

Chapter 1 : British pass Stamp Act - HISTORY

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Often, I see organizations attempt to instill behavioral change by telling their workers how to think with the hopes that behavioral change will follow. While captain of the Santa Fe, I accidentally learned that the reverse works better. The crew was not happy and it showed. I asked the officers how we would know if the crew was proud of the boat. I asked them what we would observe as evidence. I got feedback such as: With some work, we boiled it down to a more behavioral description. They would have their heads raised when walking down the pier past other submarines. Inside our brain Functional MRIs have led to new insights on how the brain works. Recent research on the neurobiology of human decision-making offers the scientific explanation of why this is more effective. As many of those who try to break a bad habit experience, simply knowing that a bad habit is bad does little to stop us from doing it. After repeating an action many times and receiving a positive stimulus each time, our new action becomes ingrained and our habits change. In other words, our brain is hardwired by experience and feelings. That is why thinking our way to new behavior is so difficult. Meet Your Happy Chemicals. Take-Aways When I tell people this story I sometimes get the comment, yes, but the act to change started with you and your team thinking that they needed to change and figuring out the mechanism for change. Acting your way into new thinking is an effective and science-driven mechanism that can help you change your organization. Maybe you also have a problem with morale or maybe there are outdated procedures that contribute to your staff being unhappy in their roles. How could implementing a new set of actions help? It was fun when visitors came to Santa Fe 6 months later, amazed by the pride the crew showed in the ship. Feel free to share your thoughts in the comments section below.

Chapter 2 : Thought - Wikipedia

Continuing with our theme of putting actions behind our words, here is a blog post about how to act our way to new thinking. Often, I see organizations attempt to instill behavioral change by telling their workers how to think with the hopes that behavioral change will follow.

Summary Analysis In a cell in the Salem prison a few months later, Sarah Good and Tituba think that the devil has come to take them to Barbados. The hysteria has so overwhelmed Tituba and Sarah Good that they now believe their false confessions were real. Active Themes Hathorne and Danforth enter. Active Themes Parris enters. Danforth is surprised and pleased. Danforth thinks Hale has seen the error of his ways. He thinks they left after hearing about a revolt against the witch trials in the nearby town of Andover. Parris fears a similar riot in Salem now that people with social influence, like Rebecca and Proctor, are scheduled to hang. He begs to postpone the hangings. Finally, here is some proof that Abigail is a liar. In addition, the events in Andover show that the hysteria is waning. Could the injustice be overturned? Danforth refuses to postpone the executions. His rigid ideology makes him vulnerable to hysteria. As usual, Parris cares most about his own well-being. Active Themes Hale enters, demanding pardons for the convicted. Ideology and reputation are more important to him than standing up to hysteria or saving innocent lives. Active Themes Danforth does wonder, however, if they might be able to get Proctor to confess, since Elizabeth is now well along in her pregnancy. Hale replies bitterly that he came to convince Christians to lie and confess to crimes they did not commit in order to save their lives. Having lost faith in the church after seeing innocents condemned, Hale advises people to lie to save their own lives. Active Themes Elizabeth enters. Hale begs Elizabeth to convince Proctor to lie, to give a false confession, in order to save himself. Danforth and Hathorne disagree. Hale shouts that the confession must be a lie since Proctor is innocent. Elizabeth agrees to speak with Proctor. Hale knows his advice goes against his religion. Active Themes Related Quotes with Explanations Proctor is brought from his cell and the others leave so he can spend some time alone with Elizabeth. She tells him that hundreds have confessed, though Rebecca has not. She also adds that Corey refused to speak at all, in accordance with a legal loophole that ensured his farm would pass to his sons if he remained silent. Corey died while being pressedâ€”stone after stone was laid on him to make him speak, but all he said was, "More weight. So Rebecca and Corey protect their integrity and their souls by refusing to confess. In its ideological blindness and insistence on social control, the government unknowingly forced people to act against their religion and damn their souls to save their lives. Active Themes Proctor asks what Elizabeth would think if he confessed. Unlike Rebecca and Martha Corey, who refuse to lie and damn themselves, Proctor considers himself a liar already because of his affair with Abigail. She adds that she has sins of her own: She tells Proctor to forgive himself. Elizabeth tells Proctor that only he can decide whether to sacrifice his integrity to repair his reputation and save his life. At the same time, she shows her own integrity by apologizing for driving Proctor away from her. When they learn the news, Danforth, Hathorne, and Parris are overjoyed. Proctor asks why it must be written down. To post on the church door, they tell him. Proctor sacrifices his integrity to save his life. Unlike Proctor, Rebecca chooses integrity over life. Proctor again says no. Under pressure from Danforth, Proctor signs the confession. Yet when Danforth reaches for the confession, Proctor grabs it and refuses to hand it over. He has too much integrity to harm others for his own benefit. Active Themes Danforth says the village must have proof. When Danforth persists, Proctor shouts that he cannot bear to sign his name to lies, or through his confession to soil the good names of his friends who refused to lie in order to save themselves. If God knows all, why should he need a signed confession? Active Themes Related Quotes with Explanations Danforth says if the confession is a lie, then it is no confession at all. Proctor rips the confession to pieces. Danforth orders Herrick to take Proctor to the gallows. Parris and Hale beg Elizabeth to speak to Proctor. But she says Proctor has his goodness back now, and refuses. Retrieved November 9,

