

1: The Birth of a Nation dilemma: How to disentangle the director from the work? - Philly

Angus Clive Breakspear McCormick slipped a few weeks ago, slick and bluish and squalling, into the gloved hands of a midwife crouched on the www.enganchecubano.com the spare room of his parents' Ottawa house.

Nothing can quite prepare a woman for the intensity of ushering new life into the world. It is about as stressful an experience as one could imagine, which could be made less so with the presence of a loved one by your side. But what happens when the husband and wife disagree on who exactly should be there? Surveying the crowd A woman who identified herself as Isabella Laguna on Quora, a popular website for submitting questions about anything and everything, to be answered by the internet at large, posed precisely the dilemma mentioned above. Laguna revealed she was pregnant with twins, and that her husband repeatedly pressured her to agree to having both of his parents present for the birth. Does it still take a village? The concept of giving birth within a broader community can be traced back to our shared, ancestral past. But if rearing a child is a shared experience that goes beyond the nuclear family unit, what about the birth itself? Most women want their husband by their side Studies have shown that a majority of women in industrialized countries are joined by at the very least their partners during childbirth. The beneficial effect of their presence is not merely psychological, as it may actually lead to lessened anxiety, less perceived pain and greater satisfaction with the experience as a whole. A pregnancy information website poll found that almost a third of its users wished for either parents or in-laws to be present during childbirth, so they could benefit from their experience and support. One user shared that she had initially asked her mother to leave, so she could just be with her husband. However, she had second thoughts soon thereafter, and asked her spouse to run after her mom and bring her back, so she could support her, as well. Birth as a spectator sport? The presence of someone besides the mother in the delivery room is relatively new. The shift towards the dad and other people moving inside the delivery room began in the s. Rob Olson, an obstetrician and gynecologist, explained the trend reached ridiculous proportions in s, when anywhere from five to ten people would be crowding the doctor. The pendulum is now apparently swinging the other way, with many women preferring to have just their spouse by their side. In the movie *Monster-in-law*, starring Jennifer Lopez and Jane Fonda, for instance, Fonda plays Viola, the mother in the midst of a meltdown who tries anything to break up her son and his new girlfriend Charlie, played by Lopez. Meet the parents If you think only women have it bad in movies, think again. Greg suffers through a string of humiliations, including an impromptu lie detector test, before he is found worthy. Back in the day, Babs went to see her then-daughter-in-law perform on stage, giving her all the support she deserved from her place in the crowd. From Reba to Kelly Barbra is far from the only famous mother-in-law. Diana Ross reaches out and touches her newborn grandkid Diana Ross is a legendary Motown singer and the centerpiece of one of the most successful girl groups of all time, the Supremes. As Evan told it, they planned on having just them in the delivery room, but apparently both sets of parents barged in anyway. Most medical institutions set it between two to three people in addition to the mother, of course to allow the medical staff complete freedom of movement through what could become a complicated medical procedure. Use your doula Another relatively new development, doulas can be used to fend off unwanted interlopers in the delivery room. Giving birth is a traumatic experience. Some new moms actually suffer from a form of post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD in the wake of giving birth. Postpartum PTSD often stems from a difficult childbirth experience. In one case, a mother who went into premature labor was so haunted by the experience, she would lie awake at night with flashbacks. One mother shared her story of having both her own mom and her mother-in-law in the room. She said they both sprung into action whenever she so much as flinched, calling down an army of nurses to help at the drop of a dime, to the point where she felt slightly embarrassed. The mother-in-law walked into the recovery room completely unannounced, and as the mother was still receiving stitches was the first to hold the newborn, before her mom even got a chance to do it! The French doctor, who delivered some 15, babies, reasoned that the presence of anyone even the father hinders the process, and serves as a significant contributor to labors being longer and more painful, in addition to it possibly being an emotional and psychological blow for the father. Women in labor need peace of mind

above all else, and the presence of anyone else there robs them of that. Tricks to outwit Grandma If all else fails, there are still several tried and true methods of getting out of having your pesky in-laws popping into the delivery room. The first is asking the nurses or other hospital staff to simply keep them out "by any means necessary." A less obtrusive method, which works if the mother already has a child, would be to say her talents could best be used watching over her other grandchildren. Whatever works for you, ladies, and Mazel on your future bundle of joy!

2: The Virgin Birth Dilemma- The Alma | Faith, Grace, and Torah

This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.

