

Chapter 1 : Yama: God of Death | HubPages

Quiz 5: Apology. STUDY. PLAY. Who claimed Socrates was the wisest of all Mortals. Of the three groups who does he believe have some knowledge?

Contact Author Yama riding a buffalo. He rules the netherworld called Yamaloka, also known as Naraka, and after a mortal dies, Yama decides who goes to heaven and who remains in hell. According to the Veda, Yama is the son of Sun God Surya in Hinduism, and was cursed by his father to take human lives. Yama is green in color, his eyes are red, he wears red garments, rides a buffalo, and carries a noose. As the guardian of the south, the reign of death, Yama is sometimes ascribed as Dikpala. Crow is his messenger and two four-eyed dogs guard the entrance to his kingdom. Chitrakuta is his aid who maintains the record of human deeds. Yama as the lord of death has also passed into Buddhist, Persian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Indonesian mythologies. Yama is present in every country, in different names and functions, where Buddhism is practiced, and Hindu beliefs are present. The reign of Yama is Naraka, the underworld. In Buddhist mythology, Yama is Dharmapala, the defender of religious law, who passes judgments over the dead, and lives in Naraka, the hell. Like Yama, description of Buddhist hell is also borrowed from Hinduism. Yama has been mentioned in the early Buddhist texts, even the Buddha has mentioned Yama in his discourse. Men and women are sent back to the earth to be born again or to hell or heaven depending upon their karma. Yama in Hinduism Yama is one of many Gods in Vedas. He is called Kala, literally death, or time. The word Kala, meaning time and death, is also a name of Hindu God Shiva, who is associated with death and destruction. Hindu mythologies closely relate Yama with Shiva. Shiva takes the form of Mahakala, Great Kala, and destroys the world. No one but Shiva and Vishnu, two Gods in Hindu Trinity the third one is Brahma, the creator, have power to repel death of mortals, if they choose to do so. Shiva and Vishnu can bless human beings with eternal lives. In the Veda, Yama is called a king, the gatherer of men, and rules over the departed fathers. He is the appointed judge in the post-Vedic mythologies, and Restrainer or Punisher of the dead in which capacity he is also called Dharma. Yamaloka or Naraka is the realm of the dead, ruled, by Yama and everyone has to enter the netherworld to receive his judgment. Yamaloka was originally conceived as the heaven of heroes, and later that of pits, or dead ancestors liberated from sin, but later it was ascribed as Naraka, hell or purgatory. In the Hindu Epic Mahabharata and Garuda Purana, Yama is described as dressed in blood-red garments with a glittering form, a crown on his head, glowing eyes and holding a noose which he blinds the spirit after drawing it from the body, in size about the measure of a thumb. He is wrathful deity and tortures the sinners. Yama, otherwise, is represented as grim in aspect, green in color, clothed in red, riding a buffalo, and holding a club in one hand and noose on the other. There is a difference in portrayal of Yama in the ages of mythology and Vedic literature. In the Veda, he is the king of happy and auspicious world, where pious souls enjoy all kinds of pleasure, but in the mythologies he is a king of hell always represented as a terrible deity inflicting torture. He is also one of the eight guardians of the world as regent of the south quarters. The Philosopher Yama, wisest of all Gods, is also referred as Dharmaraja, the lord of justice, and called Dharma. There are three Hindu books of philosophies ascribed to him: In these scriptures Yama is a teacher and addressed as Death, and described as the one who knows about death, the knowledge that is concealed even for Gods. In Kato Upanishad, Yama explains what happens after a mortal dies. According to Yama, when humans die, their breaths mixed into air, bones and flesh into earth, liquid into water, consciousness into the ether. Every element that makes human bodies body merges into the very elements of the world, and later they pass into plants and animals in the form of food, water, air etc. This is the rebirth, this is heaven; because you serve the mankind even after you abandon your body. Body is temporal, every moment death nibbles it. The mortals end up being decomposed, but then they rise up entering into the living things again. In Yama Samhita, Yama says: The universe is composed of perishable matters. Here everything is destroyed or changed. Transformation, in a sense, is destruction. Everything are terminated such that new are created, so annihilation is also the father of creation. Life is minute part of greater death Mahakala, hence transient life is not important happening. Life is just a phantasm, death is supremacy after finality. Detachment

