Empires of Intelligence, the first study of colonial intelligence services to use recently declassified reports, argues that colonial control in the British and French empires depended on an elaborate security apparatus. Martin Thomas shows for the first time the crucial role of intelligence gathering in maintaining imperial control in the years before decolonization.

Robert Whitaker Tarrant County College There is a telling moment near the beginning of Citizenfour, the Oscar-winning documentary film featuring the initial interviews between NSA whistleblower Edward Snowden and reporters. Snowden sits on the edge of a hotel bed describing a collection of documents to journalists Glenn Greenwald and Ewen MacAskill. As Snowden talks, Greenwald and MacAskill lean forward to view the files, salivating over the potential headlines from the documents, particularly those concerning German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Snowden, however, remains distant from the excitement, offering the documents to Greenwald and MacAskill without editorializing and without pointing them toward specific stories. In addition to the amount of material provided, Tempora also shields the NSA from the potential legal attacks that the organization could encounter from similar data collection programs within the United States. Viewers of Citizenfour may be left with the impression that this sort of security cooperation between America and Britain is a recent phenomenon â€" one that resulted from the War on Terror. Yet Tempora is merely the most recent entry in the long history of collaborative security programs between the two countries. This collaboration, which has existed in one form or another for almost a century, represents perhaps the deepest and most durable connection between Britain and the United States. It has lasted longer than most defensive alliances, extradition treaties and trade arrangements. The secret nature of this collaboration, however, often obscures its presence and importance from the public and from historians. In the beginning, at least, this relationship hinged on the British desire to defend its empire against internal and external threats. Although the context of the war provided an impetus for further security cooperation between the United States and Britain, German espionage never lived up to the perceived threat. Leaders in Washington and London took this lack of German success in the war as a sign of security excellence, rather than as an indication of German ineptitude. In this way, the First World War helped to establish the most consistent trend in counterespionage history: Early cooperation between the two countries provided Britain with obvious benefits, but it also seemed desirable for American security officials. While the United States received little advantage from keeping tabs on Fenians and Indian nationalists, collaboration with British security services nevertheless helped various American security organizations establish institutional permanence. We are used to thinking solely of the FBI when considering American domestic security, but during the First World War and interwar periods, the FBI counted as but one among many federal and non-federal agencies competing for the exclusive right to spy on American enemies, including the State Department, the Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the New York Police Department. Work with a foreign power â€" particularly Britain â€" not only provided these agencies with access to information, but also with a greater professional profile vis-a-vis their bureaucratic competitors. It was only through a combination of utility, guile and propaganda that the initially insignificant Bureau of Investigation BOI, renamed the FBI in emerged as the de facto security organization for the United States. Edgar Hoover, of course, played a large role in this process. The Second World War saw the security partnership between America and Britain go from a temporary marriage of convenience to a seemingly eternal aspect of the special relationship. This process began well before the United States entered the war. Although American neutrality prevented official intelligence exchange with warring countries, Britain maintained an unofficial exchange with the United States through the offices of British Security Coordination BSC in Rockefeller Center beginning in Stephenson supplied Donovan, an anti-isolationist, with British intelligence on German espionage throughout North and South America. Donovan then passed this intelligence on to President Franklin Roosevelt, who made several references to this intelligence â€" without mentioning the source â€" in public speeches about the war prior to Pearl Harbor. The most famous instance came in October , when Roosevelt delivered a speech that made reference to a projected

map of South America under Nazi control. Unbeknownst to Donovan and Roosevelt, however, this map was not the result of legitimate British intelligence, but instead had been completely fabricated by William Stephenson. The intelligence alliance between America and Britain continued in the postwar period thanks to a shared desire to check communism. The presence of the old dominions, as well as British dependencies, played a critical role in the utility of this arrangement for the United States. By the s, America possessed sufficient technical ability to acquire and process Soviet transmissions, but this technical ability still required geographic proximity to communist zones of influence in order to intercept signals. The British Empire, and eventually, the Commonwealth provided that proximity as well as listening posts for other important areas of foreign policy, including the Middle East and South Asia. Moreover, the United States also appreciated the intelligence agreement in the immediate postwar period because of the continued usefulness of British cryptography, particularly the decrypts that emerged from the Ultra project. Indeed, one of the reasons why the work of Alan Turing and the other members of the wartime Enigma team remained an official secret until was because the machines were still in use by many third world countries during the early Cold War. Given the long history of this alliance, the present situation with Tempora appears to be business as usual rather than an outrageous new development. Britons concerned with the development of American imperialism abroad may have their own country to blame. Harper Collins, ,

2: Los Angeles Private Investigator Â– Orange County Private Investigator

Empires of Intelligence has 12 ratings and 3 reviews. Ted said: This book is a history of British and French colonial rule in the Middle East and North A.

