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Chapter 1 : Tides of History - 14 | The Renaissance | Listen via Stitcher Radio On Demand

Tides of History Everywhere around us are echoes of the past. Those echoes define the boundaries of states and countries, how we pray and how we fight. They determine.

Low tide at Bar Harbor , Maine , U. When the Moon is closest, at perigee , the range increases, and when it is at apogee , the range shrinks. Even at its most powerful this force is still weak, [11] causing tidal differences of inches at most. A compound tide or overtide results from the shallow-water interaction of its two parent waves. Amplitude is indicated by color, and the white lines are cotidal differing by 1 hour. The colors indicate where tides are most extreme highest highs, lowest lows , with blues being least extreme. In almost a dozen places on this map the lines converge. Notice how at each of these places the surrounding color is blue, indicating little or no tide. These convergent areas are called amphidromic points. The curved arcs around the amphidromic points show the direction of the tides, each indicating a synchronized 6-hour period. Tidal ranges generally increase with increasing distance from amphidromic points. Tide waves move around these points, generally counterclockwise in the N. Hemisphere and clockwise in the S. Hemisphere [14] [15] Because the M2 tidal constituent dominates in most locations, the stage or phase of a tide, denoted by the time in hours after high water, is a useful concept. Lines of constant tidal phase are called cotidal lines, which are analogous to contour lines of constant altitude on topographical maps. High water is reached simultaneously along the cotidal lines extending from the coast out into the ocean, and cotidal lines and hence tidal phases advance along the coast. Semi-diurnal and long phase constituents are measured from high water, diurnal from maximum flood tide. This and the discussion that follows is precisely true only for a single tidal constituent. For an ocean in the shape of a circular basin enclosed by a coastline, the cotidal lines point radially inward and must eventually meet at a common point, the amphidromic point. The amphidromic point is at once cotidal with high and low waters, which is satisfied by zero tidal motion. The rare exception occurs when the tide encircles an island, as it does around New Zealand, Iceland and Madagascar. Tidal motion generally lessens moving away from continental coasts, so that crossing the cotidal lines are contours of constant amplitude half the distance between high and low water which decrease to zero at the amphidromic point. For a semi-diurnal tide the amphidromic point can be thought of roughly like the center of a clock face, with the hour hand pointing in the direction of the high water cotidal line, which is directly opposite the low water cotidal line. High water rotates about the amphidromic point once every 12 hours in the direction of rising cotidal lines, and away from ebbing cotidal lines. This rotation, caused by the Coriolis effect , is generally clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere. The difference of cotidal phase from the phase of a reference tide is the epoch. South of Cape Hatteras the tidal forces are more complex, and cannot be predicted reliably based on the North Atlantic cotidal lines. Seleucus of Seleucia theorized around B. In De temporum ratione The Reckoning of Time of Bede linked semidurnal tides and the phenomenon of varying tidal heights to the Moon and its phases. Increasing tides are called malinae and decreasing tides ledones and that the month is divided into four parts of seven or eight days with alternating malinae and ledones. Stevin pleaded for the idea that the attraction of the Moon was responsible for the tides and spoke in clear terms about ebb, flood, spring tide and neap tide , stressing that further research needed to be made. The value of his tidal theory is disputed. Isaac Newton â€" was the first person to explain tides as the product of the gravitational attraction of astronomical masses. His explanation of the tides and many other phenomena was published in the Principia [25] [26] and used his theory of universal gravitation to explain the lunar and solar attractions as the origin of the tide-generating forces. Attempts were made to refloat her on the following tide which failed, but the tide after that lifted her clear with ease. Whilst she was being repaired in the mouth of the Endeavour River Cook observed the tides over a period of seven weeks. At neap tides both tides in a day were similar, but at springs the tides rose 7 feet 2. The Laplace tidal equations are still in use today. Based on these developments and the lunar theory of E W Brown describing the motions of the Moon, Arthur Thomas Doodson developed and published in [34] the first modern development of the tide-generating potential in harmonic form: Doodson distinguished tidal frequencies. Whereas the gravitational force