is demise, asceticism is expiration, inner repose is mortality. Bhaitika is a Nepali festival for brothers and sister dedicated to Yama and Yami. In the 16th century, Islam replaced Hinduism in Indonesia, and the attributes of Yamadipati changed. However, in Bali, another island in Indonesia, where majority of people are Hindu, legends of Yama are told in different versions. According to Nepalese legend, love between Yama and Yami is eternal. Every year, people in Nepal celebrate a five-day festival called Yamapanchak, which falls in November. Hindus remember Yama as the ferocious God who loved his sister and went to be deified after she sent crow, dog, cow and ox to run errands. The first day of Yamapanchak is crow worshipping day. On the second day, dogs are worshipped. Cows are worshipped on the third day, and oxen in the fourth day. The fifth day of Yamapanchak is called Bhaitika. During Bhaitika, brothers and sisters worship each other by lighting oil wicks and incense, marking each other foreheads with seven colors, and anointing with oil and garlands of marigold. The invocation for Bhaitika, the last day of Yamapanchak is "As Yama is immortal, so may my brother be immortal; may your life be as long as the nut flower remains unfading, your body hard as walnut, and your heart as soft as butter! Bhaitika is also celebrated by Hindus in India and elsewhere. Yamuna, one of the holy rivers in India, is said to be a form of Yami. Yama in Tibetan representation. By Ancheta Wis at en. According to Tibetan mythologies, there are eight protective deities called Dharmapala, very similar to Dikpala in Hinduism, and Yama is one of them. The eight Dharmapalas are described in ferocious form. Their hair is disheveled, they have three big eyes, and wear crowns and garlands of skulls. Dharmapalas are usually depicted as trampling human beings or animals, and accompanied by their female consorts. Most of the Dharmapalas have Hindu variation, and looks like they were burrowed from Hindu mythologies. Dharmapala Yama, called Gshin-rje in Tibetan language and Shinje in local dialect, is the lord of the death, most of the time accompanied by his sister Yami. In the drawings popularly called Mandala, life is shown between the jaws or arms of monstrous Shinje-Yama. According to Tibetan legend, once a meditating man was disturbed by two thieves, when he was just about to reach enlightenment. In his fury, he became Yama. He killed the thieves, but his fury did not stop, he began to kill everyone in Tibet. Manjushree, the Bodhisattva, the Buddha-to-be, came to rescue people. He took the form of Yamantaka, Yama-Death. Manjushree as Yamantaka was similar to Yama but ten times more powerful and ferocious. Yamantaka tamed Yama and turned him into a protector of Buddhism. Like Hindu Yama, Yan passes judgment over the dead. The pious souls are rewarded with good future whereas sinners are tortured. Yan is aided by a judge who keeps the record of all mortals. Yan is described as a big man with red face, bulging eyes, and a long beard. According to Chinese mythologies, Yan is sometimes considered to be a position rather than a particular deity. Chinese myths about Yan later passed to Korean and Japanese mythologies. Emma is the lord of hell and judges the souls of men. Emma has a sister who judges the souls of women. In the judgment of Emma, sinners are punished where as pious souls are rewarded. Emma is described as a wrathful deity and his judgment can be overruled only by prayers.

Chapter 2 : SparkNotes: The Apology: 20c - 24e

God of music, arts, knowledge, healing, plague, prophecy, poetry, manly beauty, and archery. He is the son of Zeus and Leto, and the twin brother of Artemis. Both Apollo and Artemis use a bow and arrow.

Immortals[edit] The Greeks created images of their deities for many purposes. A temple would house the statue of a god or goddess, or multiple deities, and might be decorated with relief scenes depicting myths. Divine images were common on coins. Drinking cups and other vessels were painted with scenes from Greek myths. She was married to Hephaestus , but bore him no children. She had many lovers, most notably Ares , to whom she bore Harmonia , Phobos , and Deimos. She was also a lover to Adonis and Anchises , to whom she bore Aeneas. She is usually depicted as a naked or semi-nude beautiful woman. Her symbols include myrtle , roses, and the scallop shell. Her sacred animals include doves and sparrows. Her Roman counterpart is Venus. He is the son of Zeus and Leto , and the twin brother of Artemis. Both Apollo and Artemis use a bow and arrow. Apollo is depicted as young, beardless, handsome and athletic. In myth, he can be cruel and destructive, and his love affairs are rarely happy. He is often accompanied by the Muses. His most famous temple is in Delphi , where he established his oracular shrine. His signs and symbols include the laurel wreath , bow and arrow, and lyre. His sacred animals include roe deer , swans, and pythons. Some late Roman and Greek poetry and mythography identifies him as a sun-god, equivalent to Roman Sol and Greek Helios. The son of Zeus and Hera , he was depicted as a beardless youth, either nude with a helmet and spear or sword, or as an armed warrior. Homer portrays him as moody and unreliable, and as being the most unpopular god on earth and Olympus Iliad 5. He generally represents the chaos of war in contrast to Athena , a goddess of military strategy and skill. Ares is known for cuckolding his brother Hephaestus , conducting an affair with his wife Aphrodite. His sacred animals include vultures, venomous snakes, dogs, and boars. His Roman counterpart Mars by contrast was regarded as the dignified ancestor of the Roman people. In later times, Artemis became associated with bows and arrows. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto , and twin sister of Apollo. In art she is often depicted as a young woman dressed in a short knee-length chiton and equipped with a hunting bow and a quiver of arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal pelts, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animals include deer, bears, and wild boars. Her Roman counterpart is Diana. She is depicted as being crowned with a crested helm, armed with shield and spear, and wearing the aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as "grey-eyed" or having especially bright, keen eyes. She is a special patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She is the patron of the city Athens from which she takes her name and is attributed to various inventions in arts and literature. Her symbol is the olive tree. She is commonly shown as being accompanied by her sacred animal, the owl. Her Roman counterpart is Minerva. Demeter, whose Roman counterpart is Ceres , is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea , and was swallowed and then regurgitated by her father. She is a sister of Zeus , by whom she bore Persephone , who is also known as Kore, i. She is depicted as a mature woman, often crowned and holding sheafs of wheat and a torch. Her sacred animals include pigs and snakes. In art he is depicted as either an older bearded god particularly before BC or an effeminate , long-haired youth particularly after BC. His attributes include the thyrsus , a drinking cup, the grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often in the company of his thiasos , a group of attendants including satyrs , maenads , and his old tutor Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. It was once held that Dionysius was a later addition to the Greek pantheon, but the discovery of Linear B tablets confirm his status as a deity from an early period. Bacchus was another name for him in Greek, and came into common usage among the Romans. His consort is Persephone. His attributes are the drinking horn or cornucopia , key, sceptre, and the three-headed dog Cerberus. His sacred animals include the screech owl. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea , and thus sovereign over one of the three realms of the universe, the underworld. As a chthonic god, however, his place among the Olympians is ambiguous. In the mystery religions and Athenian literature, Plouton "the Rich one" was his preferred name, because of the idea that all riches came from the earth. The term Hades was used in this literature to refer to the underworld itself. Either the son of Zeus and Hera or Hera alone, he is the smith of the gods and the husband of the adulterous Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded, crippled man