By Michelle Rodrigues September 27, 3 Comments Ideally, science is supposed to be self-correcting. Scientists test their hypotheses, and after repeated testing and replication, hypotheses that lack support should be rejected. These hypotheses make intuitive sense and are sometimes used to frame further research without sufficient testing. The evolutionary narrative of overly large fetal heads constrained by overly narrow birth canals leads to unnecessary interventions in childbirth, which may be harmful to mothers and infants. The Obstetrical Dilemma was proposed to account for a presumed conflict in human biology. Due to our bipedal anatomy, humans have narrow pelvic openings compared to chimpanzees. In chimpanzees, the pelvis is shaped like a bony column with parallel sides; in humans, our pelvis is shaped more like a bowl, wide at the top and sloping inwards at the bottom. This bowl shape centers our torso directly above our legs, but it also means that the pelvic inlet is narrower compared to chimpanzees. Additionally, due to our relatively large brain sizes, we also have babies with large heads. The evolution of our bipedal pelvis and large brains considered two hallmarks of human evolution. The obstetrical dilemma seems to neatly explain why childbirth in humans is difficult, as well as why human babies seem helpless and underdeveloped. Her initial research into this hypothesis set out to support it, but the further she studied, the less evidence she found. But they assume that chimpanzees have the ideal primate gestation length and relative brain size—“even though other primates, like capuchin monkeys, are born with larger relative brain sizes. However, the evidence thus far does not support this presumption. However, research on men and women indicates that hip width is not related to running efficiency. Furthermore, although men run faster than women at shorter distances, women are able to out-perform men at ultramarathon distances. Dunsworth proposes an alternative hypothesis to explain why human infants are born at 9 months. Dunsworth points out how the presumptions of the Obstetrical Dilemma can bias research, such as one study that compared head circumference in babies born via unplanned c-section or instrumental delivery versus vaginally. Babies born via c-section had head circumferences about 1 cm larger. But that one-centimeter difference may simply be a consequence of the compression experienced during vaginal birth, rather than the cause of the interventions. As Dunsworth cautions, the presumptions of the obstetrical dilemma can cause doctors to assume that interventions are necessary when they are not. Toward a braver medicine with fewer childbirth interventions. *Perspectives in Biology and Medicine* 61 2: Helpless Infants and Human Evolution, ed. School for Advanced Research. Metabolic hypothesis for human altriciality. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* A large head circumference is more strongly associated with unplanned cesarean or instrumental delivery and neonatal complications than high birthweight. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 6: A wider pelvis does not increase locomotor costs in humans with implications for the evolution of childbirth. *PLoS One* 10 3:

3: The Birth of a Nation - Wikipedia

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Comments Angus Clive Breakspear McCormick slipped a few weeks ago, slick and bluish and squalling, into the gloved hands of a midwife crouched on the bed. No anesthetist on call. Just a cookie sheet on a table holding basic medical supplies, an electric heating pad warming a stack of flannel receiving blankets, and a portable oxygen tank. Short of delivering in the backseat of a taxi cab, childbirth seldom gets more low-tech. Not for her were the medical miracles of the highly trained obstetrician skilled with scalpel and forceps and vacuum. In the aftermath of the SARS epidemic, even the spectre of delivering her first-born in a hospital full of sick people was unthinkable. McCormick called a midwife, becoming one of the swelling ranks of Canadian women passing up modern medicine for a more old-fashioned birth. Angus was born at a time when childbirth in Canada is growing more polarized. While more women are turning to midwives and home births, far more are delivering babies in hospital under the watch of obstetricians using medical interventions such as cesarean sections and chemical inductions. With family doctors abandoning the delivery of babies in alarming numbers, more and more normal, low-risk births are being handled by experts in complicated, high-risk deliveries, even as pregnant women flock to midwives whose stock-in-trade is natural childbirth. McCormick is no granola-crunching hippie throwback. At 34, she is a modern Canadian woman with a university degree, working for a big Ottawa high-tech firm as a software developer and driving a Subaru Outback station wagon to work. Over the past decade, midwifery has leaped from the fringe to the mainstream, from a service uncovered by provincial health insurance to one regulated and publicly funded in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec. They are regulated, but not funded, in Alberta, while midwifery legislation has been passed, but not proclaimed, in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. The five Canadian universities graduating dozens of new midwives with bachelor of health science degrees each year are falling far short of the swelling demand, as telephones at midwifery practices around the country ring off the hook with women who, if not choosing a home birth, wanted to deliver their babies as naturally as possible. Ontario midwives turned away nearly half of the women who knocked on their doors last year. When the province became the first to regulate midwives a decade ago, the fledgling profession delivered about 1. Last year, the 7, babies brought into the world by midwives accounted for about 6. Story continues below advertisement Story continues below advertisement And yet, while midwifery has come into fashion, medical intervention has more so, with growing numbers of expectant mothers requesting procedures such as C-sections when they are not medically necessary. Epidurals were used in nearly half of vaginal births in the year ending March of , while one in six first-time labours ended in a C-section. The rate of induced labour, meanwhile, swelled over the course of a decade from one in eight births to one in five. And within that group, the norm is shifting to a strong growth in the normalization of intervention. Nowadays, philosophical leanings have taken a backseat to more practical considerations and the expectant women walking through the door represent everyone from poor, new immigrants to stylish working women in heels. The appeal of midwives is this: A government report released last year said that not only is it cheaper for midwives to deliver babies, with less medical intervention, earlier hospital discharges and fewer readmissions of mothers and babies than when family physicians perform similarly low-risk births, but also that breast-feeding rates were higher 91 per cent of mothers were still nursing six weeks after their infants were born, as opposed to But only midwives are practising across Canada. Midwives are hardly filling the breach left by family doctors leaving obstetrics by the hundreds, no longer willing to tolerate the wildly unpredictable lifestyle of being on call to women in labour, never mind rising malpractice awards in the courts. While about half of family doctors delivered babies two decades ago, fewer than 10 per cent do so now. Story continues below advertisement And so, more and more expectant mothers are heading to the offices of obstetricians skilled in the technologies of the delivery room. Not that obstetricians alone are to blame for the rising use of medical interventions in birth. Women are older when giving birth and more are overweight before becoming pregnant. Add to the mix

research findings published over the past decade that have prodded doctors to perform surgeries they were willing to avoid in the past. Where obstetricians not so long ago delivered breech babies vaginally as a routine, for example, current wisdom has shifted to recommend C-sections and few doctors are prepared to take a chance. But pregnant women themselves are insisting on medical intervention in their births, and often long before their labours have begun. Some fret about the danger of a vaginal birth. In his first 15 years as an obstetrician in Nova Scotia, David Young can recall only one woman demanding a C-section. Young, the past president of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Canada. There are also issues of convenience. McCormick, a labour ending in surgery would not have been fine. Our bodies are made to have babies.

4: - The Birth of a Dilemma: The Conquest and Settlement of Rhodesia by Philip Mason

This judicious history of the conquest and settlement of Rhodesia is designed to throw light on today's problems of a multi-racial society by relating and carefully appraising the contacts of white and Negro from their beginnings.

At the risk of sounding frivolous, there is a good case to be made for the argument that women constitute the revolutionary force behind contemporary social and economic transformation. It is in large part the changing role of women that explains the new household structure, our altered demographic behaviour, the growth of the service economy and, as a consequence, the new dilemmas that the advanced societies face. Most European countries have failed to adapt adequately to the novel challenges and the result is an increasingly serious disequilibrium. Women explicitly desire economic independence and the societal collective, too, needs to maximise female employment. And yet, this runs up against severe incompatibility problems that then result in very low birth rates. Our aging societies need more kids, yet fertility levels are often only half of what citizens define as their desired number of children. No matter what happens in the next decade, we are doomed to have exceedingly small cohorts that, in turn, must shoulder the massive burden of supporting a retired baby-boom generation. Wipf and Stock Publishers Format Available: Yet, from the first names in the genealogy to the last words spoken by Jesus, the Gospel testifies to the promise that from expected death comes unexpected new life. Through the actions of Tamar, Rahab, Ruth, and Bathsheba, we experience the expectation of death and the promise of unexpected new life. In the birth story of Jesus, Joseph suspects Mary of committing adultery. It is this dilemma that is the focus of the narrative. If he reveals her pregnancy, she could be killed. If he conceals her pregnancy, he will be going against the law of the Lord. What is a righteous man to do? The call of his disciples is a call from death to new life. The teaching of Jesus focuses on the experience of death and the promise of new life. In both healing and curing, Jesus brings unexpected new life to those who face death. But it is the death and resurrection of Jesus that is the climax of unexpected new life in the Gospel of Matthew. Even as Jesus experiences a most horrific and humiliating death in the crucifixion, death and the grave do not have the final say. Marohl invites you in these pages to read the Gospel of Matthew in a new way, from a fresh perspective. Integrating insights from the study of Mediterranean anthropology, Marohl makes the cultural world of the Gospel come alive, so that as you read Matthew again or perhaps for the first time you will certainly experience the powerful promise that from expected death comes unexpected new life!

