

1: We found America! | Photo

We call them, for lack of a better name, the Pre-Clovis people. And to make things more complicated, recent discoveries are threatening to push back the arrival of humans in North America even.

John Fetterman, 46, has served as mayor of the hardscrabble Pittsburgh suburb of Braddock for over a decade. While still an under-funded underdog, Fetterman is polling competitively: In head-to-head match-ups in October, he trailed Republican incumbent Pat Toomey by 7 points, and his Democratic competitors trailed Toomey by 7 and 3. Fetterman, who is white, has led the charge to revitalize the mostly black Braddock, which was abandoned by industry in the s. Nearly 40 percent of its households now fall below the poverty line. Except for its racial demographics, Braddock is typical of the struggling Rust Belt towns that may prove pivotal in this election. Bernie Sanders, meanwhile, is hoping to rally the working class against the corporate interests that have deserted it. Like Sanders, Fetterman is in a battle for both the Democratic nomination and the soul of the party. Why run for Senate? When I was running a great GED program and enjoying a lot of success, two of my students were gunned down a couple weeks apart. The country needs a champion for the forgotten legacy cities. Well, Braddock was no different. Every community needs a champion, and I want to be the champion for legacy cities like my own. Between Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump, this election season seems to be breaking every rule political scientists have written. Why do you think that is? People are tired of prepackaged things. They want to go to a real restaurant, not TGI Fridays. Most political candidates are like TGI Fridays—franchises of what the party wants them to be. How can Democrats win them back? We want to see these cities succeed. Why have we squandered trillions of dollars on unsuccessful interventions in the Middle East yet let our communities fall into despair? Do you see your campaign as an effort to change the Democratic Party? My campaign is to promote what I see as its core values. Do you describe yourself as populist? I would describe myself as a realist. Climate change is real. How did you come to your political beliefs, and to Braddock? I grew up in York, in a conservative Republican household. I was really on that same conservative path. Then, in my second semester of business school in, my friend was killed in a car accident. That really rocked my world. I had never experienced a proximity to death quite like that. His mother was succumbing to AIDS as well, and she died three or four weeks later. That tore me up. I had never seen such disparity and inequality. When I came back, I was offered the chance to start a program to help get young people back on track. How has Braddock changed and why? Braddock, founded in, was where the French and Indian War started, and where George Washington received his first combat experience. It is also where Andrew Carnegie started his steel mill, and perfected the Bessemer process that made steel extra strong. Braddock was the Silicon Valley of its day: What have you accomplished? After the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center closed its hospital in town, we opened an urgent care center and restored affordable healthcare to our citizens. What about gun control? Many people in Pennsylvania like having guns. Gun control is a money and politics issue. I support the steps the president has taken recently. How do you hope to get money out of politics? Billionaires and millionaires literally make candidates jump like dogs through flaming hoops. Do you campaign differently based on where you are in the state? Kate Aronoff is a Brooklyn-based journalist covering climate and U. Follow her on Twitter [katearonoff](#).

2: The Viking Explorer Who Beat Columbus to America - HISTORY

Another amazing success of Trump policy in the ME you will not hear of in US media. Oman ready to recognize Israel. They're even planing a rail line from Israel to Oman linking the Mediterranean and the Straits of Ormuz.