with hammer, tongs, and anvil, and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals include the donkey, the guard dog, and the crane. Among his creations was the armor of Achilles. Hephaestus used the fire of the forge as a creative force, but his Roman counterpart Vulcan was feared for his destructive potential and associated with the volcanic power of the earth. She is the wife and sister of Zeus , and the daughter of Cronus and Rhea. She was usually depicted as a regal woman in the prime of her life, wearing a diadem and veil and holding a lotus-tipped staff. Her sacred animals include the heifer, the peacock, and the cuckoo. Her Roman counterpart is Juno. Hermes was also responsible for protecting livestock and presided over the spheres associated with fertility, music, luck, and deception. He was depicted either as a handsome and athletic beardless youth, or as an older bearded man. His sacred animals include the tortoise. His Roman counterpart is Mercury. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus , and a sister of Zeus. Not often identifiable in Greek art, she appeared as a modestly veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some accounts, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians in favor of Dionysus , and she plays little role in Greek myths. Her Roman counterpart Vesta , however, was a major deity of the Roman state. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea , and the brother of Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe, as king of the sea and the waters. In art he is depicted as a mature man of sturdy build, often with a luxuriant beard, and holding a trident. His sacred animals include the horse and the dolphin. His wedding with Amphitrite is often presented as a triumphal procession. In some stories he rapes Medusa, leading to her transformation into a hideous Gorgon and also to the birth of their two children, Pegasus and Chrysaor. His Roman counterpart is Neptune. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew Cronus and gained the sovereignty of heaven for himself. In art he is depicted as a regal, mature man with a sturdy figure and dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal scepter and the lightning bolt. His sacred animals include the eagle and the bull. His Roman counterpart is Jupiter , also known as Jove.

Chapter 3 : Wisdom (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Mortal sin is sin whose object is grave matter (a grave sin), and which is committed with full knowledge (on the part of the intellect) and deliberate consent (on the part of the will). Mortal sin requires full knowledge and complete consent.

Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals Basically, anyone who is interested in building with wood can learn it successfully with the help of free woodworking plans which are found on the net. The specific way each feature is presented and the material covered in these sites are the best reason for downloading Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals woodworking plans for your construction projects. Even though the plans provided in them are more suited to the needs of professional and advanced woodworkers, the suggestions and guidance offered can even make the most ignorant person successfully complete any Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals woodwork projects. Professionals find the free plans useful because it helps them save time in creating designs for their clients. Benefits Of Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals With the Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals free woodworking plans package, you will get help to build all kinds of projects, be it furniture, sheds, beds or wind generators. These plans are very user friendly which helps in making each woodworking project enjoyable and simple. These online plans offer more options to woodworkers than any other sources. You can find the perfect woodworking plan according to your level of expertise or desired need. There are plans for beginners, professional and weekend hobbyists. For newcomers, these plans are a must have package as they are very simple to use and contain colored images of the highest quality and detailed instructions stepwise for every woodworking projects. Many of these Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals free woodworking plans online allow you to access thousands of ideas to assist you in building your project in a quick and professional way. You get blue prints, images and materials when you download these plans from the net. It does not matter whether you are skilled or not, these detailed instructions will assist you all through your project till you have completed it successfully. You will also get tips on how to start a woodwork business from some of the free woodwork plans online. These Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals woodworking plans also have few limitations to speak of, though these are minor ones compared to the advantages you gain from them. One of the common complaints about free plan software is the time which is taken for it to get downloaded completely. These plans are quite vast and if the internet is slow, it might take you hours to download the whole Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals plan. The other disadvantage of free plan is that the measurement provided is of a specific kind even though both kinds of measurement systems are available. You lose time by making the effort to convert the measurements into your kind of measurement system. On the whole, any of the free plan software are great and every woodworker can greatly benefit from the plan packages for building woodworking projects in a confident and successful way. The free woodworking plans are worthy of a trial. This is true, especially, when you need assistance in your woodworking skill, while working on a specific project. You can select from the vast amount of plans available in the free Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals woodworking plans online, which are offered by expert and experienced woodworkers. If you do not have the proper information, instruction, and skill, you may land up spending more money and time than you originally intended to spend. As a beginner woodworker, you need have the space, time and the correct tools. Having said, there are a few essential factors that you should keep in mind, before starting with any woodworking project. If you are beginner, you should first need to be very interested in woodworking. Creating something new with your own hands is a special feeling. Do not start a project if you are not interested, as this may land you in a bad place. Think of the main reason of creating this woodworking project. Decide on the uses of the item you are making. Consider your skills and analyze the time you have, before you start with a project. Start projects that you can finish. If you are in the middle of some work, then it is better not to start any project at all. If you keep these essential points in mind before you begin a Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals woodworking project, it will become very easy for you to achieve success. Woodwork requires planning as much as it requires effort. So how do you get started? Getting Started With Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals Woodworking