subjected by a celestial body on Earth varies inversely as the square of its distance to the Earth, the maximal tidal force varies inversely as, approximately, the cube of this distance. The solar gravitational force on the Earth is on average times stronger than the lunar, but because the Sun is on average times farther from the Earth, its field gradient is weaker. The system of the Earth, the Moon and the Sun is an example of a three-body problem , and there is no exact mathematical closed-form expression of their interdependence. This is the primary mechanism that drives tidal action and explains two equipotential tidal bulges, accounting for two daily high waters. Now consider the effect of massive external bodies such as the Moon and Sun. These bodies have strong gravitational fields that diminish with distance and act to alter the shape of an equipotential surface on the Earth. This deformation has a fixed spatial orientation relative to the influencing body. The ocean surface moves because of the changing tidal equipotential, rising when the tidal potential is high, which occurs on the parts of the Earth nearest to and furthest from the Moon. When the tidal equipotential changes, the ocean surface is no longer aligned with it, so the apparent direction of the vertical shifts. The surface then experiences a down slope, in the direction that the equipotential has risen. Thus, the response to tidal forcing can be modelled using the Laplace tidal equations which incorporate the following features: The vertical or radial velocity is negligible, and there is no vertical shear â€”this is a sheet flow. The forcing is only horizontal tangential. The Coriolis effect appears as an inertial force fictitious acting laterally to the direction of flow and proportional to velocity. As the horizontal velocity stretches or compresses the ocean as a sheet, the volume thins or thickens, respectively. The boundary conditions dictate no flow across the coastline and free slip at the bottom. The Coriolis effect inertial force steers flows moving towards the Equator to the west and flows moving away from the Equator toward the east, allowing coastally trapped waves. Finally, a dissipation term can be added which is an analog to viscosity. The Sun similarly causes tides, of which the theoretical amplitude is about 25 centimetres 9. Since the orbits of the Earth about the Sun, and the Moon about the Earth, are elliptical, tidal amplitudes change somewhat as a result of the varying Earthâ€”Sun and Earthâ€”Moon distances. Real amplitudes differ considerably, not only because of depth variations and continental obstacles, but also because wave propagation across the ocean has a natural period of the same order of magnitude as the rotation period: This tidal drag creates torque on the moon that gradually transfers angular momentum to its orbit, and a gradual increase in Earthâ€”moon separation. The equal and opposite torque on the Earth correspondingly decreases its rotational velocity. Thus, over geologic time, the moon recedes from the Earth, at about 3. Bathymetry The harbour of Gorey, Jersey falls dry at low tide. However, for a given location the relationship between lunar altitude and the time of high or low tide the lunitidal interval is relatively constant and predictable, as is the time of high or low tide relative to other points on the same coast. For example, the high tide at Norfolk, Virginia , U. Land masses and ocean basins act as barriers against water moving freely around the globe, and their varied shapes and sizes affect the size of tidal frequencies. As a result, tidal patterns vary. For example, in the U. Compass bearings of high waters in the Bay of Biscay left and the coast from Brittany to Dover right. Tidal diagrams "according to the age of the moon". Pytheas travelled to the British Isles about BC and seems to be the first to have related spring tides to the phase of the moon. In the 2nd century BC, the Babylonian astronomer , Seleucus of Seleucia , correctly described the phenomenon of tides in order to support his heliocentric theory. He noted that tides varied in time and strength in different parts of the world. According to Strabo 1. In his Geography, Strabo described tides in the Persian Gulf having their greatest range when the moon was furthest from the plane of the Equator. All this despite the relatively small amplitude of Mediterranean basin tides. Philostratus mentions the moon, but attributes tides to "spirits". In Europe around AD, the Venerable Bede described how the rising tide on one coast of the British Isles coincided with the fall on the other and described the time progression of high water along the Northumbrian coast. The first tide table in China was recorded in AD primarily for visitors wishing to see the famous tidal bore in the Qiantang River. Albans in , based on high water occurring 48 minutes later each day, and three hours earlier at the Thames mouth than upriver at London. The main result was the building of a tide-predicting machine using a system of pulleys to add together six harmonic time functions. It was "programmed" by resetting gears and chains to adjust phasing and amplitudes. Similar machines were used until the s. Many large ports had automatic tide gauge stations by William Whewell first mapped

co-tidal lines ending with a nearly global chart in In order to make these maps consistent, he hypothesized the existence of amphidromes where co-tidal lines meet in the mid-ocean. These points of no tide were confirmed by measurement in by Captain Hewett, RN, from careful soundings in the North Sea. The tidal forces due to the Moon and Sun generate very long waves which travel all around the ocean following the paths shown in co-tidal charts. The time when the crest of the wave reaches a port then gives the time of high water at the port. The time taken for the wave to travel around the ocean also means that there is a delay between the phases of the Moon and their effect on the tide. Southampton in the United Kingdom has a double high water caused by the interaction between the M2 and M4 tidal constituents. The M4 tide is found all along the south coast of the United Kingdom, but its effect is most noticeable between the Isle of Wight and Portland because the M2 tide is lowest in this region. Because the oscillation modes of the Mediterranean Sea and the Baltic Sea do not coincide with any significant astronomical forcing period, the largest tides are close to their narrow connections with the Atlantic Ocean. Extremely small tides also occur for the same reason in the Gulf of Mexico and Sea of Japan. Elsewhere, as along the southern coast of Australia , low tides can be due to the presence of a nearby amphidrome. Although it may seem that tides could be predicted via a sufficiently detailed knowledge of instantaneous astronomical forcings, the actual tide at a given location is determined by astronomical forces accumulated over many days. In addition, precise results require detailed knowledge of the shape of all the ocean basinsâ€”their bathymetry , and coastline shape.

Chapter 2 : Rivers of Blood and the Tides of History :: SteynOnline

History does not repeat itself, but it does rhyme, said Mark Twain. From the fall of the Roman Empire to the rise of the modern world: history ebbs and flows over the centuries, driven by great tides of economic, social, political, religious, and cultural change that shape the world and everyone who lives on it.

