

**Chapter 1 : Battlefield 5's Battle Royale Mode Is Called Firestorm, Features Player Max - GameSpot**

*The V-1 flying bomb (German: Vergeltungswaffe 1 "Vengeance Weapon 1")"also known to the Allies as the buzz bomb, or doodlebug, and in Germany as Kirschkern (cherrystone) or MaikÄpfel (maybug) "was an early cruise missile and the only production aircraft to use a pulsejet for power.*

On 31 May, Rudolf Bree of the RLM commented that he saw no chance that the projectile could be deployed in combat conditions, as the proposed remote-control system was seen as a design weakness. Heinrich Koppenberg, the director of Argus, met with Ernst Udet on 6 January to try to convince him that the development should be continued, but Udet decided to cancel it. Despite this, Gossiau was convinced that the basic idea was sound and proceeded to simplify the design. As an aircraft engine manufacturer, Argus lacked the capability to produce a fuselage for the project and Koppenberg sought the assistance of Robert Lusser , chief designer and technical director at Heinkel. On 22 January , Lusser took up a position with the Fieseler aircraft company. A final proposal for the project was submitted to the Technical Office of the RLM on 5 June and the project was renamed Fi , as Fieseler was to be the chief contractor. By 30 August, Fieseler had completed the first fuselage, and the first flight of the Fi V7 took place on 10 December , when it was airdropped by a Fw The simple, Argus-built pulsejet engine pulsed 50 times per second, [2] and the characteristic buzzing sound gave rise to the colloquial names "buzz bomb" or "doodlebug" a common name for a wide variety of flying insects. Three air nozzles in the front of the pulsejet were at the same time connected to an external high-pressure air source that was used to start the engine. Acetylene gas was typically used for starting the engine, and very often a panel of wood or similar material was held across the end of the tailpipe to prevent the fuel from diffusing and escaping before ignition. The V-1 was fuelled by litres US gallons of 75 octane gasoline. Rear view of V-1 in IWM Duxford showing launch ramp section The Argus As also known as a resonant jet could operate at zero airspeed because of the nature of its intake shutters and its acoustically tuned resonant combustion chamber. However, because of the low static thrust of the pulse jet engine and the very high stall speed of the small wings, the V-1 could not take off under its own power in a practically short distance, and thus needed to be ground-launched by aircraft catapult or air-launched from a modified bomber aircraft such as a Heinkel He The unsuccessful prototype was a version of a Sprengboot, in which a boat loaded with explosives was steered towards a target ship and the pilot would leap out of the back at the last moment. The Tornado was assembled from surplus seaplane hulls connected in catamaran fashion with a small pilot cabin on the crossbeams. The Tornado prototype was a noisy underperformer and was abandoned in favour of more conventional piston engined craft. The engine made its first flight aboard a Gotha Go on 30 April Operating power for the gyroscope platform and the flight-control actuators was provided by two large spherical compressed air tanks that also pressurized the fuel tank. With the counter determining how far the missile would fly, it was only necessary to launch the V-1 with the ramp pointing in the approximate direction, and the autopilot controlled the flight. There was a more sophisticated interaction between yaw , roll and other sensors: This interaction meant that rudder control was sufficient for steering and no banking mechanism was needed. An odometer driven by a vane anemometer on the nose determined when the target area had been reached, accurately enough for area bombing. Before launch, the counter was set to a value that would reach zero upon arrival at the target in the prevailing wind conditions. As the missile flew, the airflow turned the propeller, and every 30 rotations of the propeller counted down one number on the counter. Two spoilers on the elevator were released, the linkage between the elevator and servo was jammed and a guillotine device cut off the control hoses to the rudder servo, setting the rudder in neutral. These actions put the V-1 into a steep dive. The sudden silence after the buzzing alerted listeners of the impending impact. The fuel problem was quickly fixed, and when the last V-1s fell, the majority hit with power. Initially, V-1s landed within a circle 19 miles 31 kilometres in diameter, but by the end of the war, accuracy had been improved to about 7 miles, which was comparable to the V-2 rocket. Trialen fillings were identified by the warhead being painted red, although the assembled missiles were painted green or grey over this. Fuzing was by a triple fuze system. The main fuzes were an electrical impact fuze and a mechanical backup impact fuze.

