

1: In Defense Of Text Messaging: Seven Reasons A Text Is Better Than A Call | WZAK

Do Not Be Alarmed by the Test of the Presidential Alert Text Message System We need this badly. Plus, there are layers of bureaucracy to protect you from a middle-of-the-night message from Trump.

Like me Brendan is happy to stick with boxed descriptive text as a way of presenting information, but suggests a way to bring relevant information to the fore. According to a recent post by Courtney Campbell each of our methods is wrongheaded. Boxed text is beyond redemption and we should just let it go. In this article Jesse Decker and David Noonan offer some reflections about boxed text after going undercover at the Gen Con and observing hours of gaming sessions: Their eyes glaze over pretty quickly. What I actually saw was much more dramatic than my hypothesis. Beyond that, your players are stacking dice, talking to each other, or staring off into space. Time after time, players were missing the actual data in the boxed text “basic stuff, like room dimensions, how many doors exit the room, and number of monsters. Based upon this observation, and a bit of reflection about what constitutes the essential form of a role playing game Decker and Noonan offer the following hypothesis: Regarding their observations at Gen Con the two make the disclaimer that this was not a representative sample group and not all the variables were accounted for. Other factors, such as for instance, the volume of background noise at the busy conference, and the fact that most of the referees were reading the descriptions for the first times themselves, might, at least in part, account for the players distraction. At most they would be keeping a close eye on the boxed text and experimenting with alternatives to see if they played better at the table. While one might conclude from this that we ought to abandon boxed text altogether, this is hardly the only conclusion supported by the evidence. A different take-home lesson might be to conclude that we ought to pay closer attention to the way the built environment around us affects our attention, and seek ways to make it work for us rather than against us. Another conclusion might be that we attempt to familiarize ourselves, at least somewhat, with the game material beforehand and in game work on better delivery of the descriptive bits. Take for example narration. There are several occasions in which this form is appropriate. At the beginning of a campaign a quick overview of the locale and context surrounding the adventure sets the stage for events to come. Another example is to be found in the conflict resolution mechanism employed in combat and elsewhere. It is not the case that players and referee typically decide what happens purely through a process of conversation. Conversation is involved, true. But generally things get decided by a roll of the dice. The conflict resolution system provides a mechanism for knowing whether or not a potential action being discussed comes off or not. Framing a scene provides the players with the background and foreground information necessary for deciding what to do next. In like manner, offering an orated boxed text description of a room need not be thought of as a separate form that competes with the conversational nature of the game. Instead it can be thought of as providing the context of the conversation and fixing its subject: I am not denying that there is a problem about boxed text descriptions. What I am denying is that this is an inherent problem with the format itself.

2: Myths Perpetuated On the Masoretic Text

In Defense of Decodable Text September 3, Faith Borkowsky Literacy, Reading 4 Comments Timothy Shanahan, Distinguished Professor, recently wrote a blog entitled, "Should We Teach with Decodable Text," which caused a Tweetstorm on Twitter and lots of discussion in the Dyslexia community.

The bit of copy set aside to read to the players. The part they can know, minus things like where the secret door is or the solution to the riddle carved on the wall. In recent years, many certainly not all writers and reviewers of OSR-style products have voiced criticisms of boxed text. They find it distracting and disruptive to setting the pace of a game, even to the point of being jarring. The text can make also assumptions; such as the characters taking certain actions or that events having occurred in a certain sequence. These are valid complaints. While the GM can certainly amend text on the fly to reflect the current status of his individual game, part of the point to a published product like a module is to do some of that lifting for him. But before we throw the text out with the bathwater, allow me to offer my take on the value of flavor text in general. It gives him something to tell the players about their surroundings in an easily presented format. Granted, some boxed text can go on for far too long. A few sentences should be enough. Alternately, you can have a short initial description that breaks and allows for player agency. Of course, the flavor in flavor text is often the mood-setting, or atmospheric, descriptions to help people feel more immersed in the game. While this is a laudable goal, I often feel it is over-emphasized in boxed text. Another reason for prepared text is to help the players. This is the perception gap. Articles and books about adventure design often address this with advice like using all five senses when giving descriptions, not just sight or sound: What do they smell? Is it cold or hot? The idea is it helps the players visualize and become immersed more in the game. This is good advice, but has two potential pitfalls. First, this can be a lot more work for the GM. Hence the previous point about using a published module. I am a proponent of not overusing this technique, though. Use the technique sparingly, and usually only when it will have an impact. Which brings me to my second point regarding the perception gap. Providing more detail to players via prepared text not only for atmosphere, but to provide hints relevant to gameplay. A rotten smell might indicate zombies in the cellar, or a drafty room might hint at a secret passage. These are things that a person would probably notice just by being in a place, but may or may not consciously register. Some may be less obvious than others, but still definitely perceptible. Unless you want to train your players to repeatedly stop you and ask for input for each sense, scattering some of these details in subdued ways gives players a chance to follow up on these cues without necessarily smacking them over the head with them. As with any aspect of game design, boxed flavor text can be done well or poorly or anywhere in between.

3: In Defense of Decodable Text - High Five Literacy

t's Sunday morning, and I've awoken to a grand total of red notification badges invading my impeccably organized iPhone home screen. In other words, my day is already weighed down by anxiety and feelings of social guilt, and I haven't even made it out of bed yet. To be clear, the absurd.