Mechanical tide gauges were first used in the United States in the s. This old wooden station, used in at Fort Hamilton, New York, is one of the earliest examples of a real-time, tide-measuring device. When entering or leaving the port, mariners would view this station through binoculars. The pointer indicates the present level of the water while the vertical arrow indicates whether the tide is rising or falling. People who live in coastal areas or who look to the sea for their livelihood have been observing the tides and tidal currents for many years. They have used their observations and practical knowledge in a variety of ways to their advantage. For example, it has aided them in timing the sailing of ships to and from port. It has also aided them in maintaining aquaculture and fishery activities in the inter-tidal zone near their shores. A more theoretical study of tidal phenomena was undertake by notable people from the past. The work of the people highlighted here has formed the basis of present-day tidal analysis and prediction as practiced in the National Ocean Service. Sir William Thomson Lord Kelvin devised the method of reduction of tides by harmonic analysis about the year The principle upon which the system is based, which is that any periodic motion or oscillation can always be resolved into the sum of a series of simple harmonic motions, is said to have been discovered by Eudoxas as early as B. In the early part of the nineteenth century Laplace recognized the existence of partial tides that might be expressed by the cosine of an angle increasing uniformly with the time, and also applied the essential principles of the harmonic analysis to the reduction of high and low waters. Thomas Young suggested the importance of observing and analyzing the entire tidal curve rather than the high and low waters only. Airy also had an important part in laying the foundation for the harmonic analysis of the tides. To Sir William Thomson, however, we may give the credit for having placed the analysis on a practical basis. In the British Association for the Advancement of Science appointed a committee for the purpose of promoting the extension, improvement, and harmonic analysis of tidal observations. The report on the subject was prepared by Sir William Thomson and was published in the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Supplementary reports were made from time to time by the tidal committee and published in subsequent reports of the British association. A few years later a committee, consisting of Professors G. Adams, drew up a very full report on the subject, which was published in the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Among the American mathematicians who have had an important part in the development of this subject may be named Professor William Ferrel and Dr. Harris, both of whom were associated with the U. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Tidal Researches, by Professor Ferrel, was published in , and additional articles on the harmonic analysis by the same author appeared from time to time in the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The best known work of Dr. Harris is his Manual of Tides, which was published in several parts as appendices to the annual reports of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The subject of the harmonic analysis was treated principally in Part II of the Manual which appeared in The methods for the prediction of the tides may be classified as harmonic and nonharmonic. By the harmonic method the elementary constituent tides , represented by harmonic constants, are combined in to a composite tide. Up to and including the year , all tide predictions for the tide tables were computed by means of auxiliary tables and curves constructed from the results of tide observations at the different ports. From to , inclusively, the predictions were generally made by means of the Ferrel Tide-Predicting machine. Without the use of a tide-predicting machine the harmonic method would involve too much labor to be of practical service, but with such a machine the harmonic method has many advantages over the nonharmonic systems. Predicting machines were superseded in by the advent of digital electronic computers. Initially these computers were of the large main-frame type. In the late s main-frames were replaced by the growing sophistication of desktop computers. These are now used exclusively by the National Ocean Service in making predictions for the standard ports of this country and at other locations

where sufficient observational data exists.

Chapter 3 : Tides of History â€“ Wondery â€“ Feel The Story

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This investigation of the Jack the Ripper murders represents a subtle and significant shift in attitude: Gull is commanded by the Queen to suppress the evidence of a royal bastard born to Prince Albert Victor. Moore comments in his appendix to the book: About our minds and how they dance" Appendix II, Moore is interested instead in what the murders mean, and how they came to mean something through the dance of human minds. In recounting a version of the Ripper murders drawing upon painstakingly researched historical details, and rationalizing each narrative decision and extrapolation in a meticulous appendix in the collected edition, Moore is not primarily interested in whether or not he has figured out what "really happened. While it would be easy to read From Hell as an exercise in detective fiction, as "historical documentary," Moore avoids the pitfalls of such hubris. His interest is in how the murders have become history; in Jack the Ripper as a social phenomenon and as meaning: In terms of the Whitechapel crimes, we cannot establish a real material physical identity for the being we call Jack the Ripper. Jack the Ripper, in a very real sense, never actually had a physical existence. He was a collage-creature, made from crank letters, hoaxes, and sensational headlines. He exists wholly in Idea Space. Such logic falls prey to the binary thinking Moore seeks to avoid. In From Hell, he is not interested in the relationship between history and the meaning made from history, but in meaning as history, meaning as where humanity cannot but locate itself, with all the ambivalent violence entailed in that act of meaning-making. From Hell 8, p. Upon receiving his mission from the Queen, Gull, a freemason suffering from the debilitating mental aftereffects of a stroke, decides that he is a magician and that the Ripper murders will be what he calls acts of social magic designed to guarantee the stranglehold of patriarchy over female energy. Gull comments to his hapless driver: Moore portrays the s as a moment of great historical possibility, an instance of nascent change and progress, of emerging socialism and class-consciousness, which Gull makes it his mission to stifle and suppress. From the very beginning of From Hell, we are presented with a discourse about history: For Detective Abberline, the revolution is clearly a failure and a mistake due to the strife and poverty suffered by Russians in the six years since the revolution. Abberline grew up in a working class family and is confident that the working class, in England anyway, have no interest in revolution. The argument is one they cannot consciously solve between them, but they solve it for the reader, indirectly, over the course of their conversation. Lees confesses here that his entire career as a psychic is a fraud, and that when he claimed to be seeing visions of the Whitechapel murderer back in he was making it up. Abberline points out that, nevertheless, everything Lees said happened: We can relate this revelation to the argument about the Russian Revolution, as a means of solving the contradiction between necessity and contingency that divides Lees and Abberline. Lees tells lies, fictions that are nevertheless true. Studies in Marxist Dialectics , in which he argued for the necessity of the revolution and the self-liberation of the class-conscious proletariat. As Timothy Bewes puts it eloquently: The present needs to be viewed dialectically rather than contemplatively, with a methodological insistence on the immediate as embedded in a wider totality, rather than as the summation and end-point of history" Revolution is a meaning, written by human activity, that makes the world. It is an interpretation of human reality, if you will, that is also a making of human reality. Therefore Marxism makes no claim for the "inevitability" of socialism as a metaphysical destiny that awaits the human race as its redemptive end, makes no guarantee of success or victory. In the description of lies that nevertheless become truth, Lees describes the central theme of From Hell, which is how fiction is constitutive of history, how the two are identical. In a vision reminiscent of that of Dr. Gull demonstrates a postmodern understanding that space is the realm of political struggle. The transformation of time into space is a symptom of the logic of late capitalism, but it is also the reification of traditional meanings which provides the ground for articulating a new sense of humanity. The Victorian situation in the s is portrayed by Moore as the ground for the emergence of advanced capitalism. This is not an hallucination: However this vision is also understood by Gull as the creation of that which he is shown. Gull eventually