These were immediate action fuzes, the intention being to detonate the warhead on the first impact with the surface, rather than allowing itself to become buried first. This was a major difference from the V-2, and a reason for the high lethality of the V. Although they did not demolish buildings or deep structures as effectively as the air-dropped bombs, or the deep-burying V-2, their blast effects were almost all released at the surface and caused many casualties. The electrical fuze, ZLPM 76, was mounted at the front, immediately behind the compass and the air speed propeller. It connected to a central exploder tube through the warhead, containing the gaine and boosters. Two transverse fuze pockets, in typical German fashion, were placed in the upper surface of the warhead for the secondary fuzes, also connecting to this same tube. To avoid the risk of this secret weapon being examined by the British, there was a third time delay fuze. This was too short to be any sort of booby trap, just to destroy the weapon if a soft landing had not triggered the impact fuzes. These fuzing systems were very reliable and there were almost no dud V-1s recovered. The original design for launch sites included a number of hangars or storage garages as well as preparation and command buildings, as well as the launch ramp, all of which were easily identifiable from aerial photographs resulting in bombing attacks on the sites. Launching needed a steam generator. A light design utilising a small 7. Eight civilians were killed in the blast. The first complete V-1 airframe was delivered on 30 August, [10] and after the first complete As. Erich Heinemann was responsible for the operational use of V. Overall, only about 25 per cent of the V-1s hit their targets, the majority being lost because of a combination of defensive measures, mechanical unreliability or guidance errors. With the capture or destruction of the launch facilities used to attack England, the V-1s were employed in attacks against strategic points in Belgium, primarily the port of Antwerp. Launches against Britain were met by a variety of countermeasures, including barrage balloons and aircraft including the Hawker Tempest and Gloster Meteor. These measures were so successful that by August about 80 per cent of V-1s were being destroyed [23] the Meteors, although fast enough to catch the V-1s, suffered frequent cannon failures, and accounted for only. However, repeated failures of a barometric fuel-pressure regulator led to it being changed in May, halving the operational height, thereby bringing V-1s into range of the Bofors guns commonly used by Allied AA units. This version could carry FZG 76 V1 flying bombs, but only a few aircraft were produced in. Some were used by bomb wing KG 3. The trial versions of the V-1 were air-launched. Apart from the obvious motive of permitting the bombardment campaign to continue after static ground sites on the French coast were lost, air-launching gave the Luftwaffe the opportunity to outflank the increasingly effective ground and air defences put up by the British against the missile. To minimise the associated risks primarily radar detection, the aircrews developed a tactic called "lo-hi-lo": When the launch point was neared, the bombers would swiftly ascend, fire their V-1s, and then rapidly descend again to the previous "wave-top" level for the return flight. Research after the war estimated a 40 per cent failure rate of air-launched V-1s, and the He s used in this role were vulnerable to night-fighter attack, as the launch lit up the area around the aircraft for several seconds. The combat potential of air-launched V-1s dwindled as progressed at about the same rate as that of the ground-launched missiles, as the British gradually took the measure of the weapon and developed increasingly effective defence tactics. V-1 Fieseler Fi in flight Late in the war, several air-launched piloted V-1s, known as Reichenbergs, were built, but these were never used in combat. Hanna Reitsch made some flights in the modified V-1 Fieseler Reichenberg when she was asked to find out why test pilots were unable to land it and had died as a result. She discovered, after simulated landing attempts at high altitude where there was air space to recover, that the craft had an extremely high stall speed and the previous pilots with little high-speed experience had attempted their approaches much too slowly. Her recommendation of much higher landing speeds was then introduced in training new Reichenberg volunteer pilots. The Reichenbergs were air-launched rather than fired from a catapult ramp as erroneously portrayed in the film Operation Crossbow. A somewhat less ambitious project undertaken was the adaptation of the missile as a "flying fuel tank" Deichselschlepp for the Messerschmitt Me jet fighter, which was initially test-towed behind an He A Greif bomber. The pulsejet, internal systems and warhead of the missile were removed, leaving only the wings and basic fuselage, now containing a single large fuel tank. A small cylindrical module, similar in shape to a finless dart, was placed atop the vertical stabilizer at the rear of the tank, acting as a centre of gravity balance and attachment point for a variety of equipment sets. A rigid tow-bar with a pitch

