

LIFE ON THE RIVER : THE EDUCATION OF A MERCHANT YOUTH DAVID

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1: NZ Herald - Breaking news, latest news, business, sport and entertainment - NZ Herald

Life on the river: the education of a merchant youth / David L. Ransel The good society of Russian enlightenment theater / Elise Kimerling Wirtschafter The peasant uprising at Bernovo / Rodney D. Bohac.

She is seen here with Rob Buck during that time. Merchant was lead singer and primary lyricist for 10, Maniacs, joining in its infancy in while she was a student at Jamestown Community College. Merchant sang lead vocals, and later played the piano as well on seven studio albums with 10, Maniacs. In she announced that she was leaving the group. Merchant chose to name the album Tigerlily as she felt it captured the feel of the album, which she described as both "fierce" and "delicate". Seeking creative control, Merchant chose to fund Tigerlily herself, refusing the advance from the record company. She also wanted to work with a core group of young musicians who she felt would be enthusiastic about the music. The group would consist of guitarist Jennifer Turner , bassist Barrie Maguire, and former- Wallflower and eventual boyfriend to Merchant, Peter Yanowitz , who played drums on the album and who continued to do so with Merchant until their abrupt split in Tigerlily was a critical and commercial success, spawning her first top-ten hit in the single " Carnival ", and achieving top success with subsequent singles " Wonder " and "Jealousy". Merchant did extensive touring for the album and made numerous television appearances, including performances on Saturday Night Live , at the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame , and on late-night talk shows. While Tigerlily contained sparse instrumentation, the music on Ophelia had lush arrangements. In the play Hamlet , Ophelia becomes mad and eventually commits suicide when Hamlet remains noncommittal and lost in himself. The portrayal of the women in the song is a tribute to the non-traditional "too smart for her own good" type of woman who is often misunderstood by society. As a lyric to the title song cries: As a companion to the album, she also released a film where she portrays each of these different characters, with voice-overs used for the "novice carmelite", the "sweetheart" and the "courtesan" as they are Spanish, German, and Italian, respectively. The exposure from the tour helped the album reach Platinum status in just under a year, with subsequent singles " Break Your Heart " and "Life Is Sweet" receiving moderate airplay on adult contemporary stations. The Ophelia tour ended in with the final few shows being performed and recorded on Broadway. The performance would be released as the album Natalie Merchant: Live in Concert with a companion video of the same name. The performance was notable in that it featured numerous covers including songs by David Bowie , Neil Young , and Katell Keineg. American folk music tour and Motherland [edit] In , Merchant embarked on a folk tour in the United States with many shows being supported by alt-country band Wilco. Motherland saw Merchant at her most experimental musically. Motherland achieved Gold on the Billboard charts after debuting at No. Merchant embarked on a year and a half world tour to promote Motherland. The first leg of the tour started in Minneapolis, Minnesota on October 17, , with performances across the United States, and heading to Europe with some special acoustic shows in Europe. In the summer of , she was paired with Chris Isaak and played at stadiums and arenas. To date this has been the only release on Myth America. Leave Your Sleep was released on April 13, [11] and is a compilation of five years of inspiration from a "conversation" with her daughter over the "first 6 years of her life". The album debuted on the Billboard Top at No. The album was co-produced by Andres Levin. Buddy Holly , released September 6, Natalie Merchant [edit] In February , Merchant announced her eponymous album. The album consists of new works. The New Tigerlily Recordings [edit] In , Merchant released an album of new recordings of the songs from her multi-platinum solo album. She enhanced many of the tracks with strings and stripped others bare. She says, "The distance this music traveled once it left my hands is humbling, and I am moved by how many lives it has touched along the way. The two became close friends and eventually had a romantic relationship. The two credit each other as inspirations for some of their songwriting. In an interview with The Independent , Stipe said "Natalie was really the reason my work became politicised in the late Eighties. In an interview in , she indicated that she was divorced. She has been a vegetarian since , [17] except for the duration of her pregnancy when she temporarily resumed eating