realizes that through his crimes, he has played "midwife" to the modern world. For better or worse, the twentieth century. Subsequent visions merely confirm this as a fact within the reality of From Hell: He becomes a wave, an influence, free of time, unshackled from temporality. He becomes history, part of the collective meaning of the human race. The history that Gull creates in From Hell is clearly not the revolutionary history envisioned by Marxism. Ressentiment describes the activity of repression and asceticism characteristic of the restrictive self-denial, the "bad conscience" of the orthodox Christian religion. Nietzsche saw human history as little more than the depreciation of the affirmatory will to life by the elevation of weakness to a position of virtue. As Gilles Deleuze argues in Nietzsche and Philosophy , the instinct to revenge was, for Nietzsche, the force called history itself, a universal motor of nihilism leaving the human race a repressed husk This appears to be something Gull himself realizes too late, as, during one of his visions of the future, he appears in a late twentieth-century office and realizes what he has created through his acts of revenge. When he reveals to his driver his belief that he has delivered this bleak, lifeless twentieth century, Gull indicates his understanding that he has stifled the Dionysiac life force which he sought to yoke and force to serve reason: He has manufactured the condition of postmodernity, the reification of human reality that leaves it lifelessly rationalized. At the end of From Hell, Sir William Gull transcends into the realm of the sacred, not because he is a good person, but because the human race has sent him there, deifying him through its obsession with the Ripper murders. Marie Kelly has secretly fled London after finding another woman mutilated beyond recognition in her bed. As a writer of fiction, Moore is not free from that violence. As he remarks concerning the writing of From Hell: They are both architects of history, with different goals in mind. In a coda story to From Hell called "I Keep Coming Back," Moore implicates himself in the murders through the very activity of writing about them, as if the murders themselves and the meanings they have come to embody cannot be separated from one another. The most Moore, as a shaman himself, is able to do, is repeat the same stories with a slight sense of difference, hoping to produce a different meaning out of the same repeated acts of sacrifice. This difference may amount to little more than rendering taut and visible the contradiction of the "Dionysiac Architects," with the sense that the contradiction contains historical possibilities that were lost through the triumph of ressentiment. Therefore they are real. It is with Promethea that Moore finally interrogates the conjunction of the substance of history with the form of comic books as sequential visual art, and suggests that the perspective of simultaneity essential to an historical perspective is embodied in comic book form. This conceit is a heterodox intervention into the philosophical discourse surrounding questions of history. History, I would suggest, is from an Enlightenment perspective associated with reason, rationality, and ultimately with the symbolic order of language itself, as Lacan would have it, rather than with the realm of the mimetic, the iconic, or the visual. The domains of history, reason and progress are understood to inhabit the realm of abstract symbols rather than mimetic iconography. In Course in General Linguistics , Saussure writes, "Signs that are wholly arbitrary realize better than the others the ideal of the semiological process; that is why language, the most complex and universal of all systems of expression, is also the most characteristic" Peirce, who considered social semiosis to be the constitutive substance of human reality and human consciousness, also elevated the abstract linguistic symbol to the status of privileged sign, arguing that it was through abstract symbols that human reason, and thus human progress, manifested itself: They come into being by development out of other signs, particularly from icons, or from mixed signs partaking of the nature of icons and symbols. We think only in signs. These mental signs are of mixed nature; the symbol-parts of them are called concepts. If a man makes a new symbol, it is by thoughts involving concepts. So it is only out of symbols that a new symbol can grow. Omne symbolum de symbolo. A symbol, once in being, spreads among the peoples. In use and in experience, its meaning grows. Such words as force, law, wealth, marriage, bear for us very different meanings from those they bore to our barbarous ancestors. Mimetic drawings are supposed to be primitive and simplistic, and telling a story with pictures little more than scrawling cave paintings, one step above the acts of masquerade and mimicry practiced by animals. Abstract, symbolic thinking, the preserve of language, is where full consciousness, humanity, and history are assumed to reside. For Hegel, poetry was the form of art closest to philosophy due to the abstractness of the linguistic medium. For Moore to import the question of the philosophy of history into the realm of visual

storytelling is perhaps to try to make pictures do something they are not supposed to do. But this in itself is an important historical task. When Marxist philosopher of history Walter Benjamin presented his theory of "dialectical images," he was describing a contradiction: He was also trying to suggest that the moment of the dialectic came not in movement or change or progress, because, unimpeded, change is really just more of the same. The dialectic comes in the interruption of the movement of time, not in the movement itself. History erupts in the fleeting lightning flash where continuity is ground to a halt and real change is glimpsed as a possibility, what Benjamin called the moment of Jetztzeit , or Now-Time. Adorno and Ernst Bloch, who attack the basic premises of Enlightenment with the hope of saving Enlightenment from its own telos. Moore may be best described as attacking the mythologization of history: For him, human history is myth, or in other words fascist ideology. But at the same time where others see myth, namely the simplistic, ideological thinking of generic comic book visual storytelling, Moore sees instead a site within which to intervene and pry open a new historical vision. He interrupts expectations of form, and also interrupts expectations of these images. New Enlightenment is an appropriate way to describe the dramatic arc of Promethea: In issue 15, Promethea and one of her older incarnations pass through the realm of Hod, the mercurial space of language, magic and intellect. Along the way, they ruminate on the significance of meaning-making, affirming a traditional understanding of the manifestation of consciousness within the abstraction of semiosis. Moreover, they confirm the connection of semiosis to a sense of historicity: Even our concepts of time. Without language, we have no history, in the sense that we cannot reason and thus cannot think historically. But Promethea draws this conclusion after noticing some Egyptian heiroglyphs, and she comments: This gesture is deliberately ahistorical, overlooking the fact that heiroglyphs are not mimetic icons but arbitrary signs. The connection is a playful reminder that we should look for history in the places we might least expect it: Promethea is a story about comic books as history.

