

Chapter 1 : Quote Of The Day Archives: Kinds Of People

Apr 25, Â. The Common Core lists skills students need to master at each grade level without specifying any particular knowledge they need to acquire. That may not be a problem in math, but it could be a.

But we also use one as a pronoun, and this is where one becomes surprisingly complex. Sometimes the pronoun one functions as a numerical expression: Those are lovely scarves. One is hardly enough. One is purple, the other green. The three brothers get along quite well; in fact they adore one another. One of the senators will lead the group to the front of the capitol. The yellow car is fast, but I think the blue one will win. As a pronoun, one can also function in an impersonal, objective manner, standing for the writer or for all people who are like the writer or for the average person or for all people who belong to a class. In the United States, one sometimes has a literary or highfalutin feel to it; the more it is used, the more pretentious it feels. In British English, the use of the impersonal or generic one is more commonplace and has no such stigma. One would think the airlines would have to close down. The young comedian was awful; one felt embarrassed for him. If one fails, then one must try harder next time. When the pronoun one is used in the numerical sense, a different pronoun can be used in a subsequent reference. We watched as one [of the ospreys] dried its feathers in the sun. One [driver] pulled her car over to the side. In British English, they are commonplace: One must be conscientious about your dental hygiene. On the other hand, the problem with using "his" is obvious: If one slipped on this icy walk, one could hurt oneself badly. Notice there is usually no apostrophe used in the spelling of oneself. It is possible, sometimes, to pluralize one: I really like the chocolate ones. The ones with chocolate frosting have cream fillings. Are these the ones you want? Do you want these ones? When the word ones is preceded by a plural determiner like these , we usually drop the ones and the determiner turns into a demonstrative pronoun: One in four dentists recommends this toothpaste. One out of every five instructors gets this question wrong. There is more than one reason for this. More than one lad has lost his heart to this lass. The "one" in the phrase "more than one" apparently controls the number of the verb. It is probably wise not to attempt to divine some of the mysteries of the English language. In a recently published collection of language columns by William Safire, *No Uncertain Terms*, he wrote the following sentence page The sentence caused considerable stir as such things go , for the verb "sounds" should really relate to the plural "phrases," not the singular "one. The rare device for figuring out which verb to use in this construction is as follows: Of those phrases that sound as if they came out of Kipling, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" is one. There is a possible exception, however. Used with the permission of Oxford University Press. The indefinite "one" is another source of trouble and is frequently the cause of disagreeable scenes. It is not permissible, however, because "one" is indefinite and "his" is definite and the combination is rhetorically impossible. This is known as hendiadys and was a common thing in Latin. Rare examples of it still exist and are extremely valuable as antiques, although it is usually unsafe to sit or lie down on one.

Chapter 2 : Why Do People Abuse?

Get the latest news about celebrities, royals, music, TV, and real people. Find exclusive content, including photos and videos, on calendrierdelascience.com

By Vivian Giang 6 minute Read What makes someone ordinary become extraordinary? Is it their intellect or good luck? Is it their charisma and leadership qualities? There are ways of doing things and thinking about the world that people at top just do differently. Below Greene shares common things he thinks successful people do differently. In *Mastery*, Greene points to Charles Darwin who, as a youth, was always in the shadows of his cousin who had a much higher IQ. Keep a journal and think about the experiences that really excited you. What do they have in common? They listen so much to other people. There are ways you can loosen up the rigidity that happens, especially when you get older. Greene advises developing an interest in a study of science or literature. You need outside sources of information. One of the biggest distractions that keep our attention is our phone, says Greene, so successful people separate themselves from their phones. That was his focus routine. How he was able to shut out the rest of the world. Anyone who wants to accomplish something great, needs to be able to do the same. For Greene, the author focuses by meditating 30 minutes every morning. You want to stay in a familiar, comfortable place instead of push yourself when you feel that frustration that often comes before the brink of greatness. I want my next book to be even more successful. According to Greene, the most important thing for success is finding something that you feel emotionally committed to.

Chapter 3 : Six Habits Of People Who Make Friends Easily

Jews as the chosen people Jump to the valuing of one people over and above others is all too analogous to the privileging of one sex over another."

