ALL THINGS CONSIDERED.ITS BEEN A GREAT LIFE pdf

1: What is Biology? The Science and Study of Living Organisms

*All Things Considered it's Been A Great Life [blount R. E. Peppy] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This paperback book is pre-owned but looks very good. It is a first edition book.*

By Wayne Jackson And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called according to his purpose Romans 8: This passage is surely one of the most precious to the child of God, fondly embraced in times of trial. And yet, it appears to be seriously misunderstood by manyâ€"in a host of particulars. Restoration scholar Moses E. The careful student will notice that the text varies slightly in some of the newer translations. The New International Version, for example, renders the passage this way: And we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love him, who have been called according to his purpose cf. The difference in the renditions lies in the fact that some of the ancient Greek manuscripts vary. The differences are of no practical moment. It is only appropriate, therefore, that we introduce this study with a brief comment on that theme. Elsewhere we have discussed the subject in much greater detail see A Study of Divine Providence ; Jackson , Accordingly, he has worked in the events of history to effect the ultimate realization of the divine purpose. In providence Jehovah works through natural law. This stands in contrast to the extraordinary manifestations of the Lord via miracles. A miracle suspends natural law in a given circumstance; providential activity utilizes natural law. God is at work, however, in either instance. A simple illustration will reveal the difference. For forty years Jehovah fed Israel in the wilderness of Sinai with manna that was dropped directly from heaven Exodus That was a miracle. Today, God provides our food Matthew 6: It is sometimes convenient to classify providence under the following headings: General Providence â€" By this expression we refer to the general maintenance of the universe for the welfare of humanity cf. Special Providence â€" In cases of special providence, the Lord works particularly on behalf of his peopleâ€"collectively or individually. He used Esther as a means of preserving the nation of Israel see Esther 4: Having made these preliminary observations, we must note that it is the view of most conservative Bible scholars that Romans 8: We will now examine several key elements within this important passage. In a context where suffering is a major portion of the discussion, it is important that the apostle establishes the truth that hardships in the life of the Christian do not imply that God is unconcerned with his plight. One of the major points of focus in the narrative seems to be this: The truth of the matter is, the Lord is pursuing a plan that is far above our limited ability to comprehend. We know that Jehovah is working in our lives because divine revelation testifies of such. The examples of biblical history establish it, and this glorious truth is set forth emphatically in such passages as the very one under consideration. Many expositors would cite experience as well cf. But to argue providence on the basis of experience is a slippery slopeâ€"because experience is so subjective. Even in a case where providence is certain from a consideration of the divine record , Mordecai could only ask of Esther: And Paul could but comment to Philemonâ€"of mysterious events in the life of Onesimus: Confident knowledge, therefore, is grounded in objective revelationâ€"not subjective speculation. What does it not include? Does this mean that the man so described was supernaturally qualified to judge livestock, the value of precious metals, or a variety of other objects? The answer is too obvious to require expression. The child of God, therefore, must exercise patience under these circumstances v. Never mind; the Spirit of God will assist the stumbling petitioner vv. See The Intercession of the Spirit. It is out of this background that Paul then says: Then, in a series of pointed questions, Paul asks: No; none of these hardshipsâ€"no force, visible or invisibleâ€"can frustrate the divine plan of Almighty God vv. We must now raise this question: We respectfully suggest there is not. Rather, there are multiple texts that buttress our affirmation. Before we are prepared to discuss some of these cases, a brief observation is in order. It should be noted that Romans 8: He permits them, but he does not generate them, necessarily. There is a difference. There were times, of course, in the Old Testament when the Lord brought hardships upon his own people because of their sins [cf. But even these episodes were designed to be benevolent in nature. The prospect of providential activity is an exciting potential, but providence is not a rote, mechanistic process that is an automatic cause-and-effect situation. If a person chooses to rebel against the Creator and he turns away from