Chapter 4 : The Tides of History: Alan Moore's Historiographic Vision

Listen to Tides of History episodes free, on demand. Everywhere around us are echoes of the past. Those echoes define the boundaries of states and countries, how we pray and how we fight.

From the Beginnings to Islam. This is the first of seven volumes in which Jacques Pirenne, Professor of Egyptology at the University of Brussels, has tried to cover universal history. The author, son of the great Belgian historian, Henri Pirenne, does not equal his father either in skill of exposition or in mastery of his materials. Of course, the latter could hardly be expected, for no single individual can write a universal history -- not today, when such detailed knowledge has bean accumulated on every special area, topic, and period. Professor Pirenne has met this problem by ignoring substantial portions of all three of these divisions and by allowing his special knowledge and private interests, rather than any intrinsic merit, to determine his space allotments. In this volume the quality improves fairly consistently as it moves forward in time, so that the prehistoric period before B. Since the whole work is based on literary evidence only and shows almost no familiarity with archaeological evidence, is not surprising that the important advances in human history before written evidence about B. The same inadequacy seriously distorts the Bronze Age, a period where archaeological and other material evidence is at least as significant as literary remains. As a consequence, this book has nothing to say on such important events as the origins of agriculture, the movements of peoples and languages in the prehistoric period, the advent of the plow, the wheel, number systems, or the sailing ship. This is shown very clearly in the comparison between his specialist work 3 vol. This last book dealing with the period before B. This lies, as it should in a universal history, in delineation of the interrelationships between cultures. The exposition of the period down to 31 B. This volume has a certain measure of novelty from the fact that it tries to make Egypt the focal point of the events of this last pre-Christian millennium. This same merit appears in the last half of the volume in its indication of the relations between the Mediterranean and India or the Far East. Pirenne throughout concentrates his attention on economic and political history and especially on commercial and legal including class relationships. There is nothing on military organization and little on intellectual or religious history. The whole work is suffused with the ideology of nineteenth century democratic liberalism and most events are judged from this rather old fashioned standard. No effort is made to get into the minds or emotions of the people of the past, and even the earliest of these are presented as motivated by the values of John Stuart Mill. The most valuable part of this book is the maps, although these have not been revised along with the text compare the dates of Sargon on p. The text itself contains scores of factual errors there are seven major ones on two facing pages, , alone , only a slight reduction from the greater number in the original French edition.

Chapter 5 : Tide - Wikipedia

The latest Tweets from Tides of History (@TidesHistory). From the fall of the Roman Empire to the rise of the modern world: history ebbs and flows over the centuries. From @wonderymedia, get new episodes on Thursdays.

The Portsmouth Merrimacs finished that season, but the league folded after the season. The name "Tides" was selected in a contest conducted by The Virginian-Pilot. Mariners was the name of choice, but editor Robert Mason liked the sound and alliteration of Tidewater Tides. The team operated in the South Atlantic League for two years, the first as an independent, and the second with a Cardinal working agreement. Granny Hamner, the former Phillie Whiz Kid, became the first manager. In , the Sally League decided against continuing in Virginia because of travel requirements, and the prospect of losing baseball again loomed. However, Dave Rosenfield, Assistant General Manager in , led a local group to gain admittance to the Carolina League in tandem with a Peninsula franchise. Davis, a former lieutenant governor of Virginia. At the same time, the Mets helped the City of Norfolk finance the construction of 6, seat Met Park. During that time, the Tides competed in the first and last Fall Classic of Minor League Champions, the last Junior World Series, and they won the first Triple-A World Series in - a fall classic that was not played again until The success in Tidewater translated to the major leagues as well. Several team records were set during that campaign, and the Tides advanced to the IL Finals only to be upset by the Pawtucket Red Sox. The Tides franchise saw many changes during the early s, as the Mets agreed to sell the franchise to a group led by businessman Ken Young in That year ground was also broken on a new state-of-the-art facility in downtown Norfolk. The club dropped the Tidewater name in favor of Norfolk to give the team a national geographic presence. Also, the City of Norfolk was quite instrumental in keeping the team in the area by getting the new stadium financed and built. Harbor Park was opened on April 14, , as the Tides beat the Ottawa Lynx in front of a capacity crowd of 12, The Tides set a franchise record for attendance in when , fans bought tickets to a game at Harbor Park. This award is emblematic of the "complete" baseball franchise. The Tides established another new attendance record in , as , fans watched the Tides advance to the International League postseason for the first time since Bobby Valentine returned to skipper the Tides, becoming the first manager to serve a second tour of duty at the helm of the Tides. The Tides hosted the 11th Annual Triple-A All-Star Classic in to rave reviews in front of a national television and radio audience. Manager Rick Dempsey and his team finished the season with a record as they finished 2nd in the South Division of the expended IL, behind newcomer Durham. Former player John Gibbons returned to manage the Tides in , as he led the Tides to a mark. Gibbons skippered the Tides in both and , and he led the club to the IL postseason in after posting an mark. The squad won the division by 12 games, but a series of September callups decimated the squad as Norfolk fell in the first round of the playoffs to Louisville. The youngster dazzled in his brief time with the Tides, swiping 26 bases before his promotion in June. Later during that season, the Tides set numerous attendance records when fans flocked to Harbor Park to get a glimpse of future Hall of Famer Mike Piazza in a rehab assignment. Piazza homered once during his five-game stint with the Tides before he returned to New York. The season was highlighted by the promotion of Chesapeake native David Wright to the Tides in mid-June. Wright would go on to become a seven-time All-Star with the Mets, helping New York to the postseason in and The Tides returned to the playoffs in , as manager Ken Oberkfell helped the Tides win the South Division by a record The Tides fell to eventual league champion Toledo in five games in the semifinals of the playoffs. Norfolk struggled to a mark in , using a season-ending five-game winning streak to avoid posting the worst record in franchise history. The season got off to a great start, as the Baltimore Orioles defeated the Washington Nationals in a Major League spring training game in front of a sellout crowd at Harbor Park. Mike Cervenak became the first Tides player to lead the league in hits in 11 years, while local product Jason Dubois was one of five Norfolk players to reach double figures in home runs. Norfolk finished the season On October 28, , Democratic presidential nominee Barack Obama campaigned before a crowd of over 20, at Harbor Park. One week later, he was named the 44th president of the United States. The Tides found themselves with the top record in all of minor league baseball when play began on June 1, but that success was limited once the club lost several players to Baltimore,