pivot at the forward end connected the flying tank to the Me. The operational procedure for this unusual configuration saw the tank resting on a wheeled trolley for take-off. A number of test flights were conducted in with this set-up, but inflight "porpoising" of the tank, with the instability transferred to the fighter, meant the system was too unreliable to be used. An identical utilisation of the V-1 flying tank for the Ar bomber was also investigated, with the same conclusions reached. Some of the "flying fuel tanks" used in trials utilised a cumbersome fixed and spatted undercarriage arrangement, which along with being pointless merely increased the drag and stability problems already inherent in the design. The progressive loss of French launch sites as proceeded and the area of territory under German control shrank meant that soon the V-1 would lack the range to hit targets in England. Thus the F-1 version developed. Additionally, the nose-cones and wings of the F-1 models were made of wood, affording a considerable weight saving. With these modifications, the V-1 could be fired at London and nearby urban centres from prospective ground sites in the Netherlands. Frantic efforts were made to construct a sufficient number of F-1s in order to allow a large-scale bombardment campaign to coincide with the Ardennes Offensive, but numerous factors bombing of the factories producing the missiles, shortages of steel and rail transport, the chaotic tactical situation Germany was facing at this point in the war, etc. Beginning on 2 March, slightly more than three weeks before the V-1 campaign finally ended, several hundred F-1s were launched at Britain from Dutch sites under Operation "Zeppelin". Almost 30, V-1s were made; by March, they were each produced in hours including for the autopilot, at a cost of just 4 per cent of a V-2, [1] which delivered a comparable payload. Approximately 10, were fired at England; 2, reached London, killing about 6, people and injuring 17, Antwerp, Belgium was hit by 2, V-1s from October to March. However, they later considered other types of engine, and by the time German scientists had achieved the needed accuracy to deploy the V-1 as a weapon, British intelligence had a very accurate assessment of it. In September, a new linear defence line was formed on the coast of East Anglia, and finally in December there was a further layout along the Lincolnshire - Yorkshire coast. On the first night of sustained bombardment, the anti-aircraft crews around Croydon were jubilant - suddenly they were downing unprecedented numbers of German bombers; most of their targets burst into flames and fell when their engines cut out. There was great disappointment when the truth was announced. Anti-aircraft gunners soon found that such small fast-moving targets were, in fact, very difficult to hit. The altitude and speed were more than the rate of traverse of the standard British QF 3. The static version of the QF 3. The cost and delay of installing new permanent platforms for the guns was fortunately found to be unnecessary - a temporary platform built devised by the REME and made from railway sleepers and rails was found to be adequate for the static guns, making them considerably easier to re-deploy as the V-1 threat changed. In, Bell Labs started delivery of an anti-aircraft predictor fire-control system based on an analogue computer, just in time for the Allied invasion of Europe. These electronic aids arrived in quantity from June, just as the guns reached their firing positions on the coast. Seventeen per cent of all flying bombs entering the coastal "gun belt" were destroyed by guns in their first week on the coast. This rose to 60 per cent by 23 August and 74 per cent in the last week of the month, when on one day 82 per cent were shot down. The rate improved from one V-1 destroyed for every 2, shells fired initially, to one for every. This still did not end the threat, and V-1 attacks continued until all launch sites were captured by ground forces. Observers at the coast post of Dymchurch identified the very first of these weapons and within seconds of their report the anti-aircraft defences were in action. This new weapon gave the ROC much additional work both at posts and operations rooms. The critics who had said that the Corps would be unable to handle the fast-flying jet aircraft were answered when these aircraft on their first operation were actually controlled entirely by using ROC information both on the coast and at inland.