the Savior, God will not coerce him, even through providential means, into submission. Jehovah respects the volitional constitution with which he has endowedâ€”even honoredâ€”us. This is a corrupt misapplication of Romans 8: It may be years before one realizes the benefits that result from heart-breaking events. Though he was delivered of his afflictions and blessed richly at the conclusion of the ordeal, we actually do not know whether or not he ever was privy, while still on earth, to why all those terrible calamities came upon him. God is still working goodâ€”whether we ever realize it or not! They allege that the phrase refers merely to the combined elements of the plan of redemption, e. This view, we feel, is unnatural. It divorces the passage from its immediate context, and reflects, perhaps, a reactionary mode against certain erroneous ideas associated with human tragedy and the operation of God. In our judgment, this viewpoint is not supported by the evidence. The Lord is as providentially active on behalf of his people today as he was in biblical times. Too, the compound elements of the verb suggest an intricate plan whose components are harmoniously operating toward a grand conclusion. We are confident that there is an encouragement in this passage which prompts the child of God to entertain a positive attitude toward the straits of life, viewing them as character building, and as mere steps to an everlasting glory. Let us now consider some examples which we believe illustrate the principle that God, as ruler of the universe, is able to take painful circumstances, even when initiated by evil men, and work them for the good of his people. As a lad of seventeen years, he was sold by jealous brothers into Egyptian slavery. An evil woman lusted for him, and when he refused her advances she bore false testimony against him. He was thrown into prison where he languished for several years. By and by, of course, he became the instrument by which the family of Jacob was received into the safety of Egypt, having been spared from a terrible famine in Canaan. All of this intricate maneuvering was providentialâ€”in view of the coming Messiah. There were many evil attitudes and actions in this amazing chain of eventsâ€”none of which God was responsible for; and yet, astoundingly, the sovereign Lord was able to implement his sacred purpose in all of these distressing matters. One of the most breathtaking verses in the entire book of Genesis is that which records the words of Joseph at the twilight of his life. To his brothers, he confided: The first man to be elevated to the role of king was Saul, the son of Kish. However, he was not from the tribe of Judah; rather, he was of Benjamin 1 Samuel 9: But the prophet Hosea later puts the matter into clearer focus when, on behalf of Jehovah, he enunciates this principle: No, this reflects a figure of speech known as anthropopathism, whereby a human emotion is attributed to deity in order to emphasize a point. Now here is a crucial point: God was not responsible for bringing a king to the throne. Nor was he responsible for the wicked, headstrong temperament of the surly ruler. It was, at this historical point, that a lineage from Judah was set in place that would facilitate the fulfillment of Genesis And so the less-than-desirable administration of Saul was brilliantly employed by the all-powerful God to bring about a higher good. For instance, following the martyrdom of Stephen, a vicious persecution was unleashed against the newly established family of Christ. It was led by no less of a foe than Saul of Tarsus, whose unholy ambition was to exterminate the cause of Jesus the Nazarene cf. Disciples fled from Jerusalem and went throughout Judea and Samaria. God turned adversity into victory. Trials can fuel evangelistic fervor. While in the holy city, the apostle was falsely accused of defiling the temple by escorting a Gentile into the sacred area which was for Jews exclusively. Paul was arrested and abused. He was subsequently taken to Caesarea where he was imprisoned for two years. Eventually, he appealed his case to Caesar and, after a harrowing voyage, finally arrived in Rome. For two years he labored under house arrest, awaiting the disposition of his case Acts During his two-year confinement, he continued to proclaim the gospelâ€”quite obviously with considerable success. Some of the details of these days may be learned from incidental references in the books of Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, and Philemonâ€”which he penned during this two-year span. It is at this point that we must remind ourselves again that God was not responsible for any of these evils that befell his ambassador to the Gentiles.

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2: How To Be Consistent: 5 Steps To Get Things Done, All The Time

All Things Consideredits Been A Great Life Ebook All Things Consideredits Been A Great Life currently available at www.enganchecubano.com for review only, if you need complete ebook All Things.