including Nolan Reimold, Matt Wieters, Brad Bergesen, and David Hernandez. Strong pitching performances by youngsters Chris Tillman and Jake Arrieta, as well as a solid offensive season from infielder Justin Turner helped Norfolk end the year with a record. The season saw a midseason managerial change, as Bobby Dickerson replaced Gary Allenson on June 4 after Allenson was promoted to the Baltimore Orioles coaching staff. The season was highlighted by a nine-inning no-hitter from year-old Chris Tillman, who tossed the gem on April 28 at Gwinnett. Norfolk ended the season , placing them third in the IL South Division. The Tides set an IL record by using 75 different players, and Norfolk tied the league record by using 25 different starting pitchers. The Tides nearly returned to the postseason, as Norfolk took a one-game lead in the Wild Card standings into the final day of the season, only to see Rochester pull even with a last day win. Norfolk and Rochester each finished with identical records, but the Red Wings advanced to the playoffs due to winning the season series. Norfolk closer Jairo Asencio led the league with 28 saves and was named to the postseason All-Star team. Twenty one different players played for both the Tides and Orioles, as Baltimore won the American League East Division for the first time since the campaign. Norfolk returned to the postseason in by finishing atop the difficult IL South - the first division in league history to have each of its teams finish above the. In the 25th season of baseball at Harbor Park, Norfolk finished with a record. Veteran slugger Pedro Alvarez was named to the postseason All-Star team after ranking among league leaders in home runs 5th, 26 and RBI 2nd,

Chapter 6 : Tides of History | Listen via Stitcher Radio On Demand

Ship Transit. Early example of a "real-time" tide gauge. Mechanical tide gauges were first used in the United States in the s. This old wooden station, used in at Fort Hamilton, New York, is one of the earliest examples of a real-time, tide-measuring device.

The performance, in fact, is well worth your time. It begins with something that should be obvious but that few politicians other than Powell have bothered to articulate: The supreme function of statesmanship is to provide against preventable evils. In seeking to do so, it encounters obstacles which are deeply rooted in human nature. He would have been pilloried for his alarmism. Yet it is so. These things have come to pass in two generations. Powell was old-fashioned even then, at least by comparison with the usual modish twerps hailed as the coming men. But perhaps you needed to be "old-fashioned" to discern that the death of a great nation was possible and very quickly. But then Enoch discerned a lot, as I wrote on his centenary in Asked in his twilight how he would wish to be remembered, he replied, "I should like to have been killed in the war," which seems a tad gloomy even for him. Yet, upon his centenary this month, I found myself struck not for the first time by his relevance. Not because he got everything right, but because he got enough right of the things that almost everybody else got totally wrong and that haunt us still. Powell is little known in America, and his antipathy to the United States dated back at least as far as the Churchill-Roosevelt Casablanca summit, which he attended as a staff officer. Thereafter, he was never well disposed toward Uncle Sam, which avuncular epithet almost certainly never passed his oddly sculpted and forbidding lips: As he once conceded, he was "allergic" to "the things that are typically American. On almost every other matter, Heath was wrong, and Powell was right. In preâ€”Milton Friedman , he insisted that public debt would lead to economic decline, and that government should denationalize the public sector and use the proceeds for tax cuts. It would lead, inevitably, to the loss of economic sovereignty. You might argue that all the above is entirely obvious â€” except that, to varying degrees, Messrs. He was a diligent attender of the Conservative Philosophy Group. On one occasion, just before the Argentines invaded the Falklands, Mrs. Thatcher spoke about the Christian concept of the just war and Western values. They can neither be fought for, nor destroyed. Thatcher had just been confronted with the difference between British Toryism and American Republicanism. Be that as it may, it also applied to differences closer to home: In Iraq, the aforementioned Mr. Powell was famous and notorious, loved and hated, for a single political intervention, the so-called Rivers of Blood speech on immigration, the one that ended his career. He denounced the changes as "a sham. Likewise "Europe" as a political construct, and "multiculturalism" as a civilizational virtue. To oppose them is to embrace nationalism, or nativism, or racism, or something else polite society disdains to put in its portfolio of "values. That would seem to be stating the obvious, but stating the obvious became more difficult in an age of "values," and arguing against values and virtue and moral preening was tougher than arguing against monetary policy. He had been a professor of Greek at 25, the youngest brigadier in the British army, a reforming health minister, and then he gave one speech and it was all over. The British state is fulsome with its baubles: Harold Macmillan, the prime minister who put Powell in the cabinet, was garlanded with an earldom; Edward Heath, the Tory leader who fired him, was made a Knight of the Garter; even the mediocrity who preceded him as health minister got a baronetcy and a peerage. But almost alone among his generation of cabinet ministers, Enoch died as plain old Mr. Which, in its way, was fitting. Out on the streets, he was, like Madonna or Bono, one of those rare uninominal celebrities: To the despair of captive leftie passengers, cabbies the length and breadth of the realm enthused about "Enoch. But, on statism, Europe, multiculturalism, and much else, Powell taught a very basic lesson â€” that any sane person should be instinctively skeptical when all the smart people agree. The "unforeseen consequences" are usually out there on the not-so-far horizon looming large in plain sight.