5: The Birth Of A Dilemma | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Excitement over the new film, "Birth of a Nation," has been tempered by lingering questions over its director, Nate Parker, and rape charges from his time at Penn State.

History[edit] The term, obstetrical dilemma, was coined in , by Sherwood Lerner Washburn SL Washburn , a prominent early American physical anthropologist, in order to describe the evolutionary development of the human pelvis and its relation to childbirth and pregnancy in hominids and non-human primates. This comparison is one of the pieces of evidence physical anthropologists use to support the Obstetrical Dilemma hypothesis Human pelvis[edit] The obstetrical dilemma hypothesizes that when hominids began to develop bipedal locomotion, the conflict between these two opposing evolutionary pressures became greatly exacerbated. Because humans are currently the only recognized extant obligately bipedal primates, meaning our body shape requires to only use two legs, major evolutionary developments had to occur in order to alter to the shape of the female pelvis. Overall, through evolution of the species, a number of structures in the body have changed size, proportion, or location in order to accommodate bipedal locomotion and allow a person to stand upright and face forward. To help support the upper body, a number of structural changes were made to the pelvis. The ilial pelvic bone shifted forward and broadened, while the ischial pelvic bone shrank, narrowing the pelvic canal. These changes were occurring at the same time as humans were developing larger craniums. Adaptations to ensure live birth[edit] Early human ancestors, hominids, originally gave birth in a similar way that non-human primates do because early obligate quadrupedal individuals would have retained similar skeletal structure to great apes. Further adaptations evolved to cope with bipedalism and larger craniums were also important such as neonatal rotation of the infant, shorter gestation length, assistance with birth, and a malleable neonatal head. Neonatal rotation[edit] During delivery neonatal rotation occurs when the body gets rotated to align head and shoulders transversely when entering the small pelvis internal rotation and then longitudinally to exit the birth canal external rotation. This is an important mechanism because growth in the size of the cranium as well as the width of the shoulders makes it more difficult for the infant to fit through the pelvis. It is thought that this shorter gestation period is an adaptation to ensure the survival of mother and child because it leads to altriciality. The obstetrical dilemma hypothesis suggests that in order to successfully undergo childbirth, the infant must be born earlier and earlier, thereby making the child increasingly developmentally premature. Since the pelvis and opening of birth canal face backwards, humans have difficulty giving birth themselves because they cannot guide the baby out of the canal. Non-human primates seek seclusion when giving birth because they do not need any help due to the pelvis and opening being more forward. The faster an infant develops, the higher the reproductive output of a female can be. This phenomenon is also known as cooperative breeding. Malleable cranium[edit] Humans are born with a very malleable fetal head which is not fully developed when the infant exits the womb. Challenges to the obstetrical dilemma hypothesis[edit] The obstetrical dilemma hypothesis has had several challenges to it, as more data is collected and analyzed. Several different fields of study have taken an interest in understanding more about the human birth process and that of human ancestor species. Early brain growth rates[edit] Some studies have shown that higher brain growth rates happen earlier on in ontogeny than previously thought, [10] which challenges the idea that the explanation of the obstetrical dilemma is that humans are born with underdeveloped brains. This is because if brain growth rates were largest in early development, that is when the brain size would increase the most. Premature birth would not allow for a much larger head size if most of the growth had already happened. Also, it has been suggested that maternal pelvic dimensions are sensitive to some ecological factors. Maternal heat stress[edit] There has been a lot of evidence linking body mass to brain mass and determining maternal metabolism as a key factor in the growth of the fetus. Maternal constraints could be largely due to thermal stress or energy available. A larger brain mass in the neonate corresponds to more energy needed to sustain it. It takes much more energy for the mother if the brain fully develops in the womb. If maternal energy is the limiting factor then an infant can only grow as much as the mother can sustain. Also, because fetal size is positively correlated to maternal energy use, thermal stress is an