In the last decade a handful of scholars has risen in protest of textual criticism as normally practiced. In Pickering advocated that the wording of the New Testament autographs was faithfully represented in the majority of extant Greek manuscripts. Burgon in sought to dismantle single-handedly the Westcott-Hort theory. This last point is of no small significance, for in the last several years some if not most of the leading advocates of the majority text view have received their theological training at Dallas Seminary. Most notably, Hodges wrote on the authenticity of John 5: A spate of book reviews followed--including a rather lengthy one by Gordon Fee. The fact that the second edition of this text was published in perhaps shows the growing popularity of the textual theory that stands behind it. Dallas Seminary and the Majority Text As already mentioned, some if not most of the leading advocates of the majority text view are alumni of Dallas Seminary. An inference that has been drawn from this in the evangelical community at large is that Dallas Seminary is monolithic and provincial in its views of textual criticism. However, no faculty member in the New Testament Studies department at the present time embraces the majority text theory of textual criticism. This is because Hodges is no longer on the faculty he taught from to In any case, his view has always been a minority view among the Dallas faculty. Now this is not pointed out as an argument against the majority text theory. Neither the majority of professors nor the majority of Page manuscripts is in itself any kind of argument at all. Some Reflections on the Majority Text: Text and Theory There are three reasons for considering here the majority text theory as worked out in the Hodges-Farstad Majority Text. First, before publishing the Majority Text, Hodges was inextricably linked with the advocates of the Textus Receptus. The Majority Text has facilitated testing of the hypothesis that this text-type is a fuller, smoother, and more conflate text than the Alexandrian text-type or the text of the modern critical editions i. Most notably the Majority Text excluded Acts 8: As well, in the last six verses of Revelation, which Erasmus had to translate into Greek from Latin, there are 17 differences between the Majority Text and the Textus Receptus. The fact of almost 2, differences between these two texts, many of them quite significant, is a two-edged sword. On Page the other hand it cries out for a fresh look, by New Testament students, at the Byzantine text-type, which has been seen only through a glass darkly in the printed editions of the Textus Receptus. But that does not tell the whole story. Textual variants are customarily placed in one of four categories: The general character of the Byzantine text-type is normally described as smooth, conflated, harmonistic, complete. That is, since it is an allegedly later form of text, it must have adapted and adopted earlier traditions. But of the 6, differences between the Majority Text and the critical texts, in only 1, places is the Majority Text longer than the critical. This is less than one-fourth of the total differences. Though this is generally acknowledged, it is severely downplayed--by both friend and foe. Hort, for example, suggests that while "interpolations. I have come to believe that any passage, long or short, which is missing in any recension or important group of manuscripts as a whole, must be very seriously suspected of being a secondary insertion. It appears that no scribe, no redactor, ever knowingly sacrificed a single line which he found in his original. Hodges takes a more cautious approach, saying that one must be agnostic about the principles of internal criticism at the present time. But what is the evidence? Obviously one cannot both invoke or reject this canon mechanically and maintain an equally mechanical preference for a given text-type. Yet raw statistics can be tantalizingly deceptive. Inherent Contradictions One inconsistency has already been mentioned which applies to majority text advocates in general--as well as, to some degree, to reasoned eclecticists. That inconsistency is that too dogmatic an appeal to the superiority of shorter or longer readings in toto actually softens the dogmatic appeal to a preferred text-type. Before looking at them it may be helpful to examine the first principle of his method, namely, that mathematical statistics are in some way relevant to the supposition of "majority rule. In a hypothetical genealogy, three copies are made directly from the original. Two of them are good, one bad. Unfortunately the last generation listed on his diagram seems to

contradict his thesis, for there are 13 good copies and 14 bad ones! His coup de grace, as it were, is not a theoretical genealogy, but applied stemmatics, for he says, "Final decisions about readings ought to be made on the basis of a reconstruction of their history in the manuscript tradition. In other words his second principle should validate his first. As he has applied stemmatics only to the pericope adulterae and the Apocalypse, we can test this "validation" in only these places. He sees the manuscripts as belonging to seven subgroups, according to their distinctive readings. Of the 30 textual problems listed, the editors, on the basis of their stemmatic reconstruction, have adopted at least 15 readings supported by a minority of manuscripts. One might object, however, that every reading adopted by the editors appears within the majority text, even if it is not the predominant reading of that text-type. But this would be something of a bait-and-switch response: Does the majority text mean to Hodges a text-type per se, or does it mean the majority of manuscripts? Of course they are representative of the Byzantine text--and Hodges has done an invaluable service by providing a provocative stemma that apparently traces the pericope back to its roots in the Byzantine tradition. Yet it must be remembered that the pericope adulterae is one of only two places where Hodges has applied his stemmatic principle--the principle he believed would vindicate majority rule. Nevertheless the stemmatic method should be given a full hearing. In the Apocalypse, where stemmatics have been applied for 22 chapters, one can see more clearly how well stemmatics have vindicated the majority text. One can get a rather artificial impression then as to the number of manuscripts supporting each variant. Consequently Hoskier must be consulted to see where individual manuscripts line up. In fact in many respects Hodges is moving toward a critical text and away from a purely majority text as he practices his genealogical method. On this score it seems ironic that the leading majority text advocate has produced a text that is undermining the majority text school. Though it would be too much to label his genealogical principle the "Hodgian fallacy,"⁶⁶ it must be recognized that the more the stemmatics principle is applied to the Hodges-Farstad text, the less it will deserve the name Majority Text. What stands behind the "majority rule" principle as well as the statistical demonstration is the idea of a normal rate of copying: This last point is so because in order to reconstruct a family tree by placing hundreds of extant manuscripts into less than a dozen groups,⁶⁹ one would have to posit, it seems, that concentrated copying was done in particular places such as scriptoria and particular times. As such, it destroys any notion of a normal rate of copying. First, why is it that not only are there no early Byzantine manuscripts i. Is it because inclusion of the Latin Vulgate, for example, with more than 8, extant copies compared to less than 5, Greek manuscripts --and a text-form closer to the critical text than to the majority text--would demolish their theory? Could the majority text view survive the blow of a "Greek Ebla"? Genealogical method ultimately dependent on internal criteria. Hodges inveighs against the canons of internal criticism, speaking of them as "very broad generalizations about scribal habits," and arguing that "all such generalizations tend to cancel each other out. Modern textual criticism is psychologically "addicted" to Westcott and Hort. Westcott and Hort, in turn, were rationalists in their approach to the textual problem[s] in the New Testament and employed techniques within which rationalism and every other kind of bias are free to operate. The result of it all is a methodological quagmire where objective controls on the conclusions of critics are nearly nonexistent. It goes without saying that no Bible-believing Christian who is willing to extend the implications of his faith to textual matters can have the slightest grounds for confidence in contemporary critical texts. That is, Page he reconstructed the relationship of the text-types according to readings contained in them. His view of the superiority of a and B squarely rested on his own judgments as to the superiority of their readings. Thus the majority text advocates--Hodges included--prefer a more objective approach, one based on external rather than internal evidence. Kilpatrick points out that in this regard "the two editors are more rigorous than Hort. If Westcott and Hort employed it poorly, it is not for that reason to be abandoned. Let us again hear what he says about it: A valid stemma must have the power to explain the descent of the readings in a natural way. Each hypothesized intermediate archetype must show itself to be the starting point of more than one reading which appears below it on the stemma, but not above. Moreover, the readings found high on the stemma should quite easily be seen as the natural progenitors of readings lower down which developed from them. In particular there ought to be some readings treated as original which are noticeably superior to their rivals. In his insightful study on the genealogical method, Colwell lists several problems with