Finding minimalism in a world of consumerism. Your Possessions â€" Too many material possessions complicate our lives to a greater degree than we ever give them credit. They drain our bank account, our energy, and our attention. They keep us from the ones we love and from living a life based on our values. If you will invest the time to remove nonessential possessions from your life, you will never regret it. When possible, release yourself from the time commitments that are not in line with your greatest values. Make a list of the things that you want to accomplish in your life and choose the two most important. When you finish one, add another from your list. Your Negative Thoughts â€" Most negative emotions are completely useless. Resentment, bitterness, hate, and jealousy have never improved the quality of life for a single human being. Take responsibility for your mind. Forgive past hurts and replace negative thoughts with positive ones. Your Debt â€" If debt is holding you captive, reduce it. Find the help that you need. Keep your speech plain and honest. Mean what you say. Your Artificial Ingredients â€" Avoid trans fats, refined grain white bread , high-fructose corn syrup, and too much sodium. Minimizing these ingredients will improve your energy level in the short-term and your health in the long-term. Also, as much as possible, reduce your consumption of over-the-counter medicine â€" allow your body to heal itself naturally as opposed to building a dependency on substances. Media rearranges your values. It begins to dominate your life. And it has a profound impact on your attitude and outlook. The only way to fully appreciate its influence in your life is to turn them off. Learn when to power off the blackberry, log off Facebook, or not read a text. Focus on the important, not the urgent. Your Multi-Tasking â€" Research indicates that multi-tasking increases stress and lowers productivity. While single-tasking is becoming a lost art, learn it. Handle one task at a time. And when it is complete, move to the next. Discover the Life You Wantâ€" If you are tired of the clutter in your home and looking for a solution, on January 14th, we will be launching a week course called Uncluttered to help you. We only offer the course three times each year. Find out more here.

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3: NPR Choice page

All Things Considered for November 4, Hear the All Things Considered program for November 4,

Presocratic Thought An analysis of Presocratic thought presents some difficulties. Even these purportedly verbatim words often come to us in quotation from other sources, so it is difficult, if not impossible, to attribute with certainty a definite position to any one thinker. Presocratic thought marks a decisive turn away from mythological accounts towards rational explanations of the cosmos. Indeed, some Presocratics openly criticize and ridicule traditional Greek mythology, while others simply explain the world and its causes in material terms. This is not to say that the Presocratics abandoned belief in gods or things sacred, but there is a definite turn away from attributing causes of material events to gods, and at times a refiguring of theology altogether. The foundation of Presocratic thought is the preference and esteem given to rational thought over mythologizing. This movement towards rationality and argumentation would pave the way for the course of Western thought. The Milesians Thales c. Aristotle offers some conjectures as to why Thales might have believed this Graham First, all things seem to derive nourishment from moisture. Next, heat seems to come from or carry with it some sort of moisture. Finally, the seeds of all things have a moist nature, and water is the source of growth for many moist and living things. Some assert that Thales held water to be a component of all things, but there is no evidence in the testimony for this interpretation. It is much more likely, rather, that Thales held water to be a primal source for all thingsâ€”perhaps the sine qua non of the world. Like Thales, Anaximander c. That he did not, like Thales, choose a typical element earth, air, water, or fire shows that his thinking had moved beyond sources of being that are more readily available to the senses. He might have thought that, since the other elements seem more or less to change into one another, there must be some source beyond all theseâ€”a kind of background upon or source from which all these changes happen. How it is that this separation took place is unclear, but we might presume that it happened via the natural force of the boundless. The universe, though, is a continual play of elements separating and combining. If our dates are approximately correct, Anaximenes c. However, the conceptual link between them is undeniable. Like Anaximander, Anaximenes thought that there was something boundless that underlies all other things. Unlike Anaximander, Anaximenes made this boundless thing something definiteâ€”air. For Anaximander, hot and cold separated off from the boundless, and these generated other natural phenomena Graham For Anaximenes, air itself becomes other natural phenomena through condensation and rarefaction. Rarefied air becomes fire. When it is condensed, it becomes water, and when it is condensed further, it becomes earth and other earthy things, like stones Graham This then gives rise to all other life forms. Furthermore, air itself is divine. Air, then, changes into the basic elements, and from these we get all other natural phenomena. Xenophanes of Colophon Xenophanes c. At the root of this poor depiction of the gods is the human tendency towards anthropomorphizing the gods. Indeed, Xenophanes famously proclaims that if other animals cattle, lions, and so forth were able to draw the gods, they would depict the gods with bodies like their own F Beyond this, all things come to be from earth F27 , not the gods, although it is unclear whence came the earth. The reasoning seems to be that God transcends all of our efforts to make him like us. If everyone paints different pictures of divinity, and many people do, then it is unlikely that God fits into any of those frames. Pythagoras and Pythagoreanism Ancient thought was left with such a strong presence and legacy of Pythagorean influence, and yet little is known with certainty about Pythagoras of Samos c. Many know Pythagoras for his eponymous theoremâ€”the square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the adjacent sides. Whether Pythagoras himself invented the theorem, or whether he or someone else brought it back from Egypt, is unknown. He developed a following that continued long past his death, on down to Philolaus of Croton c. Whether or not the Pythagoreans followed a particular doctrine is up for debate, but it is clear that, with Pythagoras and the Pythagoreans, a new way of thinking was born in ancient philosophy that had a significant impact on Platonic thought. The Pythagoreans believed in the transmigration of souls. The soul, for Pythagoras, finds its immortality by cycling through all living beings in a 3,year cycle, until it returns to a human being Graham Indeed, Xenophanes tells the story of Pythagoras walking by a puppy who was