Projects and Plans for Beginners Before starting anything, it is very important to choose the woodworking projects that you want to start with. As a beginner, always select a project that has a very basic build up or a simple construction. Some easy to begin projects include, bird feeder, benches, shelves, etc. As soon as you get hold of the techniques, you can always move to the next level of woodworking projects, like cabinets, sheds and others. Beginning projects should always be less complicated and less frustrating so that you have a better knowledge of working with woods and their tools. Once the project is selected, start selecting your tools. Many people think that power tools are needs. However, for beginners basic hand tools can be very handy and more than helpful in completing a project. If woodworking is your hobby, then a few tools that you would require are: Workbench - A workbench is required for precise cuts and measurements. The workbench when fixed with vises offer ample space to work. Hammer - Hammer is an essential tool for woodworks. It helps you to drive nails, pins, staples, etc. A small and lightweight hammer will make things much easy for you. When you buy a hammer, always check the balance between the weight and stand. Always select a sturdy, yet lightweight product. Saw - A saw is another tool that you cannot live without while woodworking. This tool helps you to cut woods at different sizes. There are different types of saws available in the market. Choose a size that you can handle. Screwdriver - Screwdrivers are available in different shapes and sizes. Mostly there are Canadian types and standard flat type. Having all of them will help you in advance woodworking. You can also buy power screwdrivers as they make the work much faster. Measuring tape - It is another very important tool that you cannot work without. The measuring tape helps you to measure wood before they can be attached together. Wrench - Some woodworking projects require fixing bolts and fixes. For such projects, you require wrench. However, this is not a tool for beginners, but having it would make work easier for you at a later stage. Drill - Drill helps you make holes in wood. Power drills are more useful but they cost more. Low wattage power drills will make the task much easy. Other small and basic tools - These include pencils, gum, staple gum, level, erase, first aid kit and shop vac. Based on the type of project you want to complete, pricing can be determined. The simple the project, the less cost it involves. However, at the very beginning buying the tools will be a little hefty. Therefore, it is better to fix a budget first on the tools, then on the project. Buying the basic tools will ensure that you do not need to buy any more material other than the wood ply. Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals Time and Instructions Instructions are one of the primary things that every beginner should follow. It is like the woodworking Bible. Instructions guide is a very easy to understand process, what to do and how to do it. It is a systematic guide for completing the project. Time also plays an important role in the building of woodworking projects. Woodworking projects require time and therefore it is necessary for a beginner to have ample amount of time every week. Nevertheless, the most essential thing that will help you to achieve success is proper planning. With proper planning and a strategy, it is possible to achieve success quickly. If you know the purpose of woodworking, the item you want to build, the tools you require to own and the average time you can give every day; then you are all set to go. Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals Conclusion All these tips and instruction will make the woodworking projects and plans for beginners fast to complete. Always make sure that you have all the essential tools, materials, space ready. Keep the instructions of building an item handy. Proper strategy and planning will help you to make a great woodworking project for your home. Plans for Wood Furniture, is a renowned woodworking expert. Plans for Wood Furniture recommends Plans for Wood Furniture for better knowledge on woodworking plans. According to Plans for Wood Furniture good woodworking plans for beginners can essentially help a newbie in learning techniques.

Chapter 4 : List of Greek mythological figures - Wikipedia

Men have been deceived, he says, as to their knowledge of what is apparent in the same way that Homer was - and he was the wisest of all the Greeks. For some children who were killing lice deceived him by saying: "What we saw and caught we leave behind, what we neither saw nor caught we take with us.