this approach: Summary Three major points were made in this article:

4: Second Amendment to the United States Constitution - Wikipedia

The break-up text is a powerful tool, but it is not one to be misused. If you want to have real relationships with people, you still need to be able to talk to them face-to-face. Hiding behind.

As accessible as it is engaging, *Why Comics?* In pursuit of this goal, Chute deploys a thematic approach to the lives and works of a variety of now-canonical cartoonists who began their careers on the margins of both society and the industry. Bringing so many works into conversation with one another enables Chute to offer a compelling theory of why the comics medium is uniquely suited to represent the complexities of experience. This is not new territory for Chute, whose *Graphic Women: Visual Witness, Comics, and Documentary Form* provided thorough readings of many of the cartoonists assembled in *Why Comics?* Ultimately, however, *Why Comics?* It is here that *Why Comics? Liberated* from the strictures of academic writing, Chute has the space to allow comics and their cartoonists to speak for themselves. Taken together, the stories included within *Why Comics?* While the kind of pressure a particular work applies varies along multiple axes, the effort required of the reader to process the tension this juxtaposition creates is unique to the formal DNA of the medium. We never just read comics. We enter them as we actively attempt to construct meaning by reconciling the competing streams of data they offer in each panel. Chute suggests that this can be difficult work, but her analyses make clear that it is an activity rich in reward. While many critics, including Chute herself, have expressed similar sentiments over the decades Marshall McLuhan said as much way back in the early s , *Why Comics?* In the simplest terms, *Why Comics?* Thus, for Chute, grasping how comics work requires moving beyond the mechanics of form to consider how texts and their readers interact while collaboratively constructing meaning. Starting with disaster makes sense. It has, after all, played a catalyzing role within so many classic comics. However, unlike the cold-blooded murder of Thomas and Martha Wayne or the destruction of Krypton, the disasters Spiegelman and Nakazawa recount in *Maus* and *Barefoot Gen* are not employed as a means to superheroic ends. These disasters define characters, but the definitions they impose are fraught with trauma and burdened by the obligation of having to bear witness to history. In what will become a unifying refrain throughout *Why Comics?* In a series of instructive readings, Chute illustrates how Spiegelman and Nakazawa take advantage of these formal opportunities while representing experience as a palimpsest of present and past. The past is never over, their work suggests. On the contrary, it lives on in the trauma that continues to shape our encounters with the present. This, however, does not mean that *Why Comics?* This is comparatively new critical territory for Chute, but her reading reiterates what *Why Comics?* However, both have gone on to create comics that explore the repercussions of this kind of indoctrination. Consequently, superheroes and their attendant symbolism appear throughout the worlds Ware and Clowes create as devices to critique the flawed promises codified in mainstream comics. They are, in that sense, very similar to powerful individuals who exert their will in the real world while victimizing the comparatively powerless. Through their subversion of the conventional logics governing superheroic tropes, Ware and Clowes create space within the medium to express the anxieties and desires of readers who, like Spiegelman and Nakazawa, lament the failure of caped crusaders to intervene in the real disasters that characterize life. Thus, despite their reliance on the conventions of the superhero genre, Ware and Clowes depict experiences that are ultimately grounded in the shared realities confronted by their readers. In pursuit of its titular goal, *Why Comics?* In this sense, Chute sees the work that independent comics perform as recuperative, insofar as such comics are engaged in representing the experiences of lives lived on the margins. Within the works of these artists, cities are far more than simply backdrops for cyclical patterns of catastrophic incident and superheroic salvation. Rather, they serve as spaces of meaningful cultural exchange. Chute makes the case that this space is beneficial to cartoonists and readers alike in her chapter on the generative cross-pollination that occurred between underground comics and the punk scene of the late s and early s. In this moment, artists working in a variety of forms pooled their talents and subversive inclinations to challenge the hegemony of a corporate media landscape intent on presenting a homogenized narrative of American experience. The DIY aesthetic of punk was a philosophy familiar to underground cartoonists, many of whom found their first