**Chapter 2 : All Are Called - Sermon Videos**

*1, for all a and b in V 1. Such a function f is called an isomorphism. - When two simple graphs are isomorphic, there is a one-to-one correspondence between vertices of the two graphs that preserves the adjacency relationship - Two graphs are isomorphic iff they are identical except for their node names - Isomorphism of simple graphs is an equivalence relation*

The trigeminal ganglion is analogous to the dorsal root ganglia of the spinal cord, which contain the cell bodies of incoming sensory fibers from the rest of the body. From the trigeminal ganglion a single, large sensory root enters the brainstem at the level of the pons. Immediately adjacent to the sensory root, a smaller motor root emerges from the pons at the same level. Motor fibers pass through the trigeminal ganglion on their way to peripheral muscles, but their cell bodies are located in the nucleus of the fifth nerve, deep within the pons.

**Dermatome distribution of the trigeminal nerve** The areas of cutaneous distribution dermatomes of the three branches of the trigeminal nerve have sharp borders with relatively little overlap unlike dermatomes in the rest of the body, which have considerable overlap. The injection of a local anesthetic, such as lidocaine, results in the complete loss of sensation from well-defined areas of the face and mouth. For example, teeth on one side of the jaw can be numbed by injecting the mandibular nerve. Occasionally, injury or disease processes may affect two or all three branches of the trigeminal nerve; in these cases, the involved branches may be termed: Sensory branches[ edit ]

**Dermatome distribution of the trigeminal nerve** The ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular branches leave the skull through three separate foramina: The ophthalmic nerve V1 carries sensory information from the scalp and forehead, the upper eyelid, the conjunctiva and cornea of the eye, the nose including the tip of the nose, except alae nasi, the nasal mucosa, the frontal sinuses and parts of the meninges the dura and blood vessels. The maxillary nerve V2 carries sensory information from the lower eyelid and cheek, the nares and upper lip, the upper teeth and gums, the nasal mucosa, the palate and roof of the pharynx, the maxillary, ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses and parts of the meninges. The mandibular nerve V3 carries sensory information from the lower lip, the lower teeth and gums, the chin and jaw except the angle of the jaw, which is supplied by C2-C3, parts of the external ear and parts of the meninges. The mandibular nerve carries touch-position and pain-temperature sensations from the mouth. Although it does not carry taste sensation the chorda tympani is responsible for taste, one of its branches—the lingual nerve—carries sensation from the tongue. The sensory function of the trigeminal nerve is to provide tactile, proprioceptive, and nociceptive afference to the face and mouth. Its motor function activates the muscles of mastication, the tensor tympani, tensor veli palatini, mylohyoid and the anterior belly of the digastric. The trigeminal nerve carries general somatic afferent fibers GSA, which innervate the skin of the face via ophthalmic V1, maxillary V2 and mandibular V3 divisions. The trigeminal nerve also carries special visceral efferent SVE axons, which innervate the muscles of mastication via the mandibular V3 division. Muscles of mastication[ edit ]

The motor component of the mandibular division V3 of the trigeminal nerve controls the movement of eight muscles, including the four muscles of mastication: The other four muscles are the tensor veli palatini, the mylohyoid, the anterior belly of the digastric and the tensor tympani. A unilateral central lesion for example, a stroke, no matter how large, is unlikely to produce an observable deficit. Injury to a peripheral nerve can cause paralysis of muscles on one side of the jaw, with the jaw deviating towards the paralyzed side when it opens. This direction of the mandible is due to the action of the functioning pterygoids on the opposite side.