issue because the larger the fetus the more the mother can suffer heat stress. One of these is dietary shifts, possibly due to the emergence of agriculture. This can be both due to change in diet as well as the increase in population density since agriculture was developed; more people leads to more disease. Given that those are the ages of highest fertility, it may indicate that sex-biased autosomal gene expression, regulated by sex-specific hormones and sensitivity of hormone receptors, may obstruct the birth outside of that age range. Energetics of gestation and growth hypothesis[edit] The energetics of gestation and growth EGG hypothesis offers a direct challenge to the obstetrical dilemma hypothesis, equating the constraints on gestation and parturition to the energy restrictions of the mother. It has been shown that using both professional athletes and pregnant women, there is an upper limitation to the amount of energy a woman can produce before it cause deleterious effects: During pregnancy the growing brain mass and length in the neonate correspond to more energy needed to sustain it. Studying the running mechanics of males and females, it was shown that an increased pelvic size related to neither an increased metabolic nor structural demand on a woman. The study suggests the increase in maternal mortality during this time period was not due to evolutionary limitations as the creators of the obstetrical dilemma hypothesis thought, but due to the increased use of medical intervention, the medicalization of pregnancy and childbirth and restrictive socio-cultural practices of the Victorian era. It is said that females with a large head possess a birth canal that can better accommodate large-headed neonates. Mothers with large heads usually give birth to neonates with large heads. Therefore, the detected pattern of covariation contributes to ease childbirth and has likely evolved in response to strong correlational selection.

6: The birth of a dilemma - The Globe and Mail

The Birth of a Dilemma. The Conquest and Settlement of www.enganchecubano.com Philip Mason. London: Oxford University Press for the Institute of Race Relations,

Parker, who directed, cowrote, and stars as the rebel slave Nat Turner, seemed a sure thing to carry his film through the awards season gauntlet all the way to the Academy Awards. Parker was acquitted in ; Celestin was convicted, but the conviction was overturned. The woman who accused the two students of rape committed suicide in No wonder it won the grand jury prize and the audience award at Sundance. Now, tainted by scandal and controversy, is it possible to see the film in the same way Park City crowds did? To emerge from the theater and not feel conflicted? Allen has a new Amazon series, *Crisis in Six Scenes*, keeping that particular dilemma fresh. How to separate the art from the artist? Or should we separate them? Great movies, imperfect people I argue that we should. If the film - or the book, the painting, the poem - grabs onto your spirit, your soul, your intellect in important ways, what do the failures and faults of the human behind that work really matter? Polanski, who fled the country in rather than face sentencing in a trial in which he pleaded guilty to unlawful intercourse with a minor - and who has lived and worked in Europe since - received seven Academy Award nominations for his autobiographically tinged Holocaust drama, *The Pianist*. And they continue to provoke. About 47 years earlier, he had testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee, naming names in the anti-Communist hearings and wrecking the careers of several of his actor and playwright colleagues. Dozens of Academy members, who had lobbied unsuccessfully to repeal the award, refused to applaud Kazan that night - the betrayal of his brethren during the long-ago era of the Hollywood blacklist still stung. Outside the theater, there were pickets, protesters. Back then, Gibson shrugged off assertions from the Anti-Defamation League and other groups that his Aramaic-language epic about the last hours in the life of Christ was anti-Semitic. But in , when TMZ posted audio recordings alleged to be of Gibson - sounding drunk and spouting racist and anti-Semitic screeds - the actor was dropped by his longtime agency. Civil rights activists called for a boycott of his movies. His World War II drama *Hacksaw Ridge* - about a conscientious objector on the front lines - is set for release next month. Reviews from the Venice Film Festival, where it premiered in early September, were strong. But Gibson, the *Braveheart* Oscar winner, an unarguably able and adventurous director, is still viewed by many with a wary eye. Griffith and the exaltation of the Ku Klux Klan.