Chapter 7 : The Tides of History - A book review by Professor Carroll Quigley

Tides of History podcast on demand - Everywhere around us are echoes of the past. Those echoes define the boundaries of states and countries, how we pray and how we fight.

Tweet on Twitter Outsourcing involves hiring independent contractors or entering into an agreement with another company to perform services on behalf of the hiring organization. Today outsourcing and offshoring are associated mostly with remote IT jobs, and offshore software development is considered to be among the best remote jobs. However, the history of outsourcing dates back to the time of the Industrial Revolution, which began in Europe in In this article, we will highlight the most important moments of this history, give some interesting facts regarding the evolution of outsourcing, and discuss how it affected the IT industry. The History of Outsourcing: Key Moments Here are the most remarkable moments in the history of outsourcing: The Industrial Revolution lead to the mass production of goods and caused the growth of markets and profits. Many companies experienced a shortage of local human resources, so they started contracting with third-party firms to delegate the accounting, legal, and insurance tasks. The two wars devastated and changed the world. At the same time, they resulted in technological progress because of an urgent need to rebuild the destroyed infrastructure. The technological progress required more workforce, and this caused the further development of outsourcing. For example, in , outsourcing of salary calculations helped General Motors to get out of the crisis. The s can be considered as a period when remote work was born. The term consists of two words: The publishing industry was one of the first industries to actively outsource such services as composition, printing, and fulfillment. Besides, the evolution of computers initiated outsourcing in the IT industry, when IBM and EDS started lending their high-capacity hardware to other companies. In the s, application service providers ASPs started renting software applications to other companies. This was close to modern software development outsourcing. Nowadays a wide range of companies in the textile, automotive, electronics, and IT industries establish offices or move their production capacity to other countries. For example, Apple outsources manufacturing to China, and software companies hire remote developer teams from other countries because of cost efficiency and access to the tech talent pool. Specifically, it can increase the job loss rate. According to the jobs lost to outsourcing statistics report by George Faraday for Good Jobs Nation, more than 93, jobs were lost due to outsourcing as of In total, this number is higher than the average job loss rate of 87, between and According to the State of Remote Work Report by Buffer, most remote workers also belong to the IT and software development industry. It means that the remote tech jobs are on the rise now, thus disrupting the outsourcing trend. Is Remote Work the Future? Modern technologies simplify remote team communication and thus increase the number of remote software developer jobs, which are especially popular with young startups. Remote team collaboration has the following advantages both for the employers and employees: Outstaffing opens new horizons for companies because now they can choose from a wide range of skilled tech talents across the world. The cost of living in offshore countries is lower than in the US or Western Europe. As a result, the cost of offshore software development is also relatively low but the quality of work is still high. Remote team members do not spend time on commuting to work, thus being more efficient with their tasks. Remote team management software. Working with remote teams can also be a real challenge both for the employers and distributed team members due to the following reasons: Lack of knowledge on how to manage remote teams. You can read tons of instructions on how to manage a remote team and still not be prepared for unexpected issues such as the sudden disappearance of team members without any explanations. Being located in different time zones is common for any distributed team. This leads to asynchronous communication issues, making it necessary to choose optimal time slots for meetings. However, it is possible to fix those issues with special team communication tools that consider the time zone differences. Lack of face-to-face communication makes it difficult to monitor the efficiency of remote teams. Again, specialized project management software for distributed teams can handle this problem. In the s, IT companies started outsourcing not only hardware but also software, calling themselves application service providers ASPs. Today outsourcing, offshoring, and remote work are extremely popular with software developers.

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Working remotely has both advantages and challenges, but the latter can be solved with remote management software.

Chapter 8 : NOAA Tides & Currents

Tides has always been driven by a pioneering spirit. In , social entrepreneur Drummond Pike created Tides Foundation in response to a growing need for guiding philanthropic giving and encouraging entrepreneurial spirit in the nonprofit sector.