By Tri Intelligence is broken down into nine different types, also called the nine domains of intelligence. The Theory of Multiple Intelligences. Since then, the Multiple Intelligences theory been used as one of the primary models for research that has gone on concerning human cognition. Gardner argues that there is no one true way to measure intelligence and that the human brain is wired with a wide range of cognitive abilities. Framing intelligence in the way Gardner does disrupts the old mold of thinking in which intelligence was ultimately a measure of what Gardner would call logical-mathematical intelligence. Thus limiting the definition of intelligence is detrimental to our understanding of how the human brain works. So without further ado, I present to you the nine different types of intelligence: Naturalistic Intelligence Ever wonder why certain people are able to connect with animals just like that? Farming and hunting were clearly among the activities that relied on this type of intelligence. Today, naturalistic intelligence remains a vital component of roles like being a chef or botanist. This type of intelligence is also seen in the way consumers discriminate among products. Musical Intelligence While other people gravitate towards nature, there are also those who tend to be drawn to the musical arts. With this type of intelligence, people are able to detect, generate, reproduce, and contemplate music as clearly exhibited by attuned listeners, musicians, composers, vocalists, and conductors. It is also interesting to note that a connection has been shown to exist between emotions and music as well as mathematics and music. Read about how music changes your mood 3. Logical-Mathematical Intelligence Who can forget that classmate of yours in high school who seemed to know the answer to every mathematical equation your teacher asked? Who can also fail to remember that peer of yours who could reason his way to winning every argument? They are the perfect embodiment of logical-mathematical intelligence. This type of intelligence equips a person with the ability to calculate and carry out mathematical operations as well as mull over hypotheses and propositions. Later on, you might see these youth going on to become detectives, scientists, and mathematicians. Logical-mathematical intelligence has been closely linked to fluid intelligence and general intelligence. While most people just shake these kinds of thoughts away, individuals who are particularly keen to their own existence are drawn to exploring such questions like why are people born, how do they get here, and why do they die. They also have the capacity and sensitivity to tackle thoughts about what lies beyond life and death. Those with high existential intelligence are deeply philosophical. Interpersonal Intelligence You might have observed that there are certain persons who have the seemingly unique ability to get along superbly with others. Interpersonal intelligence makes it possible for a person to effectively communicate through verbal and nonverbal means, to distinguish among others, to sense the temperament and moods of people, and to consider various points of view. This type of intelligence can also be found in young adults who hold leadership roles. Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence Know how you tend to embarrass yourself with your two left feet and see your best friend practically floating on the dance floor? People with bodily-kinesthetic intelligence have an almost perfect sense of timing, and their mind-body coordination is nearly faultless. Even as a number of persons struggle to become well-coordinated, people who possess this type of intelligence usually grow up to become craftspeople, dancers, surgeons, athletes, and other careers involving exceptional mind-body union. Read about what dancing does to the brain 7. Linguistic Intelligence Being the intelligence most commonly shared by humans, linguistic intelligence involves the human capacity to think in words and use these to make oneself understood. Though this human competence is widely used, it is most evident in the way effective public speakers, novelists, journalists, and poets make use of their meta-linguistic skills. Read about the 12 benefits of learning a foreign language 8. Intra-Personal Intelligence People who have the remarkable ability to understand themselves, their thoughts, and their emotions and are capable of using this knowledge to plan their lives possess intra-personal intelligence. While intra-personal intelligence does involve self-appreciation, it also comprises a wider understanding of the human condition. Examples of people with evident intra-personal intelligence include philosophers, spiritual

leaders, writers, and psychologists. Spatial Intelligence The last domain is spatial intelligence, which is defined as the human capacity to consider things in three dimensions. This type of intelligence involves the following core capacities: People with spatial intelligence are highly creative. At a young age, people with high spatial intelligence are deeply entrenched in solving jigsaw puzzles or mazes, or they may be using up their extra time by daydreaming or drawing. Keep in mind that this is just a model for intelligence and there are many who score high in more than one category. The most famous one that would come to mind is Leonardo De Vinci. Go over the list and analyze which type of intelligence you would categorize yourself. If you want to learn how to increase all these types of intelligences, read here.

3: 9 Types Of Intelligence - Infographic

The critical point about the intelligence state is that it was a state in which things transpired on the down low and accountability became a mirage. If the substance of the intelligence state dissipates somewhat over the book, so too does our sense of its historical specificity.