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L. RANSEL pdf

meat. I prefer living in the countryside rather than the cityâ€”I find it more sane and sustaining for myself. She provided vocals for the song "Birds and Ships", and later showed up on the second volume of the album in year , Mermaid Avenue Vol. II , with vocals on the song "I Was Born". In , Merchant, along with actor and writer Mark Ruffalo , organized a concert to protest oil and gas fracking in New York state. A documentary, written and directed by Jon Bowermaster , was made of the event and titled Dear Governor Cuomo. A Concert Film to Benefit Victims of Domestic Violence, that shone light on a group of women living in the mid-Hudson region of New York State responding to the crisis of domestic violence in their community with compassion and creativity. It was inspired by an event for One Billion Rising, a global campaign calling for an end to violence against women, held on February 14, Merchant performed her single "Motherland". The event was covered by CNN and broadcast live.

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2: Home WLOX-TV Biloxi, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Mississippi - www.enganchecubano.com

Using the tools of microhistory to interpret the diary, David L. Ransel vividly brings to life TolchÁ«nov's self-construction, his relations with family and society, and his entire world of aspirations, achievements, and failures.

My father is a good man whose life has nothing remarkable except [for his] having served in subordinate positions in the War of Independence My mother is the true figure of Christianity in its purest sense; with her, trust in Providence was always the solution to all difficulties in life. He was a good student, and earned the title of First Citizen Primer Ciudadano of the school. He had spent a year reading the Bible and often spent time as a child helping his uncle with church services, [10] but Sarmiento soon became bored with religion and school, and got involved with a group of aggressive children. Sarmiento was at the top of the list in San Juan, but it was then announced that only ten pupils would receive the scholarship. The selection was made by lot, and Sarmiento was not one of the scholars whose name was drawn. Sarmiento portrayed by Ignacio Baz. Portrait of Sarmiento painted by his granddaughter Eugenia. This action roused the ire of the provinces, and civil war was the result. Support for a strong, centralized Argentine government was based in Buenos Aires, and gave rise to two opposing groups. The wealthy and educated of the Unitarian Party , such as Sarmiento, favored centralized government. In opposition to them were the Federalists , who were mainly based in rural areas and tended to reject European mores. Numbering figures such as Manuel Dorrego and Juan Facundo Quiroga among their ranks, they were in favor of a loose federation with more autonomy for the individual provinces. He set up a European-staffed university and supported a public education program for rural male children. He also supported theater and opera groups, publishing houses and a museum. These contributions were considered as civilizing influences by the Unitarians, but they upset the Federalist constituency. Common laborers had their salaries subjected to a government cap, and the gauchos were arrested by Rivadavia for vagrancy and forced to work on public projects, usually without pay. After the resignation of Rivadavia, Manuel Dorrego was installed as governor of Buenos Aires province. By the end of the old legislature that Lavalle had disbanded was back in place and had appointed Rosas as governor of Buenos Aires. He spent much of his time with his uncle learning and began to teach at the only school in town. Later that year, his mother wrote to him asking him to come home. Sarmiento refused, only to receive a response from his father that he was coming to collect him. At sixteen years of age, he stood in front of the shop he tended and viewed the entrance into San Juan of Facundo Quiroga and some six hundred mounted montonera horsemen. They constituted an unsettling presence [. That sight, with its overwhelmingly negative associations, left an indelible impression on his budding consciousness. In addition to writing, he also began teaching in Los Andes. Due to his innovative style of teaching, he found himself in conflict with the governor of the province. He founded his own school in Pocuro as a response to the governor. During this time, Sarmiento fell in love and had an illegitimate daughter named Ana Faustina, who Sarmiento did not acknowledge until she married. Sarmiento in Boston , Massachusetts Domingo Faustino Sarmiento in Boston, Massachusetts In , Sarmiento returned to San Juan, seriously ill with typhoid fever; his family and friends thought he would die upon his return, but he recovered and established an anti-federalist journal called El Zonda. Sarmiento was forced to cease publication of the magazine in He also founded a school for girls during this time called the Santa Rosa High School, which was a preparatory school. The Argentine government tried to have Sarmiento extradited from Chile to Argentina, but the Chilean government refused to hand him over. Photograph by Eugenio Courret. In , Sarmiento briefly visited Mendoza, just across the border from Chile in Western Argentina, but he was arrested and imprisoned. Upon his release, he went back to Chile. It allowed for a number of institutions to be opened including secondary schools, military schools and an all-girls school. Sarmiento stepped down as governor of San Juan to become the Plenipotentiary Minister to the United States, where he was sent in , soon after the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Moved by the story of Lincoln, Sarmiento ended up writing his book Vida de Lincoln. A bust of him stood in the Modern