Plot summary[edit] The story starts in January. The audience is not told what year it is: It follows a man and a woman, both of whom have had loved ones taken from them in unpleasant circumstances. They see a man being killed by a giant. When they investigate, they discover that the man had been contacting UFOlogists. The two protagonists decide to go on a trip to find out more. They meet an old hippie named Thomas, who saves them from a Fabulous Beast a dragon. He informs them that they are being followed, and they hide out in Stonehenge , protected by the ley energy of the monument. Thomas then informs them that the world has changed, most forms of modern technology have ceased to function while magic now works according to its traditional lore, and that mythic creatures - Fabulous Beasts, elementals , and most importantly, the Fomorians and the Tuatha De Danann - are coming back to the world. The Fomorians have arrived first, however, and the Tuatha de Danann can only be summoned by a group called the Brothers and Sisters of Dragons. Apparently roped into this, they agree to help. By the end of the first book of the three-book series, the initial idea - that the evil Fomorians would be dragged back to the Otherworld by the good fairies - has been shattered. It seems that Celtic cosmology is much closer to Lovecraftian ideals Evil vs. Indifferent than to Christian ones Evil vs. Good , despite the fact, it is hinted, that the spirit beings are the basis of all religions anyway. The Tuatha are as keen as the Fomorians to stay, and the heroes are left knowing that the world will never be the same again. They fight back and, in a final battle in London, apparently win. However, the Brothers and Sisters of Dragons are shattered, one dead, one lost in the Otherworld, and the last three to pass the story on. Mortals[edit] Brothers and Sisters of Dragons[edit] Jack Churchill , or Church, was training as an archaeologist , but upon the suicide of his girlfriend Marianne, he lost his faith in himself and was reduced to writing manuals. His knowledge of ancient religion and holy sites, from his time at university, is very helpful. Ruth Gallagher was chosen by the Goddess to find Cernunnos. As a result of this task, she developed into an accomplished witch. Her life was changed when her uncle was killed in a bank robbery, causing her father to have a heart attack. Her lack of belief in the afterlife hit her cruelly. In the ensuing struggle, the mother was killed. She is a kind woman, hiding behind a callous facade. Ryan Veitch had nightmares about monsters during his childhood, but these stopped when he got the dream-monsters tattooed on himself. During a bank robbery, he was compelled to shoot Mr. Gallagher, but his brothers allowed him to flee, escaping gaol. Realizing the depth of their sacrifice has made him want to help those around him. Despite this, he is often derided by his friends. Shavi was the member of a Muslim family, but his rejection of their faith led his father to cast him out. He developed an interest in ley lines, druidry, and his own sexuality; what may be called Shamanism in the modern world. While leaving a gay bar, he and his boyfriend were attacked by a stranger, resulting in the death of his boyfriend. In the 13th century he was carried off to the Otherworld, where his singing voice endeared him to the Queen. As a result of this, he can partially see the future and cannot lie. Briefly, he became involved in Scottish politics, before being chased back into the Otherworld. As a result of spending half his life in the Otherworld, he has managed to survive into modern times. James is a priest at Glastonbury. He is a member of the Watchmen, a group selected from Anglican priests in and around Glastonbury to safeguard knowledge of a gate to the Otherworld on top of Glastonbury Tor. Later, he was librarian at the cathedral of Salisbury. Callow is a well mannered gent who has fallen on hard times and speaks with The Brother and Sisters of Dragons briefly before they continue on their journey. He is captured by Calatin and is tortured and twisted into something more than human. He is described as having "Lidless staring eyes" and walking in a skittering motion. His ultimate fate following Always Forever is unknown. Immortals[edit] The Lady, the spirit of the growing season spring, summer, autumn and the sacred feminine. The Lord, the spirit of the cold time winter and masculinity. Stayed with humans the longest, even when the others left. Also known as Cernunnos , Odin and Robin Hood. Nuada, the leader of the Golden Ones. Proud and handsome, but cold

and inhuman. Also known as Lud, Nudd, and Tiwaz. Ogma, librarian and wisest of the Golden Ones. One of the few good immortals seen in the first book. He is hard and cruel. According to legends, which Tom repeat to Jack, he once killed his own son out of envy.

Chapter 5 : German addresses are blocked - calendrierdelascience.com

Among mortals second thoughts are wisest. can make use of so much more knowledge than the mind of the wisest ruler could comprehend. all types of menas.

You often drag yourself to work and feel like everyday is the same. Perhaps it feels like your life is on autopilot. At moments you might even feel like your life is not very meaningful and you miss a clear sense of purpose. Well, sometimes all you need are a few inspiring wise words that will give you a new perspective on life. There are a lot of words of wisdom out there and many of them are good, but not life changing. These 29 carefully selected words of wisdom truly are some of the most powerful and wisest quotes ever written. Here they are! 1. But if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree, it will live its whole life believing that it is stupid. Before you diagnose yourself with depression or low self-esteem, first make sure that you are not, in fact, just surrounded by assholes. Love is the feeling is a fruit of love, the verb. If you want happiness for a day go fishing. If you want happiness for a year inherit a fortune. If you want happiness for a life time help someone else. The only way we can grow is if we change. The only way we can change is if we learn. The only way we can learn is if we are exposed. And the only way that we are exposed is if we throw ourselves into the open. The poverty of being unwanted, unloved and uncared for is the greatest poverty. We must start in our own homes to remedy this kind of poverty. To stay in love is. These persons have an appreciation, sensitivity, and an understanding of life that fills them with compassion, gentleness, and a deep loving concern. Beautiful people do not just happen. It cannot be changed without changing our thinking. The more you chase it, the more it eludes you. But if you turn your attention to other things, it comes and sits softly on your shoulder. So, I challenge you to read them again and then ask yourself what you can do differently in your life from now on to experience more happiness, success and fulfillment. You can compare it to reading a book about losing weight. You actually have to get up and do something! Are you ready to accept the challenge? Erin shows overscheduled, overwhelmed women how to do less so that they can achieve more. Traditional productivity books written by men barely touch the tangle of cultural pressures that women feel when facing down a to-do list. A R The Great!

Chapter 6 : James NIV - Two Kinds of Wisdom - Who is wise and - Bible Gateway

Mortals grow swiftly in misfortune. There are times in the history of men and nations, when they stand so near the vale that separates mortals from the immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear the beatings, and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite.