Chapter 3 : The Crucible Act 4 Summary & Analysis from LitCharts | The creators of SparkNotes

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The king began taxing products from the colonies, and they were not happy about this. They began to rebel in various ways, the most notable of which was the Boston Tea Party. Finally, the King became fed up with their behavior and issued the four "Coercive Acts. Here, a British cartoonist pictures America as an Indian woman having the Intolerable Acts forced down her throat. This terrified and infuriated the colonists. They were being deprived of whatever British rights they had possessed. The people were having to expose their children to the British soldiers, who were not well liked by any of the colonies. After what had happened at the Boston massacre the people were all afraid of them. Now that they were being shoved into their homes against her will, the people were infuriated and with good reason. The Massachusetts Government Act This act replaced Massachusetts elected council of representatives with a council of royal appointees. The act was specifically designed to limit Massachusetts independence. The Boston Port Act The king shut down the port of Boston to all trade aside from that with Britain until they paid back all the tea that was lost in the Boston Tea Party. This was the only reasonable act, I think. There were other ways they could have dealt with that, rather than what they did with all that tea. I think they definitely deserved this one, but the rest were unnecessary tyranny. As far as the colonies were concerned, this allowed British officials to get away with almost any crime. The colonists called it the Murder Act because they worried that British officials would be able to slaughter whole crowds at once without trial. This angered the colonies because the British officials were literally being allowed to get away with murder. Quebec had been obtained in the Seven Years War with France. Though it was simply meant to prevent the American uprising from spreading to Canada, the colonists considered it "intolerable" as well. They objected to the special freedoms given to Quebec citizens and to a provision specifically recognizing Roman Catholicism. They considered that last provision to be a threat to religious freedom. These five acts were one of the biggest causes of the revolutionary war. The First Continental Congress , an illegal assembly of delegates from 12 of the 13 colonies, was called in response to the Intolerable Acts.

