concept of true prophecy is therefore that a living person achieves such an attachment and bond with God. This in itself is certainly a very high degree of perfection. Besides this, however, it is often accompanied by certain information and enlightenment. These things are perceived very clearly But even if you master that book, you will not be a prophet. Because the gates of prophecy are closed to us. Because prophecy is only possible if the rest of the Jewish people are also spiritually elevated. As an individual you can reach a tremendously high level but you can only reach so high. The Talmud says there were definitely individuals living at this time, who, had they lived earlier, would most certainly have been prophets. And we are told that it will not be opened again until the Messianic Era. They were the Men of the Great Assembly. Rashi on Shir HaShirim 6: Article 25 of 68 in the series Jewish History.

Chapter 8 : Sermon, Luke , , Interruptions, Pastor Vince Gerhardy

The name has remained attached to the island from the earliest historical times with but little interruption of the tradition; though in Brompton's travels (12th century) and in the old Venetian maps we find it called Fale or Val de Compar, and at a later date it not unfrequently appears as Little Cephalonia.

Chapter 9 : Interruptions : Literature

A Study of Tradition 9 of the Twelve Traditions. Article. A Study of Tradition 2 of the Twelve Traditions of A.A. Article. A Study of Step 12 of the Twelve Step Programs.