One night in , the couple, and two other people they were with, got into a fight in a car park outside a Bradford pub, with a man named Andrew Ayres, over who had booked a taxi. Mitchell and Hall then left the scene so that she could search a different part of the car park for her lost shoes. In the meantime, the other two defendants went to a nearby house and armed themselves with knuckledusters and other weapons. In a second, more serious fight, which did not involve Mitchell or Hall, Ayres was killed. The two armed men were convicted of murder, but so too were Mitchell and Hall. Their convictions were upheld by an appeals court in October In another case often cited by campaigners against the abuse of joint enterprise, Jordan Cunliffe, who was then 15, was one of three people convicted of the murder of Garry Newlove. Newlove was killed by a kick to the neck by one of a group of local teenagers, who attacked him after he accused them of vandalising his car. Cunliffe argues that although he was present, he never touched Newlove – a claim supported by the fact that he suffers from a degenerative eye condition, and was registered as blind at the time. Cunliffe remains in prison. There could be more than 1, similar cases. The government does not collect statistics on joint enterprise; officially, a joint-enterprise murder is just another murder, and it is difficult to be sure whether or not prosecutions are becoming more common. But one study , by The Bureau of Investigative Journalism TBIJ , found that between and , 1, people were prosecuted for homicides involving four or more defendants. Joint enterprise has also come under increasing scrutiny in recent years because of a growing body of academic research that appears to show it is applied disproportionately against black defendants. According to one study, black people are serving time under joint enterprise at 11 times their presence in the population as a whole. All of these issues have been at the forefront of a campaign to reform joint enterprise law, led by Jengba Joint Enterprise Not Guilty By Association , a group representing the family members of nearly 1, people locked up under joint enterprise. One defendant might throw a few punches without intending that anybody should use a knife. Should their commission of assault imply their guilt of murder? In their study, TBIJ found countless examples of people incarcerated for murder or manslaughter in situations like these. Thirty-seven of 43 lawyers interviewed by TBIJ expressed concern about the way the law operates. In a study of the cases of people under 26 who were given sentences of 15 years or more, researchers at Cambridge University found that those convicted under joint enterprise comprised more than half of their sample, and observed a stark pattern in the composition of this group: Black and mixed-race people are already over-represented in the criminal justice system, as a report by David Lammy MP , in , documented in painful detail. But even taking their disproportionate presence in the system as a baseline, black and mixed-race prisoners convicted under joint enterprise were over-represented by a factor of three in the Cambridge study. But the patterns found in the Cambridge study have been frequently reproduced by other researchers. It seems there is something different about joint enterprise. A Prison Reform Trust study of 61 joint-enterprise cases involving defendants found that for defendants whose ethnicity was known, around two-thirds were from ethnic minorities. Almost two-thirds were under Similar disproportionality has been found by researchers at Manchester Metropolitan University. Ethnic-minority joint-enterprise prisoners are younger than their white counterparts when convicted, are tried with a larger number of co-defendants and serve longer sentences. All 11 of those convicted in the Moss Side case are black or mixed-race. The youngest was 14 at the time of the attack, and the oldest was Their family members say that the academic research confirms their fear that their loved ones have been convicted in part because of the colour of their skin. The jury must be made to understand how a fractured and sometimes confusing evidential picture, involving multiple participants with different types and levels of involvement, should be assembled. After years of growing controversy, a landmark supreme court decision in February appeared to set a stringent new standard for joint enterprise convictions. Instead, the prosecution would have to show that a defendant also intended for the crime to be committed. Campaigners and legal scholars hoped this would put an end to disproportionate joint enterprise