being beaten. What exactly the Pythagorean psychology entails for a Pythagorean lifestyle is unclear, but we pause to consider some of the typical characteristics reported of and by Pythagoreans. Plato and Aristotle tended to associate the holiness and wisdom of numberâ€"and along with this, harmony and musicâ€"with the Pythagoreans Graham Perhaps more basic than number, at least for Philolaus, are the concepts of the limited and unlimited. Nothing in the cosmos can be without limit F1 , including knowledge F4. Imagine if nothing were limited, but matter were just an enormous heap or morass. Next, suppose that you are somehow able to gain a perspective of this morass to do so, there must be some limit that gives you that perspective! Presumably, nothing at all could be known, at least not with any degree of precision, the most careful observation notwithstanding. Additionally, all known things have number, which functions as a limit of things insofar as each thing is a unity, or composed of a plurality of parts. Heraclitus Heraclitus of Ephesus c. His aphoristic style is rife with wordplay and conceptual ambiguities. Heraclitus saw reality as composed of contrariesâ€"a reality whose continual process of change is precisely what keeps it at rest. Fire plays a significant role in his picture of the cosmos. No God or man created the cosmos, but it always was, is, and will be fire. At times it seems as though fire, for Heraclitus, is a primary element from which all things come and to which they return. At others, his comments on fire could easily be seen metaphorically. Whether one travels up the road or down it, the road is the same road. This, according to Aristotle, supposedly drove Cratylus to the extreme of never saying anything for fear that the words would attempt to freeze a reality that is always fluid, and so, Cratylus merely pointed Graham So, the cosmos and all things that make it up are what they are through the tension and distention of time and becoming. The river is what it is by being what it is not. Fire, or the ever-burning cosmos, is at war with itself, and yet at peaceâ€"it is constantly wanting fuel to keep burning, and yet it burns and is satisfied. Parmenides and Zeno If it is true that for Heraclitus life thrives and even finds stillness in its continuous movement and change, then for Parmenides of Elea c. Parmenides was a pivotal figure in Presocratic thought, and one of the most influential of the Presocratics in determining the course of Western philosophy. According to McKirahan, Parmenides is the inventor of metaphysics â€"the inquiry into the nature of being or reality. While the tenets of his thought have their home in poetry, they are expressed with the force of logic. The Parmenidean logic of being thus sparked a long lineage of inquiry into the nature of being and thinking. Parmenides recorded his thought in the form of a poem. In it, there are two paths that mortals can takeâ€"the path of truth and the path of error. The first path is the path of being or what-is. The right way of thinking is to think of what-is, and the wrong way is to think both what-is and what-is-not. The latter is wrong, simply because non-being is not. In other words, there is no non-being, so properly speaking, it cannot be thoughtâ€"there is nothing there to think. It is only our long entrenched habits of sensation that mislead us into thinking down the wrong path of non-being. The world, and its appearance of change, thrusts itself upon our senses, and we erroneously believe that what we see, hear, touch, taste, and smell is the truth. But, if non-being is not, then change is impossible, for when anything changes, it moves from non-being to being. For example, for a being to grow tall, it must have at some point not been tall. Since non-being is not and cannot therefore be thought, we are deluded into believing that this sort of change actually happens. Similarly, what-is is one. If there were a plurality, there would be non-being, that is, this would not be that. Parmenides thus argues that we must trust in reason alone. In the Parmenidean tradition, we have Zeno c. Zeno seems to have composed a text wherein he claims to show the absurdity in accepting that there is a plurality of beings, and he also shows that motion is impossible. Zeno shows that if we attempt to count a plurality, we end up with an absurdity. If there were a plurality, then it would be neither more nor less than the number that it would have to be. Thus, there would be a finite number of things. On the other hand, if there were a plurality, then the number would be infinite because there is always something else between existing things, and something else between those, and something else between those, ad infinitum. Thus, if there were a plurality of things, then that plurality would be both infinite and finite in number, which is absurd F4. The most enduring paradoxes are those concerned with motion. It is impossible for a body in motion to traverse, say, a distance of twenty feet. In order to do so, the body must first arrive at the halfway point, or ten feet. But in order to arrive there, the body in motion must travel five feet. But in order to arrive there, the body must travel two and a half feet, ad infinitum. Since, then, space is infinitely divisible, but we have only a finite time