Chapter 4 : The ACT Test for Students | ACT

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What is most thought-provoking in these thought-provoking times, is that we are still not thinking. The notion of the fundamental role of non-cognitive understanding in rendering possible thematic consciousness informed the discussion surrounding artificial intelligence AI during the s and s. Philosophy of mind is a branch of philosophy that studies the nature of the mind , mental events , mental functions , mental properties , consciousness and their relationship to the physical body, particularly the brain. The mindâ€™body problem, i. Mindâ€™body problem The mindâ€™body problem concerns the explanation of the relationship that exists between minds , or mental processes, and bodily states or processes. The question, then, is how it can be possible for conscious experiences to arise out of a lump of gray matter endowed with nothing but electrochemical properties. However the apparently irresolvable mindâ€™body problem is said to be overcome, and bypassed, by the embodied cognition approach, with its roots in the work of Heidegger , Piaget , Vygotsky , Merleau-Ponty and the pragmatist John Dewey. Therefore, functional analysis of the mind alone will always leave us with the mindâ€™body problem which cannot be solved. Neuron A neuron also known as a neurone or nerve cell is an excitable cell in the nervous system that processes and transmits information by electrochemical signaling. Neurons are the core components of the brain , the vertebrate spinal cord , the invertebrate ventral nerve cord and the peripheral nerves. A number of specialized types of neurons exist: Motor neurons receive signals from the brain and spinal cord that cause muscle contractions and affect glands. Interneurons connect neurons to other neurons within the brain and spinal cord. Neurons respond to stimuli , and communicate the presence of stimuli to the central nervous system, which processes that information and sends responses to other parts of the body for action. Neurons do not go through mitosis and usually cannot be replaced after being destroyed, although astrocytes have been observed to turn into neurons, as they are sometimes pluripotent. Man thinking on a train journey Graffiti on the wall: Cognitive psychology Psychologists have concentrated on thinking as an intellectual exertion aimed at finding an answer to a question or the solution of a practical problem. Cognitive psychology is a branch of psychology that investigates internal mental processes such as problem solving, memory, and language. The school of thought arising from this approach is known as cognitivism , which is interested in how people mentally represent information processing. Cognitive psychologists use psychophysical and experimental approaches to understand, diagnose, and solve problems, concerning themselves with the mental processes which mediate between stimulus and response. They study various aspects of thinking, including the psychology of reasoning , and how people make decisions and choices, solve problems, as well as engage in creative discovery and imaginative thought. Cognitive theory contends that solutions to problems either take the form of algorithms: Cognitive science differs from cognitive psychology in that algorithms that are intended to simulate human behavior are implemented or implementable on a computer. In other instances, solutions may be found through insight, a sudden awareness of relationships. In developmental psychology , Jean Piaget was a pioneer in the study of the development of thought from birth to maturity. In his theory of cognitive development , thought is based on actions on the environment. That is, Piaget suggests that the environment is understood through assimilations of objects in the available schemes of action and these accommodate to the objects to the extent that the available schemes fall short of the demands. As a result of this interplay between assimilation and accommodation, thought develops through a sequence of stages that differ qualitatively from each other in mode of representation and complexity of inference and understanding. That is, thought evolves from being based on perceptions and actions at the sensorimotor stage in the first two years of life to internal representations in early childhood. Subsequently, representations are gradually organized into logical structures which first operate on the concrete properties of the reality, in the stage of concrete operations, and then operate on abstract principles that organize concrete properties, in the stage of formal operations. Thus,

thought is considered as the result of mechanisms that are responsible for the representation and processing of information. In this conception, speed of processing, cognitive control, and working memory are the main functions underlying thought. In the neo-Piagetian theories of cognitive development, the development of thought is considered to come from increasing speed of processing, enhanced cognitive control, and increasing working memory. In *Character Strengths and Virtues*, Peterson and Seligman list a series of positive characteristics. One person is not expected to have every strength, nor are they meant to fully encapsulate that characteristic entirely. According to this model, the uncoordinated instinctual trends are encompassed by the "id", the organized realistic part of the psyche is the "ego", and the critical, moralizing function is the "super-ego". For Freud, the unconscious is the storehouse of instinctual desires, needs and psychic drives. While past thoughts and reminiscences may be concealed from immediate consciousness, they direct the thoughts and feelings of the individual from the realm of the unconscious. In a sense this view places the self in relationship to their unconscious as an adversary, warring with itself to keep what is unconscious hidden. If a person feels pain, all he can think of is alleviating the pain. Any of his desires, to get rid of pain or enjoy something, command the mind what to do. For Freud, the unconscious was a repository for socially unacceptable ideas, wishes or desires, traumatic memories, and painful emotions put out of mind by the mechanism of psychological repression. However, the contents did not necessarily have to be solely negative. In the psychoanalytic view, the unconscious is a force that can only be recognized by its effects—it expresses itself in the symptom.