Oceania[edit] "We Found Love" made its chart debut on the New Zealand Singles Chart on September 26, , at number 14, [58] and in its fifth week, rose to number one. In the United States, the song debuted on the Billboard Hot chart on September 28, , at number 76 out of a total , having sold 1. The song debuted at number one in Scotland on October 15, The two are shown as completely enamored with each other while engaging in fun activities together, including enjoying their time at an indoor skating centre and eating in fast food restaurants. During the chorus, the video shows the romance to be somewhat warped, as images of drugs , various pills and dilated pupils are shown, while brief scenes of Rihanna and her boyfriend preparing to engage in sexual intercourse and their various stages of undress are shown. The chorus continues and the video abruptly cuts to Rihanna and other people at an outdoor rave , dancing to music. Calvin Harris features as the DJ during this scene. From the second verse, Rihanna and her boyfriend are seen happily running amok in a supermarket, pushing each other in a shopping cart and spraying canned drinks at each other. This scene is interrupted with Rihanna in a Pontiac Trans Am outside with her boyfriend who begins to recklessly drive in circles , resulting in Rihanna asking him to stop the car which ensues into an argument between the pair. The video then progressively shows the couple experiencing mounting difficulties in their relationship. Rihanna removes herself from the car and returns moments later where we see her boyfriend grab her chin to look at him, suggesting that he is domestically violent towards her. During the final chorus Rihanna can be seen vomiting what appears to be pink and white streamers; she is also seen passed out on the street while her boyfriend tries to revive her. Eventually, Rihanna decides to leave her boyfriend after finding him passed out on the floor of his apartment " and most likely due to the previous events shown throughout the video. The clip ends with Rihanna curled up in the corner of a room, crying. As of January , Billboard named the video as the second best music video of the s so far. John Mitchell from MTV News said he thought Rihanna looked "gorgeous" and that she gave "off a Tina Turner vibe " Rihanna rocked the blond locks she introduced recently, wearing a tight, belly-baring ensemble. Her pop songs are always danceable, often catchy and consistently awesome " sometimes they even have some substance to them. Dancers were also present as Rihanna emerged from the cage and began dancing along the broad stretch of stage. The performance concluded with big multi-coloured balloons pouring down red confetti from the ceiling as they burst, finalizing with Rihanna returning to the paint-covered cage and smearing it over herself ending with her silhouette being broadcast through the cage. She donned a traditional kimono and concluded the performance by crowd surfing into the audience. The performance featured Rihanna wearing white T-bar wedge sandals, strap around her calves, diamond earrings and silver jewellery. Usage in media[edit] The song also used for the trailer of comedy-drama film Magic Mike , in the TV series Sherlock , and in the films Mediterranea and American Honey. He explained "I made two versions Rihanna also noted that she decided to work with Flo Rida because of his "wild" productions on his songs.

3: Americas - Wikipedia

A Polish scholar working in the United States, Magdalena J. Zaborowska is associate professor in the Program in American Culture and Center for Afroamerican and African Studies at the University of Michigan.

Ponta do Seixas in northeastern Brazil forms the easternmost extremity of the mainland, [54] while Nordostrundingen , in Greenland, is the most easterly point of the continental shelf. The gaps in the archipelago of Central America filled in with material eroded off North America and South America, plus new land created by continued volcanism. By three million years ago, the continents of North America and South America were linked by the Isthmus of Panama , thereby forming the single landmass of the Americas. The Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range reach similar altitudes as the Rocky Mountains , but are significantly smaller. In North America, the greatest number of fourteeners are in the United States, and more specifically in the U. Between its coastal mountain ranges, North America has vast flat areas. The Interior Plains spread over much of the continent, with low relief. The climate of the Americas varies significantly from region to region. Tropical rainforest climate occurs in the latitudes of the Amazon , American cloud forests , Florida and Darien Gap. In the Rocky Mountains and Andes , dry and continental climates are observed. Often the higher altitudes of these mountains are snow-capped. These weather systems are formed by the collision of dry, cool air from Canada and wet, warm air from the Atlantic. Hydrology[edit] With coastal mountains and interior plains, the Americas have several large river basins that drain the continents. The largest river basin in North America is that of the Mississippi , covering the second largest watershed on the planet. This river is the fourth longest in the world and tenth most powerful in the world. In North America, to the east of the Appalachian Mountains , there are no major rivers but rather a series of rivers and streams that flow east with their terminus in the Atlantic Ocean, such as the Hudson River , Saint John River , and Savannah River. A similar instance arises with central Canadian rivers that drain into Hudson Bay ; the largest being the Churchill River. Initially, the exchange of biota was roughly equal, with North American genera migrating into South America in about the same proportions as South American genera migrated into North America. This exchange is known as the Great American Interchange. The exchange became lopsided after roughly a million years, with the total spread of South American genera into North America far more limited in scope than the spread on North American genera into South America.