Twelve Olympians The main and most important gods were the Twelve Olympians. The home of these gods is at the top of Mount Olympus. There was some variation as to which deities were included in the Twelve. It includes all those who are commonly named as one of the Twelve in art and poetry. Dionysus was a later addition; in some descriptions, he replaced Hestia. Hades is not usually included among the Olympians, because his home was the underworld. Some writers, however, such as Plato , named him as one of the Twelve. She was married to Hephaestus , but she had many lovers, including Ares , Adonis and Anchises. She was depicted as a beautiful woman and often naked. Her symbols include roses and other flowers, the scallop shell, and myrtle wreath. Her sacred animals are doves and sparrows. The Roman version of Aphrodite was Venus. He is the son of Zeus and Leto , and the twin brother of Artemis. Apollo was associated with the Sun ; while Artemis was the Moon. Both use a bow and arrow. In the earliest myths, Apollo fights with his half-brother Hermes. In sculpture , Apollo was depicted as a handsome young man with long hair and a perfect physique. His attributes include the laurel wreath and lyre. He often appears in the company of the Muses. Animals sacred to Apollo include roe deer , swans, cicadas , hawks, ravens, crows, foxes, mice and snakes. He was the son of Zeus and Hera. He was depicted as a young man, either naked with a helmet and spear or sword , or as an armed warrior. Ares generally represents the chaos of war in contrast to Athena, who represented strategy and skill. The Roman version of Ares is Mars. In later times she became associated with the Moon. She is the daughter of Zeus and Leto, and the twin sister of Apollo. She is depicted as a young virgin woman. In art she is often shown holding a hunting bow and arrows. Her attributes include hunting spears, animal furs, deer and other wild animals. Her sacred animals are deer, bears and wild boars. The Roman version of Artemis is Diana. She was depicted with a helmet, holding a shield and a spear, and wearing the Aegis over a long dress. Poets describe her as having very bright, keen eyes. She was a special patron of heroes such as Odysseus. She was also the patron of the city Athens which is named after her. Born from the head of Zeus her father and her mother is Metis, the first wife of Zeus. Her symbol is the olive tree. She is often shown beside her sacred animal, the owl. The Roman version of Athena is Minerva. Demeter is a daughter of Cronus and Rhea. Her brother is Zeus , with whom she had Persephone. She was one of the main deities of the Eleusinian Mysteries. She was depicted as an older woman, often wearing a crown and holding bunches of wheat. Her symbols are the cornucopia , wheat-ears, the winged snake, and the lotus staff. Her sacred animals are pigs and snakes. The Roman version of Demeter is Ceres. He was depicted in art as either an older man with a beard or a pretty young man with long hair. His attributes include the thyrsus a pinecone-tipped staff , drinking cup, grape vine, and a crown of ivy. He is often shown with his thiasos , a group of followers that includes satyrs , maenads , and his teacher Silenus. The consort of Dionysus was Ariadne. Animals sacred to him include dolphins , snakes and donkeys. Dionysus was a later addition to the Olympians; in some descriptions, he replaced Hestia. His consort is Persephone. His attributes are the cornucopia, key, sceptre , and the three-headed dog Cerberus. The owl was sacred to him. He was one of three sons of Cronus and Rhea, and therefore was ruler of one of the three realms of the universe, the underworld. He is not very often included as one of the Olympians, however. He was the son of Hera by parthenogenesis. He is the smith of the gods and the husband of Aphrodite. He was usually depicted as a bearded man with hammer, tongs and anvil –the tools of a smith–and sometimes riding a donkey. His sacred animals are the donkey, the guard dog and the crane. One of his many creations was the armour of Achilles. Hephaestus used fire to create things. The Roman version, however, Vulcan , was feared for his destructive power; he was associated with volcanoes. She is the wife of Zeus and daughter of Cronus and Rhea. She was usually depicted as a regal woman, wearing a crown and veil and holding a lotus -tipped staff. Her sacred animals are the heifer , the peacock and the cuckoo. The Roman version of Hera is Juno. He is the son of Zeus and Maia , Hermes is

the messenger of the gods. He also leads the souls of the dead into the afterlife. He was depicted either as a handsome and fit young man, or as an older bearded man. He was often shown wearing sandals with small wings on them. His sacred animals are the tortoise, the ram and the hawk. The Roman version of Hermes was Mercury. She was described as a virgin. She is a daughter of Rhea and Cronus, and sister of Zeus. She could not often be identified in Greek art. She appeared as a veiled woman. Her symbols are the hearth and kettle. In some descriptions, she gave up her seat as one of the Twelve Olympians to Dionysus , and she plays a minor role in Greek myths. The Roman version of Hestia, however, Vesta , was a major goddess in Roman culture. He is a son of Cronus and Rhea, and brother to Zeus and Hades. He rules one of the three realms of the universe as king of the sea and the waters. In classical artwork, he was depicted as an older man with a very large beard, and holding a trident. The horse and the dolphin are sacred to him. His wife is Amphitrite. The Roman version of Poseidon was Neptune. He is the god of the sky, thunder and lightning , law and order, and fate. He is the youngest son of Cronus and Rhea. He overthrew his father and took the throne of heaven for himself. In artwork, he was depicted as a regal, older man with a dark beard. His usual attributes are the royal sceptre and the lightning bolt. His sacred animals are the eagle and the bull. The Roman version of Zeus, Jupiter , was also the main god of the Romans. Coin made under Alexander the Great showing Zeus on his throne holding a sceptre and eagle. Primordial deities[[change change source](#)] The primordial deities are the first beings that existed. They are what makes up the universe. All other gods descend from them. The first among them is usually said to be Chaos.