It has drawn on archaeology, cartography, linguistics, anthropology and history, among other disciplines, to aid its recognition of indigenous laws and customs that have formed the basis of native-title rights. New forms of knowledge require new descriptions to comprehend them and therefore it is not surprising to find that metaphor has been an important aid to description in native-title jurisprudence. This description was first used by Justice Brennan in the Mabo case in a passage that foreshadowed the difficulty indigenous Australians would have in making out a legal case for the continued existence of native-title rights and interests. It was most famously adopted by Justice Olney to conclude his rejection of the native-title claim of the Yorta Yorta people: The foundation of the claim to native title in relation to the land previously occupied by those ancestors having disappeared, the native-title rights and interests previously enjoyed are not capable of revival. This conclusion effectively resolves the application for a determination of native title. We argue that the metaphor is more than a figurative device to enliven a judgement. How the law understood the relationship between the present and the past and how it chose to investigate this relationship had a direct impact on the extent of native-title rights. One of the key motivations for Mabo was the desire to reconcile past injustices to indigenous peoples. In particular, the spectre of its own implication in the violence of colonisation hung over the law. In Mabo, the High Court exculpated the law in part by confirming that it was the force of executive action and not the introduction of the common law that had dispossessed Aboriginal peoples from their lands. However, the law could not avoid altogether its association with the violence of colonisation and the stark injustice of the consequent displacement of indigenous peoples from their lands in the name of the law. So the law developed a jurisprudence of historical injustice, what law expert Jeremy Webber has described as a "jurisprudence of regret". Native title was a mechanism for bridging the gap between the past and the present by recognising a basis for rights that existed in both periods of time. The existence of past rights became crucial to the claim of present rights. In different ways, they have identified that metaphor is not purely a representational device employed in literature to embolden or gloss by suggestion but that it is a discursive signifier that occurs in all writing including, we can conclude, legal writing. Derrida, for example, argues that a philosophical text will consist both of a rhetorical argument and also of metaphors, which either openly, or more surreptitiously through "objective" concepts, invest the text with layers of meaning. For Derrida, concepts are not abstract notions superior to metaphors, but are metaphors themselves, or have traces of metaphors embedded within them. He teasingly uses a metaphor to refer to this concept: The power of metaphor is therefore that it is understood as a shared cultural referent but is also language that suggests "there is no original meaning that controls the meanings that follow and no final meaning toward which interpretation must proceed". To date, although appalled by the connotations of the metaphor for native title, academic commentators have extended its destructive consequences in their critiques of its use. However, despite the certainty of jurisprudential meaning the law infers from the original metaphor, it cannot be long before it will reveal its traces and destabilise its own meaning. It is the dissonance of water images in a claim about rights to land Yorta Yorta country is landlocked, although it includes parts of the Murray River that makes the metaphor seem particularly powerful, but also discordant and destabilising. In trying to explain the concept that history is always interpretative he uses an ocean metaphor, suggesting that historical facts: But while acknowledging that these metaphors are not immutable, he argues that it is clear that they have two constant characteristics: National identity, for example, "would lose much of its ferocious enchantment without the mystique of a particular landscape tradition: Land-tenure maps orient these commitments, highlighting their location over their nature. Native title is particularly threatening to existing property rights because of its foundation in occupation and connection. Native-title connections are unique and grounded. They give rise to other representations of the land that are capable of coexisting with, and thus threatening,

exclusive property rights in the established system of land tenure. A water metaphor has particular power in opposition to the foundation of native title. The tide of history works away at these connections, loosening them and eventually washing them away. It tells us that history, interchangeable with the past, has particular consequences â€" it erases all before it â€" eroding cliffs, cleaning marks from the sand. It cleanses things of meaning and significance. As a result, to know how things are, we can only look at the last wash of the tide. The mark of previous tides is gone. Through the tide of history, the extinguishment of native title is effected without the overt violence associated with burying, trampling and overlaying. The tide is slow and a-spatial. It does not confront connections to land at particular locations but works a general and benign extinguishment. The metaphor reveals a particular understanding of history as a means for erasing and forgetting the past that serves to exculpate the law of any responsibility for the extinguishment of native title. The tide of history is not just a means of revealing events through texts but a force that alters those events. It has inevitable and unstoppable consequences. The law can only observe on what history inevitably does and comment on the impact of the consequent erasure. The past is not only capable of washing away the facts but this erasure is inevitable and irrevocable. The tide of history, then, implies the impossibility of a jurisprudence of historical injustice. History is, of course, about remembering. As such, historians, as exemplified by Carr, have an understandable uneasiness when water images are applied to historical practice. The erasure that references to tides and oceans suggest, threatens history because it also suggests the impossibility of accessing the past and the inevitability of forgetting. One of the most significant hurdles to establishing native-title claims based on rights that are derived from the intersection of legal systems at a time in the past is the absence of historical records of traditional laws and customs upon which those rights are said to be based. The "tide of history" as a means of forgetting fits neatly into a positive legal methodology. The law seeks to resolve disputes and move on. Legal resolution is final. While a decision is remembered as a precedent, the issues of rights as they pertain to particular claimants and respondents can be forgotten. Within it, surreptitious but glossed over, are references to the possibility that history indeed leaves things behind. Tides do not roll back never to return. They return incessantly, albeit leaving different traces and artefacts in their wake. They do not denude the land, leaving it featureless and faceless, but move it into new formations. Although their movement is inexorable, it is not necessarily progressive â€" they come and go, advance and recede, are high and low. And so within the metaphor there is already something different from the cleansing of the past. The "tide of history" has prodigious rhetorical power in confirming the extinguishment of native title. Although, as Derrida suggests, all metaphors are capable of disruption and reinscription, it is important to reflect on the jurisprudential basis of any metaphors used in native-title judgements. Judges need to account for their descriptive choices. Can "history" be an agent of extinguishment? Can the traces of land-based traditions be washed away by historical documents in the face of contemporary assertions of their continuity? Lawyers and others involved in the native-title claims process ought, perhaps, to choose grounded metaphors â€" metaphors of, and from, the land. In relation to native-title extinguishment, the law can draw on the work of historians and others who consciously write about and espouse their own practices by reference to land imagery and all that it suggests. The volume is a collection of oral histories from Victorian elders. From Griffith Review Edition 2:

Chapter 9 : Turning the tide of history - Griffith Review

Tides of History is the top podcast for history lovers available today. I am truly amazed by the scope and detail in each weekly episode and the excellence of the.