convictions, but the successful prosecution of the Moss Side case has cast this into doubt. In terms of the number of defendants, the Moss Side case was one of the largest ever joint enterprise murder trials. According to the prosecution, there was only one way to assemble the pieces of the story: As the judge explained in his directions to the jury: Greater Manchester Police In order to be found guilty under joint enterprise, a defendant must meet two criteria: In the Moss Side case, the prosecution argued that each defendant had acted in some way to contribute to the fatal attack “ by beating up Hafidah before he was stabbed, by helping to chase him down or by offering implicit support through their presence. According to the new standard set by the Jogee decision, to be found guilty, a secondary defendant must share the same intention as the principal defendant. The prosecution in the Moss Side case pointed to the presence of a hammer during the chase, and the possibility that a defendant other than Cantrill might have also had a knife, to suggest that the defendants must have foreseen that weapons would be used, fatally. If the Moss Side defendants could foresee the use of a deadly weapon and still continued the chase, the prosecution argued, they must have intended it. This seems to make the Jogee decision much more equivocal than many activists had first hoped. Hafidah was not struck with the hammer, nor was he stabbed by anyone other than Cantrill. If the others were carrying lethal weapons and intended to use them against Hafidah, why did they not do so? Some of the defendants say they only ran after the commotion to see what happened, or, like the year-old Cordell Austin “ the only defendant to be acquitted “ to look out for the safety of younger boys. Those who appeared, in CCTV footage, to be near the front of the chase as it crossed Princess Road said they had disengaged before the fight began. The fight itself was not caught on camera. Nobody admitted to having participated in the attack itself, perhaps afraid of incriminating themselves, or of being forced to describe the actions of others. Some of the defendants knew Hafidah, and regarded him with a mixture of fear and hostility. Local youth workers knew him, and had had concerns about him “ he was someone they wanted to protect, but they also knew he had been responsible for violence against others. Some of the boys had been attacked or threatened by him in the past, or knew of others who had been. Some, though not all, likely bore a grudge against him. In the five or so minutes before the chase began, the group were hanging around in a park by Westwood Street, chatting and listening to music. Hafidah was hiding in the grounds of a nearby derelict building. According to the courtroom testimony of several defendants, Hafidah began throwing stones at one of their cars. His judgment impaired by alcohol “ he was around 1. In this reading, the chase that ensued was spontaneous, with each participant having a different understanding of what was going on, and what would happen if Hafidah was caught. I think one had the intention to stab him. Even the most trivial facts became evidence of this gang intention, including some that might have also suggested a lack of coordination. Rather than a spontaneous fight taken to another level by one angry young man, in the prosecution story, each defendant had played his role in the gang violence. Hafidah sustained dozens of injuries from the many blows he received on Moss Lane East, but the pathologist judged that none of these contributed to his death. After a woman shouted at the attackers to stop, only Devonte Cantrill continued to attack Hafidah. He had been the last to arrive at the scene on Moss Lane East. He was the only attacker to cover his face, to wear gloves, and to strike Hafidah with a weapon. According to one witness, he seemed to be in a state of fury. Cantrill had had some difficult times in his life, and it was not the first time he had been violent. He had a previous conviction for head-butting a PCSO, for which he received a custodial sentence. While inside, he attacked a prison officer. He also told them that once, when he was in Deerbolt young offender institution, he went to the doctor for help with his mental health. I spoke to her and then two days, three days, I got shipped out. And alleged gang rivalry is a frequent element in joint enterprise prosecutions. Clarke and Williams found that Although young black people are more likely to be suspected by the police of being gang members, they commit a proportionally small amount of violence.

Chapter 4 : The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas - Wikipedia

Inspiring Quotes From the Most Successful People in History. We are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the change that we seek." - Barack Obama. "If you want to make a permanent.

You know the ones—the people who get you, somehow; who are on the same wavelength. Some might even say the people who share the same brand of quirky, crazy, or oddness that you do. We all had our ups and downs, but we moved on and through it and had good times and bad. But I just felt a deep sense that the people around me were aliens. At one point during childhood I even made up a story in my head about how I had been placed with my family as an experiment to see how someone would grow up with people who barely even shared the same language. As I grew up, I continued feeling this odd sense of never being at home, safe, or comfortable. Sure, I had friends and close family, and ended up successful in my career, but there was a kind of connection I was missing. Something where my particular gifts were treasured, and my particular sort of oddness was accepted and cherished; and where I felt safe enough to cherish and embrace the odd gifts of those around me. I looked for safety and comfort in lots of ways: It happened when I followed my heart into the places that interested me. At first, I joined a group of people that I wanted very much to like me. I tried to be likeable, to support them and to do the work that was required to make our projects successful, to help out when I could, and I attended every party and event. Though we shared a lot of interests, I felt like they never truly accepted me for who I was. There was a sense that they wanted me there to work and to even admire them, but few people seemed to be curious about me or to allow me in to become closer to them when I tried to become friends. But one day, after camping with this group and feeling, again, that sense of not-belonging, I decided that it was neither me nor them. I kept looking, following my heart into another group within the same larger community. This time, they seemed to genuinely accept me, to like me, to respond to me, to open up to me, and to both value me and appreciate that I valued them. And I did value them—I do. And it was like night and day. And I feel like making the effort to make sure that my friendship and support will keep these people in my life for a long time. Here are some steps to finding those people who will love, support, challenge, and accept you: Do what you like to do. Sports, hobbies, hiking alone, travel, reading, collecting cigars, whatever it is, do it. But just enjoyment is enough. And spend the amount of time doing that thing that feel right to you. Learn how to talk to strangers. Every stranger is a potential friend, as they say. Find other people who do what you like to do. These days, with online social media and the Internet, you can pretty much find people who like to do anything you like to do. From knitting hats for cats to collecting particular kinds of rock, from listening to any kind of music to reading the collected works of obscure Romanian poets. If you like it, someone else likes it, I can almost guarantee it. Find them, and introduce yourself. But when you find people who seem like they can handle you, step in and help out. Be honest and present. Practice being open, saying what you feel, and being present with them. See how they react. The ones who stay with you in those moments of vulnerability, not judging you or criticizing you, are truly your people. About Melissa Kirk
Melissa Kirk is an editor, writer, and blogger living in the SF bay area and attempting to go with the flow and roll with the punches as much as possible. See a typo, an inaccuracy, or something offensive? Please contact us so we can fix it! Did you enjoy this post? Please share the wisdom: You may also enjoy: Get wisdom in your inbox Join the Tiny Buddha list for daily or weekly blog posts, exclusive content, and promotions.