Roman writers claimed that their army did not defeat its enemies by trickery or deceit but by superior force of arms, and for the most part they were right. The Roman legions could outstrip almost any opponent in maneuverability and discipline. By relying on sound tactics, strategic methods, and superior logistics, the Roman army made itself the most reliable killing machine in the history of pre-mechanized warfare. What need would such a people have for spying or covert action? Were the Romans exactly as they portrayed themselves—too noble and upright to resort to subterfuge? Was it only their enemies who relied on dirty tricks and clandestine operations? Although they wanted others to believe this, the historical record shows that, on the contrary, the Romans used a full range of covert intelligence techniques, as we would expect from any power that aspired to world empire. Discovering traces of intelligence operations that occurred two thousand years ago—which even then were meant to be secret—is no small task. But it is not an impossible one. The intelligence business is as old as civilization itself, and once the steps in the process have been identified, they can be traced in almost any civilization that left historical records. Before bugging devices, there were eavesdroppers behind curtains, and the toga and dagger might indeed have been symbols for the way the Romans carried out their domestic and foreign policy objectives. The modern process of intelligence gathering has four elements: Also, good intelligence has a time factor; it must be quickly collected, analyzed, and delivered in time for the user to act upon it. The last step is dissemination. Even if intelligence is collected and analyzed correctly, it will be of no value if the product is not conveyed to the end user in sufficient time for him to act upon it. Had the dictator read the message and acted upon it, he might have survived. Taking advantage of the intelligence product—the decision to act—is not a function of the intelligence apparatus. If the commander or statesman has all the information yet makes a bad decision, it is not an intelligence failure but incompetence or poor judgment on the part of the intelligence consumer. Rome certainly did not lack enemies to target. Neighboring clans like the Aequi and Volsci, and later the Etruscans, Samnites, and Gauls, kept the Romans constantly at war during the early and middle republics. Fabius Maximus sent his brother disguised as an Etruscan peasant into the Ciminian forest to win over the local Umbrians to the Roman cause. The brother was both fluent in Etruscan and a master of disguise. He was sent to reconnoiter areas into which Roman agents were said never to have penetrated. The mission was a resounding success, and Rome was able to bring Umbrian tribes into an alliance. The Romans continued to use intelligence as they conquered the peoples of the Italian Peninsula. We see them using scouts on regular assignments against the Samnites and Gauls, and because of advance intelligence they could often catch their enemies by launching surprise attacks and rout their camps. When Rome leaped into the international arena against the Carthaginians, however, it learned a lesson about how effective advance intelligence could be in the hands of a skilled opponent such as the Carthaginian leader Hannibal. We know this because one of those spies whom the Romans caught had his hands cut off, then was released as a warning to other spies. And his agents are said to have had secret hand gestures that they used as a means of recognizing one another. Hannibal used such ingenuity to lure the Romans into traps, as at Lake Trasimene, where he caught the Roman army between the lake and the surrounding mountains. This ruse cost the Romans fifteen thousand killed and an equal number taken prisoner. His famous victory at the Battle of Cannae was another trap—a victory for Hannibal that cost the Romans dearly in lost manpower. Although historians have argued over exact figures, when Livy tells us that the rings taken from dead Roman aristocrats filled three bushels, we get some idea of the loss to the Roman upper classes. Not only did Hannibal emphasize good intelligence, he exacted a high price from agents who did not perform well. A scout who had mistakenly taken him to Casilinum and into a trap, when he had been directed to take him to Casinum, was crucified as punishment for his error. Hannibal had the advantage of being sole commander of his forces. As leader of the Carthaginian army and its allies, he was his own chief of

intelligence for fourteen years. Among other ploys, Scipio directed spies to reconnoiter enemy camps. When his siege of Utica stalled, he sent a legation to the camp of the Numidian king, Syphax. The legate Gaius Laelius was fearful the plan would be exposed—that one of the disguised centurians, Lucius Statorius, might be recognized since he had previously visited the camp. The persuasiveness of the deceptive action hinged upon the known fact that the Romans subjected only persons low on the social scale to corporal punishment. To the historian, the episode is of particular interest because it specifically identifies centurions and tribunes as active participants in espionage missions. They were to look for the outposts and sentries and determine whether the camp was more vulnerable to attack by day or by night. When all the information was at hand, Scipio concluded that a night attack would be the most effective way to take the camp, and in addition, he ordered the Carthaginian and Numidian camps burned. The Carthaginians, thinking these were accidental fires, ran out unarmed only to be slaughtered by the Roman column that was ready and waiting. In this case, intelligence collection had made possible a successful clandestine operation. Scipio had delivered a crippling blow to a superior force. Historians still marvel at how much territory Rome ruled during the middle republic with the sparse infrastructure that it had. For example, there was no postal-communications system, no government intelligence service, no permanent foreign service, and no decision-making body other than the cumbersome three-hundred-man Senate. The Romans had nothing resembling a diplomatic corps. They did not send permanent representatives abroad, nor did they establish offices for foreign-area specialists at home. In fact, they did not even install occupying forces in the East prior to the late second century b. There was no diplomatic presence abroad to implement foreign policy, to provide cover for covert operators, or to act as intelligence gatherers for the government back in Rome. The primary means of assessing problems overseas became the embassy. The Senate dispatched small missions of inquiry or advice, composed usually of three to five senators of varying qualifications and experience. They traveled in naval vessels but without military escort. These men acted as Roman agents but were by no means permanently stationed abroad. Embassies were usually sent to visit kings who had previously sent deputations to Rome to ask for assistance. Only in times of crisis would the Senate initiate a mission of inquiry on its own. Roman envoys were briefed with instructions and told to deliver warnings, to give advice, to arbitrate settlements, to check reports, or simply to look around. Most of this was done in the open, but there was always the possibility of information being clandestinely slipped to the envoys by interested parties. We do not know how many retainers they brought with them who, unnoticed, could eavesdrop. While it is reasonable to assume the Romans sent the emissaries to collect intelligence, there is no question that the emissaries were considered spies by their targets. On his grand tour of the East in b. Appian, another Greek historian, bluntly stated that envoys sent to Antiochus IV, ostensibly to bring about reconciliation between him and Ptolemy, really intended to find out his plans. Antiochus gave these spies such a warm reception that they sent back glowing reports. Yet we know from other records that Antiochus in fact harbored a great deal of antipathy toward Rome and pursued a policy quite different from the one he confided to the envoys. Because rulers in the East had a long history of using formal intelligence services, they often assumed the Romans were playing the same game. Genthius, an Illyrian king, sometimes chained ambassadors sent by Rome and charged them with espionage. Other examples of Roman ambassadors or traders being suspected, arrested, or executed on espionage charges are not hard to find. Even Romans traveling in a non-official capacity were mistrusted by provincials. Roman grain buyers making purchases from Cumae and Sicily were accused of spying, and consequently were treated with extreme hostility by the local authorities, even to the point of finding their lives in danger. When Mithridates VI, king of Pontus, went to war against the Romans, the first thing he did was kill all the Romans and Italians in the main cities of Asia Minor as members of a possible fifth column. An estimated eighty thousand Roman and Italian casualties show how seriously Mithridates took his security problems. The Senate, composed of scions of wealthy, upper-class families, acted with a certain amount of class loyalty that allowed the state to push its interests and expand overseas. But the senate was not of one mind. There was always tremendous personal competition among individuals and families for the wealth and glory that such conquest created. In order to further their parochial ends, these men needed to know what others were doing and planning, and so they used their private intelligence networks to advance their own careers. Much of the behind the scenes