audiences via similar informal channels of exchange. Robert Crumb famously sold the early issues of *Zap* out of a stroller in Haight-Ashbury. By illuminating the histories that placed punk and underground comics into dialogue, *Chute* makes the case that comics do more than simply provide a venue for giving voice to the historically silenced. They also foster communities around such voices. Green represents these struggles in hauntingly detailed panels that juxtapose physical and mental states in a way unique to the comics medium. Discomfort, that is to say, is not a means to an end – it is the goal itself. This is all the more impressive given that it validates the experience of mental illness within a medium that has historically associated such illness with deviant behavior. The heroes of *Why Comics?* Instead, with the fierce independence that characterizes all true heroes, they place pen to paper or stylus to touchscreen and courageously plumb the depths of our shared experience. By providing an accessible and engaging introduction to these artists and their work, *Why Comics?*

5: Defence of the Seven Sacraments - Wikipedia

In Defense of the Text argues that when judges announce "fundamental rights" that are nowhere implied in the constitutional text, they pervert the judicial function and usurp the legislative function, as those roles are contemplated in the structure of government that the Constitution establishes.

Biblical critics have rejected the Hebrew Masoretic text of the OT and perpetuated historical myths about the language and text of the OT. Several fallacious corollaries stem from these diabolical myths. The popular expression of the mythical views of the language and text of the OT follows these fallacious assumptions: Christ and the early Christians used the LXX for evangelistic purposes. After this period the Hebrew language came back in vogue among the Jews. Critical scholars are still tweaking the Hebrew text in order to give some assurance to Christians of what God has said in the OT. These historical myths and supporting corollaries diametrically oppose the reception of the Masoretic text as the Hebrew text behind the Authorized Version. The perpetuation of these deceptive propositions seriously weakens confidence in the Authorized Version. Yet if these are truly myths then why do Bible scholars of all stripes, including fundamentalists, perpetuate them? Several of the aforementioned fallacious and presumptuous corollaries will be scrutinized with Scripture and Biblically repudiated: The Original Language the Lord gave to Adam is unknown. The Lord God created Adam and gave him a working vocabulary and capability for language. This divinely originated language was perfectly suited for Adam to think concepts and enunciate words for clear expression and communication. This paronomasia does not appear in the Syriac version, nor in the Chaldee paraphrases of Onkelos and Jonathan. The Syriac uses Gabra for a man, but never Gabretha for a woman, not even in places where men and women are spoken of together. The Syriac or Chaldee language will not admit such an allusion as is in the text. Just a Gabra is used for a man, and not for a woman, so Itta, and Ittetha, and Intetha or Antetha, are used for a woman, but never Itt for a man—this seems to prove that the language Adam spoke to his wife must have been the Hebrew language, and consequently is the primitive one. Hebrew students recognize that there are numerous other puns in the Hebrew language, many of which are not translatable in any language, even the English of the KJV, in Gen. What would this language be for the people to call upon Jehovah, the God of Shem Gen. Would it be Akkadian, German, or English? It would be the language of the Shemites or the Jews, who trace their lineage back to Shem cf. Whatever the mother tongue of humanity was, it should have many descendants in the present languages and therefore traceable for modern linguists. They would rather hold that language evolved from a series of grunts into highly sophisticated languages, including the lately developed Hebrew. Not only is this approach unbiblical but it is refuted by languages which trace their roots back to Hebrew. Most known English words or roots are treated in this book—The last group of Westerners to take up the lost paradise of Hebrew included 17th-century Englishmen like John Milton and his Puritan counterparts in colonial America—The curriculum of Harvard was full of Hebrew, and an early graduate theses at Harvard concerned Hebrew as the Mother tongue. The Preservation of Favored Races in the Struggle for Life dethroned from its rightful reign the position that the Hebrew language was the original language God gave Adam in the Garden of Eden. This very title bespeaks of the impact evolution would have on all academic disciplines, including not only sociology but also linguistics. Bible commentators prior to this publication embraced the views of a recent creation of the universe and of Hebrew as the original tongue. Davis affirms the history of this latter point in the following: That all men were of one language and dialect should not be surprising since they were fundamentally united in the sons of Noah. Research in the area of comparative grammar has demonstrated that known languages are related and could have descended from one language. Of course it is unknown whether that language resembles any modern language, but until the nineteenth century the theory that the original language was Hebrew was practically unquestioned. That this is the case is based on the puns Moses used in Gen. Biblical Hebrew, as a consonantal text only, evolved from the Canaanite language. This myth has two components, namely that the consonants only were originally inspired and this Hebrew consonantal text evolved from the Canaanite language. Since the theory or implementation of evolution is not an option for the Bible believing Christian, the latter component cannot be affirmed. Those