Languages Building at the University of Michigan until multiple student protests prompted its removal. Students installed plaques and painted the bust red to represent the controversies surrounding his policies towards the indigenous people in Argentina. There still stands a statue of Sarmiento at Brown University. While on this trip, he was asked to run for President again. He won, taking office on October 12, 1852. The age of the gaucho had ended, and the age of the merchant and cattleman had begun. He found New England, specifically the Boston - Cambridge area to be the source of much of his influence, writing in an Argentine newspaper that New England was "the cradle of the modern republic, the school for all of America. Europe contemplates in New England the power which in the future will supplant her. As Rock reports, "between and educational subsidies from the central government to the provinces quadrupled. On August 22, 1852, Sarmiento was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt, when two Italian anarchist brothers shot at his coach. That same year, he became the Senator for San Juan, a post that he held until 1854, when he became Interior Minister. Pedro II, the Emperor of Brazil and a great admirer of Sarmiento, sent to his funeral procession a green and gold crown of flowers with a message written in Spanish remembering the highlights of his life: The statue of Sarmiento when being unveiled in 1882 was well known for his modernization of the country, and for his improvements to the educational system. He firmly believed in democracy and European liberalism, but was most often seen as a romantic. Therefore, his use of the term "liberty" was more in reference to a laissez-faire approach to the economy, and religious liberty. He put great importance on law and citizen participation. These ideas he most equated to Rome and to the United States, a society which he viewed as exhibiting similar qualities. In order to civilize the Argentine society and make it equal to that of Rome or the United States, Sarmiento believed in eliminating the caudillos, or the larger landholdings and establishing multiple agricultural colonies run by European immigrants. He opened a number of schools including the first school in Latin America for teachers in Santiago in La Escuela Normal Preceptores de Chile. Written during his long exile in Chile. It was first published in book form in 1882, and the first English translation, by Mary Mann, appeared in 1908. Facundo promotes further civilization and European influence on Argentine culture through the use of anecdotes and references to Juan Facundo Quiroga, Argentine caudillo general. As literary critic Sylvia Molloy observes, Sarmiento claimed that this book helped explain Argentine struggles to European readers, and was cited in European publications. Facundo maintains its relevance in modern-day as well, bringing attention to the contrast of lifestyles in Latin America, the conflict and struggle for progress while maintaining tradition, as well as the moral and ethical treatment of the public by government officials and regimes. In this second autobiography, Sarmiento displays a stronger effort to include familial links and ties to his past, in contrast to *Mi defensa*, choosing to relate himself to San Juan and his Argentine heritage. Sarmiento discusses growing up in rural Argentina with basic ideologies and simple livings. *Recuerdos* discusses his Similar to *Facundo*, Sarmiento uses previous dossiers filed against himself by enemies to assist in writing *Recuerdos* and therefore fabricating an autobiography based on these files and from his own memory. The following is a selection of his other works: This would have discredited Sarmiento as a respected father of Argentina, as Sarmiento portrays himself as a sole individual, disregarding or denouncing important ties to other people and groups in his life. A description and observations while travelling as a representative of the Chilean government to learn more about educational systems around the world. A description of a future utopian city in the River Plate States. This account includes dossiers, articles, speeches and information regarding the pending constitution. This report was the first official statistic report on education in Latin America includes information on gender and location distribution of pupils, salaries and wages, and comparative achievement. This work, along with the previous two, were intended to persuade Latin America and Argentines of the benefits of the educational, economic and political systems of the United States, which Sarmiento supported. While situations in the book remain particular to the time period and location, race issues and conflicts of races are still prevalent and enable the book to be relevant in the present day. This had a large impact on Argentine politics, especially as much of the civil tension in the country was divided between the rural provinces and the cities. Sarmiento focused on illiteracy of the youth, and suggested