4: WWEIA/NHANES Overview : USDA ARS

Captain America and his mini me. We found this near Fisherman's Warf in San Francisco. Thank you for watching our video. We invite you to follow our Journey and hope you enjoy our Coastside Family.

The FNDDS includes comprehensive information that can be used to code individual foods and portion sizes reported by WWEIA participants and also includes nutrient values for calculating nutrient intakes. It can be used to enhance analysis of the WWEIA dietary intake data, as well as in coding and analyzing data collected in other studies. For general information on downloading the data, consult the frequently asked questions page for the data cycle in question. Each data release file is accompanied by three additional components: Documentation - Includes information about data collection, quality control, data processing, and analytical procedures. Codebook - Includes names assigned to each data item, question text, response categories, valid values, and other information. Frequencies - Includes raw frequency counts for all variables in the data file. Dietary Intake Data Files For each 2-year data release cycle, the following dietary intake data files are available: Individual Foods File - Contains one record per food for each survey participant. Foods are identified by USDA food codes. Each record contains information about when and where the food was consumed, whether the food was eaten in combination with other foods, amount eaten, and amounts of nutrients provided by the food. Total Nutrient Intakes File - Contains one record per day for each survey participant. Each record contains daily totals of food energy and nutrient intakes, daily intake of water, intake day of week, total number foods reported, and whether intake was usual, much more than usual or much less than usual. The Day 1 file also includes salt use in cooking and at the table; whether on a diet to lose weight or for other health-related reason and type of diet; and frequency of fish and shellfish consumption examinees one year or older, Day 1 file only. Dietary Data Web Tutorial This tutorial walks you through the steps of conducting an analytical project from beginning to end, with examples of many common analytic procedures. Click here to open up a new window at the NCHS website. For data files, use the release month and year given with the associated codebook. Under the integrated framework, DHHS is responsible for the sample design and data collection. The two surveys were integrated in Data are released every two years as one dataset. The most recent data release is Beginning with the data release, two days of dietary intake data are available per respondent. The release includes one day of dietary intake data. Data collection for included a second dietary recall Day 2. Because of confidentiality reasons concerning release of single-year data, dietary data for Day 2 were not publicly released. Accompanying the data files are additional files containing codebooks, documentation, and frequencies. Yes, the sample design for NHANES makes it possible to combine data cycles in order to increase the sample size and analytic options. However, in order to combine cycles appropriately, researchers must pay attention to variations between data cycles, including the following: Sample weights - As a general rule, consult the version s of the NHANES analytic guidelines that correspond to the data cycles in question. To combine data from different cycles, it is necessary to use the same type of sampling weight from both cycles. For example, when combining dietary data from WWEIA with WWEIA , use the special dietary intake data weights from both cycles and follow the specific instructions given in the analytic guidelines e. Dietary intake data weights for are slated for release in late Researchers wishing to analyze data before those weights are released will have to use the 2-year MEC weights WTMEC2YR, provided in the Demographics File from both cycles and follow the instructions given in the analytic guidelines. Number of days - The same number of days from each data cycle should be used. Food and nutrient database - Data collected during each WWEIA cycle are coded using the most up-to-date food composition values available for the time frame. Other changes that occurred between the two release cycles are discussed in the documentation for the Individual Foods Files. They are referred to as "fasters. For all nutrients, they have a value of zero.

5: The Real Story: Who Discovered America

A newly published study indicates that prehistoric indigenous people were the first aviculturists in North America, and their passion for their parrots may even have driven the development of.