who are so enamored with the scholarship that assumes evolutionary principles are legitimate within Biblical criticism would accept, without Biblical authority, that all languages including Hebrew evolved. Old Testament scholars and Hebrew grammarians constantly claim that Hebrew is a derived language. For example Unger states: Necessary to the formation of the canon was a suitable language to serve as a medium for the reception and recording of the inspired message. Such a vehicle was providentially provided for the Hebrew people in the development of a simple alphabetic script rather than an unwieldy and cumbersome language like Akkadian. From the testimony of the Pentateuch and the witness of archeology there is every reason to believe that Hebrew was already in spoken and written use by Moses and the Israelites who came out of Egypt about BC. Payne advocates this derived approach to the theology and language of the Jews stating, It is our historical knowledge of the religions of the pagans who surrounded Israel that serves to explain certain terms or forms that God chose to use in His own true religion. The very names of God in Biblical Hebrew, which is a Canaanitish language, illustrate this point. Archer treats Hebrew as a branch of West Semitic in the development of language, stating, The traditional classification of the various Semitic languages divides them, according to the geographical location of the nations speaking them, into north, south, east, and west. West Semitic often classed with Aramaic in what is called Northwest Semitic by modern scholars comprises Ugaritic, Phoenician, and Canaanite of which Hebrew and Moabite are dialects. Post-Darwinian Hebrew grammarians have continually maintained that Hebrew is merely a derived language in the long history of the evolution of the languages. The Hebrew language is one branch of a great family of languages in Western Asia. The better known Semitic languages may be subdivided as follows: To this belongs the Hebrew of the Old Testament with its descendants, the New Hebrew, as found especially in the Mishna, and Rabbinic. The former component that assumes that the inspired Hebrew text contained only the consonants and that the vowels and consequently the pronunciations were passed on through oral tradition is unbiblical and wrongheaded. This view maintains an insufficient position on the perfect preservation of the Hebrew text. Consonants are not words. Words include consonants and vowels. The denial of the perfect preservation of the Hebrew OT text carries with it several specific ramifications. One such ramification will be explored. This earlier Hebrew text allegedly utilized a cipher system whereby Hebrew letters were used for Hebrew numbers. In attempting to explain how numerical errors entered into the Sacred Text of the OT, Kaiser states the following: In the Old Testament documents now available to us, all the numbers are spelled out phonetically. This is not so say, however, that a more direct numeral system or cipher notation was not also in use originally for at least some of these numbers. Davis quotes Merrill Unger who asserts: But, though, on the one hand it is certain that in all existing manuscripts of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament the numerical expressions are written at length, yet, on the other, the variations between themselves and from the Hebrew text, added to the evident inconsistencies in numerical statements, between certain passages of that text itself, seem to prove that some shorter mode of writing was originally in vogue, liable to be misunderstood by copyists and translators. These variations appear to have proceeded from the alphabetic method of writing numbers. Their argument follows this line of thought: The very reason for using the LXX was rooted in the missionary outreach of the evangelists and apostles of the early church. It was virtually the only form of the OT in the hands of Jewish believers outside Palestine, and it was certainly the only available form for Gentile converts to the Jewish or Christian faiths. Others dogmatically maintain, albeit recognizing the questionable history and character of the LXX, that this version was readily available to the early first century evangelists and apostles. For instance, Waltke asserts the following: Although many details of the story are fictitious, it is widely accepted that the translation of the Law was made in the time of Philadelphus. Contrary to the story, however, it is concluded that LXX arose out of the needs of the Alexandrian Jews and was done by various literary Greeks at Alexandria on a text type already present in Egypt. Scholars agree that a complete version of the Bible existed at least at the beginning of the first century A. Accordingly, the consensus of most scholarship assumes that the LXX was available to and had the veritable character for the first century Christians to use as their OT Scriptures. This consensus is faulty because of two important Bible truths. Secondly, the Lord and His apostles did not need to utilize the LXX for evangelism of the Jews and Gentiles and consequently did not do so. In effect the Lord said this Hebrew verse to which He alluded Dt. He believed that the very consonants

and the very vowels of the OT Hebrew words of prophecies and of course all the other words of Scripture were preserved perfectly intact in His day and would continue until final fulfillment cf. Since the Greek OT LXX does not have jots and tittles He was not referring to this inferior translation which has a historical background and time table that are very suspect. The law torah , the prophets nebiim , and the writings kethubim [of which Psalms was first] made up the Hebrew OT and is called the Tanak. He surveyed the whole scope of the Hebrew OT, using the examples of the murder of the righteous Abel from the first book Genesis 4: The Biblical truths that the Lord Jesus always used the Hebrew text for His Scriptures includes His reference to the perfectly preserved Hebrew text, His reference to the perfect preservation of the smallest components of Hebrew words, and His reference to the three-fold division of the Hebrew OT are indisputable. The NT does not countenance the assumed position that Christ used the LXX because it clearly contradicts this false assumption. The Lord consistently alluded to the Hebrew OT. The simple fact of the matter is that the LXX was in part or whole post-first century and never used by Christ or the Apostles. Second, the Lord and the Apostles did not need to implement the use of the LXX in their evangelistic endeavors. Furthermore, there is no indication that the Apostles had the necessity to use the LXX. The Lord eliminated the necessity for Peter using the LXX for the Gentiles present that day by the supernatural occurrence of tongues. When the Apostles and Paul eventually evangelized the Gentiles e. Where is the alleged need for the LXX? This fallacious assumption has not been and cannot be proved and must, therefore, be rejected. Biblically, there is neither need nor exegesis for this ill founded but popular assumption. The Masoretic scribes invented vowel points for the inspired consonantal Hebrew textt. Rejecting the aforementioned Biblical promises for perfect Words preservation, critical scholarship argues that the original Hebrew text was only in consonant form, that the vowels were not inspired, and the pronunciations were passed on by oral tradition until the Masoretic scribes invented a vowel pointing system. In order to prevent the eventual complete loss of the correct pronunciations, a group of Jewish scholars began to devise a system of signs from about CE to record and standardize the received pronunciation inasmuch as it was known. They developed a system by which the vowels of the Hebrew words could be indicated in writing. One cannot distinguish between some nouns and verbs, conjugations or stems without vowel pointing. The other ancient languages of the Samaritans, Syrians, Chaldeans, and Arabs had consonants and vowels. The Hebrew vowels must be ab origine for several reasons. Linguistically, the very nature of words requires both consonants and vowels since God and man spoke and wrote words from the beginning. Words need to be precise to convey accuracy and this precision comes only with the vowels. Gill cites several arguments for the divine origin of the vowels. Historically, the main fallacy with positing the invention of the Hebrew vowel points with the Masoretes is the lack of recorded testimony. Furthermore, this historical assumption makes the Masoretes the final authority with regard to the Words of Scripture. Moncrief gives a list of five Hebrew words, as select examples, whose meanings vary depending on the vowel pointing. The final meaning of a Word of Scripture cannot be dependent on man in light of the promises for the authoritative inspired and preserved Words of Scripture. The Gospel writers consistently followed a pattern for the vowel pointings of the proper Hebrew nouns to which they alluded.