to traverse it, it cannot be done. Presumably, one could not even begin a journey at all. Achilles must first reach the place where the slow runner began. This means that the slow runner will already be a bit beyond where he began.

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Whether you succeed or fail, the act of taking a risk will stretch you and give you faith in yourself--and the confidence to do even more. Allow these amazing quotes to dare you: Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great. I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference. People who do take risks generally make about two big mistakes a year. Make a point of using it at least once a day. Do better the second time. The only people who never tumble are those who never mount the high wire. This is your moment. He may avoid suffering and sorrow, but he simply cannot learn and feel and change and grow and love and live. There is only one big risk you should avoid at all costs, and that is the risk of doing nothing. You place restrictions on the universe with your expectations. Do nothing, say nothing, and be nothing. Dare to embarrass yourself. You concentrate on results. No risk is too great to prevent the necessary job from getting done. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have to trust in something--your gut, destiny, life, karma, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has made all the difference in my life. There can be no community without vulnerability. There can be no peace, and ultimately no life, without community. And that is why I succeed. You just have to figure out how to get there. There is always a way to get there. To not dare is to lose oneself. All life is an experiment. The more experiments you make the better. When you have collected all the facts and fears and made your decision, turn off all your fears and go ahead! The second best time is now. Care no more for the opinions of others, for those voices. Do the hardest thing on earth for you. Only those who risk win. Everything else is commentary. Care more than others think is wise. Dream more than others think is practical. Expect more than others think is possible. So go for it! The cost may be great but the reward may be bigger. Get inspired and take the chance you need today. Dec 18, Like this column?

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5: All Things Considered, It's Been A Good Year For Warren Brown - The Truth About Cars

R. E. Peppy Blount is the author of All Things Considered It's Been a Great Life (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published).