Chapter 5 : Hamlet - Wikipedia

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Visit Website Did you know? Parliament did not, however, renounce its right to tax the colonies or otherwise enact legislation over them. This act placed duties on a number of goods imported into the colonies, including tea, glass, paper and paint. The revenue raised by these duties would be used to pay the salaries of royal colonial governors. Since Parliament had a long history of using duties to regulate imperial trade, Townshend expected that the colonists would acquiesce to the imposition of the new taxes. Visit Website Unfortunately for Townshend, the Stamp Act had aroused colonial resentment to all new taxes, whether levied on imports or on the colonists directly. To express their displeasure, the colonists organized popular and effective boycotts of the taxed goods. Once again, colonial resistance had undermined the new system of taxation, and once again, the British government bowed to reality without abandoning the principle that it had rightful authority to tax the colonies. Saving the East India Company The repeal of the majority of the Townshend Act took the wind out of the sails of the colonial boycott. Although many colonists continued to refuse to drink tea out of principle, many others resumed partaking of the beverage, though some of them salved their conscience by drinking smuggled Dutch tea, which was generally cheaper than legally imported tea. The American consumption of smuggled tea hurt the finances of the East India Company, which was already struggling through economic hardship. A glut of tea and a diminished American market had left the company with tons of tea leaves rotting in its warehouses. In an effort to save the troubled enterprise, the British Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773. The act granted the company the right to ship its tea directly to the colonies without first landing it in England, and to commission agents who would have the sole right to sell tea in the colonies. The Destruction of the Tea If Parliament expected that the lowered cost of tea would mollify the colonists into acquiescing to the Tea Act, it was gravely mistaken. By allowing the East India Company to sell tea directly in the American colonies, the Tea Act cut out colonial merchants, and the prominent and influential colonial merchants reacted with anger. The fact that the agents commissioned by the company to sell its tea included a number of pro-Parliament men only added fuel to the fire. The Tea Act revived the boycott on tea and inspired direct resistance not seen since the Stamp Act crisis. The act also made allies of merchants and patriot groups like the Sons of Liberty. In several towns, crowds of colonists gathered along the ports and forced company ships to turn away without unloading their cargo. The most spectacular action occurred in Boston, Massachusetts, where on December 16, 1773, a well-organized group of men dressed up as Native Americans and boarded the company ships. The men smashed open the chests of tea and dumped their contents into Boston Harbor in what later came to be known as the Boston Tea Party. Parliament responded with the Coercive Acts of 1774, which colonists came to call the Intolerable Acts. The series of measures, among other things, repealed the colonial charter of Massachusetts and closed the port of Boston until the colonists reimbursed the cost of the destroyed tea. Parliament also appointed General Thomas Gage, the commander in chief of British forces in North America, as the governor of Massachusetts. Since the Stamp Act crisis of 1765, radical colonists had warned that new British taxes heralded an attempt to overthrow representative government in the colonies and to subjugate the colonists to British tyranny. Colonial resistance intensified until, three years after Parliament passed the Tea Act, the colonies declared their independence as the United States of America.

Chapter 6 : Acting Our Way to New Thinking – David Marquet

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Denmark has a long-standing feud with neighbouring Norway, in which King Hamlet slew King Fortinbras of Norway in a battle some years ago. After the ghost appears again, the three vow to tell Prince Hamlet what they have witnessed. As the court gathers the next day, while King Claudius and Queen Gertrude discuss affairs of state with their elderly adviser Polonius, Hamlet looks on glumly. Claudius also scolds Hamlet for continuing to grieve over his father, and forbids him to return to his schooling in Wittenberg. Learning of the ghost from Horatio, Hamlet resolves to see it himself. Horatio, Hamlet, and the ghost Artist: That night on the rampart, the ghost appears to Hamlet, telling the prince that he was murdered by Claudius and demanding that Hamlet avenge him. Hamlet agrees and the ghost vanishes. The prince confides to Horatio and the sentries that from now on he plans to "put an antic disposition on", or act as though he has gone mad, and forces them to swear to keep his plans for revenge secret. Act II[edit] Soon thereafter, Ophelia rushes to her father, telling him that Hamlet arrived at her door the prior night half-undressed and behaving erratically. As he enters to do so, the king and queen finish welcoming Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, two student acquaintances of Hamlet, to Elsinore. Additional news requires that Polonius wait to be heard: The forces that Fortinbras had conscripted to march against Denmark will instead be sent against Poland, though they will pass through Danish territory to get there. Hamlet feigns madness but subtly insults Polonius all the while. When Rosencrantz and Guildenstern arrive, Hamlet greets his "friends" warmly, but quickly discerns that they are spies. Hamlet becomes bitter, admitting that he is upset at his situation but refusing to give the true reason why, instead commenting on " what a piece of work " humanity is. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern tell Hamlet that they have brought along a troupe of actors that they met while traveling to Elsinore. Hamlet, after welcoming the actors and dismissing his friends-turned-spies, asks them to deliver a soliloquy about the death of King Priam and Queen Hecuba at the climax of the Trojan War. His reaction convinces Claudius that Hamlet is not mad for love. Shortly thereafter, the court assembles to watch the play Hamlet has commissioned. After seeing the Player King murdered by his rival pouring poison in his ear, Claudius abruptly rises and runs from the room: Hamlet mistakenly stabs Polonius Artist: Coke Smyth, 19th century. Gertrude summons Hamlet to her room to demand an explanation. Meanwhile, Claudius talks to himself about the impossibility of repenting, since he still has possession of his ill-gotten goods: He sinks to his knees. Polonius, spying on the conversation from behind a tapestry, calls for help as Gertrude, believing Hamlet wants to kill her, calls out for help herself. Hamlet, believing it is Claudius, stabs wildly, killing Polonius, but pulls aside the curtain and sees his mistake. Claudius switches tactics, proposing a fencing match between Laertes and Hamlet to settle their differences. Laertes will be given a poison-tipped foil, and Claudius will offer Hamlet poisoned wine as a congratulation if that fails. Gertrude interrupts to report that Ophelia has drowned, though it is unclear whether it was suicide or an accident exacerbated by her madness. Act V[edit] Horatio has received a letter from Hamlet, explaining that the prince escaped by negotiating with pirates who attempted to attack his England-bound ship, and the friends reunite offstage. Hamlet picks up the skull, saying "alas, poor Yorick" as he contemplates mortality. Hamlet and Horatio initially hide, but when Hamlet realizes that Ophelia is the one being buried, he reveals himself, proclaiming his love for her. A foppish courtier, Osric, interrupts the conversation to deliver the fencing challenge to Hamlet. Hamlet does well at first, leading the match by two hits to none, and Gertrude raises a toast to him using the poisoned glass of wine Claudius had set aside for Hamlet. Claudius tries to stop her, but is too late: Laertes slashes Hamlet with his poisoned blade. In the ensuing scuffle, they switch weapons and Hamlet wounds Laertes with his own poisoned sword. Gertrude collapses and, claiming she has been poisoned, dies. Hamlet rushes at Claudius and kills him. As the poison takes effect, Hamlet, hearing that Fortinbras is marching through the area, names the Norwegian prince as his successor. Horatio promises to recount the full story of what happened, and Fortinbras, seeing the entire