Chapter 5 : How to Handle Haters and Jealous People (with Pictures) - wikiHow

The people who are the most intelligent are actually the ones you'd least expect to be smart. They patiently wait for other people to say what they need to say. They choose to open their ears.

Kathryn Patricelli, MA Understanding Abuse People have difficulty understanding the motives of people who are involved in abuse. Why people choose to abuse other people is a common question. Why adult people who are being abused choose to stay in abusive relationships is another. Neither of these questions have easy answers and even the strongest attempt to educate yourself as to why people might make these seemingly irrational choices will not lead to complete understanding. Abuse situations must be lived in and experienced before their internal logic makes any sense. However, we can try to do our best to understand. Why Do People Abuse? The first question, "Why do people abuse other people? Some abusers learned to abuse from their parents. As a consequence, abuse is the normal condition of life for these people. Such people internalized a particular relationship dynamic, namely the complementary roles of "abuser" and "victim". They are familiar with and fully understand the terror of being the helpless victim from their own childhood experience. The opposite of being a victim is not simply opting out of abuse; it is instead, to be abusive. Given the choice between being the out-of-control victim, or the in-control abuser, some of these people grow up to prefer the role of the abuser. As they become adults, they simply turn this relationship dynamic around and start acting out the "abuser" side of the relationship dynamic they have learned. By choosing to be the aggressor and abuser, they may get their first sense of taking control over their own destiny and not being at the mercy of others. That they hurt others in the process may go unregistered or only occur as a dim part of their awareness. Abusive behavior can also result from mental health issues or disorders. For example, someone with anger management issues, a diagnosis of intermittent explosive disorder, or a drinking or drug problem may easily get out of control during arguments e. Still other people who abuse end up abusing because they have an empathy deficit, either because of some sort of brain damage, or because they were so abused themselves as children that their innate empathic abilities never developed properly. Such abusers cannot or will not relate to other people as people, choosing instead to treat them as objects. In effect, they confuse people for things. They treat people as though they were there solely for their convenience and do not otherwise have an independent, important life. Abusers who treat people in this manner are very likely psychologically ill, and possibly medically ill as well. They may have an antisocial sociopathic, psychopathic or narcissistic personality disorder, and they may have anger or impulse control issues and substance abuse issues on top of that! Think of any dictator that springs to mind and you will have the personification of this type of individual Saddam Hussain seems to fit well and comes to mind easily.

Chapter 6 : Government - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Because the story that people liked best weren't the ones where the storytellers were the most passionate, or entertaining, or emotional, or authentic. It was the ones that were most mundane.

Getty Images Inspiration can come from anywhere, but one of my favorite sources is inspirational quotes. There are several that have helped me stay on track throughout my business adventures, and I hope the following sayings from some of the most successful people in history will have the same effect on you: The important thing is not to stop questioning. Make that one idea your life -- think of it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body be full of that idea, and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success. For me, success is inner peace. Learn as if you were to live forever. Use what you have. Do what you can. Many people limit themselves to what they think they can do. You can go as far as your mind lets you. What you believe, remember, you can achieve. As of this second, quit doing less-than-excellent work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. I never heard of anyone ever stumbling on something sitting down. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something -- your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life. We are the change that we seek. No reasons or principle contain it or stand against it. I want to have lived the width of it as well. Everyone else is already taken. And guess what they have planned for you? But neither does showering. Have another quote that you feel should be added to this list? Share it by leaving a comment below! Jun 1, More from Inc.