He was poor, but he was very wise. He had a great plan, a plan to get heaps and heaps of shining pearls, and red rubies, and diamonds, and soft blue and white and yellow silks, and many other wonderful things for Spain and the good King and Queen. Columbus came to tell the King and Queen about his plan, and to ask them to help him. In those days, even the wisest men believed that the earth was flat, like a table. They thought that if a ship sailed far, far across the wide ocean, it would fall off the edge of the earth, and down, down into a black hole that was so big and deep that it had no bottom. When Columbus was a little boy, he would often lie in the warm, sunny sands by the seashore and listen to the talk of the sailors, who came together and [14] whispered stories of this far-off ocean. Once a sailor with long black hair and a big black beard told Christopher how his ship had sailed into a sea that was so hot that it sometimes boiled up like water in a tea-kettle. Another very big sailor, with only one eye, said that he had seen a big serpent gliding through the water, and ugly black demons who lay in wait for ships and men. Another sailor told of a bird as big as the tallest house. This bird lifted ships in its claws and dropped them down into the ocean with a great splash, and all the poor sailors were drowned. There was an old, old sailor who said that he had seen a big, black hand come up out of the sea and catch the ships and drag them down into the deep ocean. This sailor had a big, sharp knife in his belt. Once he whispered to little Christopher that he had sailed and sailed to the edge of the earth and had looked over the edge into the deep, black hole. And he said he was so frightened that his hair, that was as brown as a tree before, got quite white. He told little Christopher that this ocean was so terrible that people called it "The Sea of Darkness. He said, "These stories [15] are foolish. They are not true. He had read books, and he thought all night about the sea and the earth. This Marco Polo had gone far away from his little white house by the sea. He went always towards the rising sun, sometimes walking, sometimes riding on queer-looking camels with humps on their backs. The book told how Marco Polo had found in that far-off country beautiful, shining cities, with people in them who had never heard of God. This country was called the Indies. Marco Polo had brought home with him big white pearls and soft silks, and spices that smelled strange and sweet, and he said that anyone who could reach the Indies could get these beautiful things. But it took years and years to get there, and there were fierce robbers on the road, so the people were afraid to go. Columbus, too, wanted to reach this wonderful land. But he knew an easier way than the long [16] journey Marco Polo had taken. Columbus knew that the earth was round, like an orange, because he was very wise. So I will sail around the earth until I reach the Indies. The King and Queen were much surprised at the strange stories that Columbus told them, and they called around them their wise men to talk about it. The wise men of Spain laughed at Columbus. If it is round, how do the people on the other side live? They would have to stand on their heads; the rain and snow would fall up instead of down; the sun would never shine there, and it would always be dark. People could not live like that. And the little boys and girls made fun of Columbus and touched their foreheads when he passed them in the streets, because their fathers had told them that Columbus was crazy. This made Columbus very sad. But he knew that he was right, and he kept on trying. He followed the King and Queen wherever they went. He went with them from city to city, always asking them for help. But there was a great war in Spain, and the King and Queen were too busy about the war to listen to Columbus. At last Columbus said: You can well believe that he was very sad. But then a very strange thing happened. On the way he stopped at a convent to beg some bread and water for his little son. There was a good, wise old man at this convent. When he heard the story that Columbus told, he said he would help him. So the good old man from the convent went to see Queen Isabella and begged her to help Columbus. He told her how rich and great Spain would become if Columbus found the Indies. But still the Queen was afraid that Columbus was not right, and she said that she would not help him. Then [18] Columbus was angry. He started again to leave Spain. This time he almost reached the end of Spain when he heard someone calling to him. It was a man sent by the Queen. He had waited a long, long time, and now, at last, he could go on his voyage. Queen Isabella