Danish royal family dead, takes the crown for himself, and orders a military funeral to honour Hamlet. Sources of Hamlet A facsimile of *Gesta Danorum* by Saxo Grammaticus, which contains the legend of Amleth Hamlet-like legends are so widely found for example in Italy, Spain, Scandinavia, Byzantium, and Arabia that the core "hero-as-fool" theme is possibly Indo-European in origin. The first is the anonymous Scandinavian Saga of Hrolf Kraki. Possibly written by Thomas Kyd or even William Shakespeare, the Ur-Hamlet would have existed by, and would have incorporated a ghost. Consequently, there is no direct evidence that Kyd wrote it, nor any evidence that the play was not an early version of Hamlet by Shakespeare himself. This latter idea—placing Hamlet far earlier than the generally accepted date, with a much longer period of development—has attracted some support. Whether Shakespeare took these from Belleforest directly or from the hypothetical Ur-Hamlet remains unclear. Conventional wisdom holds that Hamlet is too obviously connected to legend, and the name Hamnet was quite popular at the time. He notes that the name of Hamnet Sadler, the Stratford neighbour after whom Hamnet was named, was often written as Hamlet Sadler and that, in the loose orthography of the time, the names were virtually interchangeable. Chamberleyne his servantes ". Hamlet is not among them, suggesting that it had not yet been written. As Hamlet was very popular, Bernard Lott, the series editor of *New Swan*, believes it "unlikely that he [Meres] would have overlooked Other scholars consider this inconclusive. In the booksellers Nicholas Ling and John Trundell published, and Valentine Simmes printed, the so-called "bad" first quarto. Q1 contains just over half of the text of the later second quarto. In Nicholas Ling published, and James Roberts printed, the second quarto. Each text contains material that the other lacks, with many minor differences in wording: Some contemporary scholarship, however, discounts this approach, instead considering "an authentic Hamlet an unrealisable ideal. Colin Burrow has argued that "most of us should read a text that is made up by conflating all three versions Scholars immediately identified apparent deficiencies in Q1, which was instrumental in the development of the concept of a Shakespearean "bad quarto ". The major deficiency of Q1 is in the language: It is suggested by Irace that Q1 is an abridged version intended especially for travelling productions, thus the question of length may be considered as separate from issues of poor textual quality. Irace, in her introduction to Q1, wrote that "I have avoided as many other alterations as possible, because the differences Before then, he was either mad, or not; either a hero, or not; with no in-betweens. Dramatic structure[edit] Hamlet departed from contemporary dramatic convention in several ways. The play is full of seeming discontinuities and irregularities of action, except in the "bad" quarto. At one point, as in the Gravedigger scene, [a] Hamlet seems resolved to kill Claudius: The Riverside edition constitutes 4, lines totaling 29, words, typically requiring over four hours to stage. This work specifically advises royal retainers to amuse their masters with inventive language. Osric and Polonius, especially, seem to respect this injunction. He uses highly developed metaphors, stichomythia, and in nine memorable words deploys both anaphora and asyndeton: Hamlet interrupts himself, vocalising either disgust or agreement with himself, and embellishing his own words. He has difficulty expressing himself directly and instead blunts the thrust of his thought with wordplay. It is not until late in the play, after his experience with the pirates, that Hamlet is able to articulate his feelings freely. Written at a time of religious upheaval, and in the wake of the English Reformation, the play is alternately Catholic or piously medieval and Protestant or consciously modern. The ghost describes himself as being in purgatory, and as dying without last rites. Some scholars have observed that revenge tragedies come from Catholic countries like Italy and Spain, where the revenge tragedies present contradictions of motives, since according to Catholic doctrine the duty to God and family precedes civil justice. Dialogue refers explicitly to Wittenberg, where Hamlet, Horatio, and Rosencrantz and Guildenstern attend university, implying where Martin Luther in first proposed his 95 theses and thereby initiated the Protestant Reformation. Thomas de Leu, fl. Hamlet is often perceived as a philosophical character, expounding ideas that are now described as relativist, existentialist, and sceptical. For example, he expresses a subjectivistic idea when he says to Rosencrantz: Hamlet reflects the contemporary scepticism promoted by the French Renaissance humanist Michel de Montaigne. In the first half of the 20th century, when psychoanalysis was at the height of its influence, its concepts were applied to Hamlet, notably by Sigmund Freud, Ernest Jones, and Jacques Lacan, and these studies influenced theatrical productions. Ophelia is overwhelmed by having her unfulfilled love for him so