Chapter 7 : The Very Important Reason Why We Choose To Love People Who Cannot Love Us Back | Hu

But the people I've found more recently, after allowing the ones that didn't seem to click to move out of my life, seem like they're going to stick around. And I feel like making the effort to make sure that my friendship and support will keep these people in my life for a long time.

Democracy[change change source] The most common type of government in the Western world is called democracy. In democracies, people in a country can vote during elections for representatives or political parties that they prefer. The people in democracies can elect representatives who will sit on legislatures such as the Parliament or Congress. Political parties are organizations of people with similar ideas about how a country or region should be governed. Different political parties have different ideas about how the government should handle different problems. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. However, many countries have forms of democracy which limit freedom of choice by the voters. One of the most common ways is to limit which parties who can for parliament, or limit the parties access to mass media such as television. Another way is to rig the voting system by removing votes from opposition voters and substituting votes for the party in power. Few countries are textbook democracies, and the differences between them has been much studied. In an absolute monarchy, the ruler has no limits on their wishes or powers. In modern times, monarchies still exist in Great Britain and the Commonwealth, the Netherlands, Spain, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand, along with several other countries. A monarch may have one of several titles: King or Queen, Emperor or Empress, or Emir. Aristocracy[change change source] An aristocracy is a government by the "best" people, usually people who come from wealthy families, families with a particular set of values, or people who come from a particular place. A person who rules in an aristocracy is an aristocrat. Aristocracy is different from nobility, in that nobility means that one bloodline would rule, an aristocracy would mean that a few or many bloodlines would rule, or that rulers be chosen in a different manner. Dictatorship[change change source] Under a dictatorship , the government is run by one person who has all the power over the people in a country. Originally, the Roman Republic made dictators to lead during time of war. The Roman dictators and Greek tyrants were not always cruel or unkind, but they did hold on to power all by themselves, rather than sharing power with the people. The Roman dictators only held power for a short period of time. The rules of these dictators continued from when they took power until when they died, because they would not allow any other person or law to take power from them. There is no evidence of a woman serving as a dictator in modern times. Oligarchy[change change source] An oligarchy is a government ruled by a small group of powerful people. These people may spread power equally or not equally. An oligarchy is different from a true democracy because very few people are given the chance to change things. An oligarchy does not have to be hereditary or passed down from father to son. An oligarchy does not have one clear ruler, but several powerful people. A fictional example is the dystopian society of Oceania in the book Nineteen Eighty-Four. Some critics of representative democracy think of the United States as an oligarchy. This view is shared by anarchists. The history and the theory of government[change change source] The simplest idea of government is those who rule over people and land. This may be as small as a community or village or as big as a continent like Australia and India. The people who rule can allow others to own land. It is a deed by government that gives this right in the way that laws describe. Some think they have the right to hold land without government permission. This view is called libertarianism. Others think they can do without government. This view is called anarchism. Almost every place on Earth is connected to one and only one government. Places without government are where people follow traditions instead of government rules, small border disputed areas and the continent of Antarctica, because almost no people live there. The word "sovereign" is old and means "control by a King " sovereign. Governments of villages , cities , counties and other communities are subordinate to the government of the state or province where they exist, and then to that of the country. It is from Kings and feudalism that modern governments and nation states came. The capital of a country, for instance, is where the King kept his assets. From this we get the modern idea of capital in economics. A government may regulate trade as well as to rule over land.

Governments also control people and decide things about what morality to accept or punish. In many countries, there are strict rules about sexual intercourse and drugs which are part of law and offenders are punished for disobeying them. Tax is how government is paid for in most countries. People who buy , sell , import , invest , own a house or land, or earn money are made to pay some of the money to a government. There are many theories of how to organize government better. These are called theories of civics. Many people think leaders must be elected by some kind of democracy. That way, they can be replaced at election. Many governments are not a democracy but other forms in which only a few people have power. There are many theories of how to run a government better, and keep people from hurting each other. These theories are part of politics.

Chapter 8 : People Quotes (quotes)

While normal people are paralyzed by the fear of failure, the crazy ones saddle up and ride anyways. To them, failure is a word with no meaning. This ability to seemingly disregard the fear of failure is why the crazy ones are more likely to succeed.