6: In Defense of the Text : Leslie Friedman Goldstein :

From: Death In Freeport. Last week I discussed what I take to be the elements of a useful dungeon key format and then offered my own take on the matter which amounted to an adaptation of Courtney Campbell's approach except with descriptive text.

What exactly is decodable text and why should it be controversial? There have been only a handful of studies into the effectiveness of decodable texts since the term was first used back in the s. And, truth be told, they are kind of [a] mess; with little evident agreement about what decodable text is, what it should be compared with, and what outcomes we should expect to derive from it. Decodable readers usually follow a specific sequence of skills and instructional procedures that cumulatively develop with each book. Quality decodable books will not only use simple short vowel words, they will reflect growth into advanced code knowledge and utilize vowel digraphs vowel teams and multisyllabic words. The better book series will introduce one or two new concepts at a time while offering lots of practice opportunities with simpler patterns. The structure will be apparent to anyone with or without a teaching degree, and it becomes easy to pinpoint skill deficits. Decodable text is only decodable if children have been taught that particular letter pattern. Decodable text would not or should not be handed to a child without the child having first been taught the letter and sound correspondences. The goal should be to move children into authentic books they can handle independently. Phonics proponents feel that until beginner or struggling readers are ready to read authentic text, they should be given reading material that they can handle themselves without being forced into using ineffective strategies such as guessing, using pictures, or using cues based on context. Phonics instruction is more effective when children have immediate opportunities to apply what they learned to their reading, and decodable books facilitate this learning. Their easily observable progress will determine how long they remain in decodable text. In the s, the Southwest Regional Laboratory for Educational Development and Research SWRL was one of a number of educational laboratories charged with bringing research-based programs and procedures to schools. The studies clearly indicate that teaching kindergarten children using BRP was successful. Although most children who entered kindergarten with reading skills typically came from advantaged backgrounds, virtually all children were reading by the end of the year. Students who learned to read in kindergarten were found to be superior in reading skills and retained their advantage through high school. The BRP books illustrate a superior design structure compared to others that rush through the code or stay in short words for too long. In the BRP books, phonics was taught at the same time as the books were presented, so there was no mistaking the value of its content. For a typical reader, phonics instruction combined with leveled books for Guided Reading will not harm them, and many children will begin to generalize patterns to non-decodable books easily. The amount of phonics introduced would be sufficient for such children. For the struggling reader, however, decodable books can make a huge difference because they provide much more steady practice. The goal is to break bad habits while forming new habits. The point of the decodable books is for children to apply what they learn and see if the code is being retained. In other words, he implies many children can begin to internalize the alphabetic principle without the decodable text, or, at least, with very little practice. Transfer and generalizations of code knowledge are significant leaps that frequently take time and intensive practice to develop. We do not keep children in decodable text if they can easily move through the sequence of skills required. Nobody wants children to only receive phonics and controlled, stilted language instruction. This is the false argument Whole Language proponents use to undermine phonics advocates. Children should be exposed to more than decodable text – no argument there. Shared reading and reading aloud to children are both necessary for children to build language and vocabulary. We can only get a hint of what he must be thinking by looking at the basal reader series he has authored for McGraw-Hill. In the meantime, school districts will interpret his blog to suit their needs, and this can be unfortunate for all the children in need of decodable books. Her book, *Failing Students or Failing Schools?*

7: Some Second Thoughts on the Majority Text | www.enganchecubano.com

Get this from a library! In defense of the text: democracy and constitutional theory. [Leslie Friedman Goldstein] -- "In this book, Leslie Friedman Goldstein presents an extended argument for the kind of constitutional theory that should guide American judges.