cloak-and-dagger work of senatorial politics is forever lost to us, but it is not hard to imagine what forms it took. Certainly political scandal played its part in launching as well as sinking the careers of numerous senators. The Romans had no qualms about using espionage on a personal level. Every Roman aristocrat had his private network of business associates, informers, clansmen, slaves, or agents male or female who could keep him informed on the latest happenings in the Senate or his own home. Even Roman architects built private homes with counterintelligence in mind. But because each senatorial family had its own private intelligence network, no one group would have sanctioned the creation of a single central intelligence organization that might fall into the hands of a rival faction. Even if such a centralized intelligence body were assigned only foreign targets, there might have remained a residual fear that sooner or later such an apparatus would be used to advance the interests of one group over another. The fact that the intelligence networks were privately owned and operated can be seen clearly in the late republic. Pompey and Caesar each had intelligence networks that they used against each other in the civil war that ultimately brought down the republic. Cicero, for example, mentions in a letter that his epigrams were reported to Caesar, who could distinguish between the authentic ones and those falsely attributed to him. They knew full well there were spies and eavesdroppers prowling about, observing all that was said and done. Caesar coordinated his intelligence assets well. In this he stands out as an individual who could make the best of the republican system. He established a rapid message and information transport system via couriers, and he also had scouts and spies who used counterintelligence techniques, such as codes and ciphers, to prevent his military plans from falling into the hands of the enemy. His successor Augustus had a better opportunity to develop the system Caesar had started. But in any case, he was shrewd enough to realize that such intelligence reforms were long overdue. By furnishing a means of transport and communications, Augustus built the rudiments of what was to become the imperial security service. Now there would be an official, permanent, and reliable way to communicate political and military intelligence. Like the Babylonians and Persians before them, the Romans combined their road network with a centrally administered communications system to help ensure the security of the emperor and the stability of the empire. Although the cursus publicus provided a reliable means of transmitting important intelligence, sending dispatches by this method did not ensure sufficient security if there was a traitor within the system. Secret and not-so-secret communications often played a critical role in political events.