7: Ethical Dilemmas in Nursing Practices

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The Virgin Birth Dilemma: The question of Isaiah 7: Questions are then asked: And if this is dual prophecy and it is a virgin " who is the other virgin that gave birth? Does this scripture even refer to a virgin at all? How is this a Messianic prophecy? The answer to these question is found in the Torah being the Books of Moses -the first five books of the bible. The Messiah is found in the Torah and then everything flows out from there. This is where we must look for the answer. Some things in the Torah are plainly stated on the page, other things are hidden, but are there, none-the-less. This is why me must study the Torah. As a result of the questions and desire to find out the answers, I would like to share my study on the subject of the Virgin Birth. Some quick background on Isaiah " at the time that Isaiah 7 was written, there was a threat against Judah and Jerusalem and Ahaz was in distress Is 7: If this is a prophecy of the Messiah, then it is a dual prophecy because it was Ahaz that Isaiah went to give assurance to in Isaiah chapter 7 and if the word BETHUWLAH virgin had been used, then there would have to be two virgin births " one being the first fulfillment and the other being a prophecy of the Messiah. The story of Rebecca for instance: Therefore, as I see it " verse 43 should probably have been translated as follows: She IS an Alma, and additionally, she is a virgin Alma. So what was Isaiah saying in Is. He was pointing forward to a sign for Ahaz: Pointing forward to a sign for Ahaz: We look forward to what happened: Notice in Chapter 7 when Isaiah went to see Ahaz in the first place: A sign for further into the future " Judah will be exiled and a remnant will return " and even further into the future " there is still a remnant to return this is pending fulfillment"!. And Elohim said unto him, Call her name Loruhamah: If this is a Messianic prophecy " then we should be able to find it in the Torah. There are some things that we must understand about the Torah, not everything in the Torah is what we see on the page. Meaning; the stories, law, judgement, etc. Here is an example of how YHWH puts things smack dab in the middle of stories to tell us something " mostly we just read right over top of them, thinking they are just part of the story, until they jump off the page at us or until we understand that the story is only the basics. There is a scripture in this section of scripture that is a prophecy: However, the verse that falls in between these two verses is different. In the future, Yehowshuwa Yeshua will be telling the two witnesses to go into Babylon the harlots house and bring the Woman out Rev 12 " to save her from the destruction that is pending. This is one of the ways that the Torah works. You can find this type of things all over the Tanakh. Alma H is used only 7x in the Tanakh and of those, only two are in the Torah. If we are to believe what John says, that the Word became flesh John 1: So, in order to see if He is the Messiah, we need to find the evidence in that which He represents " the Torah. In Greek we see the name of the virgin mother is Mary " which is the Greek version of Miriam. How incredible is that? That is very clear " it is stated 2x Gen There are five other times that the word Alma is used in the Tanakh, we should also look at these. So there it is " all laid out in the Torah for us: For more information on the remainder of Is 7:

8: The birth of a dilemma | Open Library

A version of this article appears in print on February 15, , on Page B of the National edition with the headline: WHEN ABORTION BECOMES BIRTH: A DILEMMA OF MEDICAL ETHICS SHAKEN BY NEW.