Text[edit] There are several versions of the text of the Second Amendment, each with capitalization or punctuation differences. Differences exist between the drafted and ratified copies, the signed copies on display, and various published transcriptions. The amendment was ratified by the States and authenticated by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson as: Pre-Constitution background[edit] Influence of the English Bill of Rights of [edit] The right to bear arms in English history is regarded in English law as a subordinate auxiliary right of the primary rights to personal security, personal liberty, and private property. According to Sir William Blackstone , "The Which is declared by statute, and is indeed a public allowance, under due restrictions, of the natural right of resistance and self-preservation, when the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression. Heller , the Supreme Court did not accept this view, remarking that the English right at the time of the passing of the English Bill of Rights was "clearly an individual right, having nothing whatsoever to do with service in the militia" and that it was a right not to be disarmed by the Crown and was not the granting of a new right to have arms. The statement in the English Bill of Rights concerning the right to bear arms is often quoted only in the passage where it is written as above and not in its full context. In its full context it is clear that the bill was asserting the right of Protestant citizens not to be disarmed by the King without the consent of Parliament and was merely restoring rights to Protestants that the previous King briefly and unlawfully had removed. In its full context it reads: Whereas the late King James the Second by the Assistance of diverse evill Councillors Judges and Ministers employed by him did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion and the Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome list of grievances including That the Subjects which are Protestants may have Arms for their Defence suitable to their Conditions and as allowed by Law. While it did not override earlier restrictions on the ownership of guns for hunting, it is subject to the parliamentary right to implicitly or explicitly repeal earlier enactments. Mark Thompson wrote that, apart from determining the succession, the English Bill of Rights did "little more than set forth certain points of existing laws and simply secured to Englishmen the rights of which they were already possessed [sic]. Which is also declared by the same statute 1 W. Some in the United States have preferred the "rights" argument arguing that the English Bill of Rights had granted a right. The need to have arms for self-defence was not really in question. Peoples all around the world since time immemorial had armed themselves for the protection of themselves and others, and as organized nations began to appear these arrangements had been extended to the protection of the state. Constitution[edit] Ideals that helped to inspire the Second Amendment in part are symbolized by the minutemen. Some of these purposes were explicitly mentioned in early state constitutions; for example, the Pennsylvania Constitution of asserted that, "the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state. As defiance and opposition to British rule developed, a distrust of these Loyalists in the militia became widespread among the colonists, known as Patriots , who favored independence from British rule. As a result, some Patriots created their own militias that excluded the Loyalists and then sought to stock independent armories for their militias. In response to this arms build up, the British Parliament established an embargo of firearms, parts and ammunition against the American colonies. Instances of the licentious and outrageous behavior of the military conservators of the peace still multiply upon us, some of which are of such nature, and have been carried to such lengths, as must serve fully to evince that a late vote of this town, calling upon its inhabitants to provide themselves with arms for their defense, was a measure as prudent as it was legal: It is a natural right which the people have reserved to themselves, confirmed by the Bill of Rights, to keep arms for their own defence; and as Mr. Blackstone observes, it is to be made use of when the sanctions of society and law are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression. In opposition, the British forces consisted of a mixture of the standing British Army , Loyalist militia and Hessian mercenaries. Federalists argued that this government had an unworkable division

of power between Congress and the states, which caused military weakness, as the standing army was reduced to as few as 80 men. Subsequently, the Constitutional Convention proposed in to grant Congress exclusive power to raise and support a standing army and navy of unlimited size. McAfee and Michael J. Quinlan have stated that James Madison "did not invent the right to keep and bear arms when he drafted the Second Amendment; the right was pre-existing at both common law and in the early state constitutions. Blackstone in his Commentaries alluded to this right to rebel as the natural right of resistance and self preservation, to be used only as a last resort, exercisable when "the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression". This will not only lessen the call for military establishments, but if circumstances should at any time oblige the Government to form an army of any magnitude, that army can never be formidable to the liberties of the People, while there is a large body of citizens, little, if at all, inferior to them in discipline and the use of arms, who stand ready to defend their own rights, and those of their fellow-citizens. This appears to me the only substitute that can be devised for a standing army, and the best possible security against it, if it should exist. They cite examples, such as the Declaration of Independence describing in "the Right of the People to On May 10, , Congress passed a resolution recommending that any colony with a government that was not inclined toward independence should form one that was.

8: In Defense of the Medium - Los Angeles Review of Books

In Defense Of Text Messaging: Seven Reasons A Text Is Better Than A Call By Chiara Atik for HowAboutWe. Some people really hate text messages: they find that it's too informal, and that long, drawn-out text conversations are an inefficient way of communicating.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows: Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents. Budgetary effects of this Act. Subtitle "Army Programs Sec. National Guard and reserve component equipment report. Deployment by the Army of an interim cruise missile defense capability. Subtitle "Navy Programs Sec. Procurement authority for Ford class aircraft carrier program. Full ship shock trial for Ford class aircraft carrier. Sense of Congress on accelerated production of aircraft carriers. Multiyear procurement authority for standard missile "6. Multiyear procurement authority for E "2D aircraft. Frigate class ship program. Contract requirement for Virginia class submarine program. Prohibition on availability of funds for Navy port waterborne security barriers. Extension of limitation on use of sole-source shipbuilding contracts for certain vessels. Limitation on availability of funds for M27 Infantry Automatic Rifle program. Report on degaussing standards for DDG "51 destroyers. Inventory requirement for air refueling tanker aircraft; limitation on retirement of KC "10A aircraft. Multiyear procurement authority for C "J aircraft program. Contract for logistics support for VC "25B aircraft. Retirement date for VC "25A aircraft. Limitation on use of funds for KC "46A aircraft pending submittal of certification. Report on modernization of B "52H aircraft systems. Procurement authority for additional icebreaker vessels. Buy-to-budget acquisition of F "35 aircraft. Certification on inclusion of technology to minimize physiological episodes in certain aircraft. Armored commercial passenger-carrying vehicles. Quarterly updates on the F "35 Joint Strike Fighter program. Subtitle "Program requirements, restrictions, and limitations Sec. Modification of authority to carry out certain prototype projects. Extension of directed energy prototype authority. Prohibition on availability of funds for the Weather Common Component program. Limitation on availability of funds for F "35 continuous capability development and delivery. Limitation on availability of funds pending report on agile software development and software operations. Limitation on availability of funds for certain high energy laser advanced technology. National Defense Science and Technology Strategy. Establishment of innovators information repository in the Department of Defense. Strategic plan for Department of Defense test and evaluation resources. Collaboration between Defense laboratories, industry, and academia; open campus program. Permanent extension and codification of authority to conduct technology protection features activities during research and development of defense systems. Procedures for rapid reaction to emerging technology. Activities on identification and development of enhanced personal protective equipment against blast injury. Human factors modeling and simulation activities. Expansion of mission areas supported by mechanisms for expedited access to technical talent and expertise at academic institutions. National security innovation activities. Partnership intermediaries for promotion of defense research and education. Expansion of coordination requirement for support for national security innovation and entrepreneurial education. Defense quantum information science and technology research and development program. Joint directed energy test activities. Requirement for establishment of arrangements for expedited access to technical talent and expertise at academic institutions to support Department of Defense missions. Authority for Joint Directed Energy Transition Office to conduct research relating to high powered microwave capabilities. Joint artificial intelligence research, development, and transition activities. Subtitle "Reports and other matters Sec. Report on survivability of air defense artillery. T "45 aircraft physiological episode mitigation actions. Report on efforts of the Air Force to mitigate physiological episodes affecting aircraft crewmembers. Report on Defense Innovation Unit Experimental. Modification of funding criteria under Historically Black Colleges and Universities and minority institutions program. Report on OA "X light attack aircraft applicability to partner nation support. Reports on comparative capabilities of adversaries in key technology areas. Report on active protection systems for armored combat and tactical vehicles. Next Generation Combat Vehicle. Modification of reports on mechanisms to provide funds to defense laboratories for research and development