4: Intelligence (tech) | Forge of Empires Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Age of Empires video game Age of Empires, released on October 26, , [1] was the first game in the series, as well as the first major release from Ensemble Studios. GameSpot described it as a mix of Civilization and Warcraft. The expansion pack, The Rise of Rome, published by Microsoft on October 31, , introduced new features and four new civilizations, including the Romans. Although the two games had contained many software bugs , patches resolved many of the problems. GameSpot criticized a confused design, while Computer and Video Games praised the game as strong in single and multiplayer. Definitive Edition at the Electronic Entertainment Expo It will feature overhauled graphics with support for 4K resolution , a remastered soundtrack, and other gameplay improvements, and was planned to be released on October 19, , but was delayed until February 20, The Age of Kings, released on September 30, , used the Genie game engine , and had gameplay similar to its predecessor. It allows players to choose one of 13 civilizations, from Europe, Asia, and the Middle East. It added new units and five new civilizations, including two Mesoamerican civilizations; the Maya and the Aztec. HD Edition was released on the Steam digital distribution platform for Windows operating systems. The HD Edition includes both the original game and the expansion The Conquerors, as well as updated graphics for high-resolution displays. Age of Empires III Age of Empires III, released on October 18, , was built on an improved version of the Age of Mythology game engine with the most significant changes being the updated graphics engine and the inclusion of the Havok physics middleware engine. The game introduced a large number of features, such as home cities. Described by Ensemble Studios as "an important support system to your efforts in the New World," home cities help provide the player with resources, equipment, troops, and upgrades. They can be used across multiple games, and upgraded after each battle; the feature was compared to a role-playing game character by Ensemble Studios. Most gameplay changes in the expansion pack were small, but it introduced three new civilizations, with a focus on Native Americans. The last page of the artbook has a pictorial depiction of the series; the Roman numerals below each panel range from I to V, indicating the series would include an Age of Empires IV and Age of Empires V. Ensemble Studios employee Sandy Petersen said that the image "was total speculation on [their] part. Some of its employees would form a new team as part of Microsoft Studios. Age of Mythology , Age of Mythology: The Titans , Age of Empires: The Age of Kings , and Age of Empires: Mythologies Age of Mythology shared many elements of gameplay with the main series, [49] and was considered a part of the series, despite its different focus. Majesco Entertainment published the game on February 14, It is similar to other turn-based games, such as Advance Wars , but with a gameplay based on its PC counterpart. In September , it was announced that the game would remain functional until July 1, , after which it would be shut down due to the content being too expensive to maintain. World Domination was announced.

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The agency made use of covert operations which it used to spy on its enemies as well as itself and other branches of the Galactic Empire and its successor organizations. They were also responsible for watching the activities of various governments, corporations and other forces in the galaxy. Furthermore, they kept an eye out for any notable mercenary, bounty hunters and other outlaw activities. Leadership Edit Imperial Intelligence was led, during its peak years, by the Ubiqtorate , a type of board of directors. Formed before the formation of the Empire, the Ubiqtorate was a name that in some circles had become synonymous with Imperial Intelligence. The membership of the Ubiqtorate was a closely guarded secret, even to subordinates. The Ubiqtorate formulated strategies for the bureaus of Imperial Intelligence or presented them with a set of goals which the bureaus were then to establish strategies to accomplish. The Director was also the public face of Imperial Intelligence, an agency that lived on secrecy. Whereas the Ubiqtorate remained in the background and would never communicate with lower branches and divisions, the director would ensure the smooth running of all branches of Imperial Intelligence and would even plan missions directly with agents if the need arose. If a situation devolved to the point that the bureaus and their various branches were unable to control it, an Adjustment unit was sent directly by the Ubiqtorate to take charge of the situation and fix the problem. Orders to Adjustments were always verbal and written records of their missions were never kept. Their goal was the security of Imperial Intelligence, both from an espionage and operations scale, as well as a physical security standpoint. IntOrg agents were well mannered but also ruthless to the core. They rarely if ever abused their power and they enjoyed a good reputation among the rest of Imperial Intelligence, despite their responsibilities. Information inside IntOrg was heavily secured against unauthorized access by other bureaus, but no restrictions against other agents of IntOrg. This was a means for IntOrg to monitor itself: This lack of secrecy, and often privacy, made it nearly impossible for an enemy agent to operate within IntOrg. They were the only visible uniformed branch of Imperial Intelligence to openly carry weapons in Imperial Intelligence facilities though plainclothes officers monitored crowds outside to spot trouble. IntCon was organized as a miniature Imperial Intelligence and divided into three units: Analysis , Operations , and Intelligence. The boundaries between the various units were often blurred and IntCon was known for its informal atmosphere and loose structure. Analysis also handled, examined and copied useful technologies, even developing a few of their own. The Analysis bureau had several branches that dealt with various areas. Signal sampled and checked carrier wave codes and protocols, scan rates on scandocs, and image packs on holos to see if any vital information was being squeezed through. Signal examined line noise to check if it contained a pattern rather than random error, and broadcasts and beamcasts to see if the backup information sent with the primary information matched, and, if not, how they differed. It was responsible for all code-breaking. Tech was given a lavish budget and a number of highly skilled personnel whose moments of brilliant inspiration could translate into innovative technology. The administration, however, which was chosen from scientists and technologists within the branch, were often lost when having to decide upon the proper priorities for projects which were outside their areas of expertise. Interrogation was not as bloodthirsty as their counterparts in the Imperial Security Bureau , which would reduce their effectiveness in cracking prisoners. Nevertheless, they had a larger purpose, working on the assumption that the Rebellion would work as hard as possible to render any divulged information useless. Unless the captive agent was believed to hold vital information, interrogation was minimal. The Crisis Branch was not permanent but could be formed in times of crisis out of experts from the other branches. It would be under the control of the Ubiqtorate, but could also answer to a Grand Moff or the Emperor himself. Sector branches existed in each sector of the Empire. They were formed of experts that could offer their opinions and analysis to Either the Crisis Branch or Sedition Branch depending on the situation. The Bureau handled the covert operations which were beyond the scope or required greater