Charles Henry Parkhurst defended the film from charges of racism. In New York there were Klan-themed balls, and in Chicago that Halloween, thousands of college students dressed in robes for a massive Klan-themed party. Here were the sinister men the South scorned and the noble men the South revered. And through it all the Klan rode. All around me people sighed and shivered, and now and then shouted or wept, in their intensity. Griffith made a film in , called *Intolerance* , partly in response to the criticism that *The Birth of a Nation* received. It was the first sequel in film history. Despite its success in the foreign market, the film was not a success among American audiences, [71] and is now a lost film. The film remains controversial due to its interpretation of American history. University of Houston historian Steven Mintz summarizes its message as follows: Reconstruction was a disaster, blacks could never be integrated into white society as equals, and the violent actions of the Ku Klux Klan were justified to reestablish honest government. The first overt mentioning of the war is the scene in which Abraham Lincoln signs the call for the first 75, volunteers. However, the first aggression in the Civil War, made when the Confederate troops fired on Fort Sumter in , is not mentioned in the film. This reflects the so-called Dunning School of historiography. With the war, however, both families are split apart, and their losses culminate in the end of the war with the defense of white supremacy. One of the intertitles clearly sums up the message of unity: In his book *The Tragic Era: Rape was the foul daughter of Reconstruction!* Today, the Dunning School position is largely seen as a product of anti-black racism of the early 20th century, by which many Americans held that black Americans were unequal as citizens. Coulter in *The South During Reconstruction*, which again treated *The Birth of a Nation* as historically correct, and painted a vivid picture of "black beasts" running amok, encouraged by alcohol-sodden, corrupt and vengeful black Republican politicians. Veteran film reviewer Roger Ebert wrote: Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania , Rep. Stevens did not have the family members described and did not move to South Carolina during Reconstruction. He died in Washington, D. The assassination of Lincoln leads to the effective transition between the war and reconstruction, both of which are represented by the two acts of the film. In response, the Southern-dominated Democratic Party and its affiliated white militias had used extensive terrorism, intimidation and outright assassinations to suppress African-American leaders and voting in the s and to regain power. According to the film historian Kevin Brownlow , the film was "astounding in its time" and initiated "so many advances in film-making technique that it was rendered obsolete within a few years". Film critic Roger Ebert writes: Certainly *The Birth of a Nation* presents a challenge for modern audiences. Unaccustomed to silent films and uninterested in film history, they find it quaint and not to their taste. Those evolved enough to understand what they are looking at find the early and wartime scenes brilliant, but cringe during the postwar and Reconstruction scenes, which are racist in the ham-handed way of an old minstrel show or a vile comic pamphlet. Despite its controversial story, the film has been praised by film critics such as Ebert, who said: To understand how it does so is to learn a great deal about film, and even something about evil. The worst thing about *The Birth of a Nation* is how good it is. The merits of its grand and enduring aesthetic make it impossible to ignore and, despite its disgusting content, also make it hard not to love. More than anyone elseâ€”more than all others combinedâ€”he invented the film art. He brought it to fruition in *The Birth of a Nation*. The Civil War scenes, which consume only 30 minutes of the extravaganza, emphasize not the national glory but the human cost of combat. Griffith introduced the use of dramatic close-ups, tracking shots, and other expressive camera movements; parallel action sequences, crosscutting, and other editing techniques". He added that "the fact that *The Birth of a Nation* remains respected and studied to this day-despite its subject matter-reveals its lasting importance. The added titles read: We do not fear censorship, for we have no wish to offend with improprieties or obscenities, but we do demand, as a right, the liberty to show the dark side of wrong, that we may illuminate the bright side of virtue â€” the same liberty that is conceded to the art of the written word â€” that art to which we owe the Bible and the works of

Shakespeare and If in this work we have conveyed to the mind the ravages of war to the end that war may be held in abhorrence, this effort will not have been in vain. Various film historians have expressed a range of views about these titles.

9: Hospital Birth vs. Home Birth: My Small-Town Dilemma - Red and Honey

'The Birth of a Nation' dilemma. The Oscar buzz surrounding The Birth of a Nation, scheduled for a fall release, has been drowned out by controversy.

Northwestern University This paper examines the phenomenon of birth order as it particularly relates to only children. Only children are unique in birth order in that they are the first- and last-born children in their families. Various theories of prominent psychologists such as Adler, Freud, Skinner, and Eysenck will be examined in their application to the importance of birth order in personality development. A theory concerning only children will then be presented, dealing chiefly with their difficulty with the labels of introversion and extraversion. Personal observations as well as a proposal for testing the theory will be given. Procreation has been an essential task for all human beings in order to continue the existence of the species. Before the advent of modern medicine and birth control, common sense would dictate that females would give birth to a large number of children, helping to ensure that at least one would survive to adulthood and thus create children of his or her own. However, as time has passed, humans have become able to control the number of children they have. Many choose to have more than one child, some choose to have none at all. Still others choose to have only one. Whatever the decision, the number and order of birth of human offspring seems to have at least a small effect on their personality development. Only children are special cases and must be looked at in a slightly different manner. Birth Order and Its Repercussions Adler and Birth Order Adler Weiten, , best known for his theories regarding striving for superiority, was also concerned with the effects of birth order on personality. Adler had a successful older brother, but Adler was weak as a child and thus was most likely affected with the desire to assert himself and prove his worth. He felt that each position in the order, whether first or last, had distinct characteristics. For example, he hypothesized that firstborns are problem children and that only children are likely to be spoiled due to parental overindulgence Weiten, , pp. Characteristics of Positions in Birth Order Studies have shown that environment is not the sole personality determinant. However, environment is not trivial and should be considered, especially because studies regarding birth order have been shown to have some consistency. Firstborns have been shown to be more conscientious, ambitious, academically oriented, conforming, conservative, inclined toward leadership, and respectful of their parents than their later-born siblings. Conversely, children born later in the birth order tend to be more unconventional, flexible, and rebellious Sulloway, , p. Only children, being firstborn themselves, tend to exhibit traits more similar to those of other firstborn children. However, only children seem to have better self-esteem and are higher achievers than children who have siblings Brophy, , p. Children who have siblings must also contend with something that does not affect only children, namely sibling rivalry. Children who have siblings must compete for parental attention and familial resources. Only children do not have to deal with this kind of competition. Stereotypes of Only Children The only child is automatically stigmatized. When asked to describe personality characteristics of an only child, many people will respond negatively, indicating the presupposition that only children are spoiled brats. In China, couples are encouraged to have only one child in order to help curb population growth. These children, or "little emperors," as they have been called, are generally seen as spoiled monsters. However, research conducted by Falbo Brophy, , a psychologist known for work in the area of birth order, indicates otherwise. Falbo found that Chinese only children fared no worse in personality or achievement than their counterparts with siblings. However, only children are also often seen as high-achieving, motivated, and successful Brophy, , p. Social Interaction Because only children lack siblings, they lose the immediate availability of others near their own age with whom to interact socially. In order to develop normal social skills, only children must be exposed to other children of the same age through other means. For example, play groups can be valuable for the learning of social skills. However, only children must work to win friends because family life does not provide them. Operant conditioning involves the conditioning of behavior according to the consequences it produces Mischel, , p. In this way, only children would be conditioned to behave in an outgoing manner, if they are to win friends, because they have no guaranteed familial playmates. Said the pediatrician M. Jung was the first psychologist to describe the inner-