of technologies for military missions. Improvement of the Air Force supply chain. Review of guidance on blast exposure during training. Competitive acquisition strategy for Bradley Fighting Vehicle transmission replacement. Independent assessment of electronic warfare plans and programs. Subtitle Bâ€™Energy and Environment Sec. Explosive Ordnance Disposal Defense Program. Further improvements to energy security and resilience. Use of proceeds from sales of electrical energy derived from geothermal resources for projects at military installations where resources are located. Funding of study and assessment of health implications of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances contamination in drinking water by agency for toxic substances and disease registry. Extension of authorized periods of permitted incidental takings of marine mammals in the course of specified activities by Department of Defense. Department of Defense environmental restoration programs. Joint study on the impact of wind farms on weather radars and military operations. Production and use of natural gas at Fort Knox, Kentucky. Subtitle Câ€™Logistics and Sustainment Sec. Authorizing use of working capital funds for unspecified minor military construction projects related to revitalization and recapitalization of defense industrial base facilities. Examination of Navy vessels. Limitation on length of overseas forward deployment of naval vessels. Temporary modification of workload carryover formula. Limitation on use of funds for implementation of elements of master plan for redevelopment of Former Ship Repair Facility in Guam. Report on pilot program for micro-reactors. Limitation on modifications to Navy Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization structure and mechanism. Matters for inclusion in quarterly reports on personnel and unit readiness. Annual Comptroller General reviews of readiness of Armed Forces to conduct full spectrum operations. Surface warfare training improvement. Report on optimizing surface Navy vessel inspections and crew certifications. Report on depot-level maintenance and repair. Report on wildfire suppression capabilities of active and reserve components. Report on relocation of steam turbine production from Nimitz-class and Ford-class aircraft carriers and Virginia-class and Columbia-class submarines. Report on Specialized Undergraduate Pilot Training production, resourcing, and locations. Report on Air Force airfield operational requirements. Report on Navy surface ship repair contract costs. Subtitle Eâ€™Other Matters Sec. Coast Guard representation on explosive safety board. Transportation to continental United States of retired military working dogs outside the continental United States that are suitable for adoption in the United States. Scope of authority for restoration of land due to mishap.

9: In Defense of Boxed Text | ars phantasia

Text. There are several versions of the text of the Second Amendment, each with capitalization or punctuation differences. Differences exist between the drafted and ratified copies, the signed copies on display, and various published transcriptions.

Picture reference book of the Royal Air Force. Adolescent Catechesis, Spotlight on (Resources from the Living Light) Orations of Demosthenes pronounced to excite the Athenians against Philip, King of Macedon Type code processing for designers Diction and intelligibility History of relational database Shisa nyama business plan Thermal engineering lab experiments The spy in question Assessing critical thinking 29. If I had a magic wand The 2007-2012 Outlook for Chocolate Cookie Candy Bars in Greater China Life in the Mountains (World Book Ecology Series) Maryland and the District of Columbia ground-water quality Dr jamal badawi books Vibrations and control systems The Great Western remembered The Pursuit of Permanence The flight simulation software The infinity of lists Big Theories Revisited (PB (Research on Sociocultural Influences on Motivation and Learning) Your body battles a stomachache Simple science experiments with marbles Making an envelope bag Move, Sing, Listen, Play Revise An introduction to the technology of imaging Contexts of procurement and supply book Philippine law books The Penguin Book of Contemporary British Poetry Meditations on the life of christ Shimano flight deck 6501 manual Principles and Practice of Travel Medicine Language Program Evaluation Barnes and noble ebook format One womans power Monitoring integrin activation by fluorescence resonance energy transfer Craig T. Lefort, Young-Min Hyun, Personhood and harmony Many missions : a multipurpose army on the frontier The Eaton Chronicles J. M. Coetzee and the Idea of the Public Intellectual