resources than those of the average operations capabilities of local Imperial Intel assets. It was divided into six distinct divisions. Sorting through information and unerringly selecting suspects currently involved in anti-Imperial activity, Surveillance did its job with surprising and deadly efficiency, despite their small size. Despite the huge difference in numbers between the two organizations, Surveillance was more successful than ISB in its operations, a point Surveillance took much pride in. While the Internal Organization Bureau performed counter-intelligence operations for the internal operations of Imperial Intelligence, Renik focused on operations within the Imperial government as a whole. They specialized in identifying and dismantling enemy intelligence operations. If a particular operation was considered to be potentially useful to the Empire, Renik would hand over all information on the enemy intelligence operation to the Infiltration branch, who would then take it from Renik and deal with it accordingly. However, if an operation was considered insignificant or too dangerous, Renik would destroy it. They also accounted for the political experts advising the Imperial planetary governors and Moffs. DiploServ personnel were well trained and expected to perform only their overt duties. Others were more clandestine agents, sent on specific anti-Rebellion missions or to establish and organize system cells within their mission area. The agents would undergo intense training and exposed to mnemiotic drugs to enhance their learning. Those who survived with their minds intact acquired a great deal of knowledge, and were then transferred back to the Operations Bureau and assigned to Infiltration. They would be tested to see which mission profile suited them best. They were, however, known for committing full-fledged atrocities rather than legitimate intelligence operations. Officially, Destab specialized in "taking the fabric which holds a people, society or government together and unraveling it. Assassination was careful to select targets which mission success was probable. Their success ratio was much higher than the theoretical one. The spyware would transmit information packets to orbiting hyperspace transmitters that would forward the information to CompLink Bureau for study by the Analysis Bureau. Sector Plexus maintained an enormous database filled with information on every Imperial Intelligence officer, their aliases, and their activities. The Sector Plexus used Plexus courier droids to securely transport this data across the galaxy. They reported directly to the Emperor. Their primary purpose was the interrogation of Jedi or particularly resistant subjects. However, since Imperial Intelligence was quite effective in interrogating the average subject, they rarely required the services of an Inquisitor. Inquisitors instead spent much of their time looking for potential Jedi candidates and Force activity in the backwater parts of the Empire, most often in the Outer Rim Territories , at the discretion of their leader the Grand Inquisitor.

6: The Secret Anglo-American Empire of Intelligence â€" Imperial & Global Forum

Empire Intelligence agents are available to you 24/7, utilizing specialized tactics and strategies required to achieve your ultimate investigative objectives. This ability compared to other detective agencies, will provide you an edge when looking to best protect your interests.

Spatial picture smart What other scientists thought were just soft-skills, such as interpersonal skills, Gardener realized were types of intelligence. Not knowing math you may not calculate the rate at which the universe is expanding, but you are likely to have the skills to find the right person who will. Naturalist Intelligence Naturalist intelligence designates the human ability to discriminate among living things plants, animals as well as sensitivity to other features of the natural world clouds, rock configurations. This ability was clearly of value in our evolutionary past as hunters, gatherers, and farmers; it continues to be central in such roles as botanist or chef. It is also speculated that much of our consumer society exploits the naturalist intelligences, which can be mobilized in the discrimination among cars, sneakers, kinds of makeup, and the like. Musical Intelligence Musical intelligence is the capacity to discern pitch, rhythm, timbre, and tone. This intelligence enables us to recognize, create, reproduce, and reflect on music, as demonstrated by composers, conductors, musicians, vocalist, and sensitive listeners. Interestingly, there is often an affective connection between music and the emotions; and mathematical and musical intelligences may share common thinking processes. Young adults with this kind of intelligence are usually singing or drumming to themselves. They are usually quite aware of sounds others may miss. Logical-Mathematical Intelligence Logical-mathematical intelligence is the ability to calculate, quantify, consider propositions and hypotheses, and carry out complete mathematical operations. It enables us to perceive relationships and connections and to use abstract, symbolic thought; sequential reasoning skills; and inductive and deductive thinking patterns. Logical intelligence is usually well developed in mathematicians, scientists, and detectives. Young adults with lots of logical intelligence are interested in patterns, categories, and relationships. They are drawn to arithmetic problems, strategy games and experiments. Existential Intelligence Sensitivity and capacity to tackle deep questions about human existence, such as the meaning of life, why we die, and how did we get here. Interpersonal Intelligence Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand and interact effectively with others. It involves effective verbal and nonverbal communication, the ability to note distinctions among others, sensitivity to the moods and temperaments of others, and the ability to entertain multiple perspectives. Teachers, social workers, actors, and politicians all exhibit interpersonal intelligence. Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence Bodily kinesthetic intelligence is the capacity to manipulate objects and use a variety of physical skills. This intelligence also involves a sense of timing and the perfection of skills through mindâ€"body union. Athletes, dancers, surgeons, and crafts people exhibit well-developed bodily kinesthetic intelligence. Linguistic Intelligence Linguistic intelligence is the ability to think in words and to use language to express and appreciate complex meanings. Linguistic intelligence allows us to understand the order and meaning of words and to apply meta-linguistic skills to reflect on our use of language. Linguistic intelligence is the most widely shared human competence and is evident in poets, novelists, journalists, and effective public speakers. Young adults with this kind of intelligence enjoy writing, reading, telling stories or doing crossword puzzles. Intra-personal intelligence involves not only an appreciation of the self, but also of the human condition. It is evident in psychologist, spiritual leaders, and philosophers. These young adults may be shy. They are very aware of their own feelings and are self-motivated. Spatial Intelligence Spatial intelligence is the ability to think in three dimensions. Core capacities include mental imagery, spatial reasoning, image manipulation, graphic and artistic skills, and an active imagination. Sailors, pilots, sculptors, painters, and architects all exhibit spatial intelligence. Young adults with this kind of intelligence may be fascinated with mazes or jigsaw puzzles, or spend free time drawing or daydreaming. What do you think? Challenging a millenia-old notion that intelligence is a single kind of human capacity does not necessarily win one friends among the intelligent. This book questions what we consider a good education, what we consider talent, and how much control one has to acquire them. Multiple Intelligences in the Classroom , 3rd ed. Association for Supervision and Curriculum