gave him three ships, and sailors to sail them, and she told Columbus that if he found the golden Indies she would give him barrels of shining gold and some of the pearls and diamonds and silks that he would find there. Columbus thanked her and kissed her hand, which is the way people do with Queens. The King and Queen and all the great lords, with their shining swords and velvet coats, and the pretty ladies came down to sea to say good-bye to Columbus, and he sailed away into the big, strange ocean. For many days Columbus sailed and sailed and sailed. At first the sailors with him were happy and obedient, for Columbus said, "I will [19] give you lots of beautiful things when we reach the Indies. At night, when Columbus could not see them, they got together and whispered to each other stories of the big black hand that pulled ships down into the sea, and of the great bird that lifted ships high into the air and then dropped them deep into the ocean, so that the poor sailors were drowned. Even the soft, gentle wind that blew always from the east frightened them. They had only ships with sails, which went the way the wind blew. At last the sailors begged Columbus to go back. Let us go back. Every day he told them stories of the rich, beautiful country which they would find. And he told them to be brave. But after a while they would not listen any more; and when they found that Columbus [20] would not go back, some of them said: He believed that if he sailed far enough he would reach the beautiful Indies. Then, one day, they saw something on the far-off ocean, and the sailors joyfully shouted, "Land! Then the sailors were sad again. Every day they all looked out for land. Queen Isabella had promised a handful of shining gold to the one who first saw land, and Columbus said he would also give a fine velvet coat. How lonely the poor sailors were! Every day they saw nothing but the wide, wide ocean, with the rolling waves. At last, one day, some birds flew over the ships. And they said, "If there are birds, there must be land for them to rest on. The sailors crowded around to look at the branch and the stick, and laughed and sang for joy. One night he stood alone on his ship, looking out over the black ocean. All at once he saw a little light in the darkness. It was so little he could not be sure it was a light. So he called two of his men and asked them whether they could see the light. It seems to move up and down. This meant that they had seen land. When the sun came up, everyone could see the land. It was a beautiful land, with waving green trees and flowers. But it seemed even more beautiful than it really was to brave Columbus and his poor, tired sailors, because they had seen [22] nothing but the wide ocean for so many days. They quickly rowed their boats to the shore and landed. Columbus was dressed in shining steel, with a beautiful red cloak, and he carried the red and yellow flag of Spain. His captains also carried flags. They all knelt down on the shore and thanked God for bringing them to this beautiful place. They did not see any of the beautiful cities that Marco Polo had written about, but men came out of the woods and ran up to them on the beach. These men had straight black hair and brown skins, with bright-colored feathers in their hair, and they had hardly any clothes on. Look at the people from heaven! These people were Indiansâ€”not fierce like the Indians we know, but very kind and gentle. Columbus had never seen an Indian before, and the Indians had never seen a white man in all their lives. So both Columbus and the Indians were very much surprised and looked at each other for a long time. Columbus was very kind to the Indians. He gave them little red caps [23] and pretty glass beads and little tinkling bells. The Indians liked these things very much, and they gave Columbus fresh fruits and beautiful red and green parrots and little bits of gold. Columbus called these people Indians because he thought this country was part of the Indies that Marco Polo had written about.

6: We Found Love - Wikipedia

My wife and I homeschool our two children. For months we've been teaching them about early U.S. history—the Revolutionary War, the Declaration of Independence, the Boston Tea Party.