Chapter 7 : Quotes about Wisest (quotes)

Yama, wisest of all Gods, is also referred as Dharmaraja, the lord of justice, and called Dharma. There are three Hindu books of philosophies ascribed to him: Kato Upanishad, Yama Samhita and Maitreyani Samhita.

Alypius 5, A grave matter is a grave sin? Why the classifications, though. Maybe that is a different question. I envisioned a nice bullet list with basic definitions then an explanation of why there are types in the first place. Tell me if I got this. There are two kinds of sin: There are three types of Mortal sin: Regular, Grave Matters, and Capital Sins. Mortal versus Venial essentially designates the consequence of a sin -- thus the designations take deliberateness and knowledge into consideration. Only grave sins can carry the "mortal consequence. Sins vary widely in severity and culpability, and therefore consequence. In Catholic theology, a venial sin will buy you some time in purgatory not fun, by any means. But, a mortal sin is effectively a commitment to hell until a full repentance is made -- the expression of which Catholicism would say is the sacrament of confession. Catholic theologians have answered the question "What are the kinds of Sin" many, many times in different ways for different reasons. A brief but tolerable introduction to the topic can be read here , which covers the basic distinctions and their purposes. You have asked for a list of descriptors with brief definitions, and that is what I have tried to provide below, but be aware it is incomplete and wrong due to its brevity: The Man and The Woman which rest on a different person. This definition is suspect, but I am unsure how to fit a proper treatment of original sin in so short a space. Please read the New Advent article. When this malice is directed at the person of God Himself it is the worst kind of sin, mortal, and indeed correctly characterized as diabolical. Much overlap with sins of passion. Actions whose morality is expunged by insanity or invincible ignorance or some such.

Chapter 8 : In Catholicism, what are the different kinds of sins? - Christianity Stack Exchange

-love is the force which brings all things together and makes them beautiful; it is the way in which all beings can ascend (as if up a ladder) to higher states of self-realization and perfection to true knowledge.

IN the transposition of needles of corpor from parallel polarity to mixed or transverse positions, are produced all kinds of colors. It is an error to say: Wave of light, or bent ray of light, or that a given number of vibrations or undulations produce different kinds of colors; there is neither wave nor undulation in fact. Needles are arbitrary and can not be bent. Compare a needle to a transparent glass crystal. Place a given number of these end to end, touching, and in a line: To bend this line is impossible, save at angles, for where every two ends join there will be an angle: Be the needles ever so short there will be no bend in fact, but a succession of arbitrary lines and elbows. Such is not, however, the juxtaposition, save when they are in a line direct; otherwise the ends of the needles do not bend like joints, but each one turneth more or less on its own axis. And these lights travel with the cyclone, manifesting great heat on the earth. In the regions of monsoons, a similar manifestation occurreth, but generally with pink or bluish lights instead of red, if over the ocean; but if over the land, a smoky atmosphere resulteth. And in many instances they are so altitudinous that their manifestations are imperceptible to mortal observation, save that, for example, the moon or the sun shineth less brightly. When one of the transpositions is dark and is high up in the atmosphere at night, they say the moon is surrounded by a haze. And yet, the while, the atmospheric stratum next the earth may be clear. As a vortex groweth older, these disturbances, together with imperfect solutions of corpor, become less frequent. So also in the early age of a vortex they are more frequent and of longer duration. So that, at times, a red light, or blue light, or other color, will overspread the earth for periods of a thousand or more years without interruption. And in some cases, darkness for as long a period. Whatever living thing, as herbs and trees, grasses and so on, were quickened into life p. Nevertheless, in this day, even these things turn toward the light; as plants and flowers placed in a window will manifest. And such as were thus quickened into life, and not attached to the earth by fibres or roots, were called animals. And the LIFE they inherited gave power unto them, to go about from place to place. So great are the powers of the eyes of some animals that they can see and distinguish in the darkest of nights. Such eyes are absorbents of vortexya, and they shine in the dark. Hence the first organs of sense created in any animal were the eyes; whereof it hath been said, the eye is the seed of the tree of knowledge. The sight of the eye is the beginning of self-creation, in acquiring knowledge; and it doeth by going forth and staying at home at the same time. The sight of the eye is a miniature sun, sending forth and receiving vortexian power at the same time. As may be proved by looking on the eyelids of a person sleeping, who will awake because thereof. Since, then, the eye of man can go forth with intelligent power, controlling things, it hath been concluded since thousands of years, by the wisest philosophers, that an All Seeing Eye is the Cause and Creator of the whole universe, which is His Person. In the first quickening of eyes, they partook of the color of the vortexian lights at that time; and even so at the same period of time were colored the skins of mortals, and according to their surroundings, some light, some dark, and some red, or yellow, or copper-colored. And all of them propogated after their own kind, and do so to this day. And though the blacks might live for thousands of generations with themselves only, in any country in the world, they would never become whites. And the same rule applieth to whites and browns, and all the races of man. But because they can mix, and because that mixture can propogate, all the races of man are one and the same in all their organs and capabilities. Now, as previously stated, white things manufacture a white atmosphere around them; whilst black things do not being negative. The white give off, or radiate light and power; the black are not radiants. So also with the white bear. The black man and black bear are the reverse. Wherefrom this rule will now be plain to the student: When a planet hath attained to so great age she no longer giveth forth light or heat to radiate upon herself, she can not be seen in the heavens. Of which kinds of planets there are millions in the etherean firmament. Some of these move slower than any of the planets man can see. Some of these at times eclipse the sun, and are taken for sun-spots, although, perhaps, not a million miles from the earth. Like unto these, in darkness, are there plateaux of nebula floating in the firmament, which also produce eclipses of