Development,

Development,

Empires of Intelligence presents a wealth of information that will interest students of French and British imperialism in North Africa and the Middle East. The author's willingness to go beyond traditional imperial boundaries to forge a comparative study, though not always entirely successful, is a groundbreaking approach that deserves credit and commendation.

Share The Sphere of Intelligence is responsible for overseeing all intelligence activities within the territory of the Empire and outside of our borders. The Sphere monitors intelligence on our enemies as well as within the Empire to prevent a breakdown of order and the fate of preceding Sith empires from occurring again. Roles of the Sphere Cipher - Cipher Agents are responsible for both undercover operations and field reconnaissance in tandem with the Sphere of War. They are masters of assassination, disguise, infiltration, sabotage and subterfuge. These agents are designated with codes to protect their civilian identities within the Empire so they may live somewhat of a life in peace from the enemies they make both outside the Empire and within. Fixers - Fixers are responsible for the analytical processes in molding the raw, unprocessed data uncovered by cipher agents in the field and utilizing their reports to create valuable and credible intelligence for use within the Sphere and by the Sphere of War and High Command. Fixers maintain the intelligence databases and monitor for leaks and signs of of treachery and espionage. They are valued members of the Sphere and ensure the Sphere is constantly operating at peak efficiency. Minders - Minders are aptly named and are phantoms that walk in and out of our daily life within the Empire monitoring for scheming and attempts to seize power against the order in place. Minders are adept at neutralizing resistance and rebellion and are dispatched to rebellious worlds to work with the Sphere of War to neutralize the threat efficiently. Multiple agents work with a Watcher to maintain constant communication with Intelligence. They have some of the highest security clearances in the Empire and under constant pressure as they can be the difference between life and death for an agent in the field. They transmit geographical maps and layouts of buildings for ease of infiltration. Watchers work closely with agents to maintain peak efficiency. They are responsible for all those designated within their cell and are held responsible for their failures or praised for their success. Leadership is not an easy mantle and the senior agents work directly with Keeper to make sure each of the four arms of Intelligence operate at peak efficiency. Only Keeper and the Magister can promote an agent to senior agent. Keeper - The leader of all intelligence operations within the Sphere. They are privy to all secrets and is responsible for the success of all operations in the field. Senior agents from each role directly report to the Keeper and the Keeper directly to the member of the Magistrate that is in charge of overseeing this sphere. May fill in for the Magister when not available. Magister - The Magister of Intelligence is the public face of Imperial Intelligence and one that relays information deemed fit for release to the public. The Magister is in charge of the technical details of maintaining Imperial Intelligence and is the bridge between all other spheres and Intelligence. He is the adviser to the Archon in all clandestine matters.