abruptly terminated and drifts into the oblivion of insanity. Lacan postulated that the human psyche is determined by structures of language and that the linguistic structures of Hamlet shed light on human desire. Eliot, who preferred Coriolanus to Hamlet, or so he said. Who can believe Eliot, when he exposes his own Hamlet Complex by declaring the play to be an aesthetic failure? Rothman suggests that "it was the other way around: Hamlet helped Freud understand, and perhaps even invent, psychoanalysis". He concludes, "The Oedipus complex is a misnomer. If Hamlet is the biological son of Claudius, that explains many things. He is angry with his mother because of her long standing affair with a man Hamlet hates, and Hamlet must face the fact that he has been sired by the man he loathes. That point overturns T. Gontar suggests that if the reader assumes that Hamlet is not who he seems to be, the objective correlative becomes apparent. Hamlet is suicidal in the first soliloquy not because his mother quickly remarries but because of her adulterous affair with the despised Claudius which makes Hamlet his son.

Chapter 7 : Constitution for the United States - We the People

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Name selection is often an overwhelming, frustrating, and exhausting experience. It would start off fun and loose for the first couple of names, but I would quickly become trapped in a mind numbing list of gibberish. Several hours into it, I could feel my standards dropping and eventually lost all confidence in my ability to even judge the names I was coming up with. Not by a long shot. What I always ended up with were names that I settled for. Terrible names that doomed my projects before they had even started. If you are over-thinking things and want some direction, check out this article for an awesome breakdown of what makes a good name. You probably already have a few in mind. Huge time saver – Bust-A-Name Open up Bust-A-Name the best tool there is for brainstorming domain names and enter in your initial keyword ideas. So your initial list should look something like this – As you can see, Bust-A-Name checks all possible combinations of the keywords you put in and gives you the available domains containing those. Though we just started the naming process, there are already a few good names on the board that I would save. SmartIncomeLabs, StartupIncome, and IncomeBros are all decent names already on the board and of course StartupBros would have been on this board if it were available. Bust-A-Name has a feature that will help you with this a little bit – Mmm – Synonyms – I also use LeanDomainSearch at this point to expand on ideas and get some ideas going – Those are really the only two sites I use to come up with keywords. I sometimes also use Thesaurus , but even that is rare. At this point, you should have a pretty decent amount of name combinations to look through. Try to avoid the temptation to get caught up in this stage. Every startup name will have pros and cons to varying degrees. Bust-A-Name will save you a huge amount of time by only showing you name combinations with available domain names. All you have to do is scroll through and pick the ones you like. I usually have over names to go through. Try to find 25 out of them that you think are decent, then whittle those down to 15 – Then 10 – Then move onto the next step. This is where everybody screws up – It seems everybody thinks they should get their naming advice from friends, family, and Facebook friends – I suspect out of desperation. That is a stupid thing to do. Run traffic to your landing page. Your landing pages should look something like this – Original StartupBros Landing Page One of four variant landing pages Make sure the traffic you are running to these pages is targeted. You can learn more about him at the StartupBros About Page. If you have any questions or comments for him, just send an email or leave a comment!