It has been a national holiday in the United States since . It is commonly said that "Columbus discovered America. But to say he "discovered" America is a bit of a misnomer because there were plenty of people already here when he arrived. So who were the people who really deserve to be called the first Americans? He told VOA that they came here from Asia probably "no later than about 15,000 years ago. Fifteen-thousand years ago, ocean levels were much lower and the land between the continents was hundreds of kilometers wide. But despite its relative inhospitality, life abounded there. According to the U. S. National Park Service, "the land bridge played a vital role in the spread of plant and animal life between the continents. Many species of animals - the woolly mammoth, mastodon, scimitar cat, Arctic camel, brown bear, moose, muskox, and horse — to name a few — moved from one continent to the other across the Bering land bridge. Birds, fish, and marine mammals established migration patterns that continue to this day. Once here, humans dispersed all across North and eventually Central and South America. Up until the 1490s, these first Americans had a name: They get their name from an ancient settlement discovered near Clovis, New Mexico, dated to over 11,000 years ago. And DNA suggests they are the direct ancestors of nearly 80 percent of all indigenous people in the Americas. We call them, for lack of a better name, the Pre-Clovis people. And to make things more complicated, recent discoveries are threatening to push back the arrival of humans in North America even further back in time. Perhaps as far back as 20,000 years or more. But the science on this is far from settled. Back to the Europeans So for now, the Clovis and the Pre-Clovis peoples, long disappeared but still existent in the genetic code of nearly all native Americans, deserve the credit for discovering America. But those people arrived on the western coast. What about arrivals from the east? Was Columbus the first European to glimpse the untamed, verdant paradise that America must have been centuries ago? A reconstruction of the Viking settlement in Newfoundland. There is proof that Europeans visited what is now Canada about 500 years before Columbus set sail. Today the area is barren, but a thousand years ago there were trees everywhere and the area likely was used as winter stopover point, where Vikings repaired their boats and sat out bad weather. The sweet potato, native to South America was around in Polynesia 1,000 years ago. This humble pinkish-red tuber is native to South America. And yet, there have been sweet potatoes on the menu in Polynesia as far back as 1,000 years ago. So how did it get there? Either way, it suggests that about the same time Nordic sailors were cutting trees in Canada, someone in Polynesia was trying sweet potatoes from South America for the first time. There are other theories out there. Another theory from a retired chemist named John Ruskamp suggests that pictographs discovered in Arizona are nearly identical to Chinese characters. He puts the Chinese in the U. S. We mention these two only because we have seen them pop up in newspaper articles recently. A melting pot indeed So what to make of all this? Well, here at VOA, we are trying to tell the story of America. And what is clear is that America was a melting pot hundreds of years before the Statue of Liberty began urging the world, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free. And people have been coming here ever since, chasing a better life, abundant food, water and opportunity. Today, maybe not that much has changed.

7: The Baldwin Project: The Men Who Found America by Frederick Winthrop Hutchinson

Fulfillment by Amazon (FBA) is a service we offer sellers that lets them store their products in Amazon's fulfillment centers, and we directly pack, ship, and provide customer service for these products.

8: When was the United States of America founded

For more than a century an army of scholars, enthusiasts and outright eccentrics has delved into the question of who

HOW WE FOUND AMERICA pdf

discovered America. Some of the claims are truly exotic, with fanciful reportage on ancient Phoenicians in Rhode Island or Chinese from the Middle Kingdom in the Bay Area.

9: U.S. News | Latest National News, Videos & Photos - ABC News - ABC News

How MarketWatch found America's most business-friendly city By Russ Britt. Published: May 22 We gathered whatever relevant data we could find on the nation's largest metropolitan areas.

Scriptorium of Margam Abbey and the scribes of early Angevin Glamorgan Solution and electrolysis Clint the Black Cat New essays in the legal and political theory of property Dangerous curves ahead Second Chances: Men, Women, and Children a Decade After Divorce Product key wondershare Cbest math study guide Conversion pub to Partner notification of HIV status should be mandatory William B. Kaliher Rand McNally Hallwag the Moon The Life Of John Worth Kern The Lutheran Handbook on Marriage How to talk to anybody about anything Subject and strategy 14th edition Writing about cool Rca vacuum tube manual What Can I Do When it Rains? (Good Beginnings) V.3. The political order of a free people. David Henry Hwang Ford 4r44e 4r55e transmission rebuild manual Grapes indoors and out Nursery english writing worksheets Lydia and the Present Ort/Rr Special Selection 6-Pack Americanize Beat the Taxman 2007 Woodford County rural and church cemeteries Washington manual of medical therapeutics 35th edition 2016 Treatment approaches for underactive thyroid Trade And Technology As Competing Explanations For Rising Inequality Bright Ideas Science (Bright Ideas) 20. The housewife that could Grand River (Our Town) Survey on Global Positioning Systems A black national news service Sarah Sally Friend The green mantle of Sri Lanka List of prefixes and suffixes with meanings and examples V. 9 Schedule 7. Agricultural products and provisions. Schedule 8. Spirits, wines and other beverages. Linear programming with matlab book 5 Finding your niche : making a living with medicinal plants