**Somatosensory system** The two basic types of sensation are touch-position and pain-temperature. Touch-position input comes to attention immediately, but pain-temperature input reaches the level of consciousness after a delay; when a person steps on a pin, the awareness of stepping on something is immediate but the pain associated with it is delayed. Touch-position information is generally carried by myelinated fast-conducting nerve fibers, and pain-temperature information by unmyelinated slow-conducting fibers. Sensation in this context refers to the conscious perception of touch-position and pain-temperature information, rather than the special senses smell, sight, taste, hearing and balance processed by different cranial nerves and sent to the cerebral cortex through different pathways. The perception of magnetic fields,

electrical fields, low-frequency vibrations and infrared radiation by some nonhuman vertebrates is processed by their equivalent of the fifth cranial nerve. Touch in this context refers to the perception of detailed, localized tactile information, such as two-point discrimination the difference between touching one point and two closely spaced points or the difference between coarse, medium or fine sandpaper. People without touch-position perception can feel the surface of their bodies and perceive touch in a broad sense, but they lack perceptual detail. Position, in this context, refers to conscious proprioception. Proprioceptors muscle spindle and Golgi tendon organs provide information about joint position and muscle movement. Although much of this information is processed at an unconscious level primarily by the cerebellum and the vestibular nuclei, some is available at a conscious level. Touch-position and pain-temperature sensations are processed by different pathways in the central nervous system. This hard-wired distinction is maintained up to the cerebral cortex. Within the cerebral cortex, sensations are linked with other cortical areas. Sensory pathways[ edit ] Sensory pathways from the periphery to the cortex are separate for touch-position and pain-temperature sensations. All sensory information is sent to specific nuclei in the thalamus. Thalamic nuclei, in turn, send information to specific areas in the cerebral cortex. Each pathway consists of three bundles of nerve fibers connected in series: The secondary neurons in each pathway decussate cross the spinal cord or brainstem, because the spinal cord develops in segments. Decussated fibers later reach and connect these segments with the higher centers. The optic chiasm is the primary cause of decussation; nasal fibers of the optic nerve cross so each cerebral hemisphere receives contralateral "opposite" vision to keep the interneuronal connections responsible for processing information short. All sensory and motor pathways converge and diverge to the contralateral hemisphere. Sensory information is processed and modified at each level in the chain by interneurons and input from other areas of the nervous system. For example, cells in the main trigeminal nucleus Main V in the diagram below receive input from the reticular formation and cerebral cortex. This information contributes to the final output of the cells in Main V to the thalamus. Pain-temperature information from the body is carried to the thalamus by the spinothalamic tract, and from the face by the anterior division of the trigeminal lemniscus also called the anterior trigeminothalamic tract. Pathways for touch-position and pain-temperature sensations from the face and body merge in the brainstem, and touch-position and pain-temperature sensory maps of the entire body are projected onto the thalamus. From the thalamus, touch-position and pain-temperature information is projected onto the cerebral cortex. Summary[ edit ] The complex processing of pain-temperature information in the thalamus and cerebral cortex as opposed to the relatively simple, straightforward processing of touch-position information reflects a phylogenetically older, more primitive sensory system. The detailed information received from peripheral touch-position receptors is superimposed on a background of awareness, memory and emotions partially set by peripheral pain-temperature receptors. Although thresholds for touch-position perception are relatively easy to measure, those for pain-temperature perception are difficult to define and measure. Anatomical differences between the pathways for touch-position perception and pain-temperature sensation help explain why pain, especially chronic pain, is difficult to manage. Trigeminal nucleus[ edit ] Brainstem nuclei: In classical anatomy most sensory information from the face is carried by the fifth nerve, but sensation from parts of the mouth, parts of the ear and parts of the meninges is carried by general somatic afferent fibers in cranial nerves VII the facial nerve, IX the glossopharyngeal nerve and X the vagus nerve. All sensory fibers from these nerves terminate in the trigeminal nucleus. On entering the brainstem, sensory fibers from V, VII, IX and X are sorted and sent to the trigeminal nucleus which contains a sensory map of the face and mouth. The spinal counterparts of the trigeminal nucleus cells in the dorsal horn and dorsal column nuclei of the spinal cord contain a sensory map of the rest of the body. The trigeminal nucleus extends throughout the brainstem, from the midbrain to the medulla, continuing into the cervical cord where it merges with the dorsal horn cells of the spinal cord. The nucleus is divided into three parts, visible in microscopic sections of the brainstem. From caudal to rostral ascending from the medulla to the midbrain, they are the spinal trigeminal, the principal sensory and the mesencephalic nuclei. The parts of the trigeminal nucleus receive different types of sensory information; the spinal trigeminal nucleus receives pain-temperature fibers, the principal sensory nucleus receives touch-position fibers and the mesencephalic nucleus receives proprioceptor and mechanoreceptor