the sun and of the moon. For convenience, let such planets and nebula be called dead planets and dead nebula. And that there are millions of such bodies, sufficient to eclipse the sun, or a star, or the moon, the different periods of darkness on the earth will prove. See notes at end of Book of Ben. But it must be remembered the moon can not go around the earth without making an actual axial revolution. Whilst at the same period of time the earth made its daily revolution in what would now be twenty-one hours and forty minutes. Consequently large animals, which are now extinct, had a temperature average higher of two and a half degrees than at present. The difference, therefore, on the moon, in temperature below blood-heat and what it now must be, must correspond exactly with its comparative slowness one revolution a month, as to the loss manifested on the earth. Now, although the student will discover the moon hath fallen to a temperature far below zero, yet it emitteth both light and heat. After the vortexian radiation reacheth this period, man will cease to propogate, and, so, become extinct as to the earth. This giveth man eight degrees of vortexya as the sum of his existence. That is, twenty-four thousand years to the time of completion. For which reason the first of the race of man on earth began about seventy-eight thousand years B.

Chapter 9 : The Best 33+ Steve Ramsey of Woodworking for Mere Mortals Free Download PDF Video

Socratic ignorance is also "Socratic wisdom", because according to Socrates' interpretation of the oracle's words, to distinguish what you know from what you don't know, and thus see that you are not wise, is the only wisdom man can have.

He answers that he has developed a reputation for wisdom--but a kind of limited, human wisdom, not the kind of super-human wisdom that would be required to speak authoritatively about matters such as the Presocratics and the sophists discuss. This reputation originated in a prophecy given by the oracle at Delphi to his friend Chaerephon. Chaerephon asked the omniscient oracle if there was anyone wiser than Socrates, and the priestess replied that there was not. Socrates recounts how he took this news with great puzzlement: In order to test the oracle, or to prove it wrong, Socrates sought out and questioned Athenian men who were highly esteemed for wisdom. First, he interrogated the politicians, then the poets, and then the skilled craftsmen. In questioning the politicians, he found that though they thought they were very wise, they did not in fact know much of anything at all. The poets, though they wrote great works of genius, seemed incapable of explaining them, and Socrates concluded that their genius came not from wisdom but from some sort of instinct or inspiration which was in no way connected to their intellect. Furthermore, these poets seemed to think they could speak intelligently about all sorts of matters concerning which they were quite ignorant. In the craftsmen, Socrates found men who truly did have great wisdom in their craft, but invariably, they seemed to think that their expertise in one field allowed them to speak authoritatively in many other fields, about which they knew nothing. In each case, Socrates affirmed that he would rather be as he is, knowing that he knows nothing, than to be inflated by a false sense of his own great wisdom. Thus, he concludes, he truly is wiser than other men because he does not think he knows what he does not know. Though many bystanders take Socrates to be an expert in the fields in which he questions others, Socrates denies any expertise, and interprets the oracle as saying that the wisest of men are men like Socrates who humbly accept that their wisdom is deficient. He feels it his duty to the God of the oracle to continue questioning men who think they are wise in order to show them that they are not. The result has been to earn him many young admirers, and to earn the deep resentment of those whose ignorance he makes evident. These men lack any substantial reason for disliking Socrates, and so, Socrates claims, they invent charges against him, accusing him of being a sophist or a Presocratic. This they prefer to accepting the truth: Commentary The oracle of Apollo at Delphi was the most famous and most revered oracle of the ancient world. In either case, it is clear that the oracle made a positive claim about Socrates. But the Delphic oracle sided primarily with Sparta during the Peloponnesian War, so it is doubtful how much an Athenian jury would trust or appreciate the evidence given by the oracle. Also of relevance is the famous motto inscribed above the entrance to the oracle at Delphi: He is famous for claiming that no one could ever knowingly and willingly do evil, that evil is a result of ignorance and deficient self-knowledge. His investigations generally ask such questions as what it is to be virtuous, or pious, or just. In his dogged efforts to understand these terms himself, and his persistence in showing his interlocutors to be wrong in assuming they have such understanding, Socrates reveals himself as a man intent on gaining the self-knowledge necessary to lead a virtuous life. Socrates then proceeds to question his interlocutor about his knowledge of that term, trying to arrive at the essence of the matter. Usually, the interlocutor will manage to find several cases that he thinks exemplify that term, but he will have trouble saying what they all have in common that make the given term apply to them. Through careful interrogation, Socrates will show that his interlocutor does not in fact know anything more than a few scattered and imprecise examples.