Chapter 8 : How To Pick The Perfect Name For Your Business or Startup

14 (1) If the name of a person of whose birth registration has been made under the Vital Statistics Act is changed under this Act, the registrar general must cause a marginal notation of the change of name to be made on the original record of the birth or marriage of the person.

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There are not many boys, or men, I think, that would have had the courage to act as you did. On that which he fully believed, he must act, and what did he fully believe? He was bold enough to brave the consequences of this act, which he foresaw clearly. Within their own territory each one could act independently.

As Congress still swoons over the anti-Kremlin Magnitsky narrative, Western political and media leaders refuse to let their people view a documentary that debunks the fable, reports Robert Parry. By Robert Parry Updated Aug. Why is the U. But the Magnitsky myth has a special place as the seminal fabrication of the dangerous New Cold War between the nuclear-armed West and nuclear-armed Russia. Hedge-fund executive William Browder in a deposition. On June 13, , they funded a major event at the Newseum to show their fake documentary, inviting representatives of Congress and the State Department to attend. United States law is very explicit that those acting on behalf of foreign governments and their interests must register under FARA so that there is transparency about their interests and their motives. I hope that my story will help you understand the methods of Russian operatives in Washington and how they use U. But the Magnitsky myth took off in when Browder sold his tale to neocon Senators Ben Cardin, D-Maryland, and John McCain, R-Arizona, who threw their political weight behind a bipartisan drive in Congress leading to the passage of the Magnitsky sanctions act, the opening shot in the New Cold War. In other words, the viewer gets to see a highly sympathetic portrayal of Browder and Magnitsky as supposedly corrupt Russian authorities bring charges of tax fraud against them. When one of the Browder-accused police officers, Pavel Karpov, filed a libel suit against Browder in London, the case was dismissed on technical grounds because Karpov had no reputation in Great Britain to slander. In fact, there is a scene in the documentary in which Nekrasov invites the actor who plays Karpov in the docudrama segment to sit in on an interview with the real Karpov. In the documentary, Karpov, the police officer, accuses Browder of lying about him and specifically contests the claim that he Karpov used his supposedly ill-gotten gains to buy an expensive apartment in Moscow. Karpov added wistfully that he had to sell the apartment to pay for his failed legal challenge in London, which he said he undertook in an effort to clear his name. So it suits him to pose as a victim. A similar lack of skepticism prevailed in the United States. Couple walking along the Kremlin, Dec. As the documentary proceeds, Browder starts avoiding Nekrasov and his more pointed questions. The easygoing Browder of the early part of the documentary “ as he lays out his seamless narrative without challenge ” is gone; instead, a defensive and angry Browder appears. But Nekrasov continues to find more contradictions and discrepancies. Finally securing another interview, Nekrasov confronts Browder with the core contradictions of his story. Incensed, the hedge-fund executive rises up and threatens the filmmaker. The documentary also includes devastating scenes from depositions of a sullen and uncooperative Browder and a U. OCCRP played a key role, too, in the so-called Panama Papers, purloined documents from a Panamanian law firm that were used to develop attack lines against Russian President Vladimir Putin although his name never appeared in the documents. Red Square in Moscow with a winter festival to the left and the Kremlin to the right. Will democracy survive if human rights “ its moral high ground ” is used to protect selfish interests? Instead, the mainstream Western media has hurled insults at Nekrasov even as his documentary is blocked from any significant public viewing. Nekrasov encountered similar resistance in the United States. There were hopes to show the documentary to members of Congress but the offer was rebuffed. Instead a room was rented at the Newseum near Capitol Hill. Browder and the Magnitsky Act. But it is important that such slick spin be fully exposed for its twisted story and sly deceptions. It is also unlikely that Americans and Europeans will get a chance to view this blacklisted documentary in the future. Netflix has declined to take it.