8: Types of Intelligence and How to Find The One You Are Best In

Certainly, people with high levels of intelligence are accorded a lot of respect and admiration. Basically, they are viewed as a cut above the rest. But there are downsides to that, too, since being described as intelligent can be quite restricting and, at the same time, put a lot of pressure on you. You are expected to be excellent or outstanding at everything, and your smallest mistake will be picked on and criticized. This mostly stems from the fact that people, in general, have a single perception on what intelligence is. For most people, being intelligent is perceived as having a lot of useful and sometimes non-useful knowledge and skills, and being able to apply such knowledge and skills. In fact, it is one of the several accurate definitions of intelligence circulating today. Where it goes wrong in actual application is how people believe that being knowledgeable and skilled at general and random information is a sign of being intelligent. This type of intelligence is often used when you are solving puzzles, answering riddles, or coming up with strategies to solve a particular problem. One way to clearly identify this type of intelligence is its flexibility and how adaptive it is, in the sense that it can be applied or used in different ways, depending on the situation. Crystallized intelligence This type of intelligence is the opposite of fluid intelligence in the sense that it is about having knowledge and skills that are obtained through education, learning and experience. An example often cited is vocabulary knowledge. As you go to school every year, your vocabulary knowledge will definitely increase. Taking math exams is another example. At first, you learn about algebraic and mathematical theories. His theory suggests that there is more to being intelligent than simply being proficient in languages or being good in math. Logical-Mathematical Intelligence Usually, one of the most obvious gauges used in determining whether one is intelligent or not is his logical ability or his ability to solve mathematical problems. That type of intelligence falls under this category. This type of intelligence describes superior inductive and deductive reasoning and calculating ability, so that anyone who possesses it is able to think conceptually and abstractly. In any given situation, they find it very easy to spot trends and patterns and understand relationships. Order and sequencing figure greatly in your thinking processes. You have high logical-mathematical intelligence if: People with high logical-mathematical intelligence are best suited in occupations such as mathematicians, detectives, investigative journalists, and scientists. Some people think that if you know more than two languages, then you have superior linguistic ability. That is correct, but that is not all there is to being linguistically intelligent. You see, you may only know one language and still be deemed to have superior linguistic intelligence if you prove that you can use that single language very well. In other words, linguistic intelligence is seen in your ability to find the right words to express what you mean. You have high linguistic intelligence if: To a great extent, politicians are also deemed to be linguistically intelligent. Visual-Spatial Intelligence Believe it or not, there are people who have difficulty viewing or visualizing the world in its three dimensions. When we talk about being able to think in 3D, the following capacities are involved: Mental imagery, or the capacity of the person to draw up, in his mind, an image or picture as representation of the physical world. Spatial reasoning, or the capacity to perceive and think about objects in 3D, even despite having limited information about it. It also covers the capacity to draw generalizations from the limited information available. Mention a cube, and he will immediately think of an object with six sides. Mention a pyramid, and he will have an image of how a pyramid will look like when viewed from the front or from the top. Image manipulation, or the capacity to view an image and picture how it will look like when tweaked or altered. Artistic skills, or the ability and skills in creating fine art. Graphic skills also fall under this category. Essentially, being visually and spatially intelligent often go hand in hand with creativity, especially in several professions or lines of work. Let us not forget that visual-spatial intelligence also involves having a very active imagination. Most of the time, you will be drawing on your imagination when putting this intelligence to use. You have high visual-spatial intelligence if: Those who are working with distances are also known to possess this type of intelligence, and the prime examples are pilots and seafarers. You have high naturalist intelligence if: Musical Intelligence Can

you carry a tune? Do you have a talent for dissecting the elements and details of sound? Then you should count yourself as one of the intelligence ones when it comes to musicality. If you are very sensitive to rhythm and sound, then you possess this type of intelligence. You have high musical intelligence if: Existential Intelligence This may sound too deep for some, but tackling existentialism issues and questions is also a form of intelligence. This denotes a deep sensitivity and a high capacity to tackle very serious questions, combined with a passion to pursue the answers to these questions. You have high existential intelligence if: Motivational speakers are also expected to possess this type of intelligence in great amounts. Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence Have you ever heard of hand-eye coordination? Usually, people who have superior hand-eye coordination make a killing in the field of sports. Well, there is also such a thing as mind-body coordination, and this is what bodily-kinesthetic intelligence is. Mainly it is about physical skills, and how you are able to use your physicality to manipulate objects and other elements around you. You have high bodily-kinesthetic intelligence if: Craftsmen, or those who create highly detailed crafts and products, are also known to demonstrate impressive mind and body union. They say that you have above average interpersonal skills if you possess good to very good communication skills â€" both verbal and non-verbal. That is usually the first thing that you will notice in a person with high interpersonal intelligence. You have high interpersonal intelligence if: Stage and film actors also use their interpersonal intelligence to essay or portray any character. Intrapersonal Intelligence Self-awareness is also a form of intelligence. If you understand yourself, if you know what you are feeling and why you are feeling it, and if you know exactly what you want and need, then you can confidently say that you possess intrapersonal intelligence. If we leave the description at that, it definitely does make you appear like one. However, having intrapersonal intelligence also involves possessing an appreciation and respect for human condition, in general. This means that you will also view yourself with respect to that of other people. You have high intrapersonal intelligence if: Is it possible to possess all nine? Yes, there is definitely a high probability of that. In fact, some even claim that we all have, to a certain degree, all of the nine types of intelligence. Now, have you found the type of intelligence that you possess in greatest abundance?

9: Empires of Intelligence by Martin Thomas - Out Of Print - University of California Press

The artificial intelligence or AI, is the computer orders on how the enemy and ally computer player and some units react in the environments of a game. The AI in the Age of Empires series has improved greatly on many aspects since its implementation in Age of Empires.

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