Organism The characteristics of life Since there is no unequivocal definition of life, most current definitions in biology are descriptive. Life is considered a characteristic of something that preserves, furthers or reinforces its existence in the given environment. This characteristic exhibits all or most of the following traits: Living things require energy to maintain internal organization homeostasis and to produce the other phenomena associated with life. A growing organism increases in size in all of its parts, rather than simply accumulating matter. A response is often expressed by motion; for example, the leaves of a plant turning toward the sun phototropism , and chemotaxis. These complex processes, called physiological functions , have underlying physical and chemical bases, as well as signaling and control mechanisms that are essential to maintaining life. Alternative definitions See also: Entropy and life From a physics perspective, living beings are thermodynamic systems with an organized molecular structure that can reproduce itself and evolve as survival dictates. One systemic definition of life is that living things are self-organizing and autopoietic self-producing. Virus Adenovirus as seen under an electron microscope Whether or not viruses should be considered as alive is controversial. They are most often considered as just replicators rather than forms of life. However, viruses do not metabolize and they require a host cell to make new products. Virus self-assembly within host cells has implications for the study of the origin of life , as it may support the hypothesis that life could have started as self-assembling organic molecules. Biophysicists have commented that living things function on negative entropy. These systems are maintained by flows of information, energy , and matter. Some scientists have proposed in the last few decades that a general living systems theory is required to explain the nature of life. Instead of examining phenomena by attempting to break things down into components, a general living systems theory explores phenomena in terms of dynamic patterns of the relationships of organisms with their environment. Gaia hypothesis The idea that the Earth is alive is found in philosophy and religion, but the first scientific discussion of it was by the Scottish scientist James Hutton. In , he stated that the Earth was a superorganism and that its proper study should be physiology. Hutton is considered the father of geology, but his idea of a living Earth was forgotten in the intense reductionism of the 19th century. Nonfractionability The first attempt at a general living systems theory for explaining the nature of life was in , by American biologist James Grier Miller. Specifically, he identified the "nonfractionability of components in an organism" as the fundamental difference between living systems and "biological machines. Morowitz explains it, life is a property of an ecological system rather than a single organism or species. Robert Ulanowicz highlights mutualism as the key to understand the systemic, order-generating behavior of life and ecosystems. Mathematical biology Complex systems biology CSB is a field of science that studies the emergence of complexity in functional organisms from the viewpoint of dynamic systems theory. A closely related approach to CSB and systems biology called relational biology is concerned mainly with understanding life processes in terms of the most important relations, and categories of such relations among the essential functional components of organisms; for multicellular organisms, this has been defined as "categorical biology", or a model representation of organisms as a category theory of biological relations, as well as an algebraic topology of the functional organization of living organisms in terms of their dynamic, complex networks of metabolic, genetic, and epigenetic processes and signaling pathways. The underlying order-generating process was concluded to be basically similar for both types of systems.

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6: Tom Ingram: â€˜All things considered itâ€™s been a good weekendâ€™ Â» www.enganchecubano.com

Warren Brown has been pimping for manufacturers forever, African Americans on Wheels is a joke, and self-congratulatory, back-slapping awards are how the world works. All of us on this board long ago realized that TTAC and maybe Jalopnik are the only places left to get honest car coverage.

August 9, From ecology to molecular biology, the science of biology studies them all. Luka Skywalker Shutterstock Biology is the science of life. Its name is derived from the Greek words "bios" life and "logos" study. Biologists study the structure, function, growth, origin, evolution and distribution of living organisms. There are generally considered to be at least nine "umbrella" fields of biology, each of which consists of multiple subfields. It is impossible to study zoology without knowing a great deal about evolution, physiology and ecology. Framework of understanding All the branches of biology can be unified within a framework of five basic understandings about living things. Studying the details of these five ideas provides the endless fascination of biological research: There are three parts to cell theory â€” the cell is the basic unit of life, all living things are composed of cells, and all cells arise from pre-existing cells. All living things require energy, and energy flows between organisms and between organisms and the environment. All living things have DNA and genetic information codes the structure and function of all cells. All living things must maintain homeostasis, a state of balanced equilibrium between the organism and its environment. This is the overall unifying concept of biology. Evolution is the change over time that is the engine of biological diversity. Biology and other sciences Biology is often studied in conjunction with other sciences, such as mathematics and engineering, and even social sciences. Here are a few examples: Biophysics involves matching patterns in life and analyzing them with physics and mathematics, according to the Biophysical Society. Astrobiology is the study the evolution of life in the universe, including the search for extraterrestrial life, according to NASA. Biogeography is the study of the distribution and evolution of life forms and the causes of the distribution, according to Dartmouth College. Biomathematics involves creating mathematical models to better understand patterns and phenomena within the biology world, according to North Carolina State University. Bioengineering is the application of engineering principles to biology principles and vice versa, according the University of California Berkeley. Sociologists often study how biology can shape social structures, cultures, and interactions, according to the American Sociological Association. History of biology Our fascination with biology has a long history. Even early humans had to study the animals they hunted and know where to find the plants they gathered for food. The invention of agriculture was the first great advance of human civilization. Medicine has been important to us from earliest history as well. The earliest known medical texts are from China B. In classical times, Aristotle is often considered to be the first to practice scientific zoology. He is known to have performed extensive studies of marine life and plants. The Roman physician Galen used his experience in patching up gladiators for the arena to write texts on surgical procedures in A. During the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci risked censure by participating in human dissection and making detailed anatomical drawings that are still considered among the most beautiful ever made. Invention of the printing press and the ability to reproduce woodcut illustrations meant that information was much easier to record and disseminate. One of the first illustrated biology books is a botanical text written by German botanist Leonhard Fuchs in Binomial classification was inaugurated by Carolus Linnaeus in , using Latin names to group species according to their characteristics. Microscopes opened up new worlds for scientists. In , Robert Hooke, used a simple compound microscope to examine a thin sliver of cork. He observed that the plant tissue consisted of rectangular units that reminded him of the tiny rooms used by monks. He called these units "cells. Theodore Schwann added the information that animal tissue is also composed of cells in During the Victorian era, and throughout the 19th century, "Natural Science" became something of a mania. Thousands of new species were discovered and described by intrepid adventurers and by backyard botanists and entomologists alike. In , Georges Cuvier described fossils and hypothesized that Earth had undergone "successive bouts of Creation and destruction" over long periods of time. Gregor Mendel is now known as the father of genetics although is papers on inheritance, published in , went largely unnoticed at the time. His work was rediscovered in and