and outer-directed types of personality. Inner-directed persons, or introverts, tend to be concerned with the internal world of their thoughts and feelings. Outer-directed persons, or extraverts, tend to be interested in the external world of things and people Weiten, , p. Because only children have a greater variation of personality types, logic would dictate that introversion and extraversion are equally likely traits in only children. The psychologist Eysenck Weiten, , while largely endorsing the role of genetics in determining personality, was also a pioneer in the ideas of extraversion and introversion. He suggested that introverts tend to have higher levels of arousal than extroverts. Therefore, introverts are more easily conditioned than extraverts and, because social situations cause arousal, the heightening of arousal will make introverts uneasy and wont to avoid social interaction. Hence they become introverted Weiten, , pp. The Dilemma of the Only Child Because only children do not have siblings with whom to interact, they learn to be children on their own. Parents and play groups can help, but ultimately children become conditioned to depend on themselves. Says one adult only child, "Possibly the best part was developing the ability to enjoy being alone and to entertain myself. Although this self-sufficiency can have its benefits, it can also mean that only children are inherently alone as their personalities develop. Because only children must develop in social situations that may not be suited to their personalities, the concepts of introversion and extraversion must be re-evaluated in the consideration of only children. A naturally introverted child must show extraverted qualities if he or she wishes to make friends; likewise, a naturally extraverted child must learn to show introverted qualities by being content to focus on his or her own thoughts when playmates are unavailable. Of course, very few humans are strictly extraverted or introverted; most fall somewhere in between the two. The term "ambivert" has been coined to describe those persons who show both characteristics. However, the term "ambivert" is not accurate in describing only children. To call an only child introverted, extraverted, or ambiverted would be to imply that the child developed into its natural tendency toward that certain personality type with little influence from its environment. Thus only children are caught in a dilemma. Although environmental influence is not the sole influence in personality development, only children must develop their personalities in unique environmental situations. Their environments force them to act against their natural tendencies in order to function normally. These "only-verts" then must always at times be acting in ways against their natural tendencies. Perhaps this struggle helps explain some of the common characteristics that emerge among only children, such as the tendency to not participate in many activities but leading the ones in which they do participate or learning to be comfortable being "loners" by learning to retreat within themselves. Perhaps because the emotional difficulties that only children are prone to have such as excessive sensitivity, hypochondria, or trouble expressing anger Brophy, , p. Rather than solely the effects of sibling-free socialization, these emotional difficulties could be attributed to an almost Freudian struggle between opposing forces: However, a questionnaire could be designed much like one to measure extraversion and introversion with modifications to take into account the special case of only children to try to get some sense of how only children feel about themselves and their interaction with the world around them. For example, a study could be used to determine how adults feel their upbringing as only children affected them. Although environment has not been shown to be the only influence in personality development, only children develop in a unique social setting. Therefore, perhaps their environments exert enough influence in their development to accentuate personality traits and force a struggle against natural tendencies.

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