fibers from the jaws and teeth. Spinal trigeminal nucleus[ edit ] The spinal trigeminal nucleus represents pain-temperature sensation from the face. On entering the brainstem, sensory fibers are grouped and sent to the spinal trigeminal nucleus. This bundle of incoming fibers can be identified in cross-sections of the pons and medulla as the spinal tract of the trigeminal nucleus, which parallels the spinal trigeminal nucleus. The spinal trigeminal nucleus contains a pain-temperature sensory map of the face and mouth. From the spinal trigeminal nucleus, secondary fibers cross the midline and ascend in the trigeminothalamic tract to the contralateral thalamus. Pain-temperature fibers are sent to multiple thalamic nuclei. The central processing of pain-temperature information differs from the processing of touch-position information. Somatotopic representation[ edit ] Onion-skin distribution of the trigeminal nerve Exactly how pain-temperature fibers from the face are distributed to the spinal trigeminal nucleus is disputed. The present general understanding is that pain-temperature information from all areas of the human body is represented in the spinal cord and brainstem in an ascending, caudal-to-rostral fashion. Information from the lower extremities is represented in the lumbar cord, and that from the upper extremities in the thoracic cord. Information from the neck and the back of the head is represented in the cervical cord, and that from the face and mouth in the spinal trigeminal nucleus. Within the spinal trigeminal nucleus, information is represented in an onion-skin fashion. The lowest levels of the nucleus in the upper cervical cord and lower medulla represent peripheral areas of the face the scalp, ears and chin. Higher levels in the upper medulla represent central areas nose, cheeks and lips. The highest levels in the pons represent the mouth, teeth and pharyngeal cavity. Sulfur-containing compounds found in plants in the onion family stimulate receptors found in trigeminal ganglia, bypassing the olfactory system. Lesions which destroy lower areas of the spinal trigeminal nucleus but spare higher areas preserve pain-temperature sensation in the nose V1 , upper lip V2 and mouth V3 and remove pain-temperature sensation from the forehead V1 , cheeks V2 and chin V3. Although analgesia in this distribution is "nonphysiologic" in the traditional sense because it crosses several dermatomes , this analgesia is found in humans after surgical sectioning of the spinal tract of the trigeminal nucleus. The spinal trigeminal nucleus sends pain-temperature information to the thalamus and sends information to the mesencephalon and the reticular formation of the brainstem. The latter pathways are analogous to the spinomesencephalic and spinoreticular tracts of the spinal cord, which send pain-temperature information from the rest of the body to the same areas. The mesencephalon modulates painful input before it reaches the level of consciousness. The reticular formation is responsible for the automatic unconscious orientation of the body to painful stimuli. Principal nucleus[ edit ] The principal nucleus represents touch-position sensation from the face. It is located in the pons, near the entrance for the fifth nerve. Fibers carrying touch-position information from the face and mouth via cranial nerves V, VII, IX, and X are sent to this nucleus when they enter the brainstem. The principal nucleus contains a touch-position sensory map of the face and mouth, just as the spinal trigeminal nucleus contains a complete pain-temperature map. This nucleus is analogous to the dorsal column nuclei the gracile and cuneate nuclei of the spinal cord, which contain a touch-position map of the rest of the body. From the principal nucleus, secondary fibers cross the midline and ascend in the ventral trigeminothalamic tract to the contralateral thalamus. The ventral trigeminothalamic tract runs parallel to the medial lemniscus , which carries touch-position information from the rest of the body to the thalamus. Some sensory information from the teeth and jaws is sent from the principal nucleus to the ipsilateral thalamus via the small dorsal trigeminal tract. Touch-position information from the teeth and jaws of one side of the face is represented bilaterally in the thalamus and cortex. Mesencephalic nucleus[ edit ] The mesencephalic nucleus is not a true nucleus ; it is a sensory ganglion like the trigeminal ganglion embedded in the brainstem[ citation needed ] and the sole exception to the rule that sensory information passes through peripheral sensory ganglia before entering the central nervous system. It has been found in all vertebrates except lampreys and hagfishes. They are the only vertebrates without jaws and have specific cells in their brainstems. These "internal ganglion" cells were discovered in the late 19th century by medical student Sigmund Freud. Two types of sensory fibers have cell bodies in the mesencephalic nucleus:

**Chapter 3 : Linear Vector Spaces, and Subspaces**

*call* (kāl) v. *called, call-ing, calls* [calendrierdelascience.com](http://calendrierdelascience.com) 1. To say in a loud voice; announce: called my name from across the street; calling out numbers. 2. To demand or ask for the.

Paul now specifies the manner in which the power of God has been displayed towards us. See Notes on Titus 3: Again, as so frequently in these Pastoral Epistles, is the First Person of the blessed Trinity referred to as the Saviour. He--God the Father, to whom the act of calling is regularly ascribed Galatians 1: There is an inner as well as an outer calling; the "outer" comes through the preaching of the word, the inner by means of the voice of the Holy Ghost in the heart. Not according to our works, but according to his own purpose and grace. As Chrysostom observes, "No one counselling with Him, but of His own purpose, the purpose originating in His own goodness. The "grace" here is almost equivalent to the "mercy" of Titus 3: It was given to us, in the person of Jesus Christ, before time was, and when our Redeemer, in the fulness of time, appeared, then was it made manifest. Pulpit Commentary Verse 9. Who saved us, and called us. The saving was in the gift of his only begotten Son to be our Saviour; the calling is the work of the Holy Spirit drawing individual souls to Christ to be saved by him. With a holy calling comp. Not according to our works see Titus 3: His own purpose and grace. If our calling were of works, it would not be by grace Romans 4: The phrase itself occurs in Romans In 1 Corinthians 2: Matthew Henry Commentary 1: And the spirit of a sound mind, quietness of mind. The Holy Spirit is not the author of a timid or cowardly disposition, or of slavish fears. We are likely to bear afflictions well, when we have strength and power from God to enable us to bear them. As is usual with Paul, when he mentions Christ and his redemption, he enlarges upon them; so full was he of that which is all our salvation, and ought to be all our desire. The call of the gospel is a holy call, making holy. Salvation is of free grace. This is said to be given us before the world began, that is, in the purpose of God from all eternity; in Christ Jesus, for all the gifts that come from God to sinful man, come in and through Christ Jesus alone. And as there is so clear a prospect of eternal happiness by faith in Him, who is the Resurrection and the Life, let us give more diligence in making his salvation sure to our souls. Those who cleave to the gospel, need not be ashamed, the cause will bear them out; but those who oppose it, shall be ashamed. The apostle had trusted his life, his soul, and eternal interests, to the Lord Jesus. No one else could deliver and secure his soul through the trials of life and death. There is a day coming, when our souls will be inquired after. Thou hadst a soul committed to thee; how was it employed? The hope of the lowest real Christian rests on the same foundation as that of the great apostle. He also has learned the value and the danger of his soul; he also has believed in Christ; and the change wrought in his soul, convinces the believer that the Lord Jesus will keep him to his heavenly kingdom. Paul exhorts Timothy to hold fast the Holy Scriptures, the substance of solid gospel truth in them. It is not enough to assent to the sound words, but we must love them. The Christian doctrine is a trust committed to us; it is of unspeakable value in itself, and will be of unspeakable advantage to us. It is committed to us, to be preserved pure and entire, yet we must not think to keep it by our own strength, but by the power of the Holy Spirit dwelling in us; and it will not be gained by those who trust in their own hearts, and lean to their own understandings.