further understanding of inheritance rapidly followed. The 20th and 21st centuries may be known to future generations as the beginning of the "Biological Revolution. Economies hinge on the proper management of ecological resources, balancing human needs with conservation. We may discover ways to save our oceans while using them to produce enough food to feed the nations. We may "grow" batteries from bacteria or light buildings with bioluminescent fungi. The possibilities are endless; biology is just coming into its own.

7: R. E. Blount (Author of All Things Considered It's Been a Great Life)

It's been a really good weekend." "Obviously we'll choose to forget about the first race. Otherwise, I think we'd have had three very, very strong races, as Jack would have as well.

I think most of us know this intellectuallyâ€”that pride in our work can be more valuable than what it buys, for example. Jo Alunan Taguinod 3. Just being able to wake up to the sun shining in the morning. The ability to overcome hardships and appreciate what I already have instead of wishing I had more. Our ability to empathize. It allows us to connect and support each. The ridiculous things my dog and cats do. They live in the moment and enjoy being alive, and it reminds me to do the same. That I am someone who makes a real difference in the world. Marlu A Soria 8. My children being healthy and happy. The ones who never give up on me. Positive and creative people. Darla Shanti Serafina The love and support of my life partner. Being alive and happy at this moment because is the only thing that exists. Affecting people without realizing it. The beauty of it. No matter how bad things get, there is always something beautiful to keep us going forward. All the funny people. Neelie Echelon Michele Oliver That every moment in life is a chance for a new beginning. Creating abundant joy is what I love most about life. The diversity that everyone brings to the table. The amazing way the universe can materialize just what you need. Allison Seals McGee Everyday is another chance to get it right. Seeing small plants start to bud and grow. I love the fact that I can see only love around me. Aisha Ar Radiyah Opportunities to start all over again. Erin Leslie Cassinelli Being free to do what I want when I want how I want. How there are many paths to happiness, not just one. The fact that nothing is permanent. All the free things like air, fresh water, kisses from my love, a hug from my daughter, learning from other people, observing nature and smelling flowers. Knowing the difference between being alive and living. The incredible beauty that surrounds us if we look. Small moments of enlightenment that show you the path towards being a more fulfilled and compassionate human being. Kylie Alyce Popejoy Dan Schoenig I second that, Dan.

8: All Things Work Together for Good: Controversy or Comfort? : Christian Courier

All Things Considered Hear the All Things Considered program for November 9,

9: R. E. Peppy Blount (Author of All Things Considered It's Been a Great Life)

We all choose to become what we desire and want and we should not regret about the things that did not go well in the past as they only make our shoulders heavy and hold us back from a cheerful life. Here are 10 simple steps to let go of the past.

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