God promises that he will never exchange his people with any other: Other Torah verses about chosenness, "And you shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation" Exodus The obligation imposed upon the Israelites was emphasized by the prophet Amos 3: This view, however, did not preclude a belief that God has a relationship with other peoples—rather, Judaism held that God had entered into a covenant with all humankind, and that Jews and non-Jews alike have a relationship with God. Biblical references as well as rabbinic literature support this view: Moses refers to the "God of the spirits of all flesh" Numbers Based on these statements, some rabbis theorized that, in the words of Nethanel ibn Fayyumi , a Yemenite Jewish theologian of the 12th century, "God permitted to every people something he forbade to others When a man mints a coin in a press, each coin is identical. But when the King of Kings, the Holy One, blessed be He, creates people in the form of Adam not one is similar to any other. The Tosefta, a collection of important post-Talmudic discourses, also states: Most Jewish texts do not state that "God chose the Jews" by itself. This implies a special duty, which evolves from the belief that Jews have been pledged by the covenant which God concluded with the biblical patriarch Abraham , their ancestor, and again with the entire Jewish nation at Mount Sinai. In the Jewish prayerbook the Siddur , chosenness is referred to in a number of ways. Praised are you, Lord, who hallows the Sabbath. We bend the knee and bow and acknowledge before the Supreme King of Kings, the Holy One, blessed be he, that it is he who stretched forth the heavens and founded the earth. His seat of glory is in the heavens above; his abode of majesty is in the lofty heights. According to the Rabbis, "Israel is of all nations the most willful or headstrong one, and the Torah was to give it the right scope and power of resistance, or else the world could not have withstood its fierceness. It is now abundantly clear that the pledges Hashem made to Avraham and his descendants would be fulfilled exclusively first in Yitzchak and then in Yaakov, Yitzchak son. This is confirmed by a passage that states, "He is ever mindful of His covenant The Rishonim explain that it is extolling the Torah. In any case, in Midrash Rabba Bamidbar The Nation of Israel is likened to the olive. Only on account of its good works is Israel among the nations "as the lily among thorns", [13] or "as wheat among the chaff. In fact, I believe that every people—and indeed, in a more limited way, every individual—is "chosen" or destined for some distinct purpose in advancing the designs of Providence. Only, some fulfill their mission and others do not. Maybe the Greeks were chosen for their unique contributions to art and philosophy, the Romans for their pioneering services in law and government, the British for bringing parliamentary rule into the world, and the Americans for piloting democracy in a pluralistic society. We are simply told that God commanded Abraham to leave his place of birth and go to a land that God would show him. He is also promised that his descendants will become a numerous people. But nowhere does the Bible tell us why Abraham rather than someone else was chosen. The implication is that God chooses whom He wishes and that He owes no accounting to anyone for His choices. Whenever it is mentioned in our liturgy—such as the blessing immediately preceding the Shema This spiritual vocation consists of two complementary functions, described as "Goy Kadosh", that of a holy nation, and "Mamleket Kohanim", that of a kingdom of priests. The first term denotes the development of communal separateness or differences in order to achieve a collective self-transcendence [The Torah and the Prophets clearly stated that this does not imply any innate Jewish superiority. In the words of Amos 3: Far from being a license for special privilege, it entailed additional responsibilities not only toward God but to our fellow human beings. As expressed in the blessing at the reading of the Torah, our people have always felt it to be a privilege to be selected for such a purpose. For the modern traditional Jew, the doctrine of the election and the covenant of Israel offers a purpose for Jewish existence which transcends its own self interests. It suggests that because of our special history and unique heritage we are in a position to demonstrate that a people that takes seriously the idea of being covenanted with God can not only thrive in the face of oppression, but can be a source of

blessing to its children and its neighbors. Omitting them tends to give the impression that the Aleinu teaches that we are both different and better than others. The actual intent is to say that we are thankful that God has enlightened us so that, unlike the pagans, we worship the true God and not idols. There is no inherent superiority in being Jewish, but we do assert the superiority of monotheistic belief over paganism. Although paganism still exists today, we are no longer the only ones to have a belief in one God. We regard it as our historic task to cooperate with all men in the establishment of the kingdom of God, of universal brotherhood, Justice, truth and peace on earth. This is our Messianic goal. We are linked by that covenant and that history to all Jews in every age and place.

Chapter 9 : Jews as the chosen people - Wikipedia

One thing for sure about toxic people: Whatever insult, injury, or confusion they've just inflicted is either your fault or a molehill you're making a mountain out of.