**Chapter 4 : V-1 flying bomb - Wikipedia**

*The Waterboys - A girl called Johnny, live, broadcasted Order of Songs: 1. All the things she gave me 2. A girl called Johnny 3. Red Army Blues.*

The Lord that created thee. To "call by name" is everywhere, but pre-eminently in the East, the mark of an individualising tenderness John Pulpit Commentary Verses Severe rebuke Isaiah Israel is assured that God has not cast him off, and promised the comfort of the Divine presence during the existing tribulation ver. The scattered Israelites will be brought together from all quarters by the Divine omnipotency. The words mark the strong contrast between the closing passage of the preceding chapter and the opening paragraph of the present one. Israel had undergone a severe punishment for his sins; he is still suffering, but now there is going to be an entire change. He is to be protected and delivered. An ascending series of benefits. First, creation, like that of formless matter out of nought; then, formation, or putting of the formless matter into shape; thirdly, redemption, or making them all his own; lastly, calling them by their name, and so conferring on them a proud and enviable distinction. On this fourfold ground God claims Israel as his own. Matthew Henry Commentary All who are redeemed with the blood of his Son, he has set apart for himself. Those that have God for them need not fear who or what can be against them. What are Egypt and Ethiopia, all their lives and treasures, compared with the blood of Christ? Though they went as through fire and water, yet, while they had God with them, they need fear no evil; they should be born up, and brought out. The faithful are encouraged. They were to be assembled from every quarter. And with this pleasing object in view, the prophet again dissuades from anxious fears.

**Chapter 5 : V: The Series () - Show News, Reviews, Recaps and Photos - calendrierdelascience.com**

*The vector  $y = x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n$  is called a linear combination of  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  with weights  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . Example The set of all linear combinations of the vectors  $v_1 = 1 - 1 0$   $v_2 = 1 0 - 1$  is a plane in  $R^3$  which passes through the origin and is normal to  $(1, 1, 1)$ .*

**Chapter 6 : Genesis - God saw all that he had made, and it - Bible Gateway**

*What I IV V chords mean and why you should care about them.*

**Chapter 7 : What Are I IV V (1 4 5) Chords and Why Should You Care? | Guitar Lessons @ calendrierdelascience.com**

*Practice Problems 1/18/06 (1) A  $m \times n$  matrix  $A$  is called upper triangular if all the entries lying below the diagonal entries are zero. That is,  $A_{ij} = 0$  for  $i > j$ .*

**Chapter 8 : What are HIV and AIDS? | AVERT**

*Students at Wellington High School (Wellington, Florida) react to being called "beautiful". A social experiment conducted by Student Government Association Member's Jose Acuna and Aimee Kaufman.*

**Chapter 9 : V (TV Series "V") - IMDb**

*Romans New International Version (NIV). 1 Paul, a servant of Christ Jesus, called to be an apostle and set apart for the gospel of God "V".*