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simplifying reading and spelling for the public education system, a method which was never implemented. His ideas are now revered as innovative, though at the time they were not widely accepted. Today, there is a statue in honor of Sarmiento in Boston on the Commonwealth Avenue Mall , between Gloucester and Hereford streets, erected in

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L. RANSEL pdf

3: Natalie Merchant - Wikipedia

The NOOK Book (eBook) of the A Russian Merchant's Tale: The Life and Adventures of Ivan Alekseevich Tolch?nov, Based on His Diary by David L. Ransel at.

By the s, Henry Laurens and his business partner George Austin had become wealthy as owners of one of the largest slave trading houses in North America. John was the eldest of the five children who survived infancy. John and his two younger brothers, Henry Jr. His two sisters, Martha and Mary, remained with an uncle in Charleston. For two years beginning in June , he and one brother attended school in Geneva , Switzerland, where they lived with a family friend. In November , Laurens began his legal studies at the Middle Temple. Laurens remained determined to join the Continental Army and fight for his country, rather than to complete law school in England and raise a family there. He embarked for Charleston in December , leaving his pregnant wife behind in London with her family. Henry Laurens, finding himself unable to prevent his son from joining the Continental Army , used his influence to obtain a position of honor for his year-old son. I mean to delay the actual Appointment of my fourth Aide de Camp a while longer; but if you will do me the honour to become a member of my Family, you will make me very happy, by your Company and assistance in that Line as an Extra Aid and I shall be glad to receive you in that capacity whenever it is convenient to you. He quickly became known for his reckless courage upon first seeing combat on September 11, , at the Battle of Brandywine during the Philadelphia campaign. At one point, the Americans were stymied by a large stone mansion occupied by the enemy. After several attempts to take the building failed, Laurens and a French volunteer, the chevalier Duplessis-Mauduit , came up with their own daring plan. They gathered some straw to set on fire and place at the front door of the house. After spending the remainder of the winter of " encamped at Valley Forge , Laurens marched to New Jersey with the rest of the Continental Army at the end of June , to face the British at the Battle of Monmouth. John Laurens, engraving by H. Hall As the British stepped up operations in the South, Laurens promoted the idea of arming slaves and granting them freedom in return for their service. He had written, "We Americans at least in the Southern Colonies, cannot contend with a good Grace, for Liberty, until we shall have enfranchised our Slaves. Henry Laurens granted the request, but with reservations that caused postponement of the project. Congress approved the concept of a regiment of slaves in March , and sent Laurens south to recruit a regiment of 3, black soldiers; however, the plan was opposed, and Laurens was ultimately unsuccessful. Having won election to the South Carolina House of Representatives , Laurens introduced his black regiment plan in , again in , and a third time in , meeting overwhelming rejection each time. Battles in South Carolina In , when the British threatened Charleston, Governor Rutledge proposed to surrender the city with the condition that Carolina become neutral in the war. Laurens strongly opposed the idea, and fought with Continental forces to repel the British. John Laurens offered to lead them back. Moultrie had so much confidence in the officer that he sent along men to help cover the flanks. In direct disobedience of orders, Laurens crossed the river and formed the men in line for battle. He failed to take the high ground and his men suffered greatly from well-placed enemy fire. Laurens himself was wounded, and his second in command fell back to the main force at the Tullifinny, where Moultrie was compelled to retreat towards Charleston. Prisoner of war Laurens was taken prisoner by the British in May , after the fall of Charleston. As a prisoner of war , he was shipped to Philadelphia, where he was paroled with the condition that he would not leave Pennsylvania. In Philadelphia, Laurens was able to visit his father, who would soon take ship for the Netherlands as American ambassador, in search of loans. Determined to return to South Carolina, and in the expectation of being freed by a prisoner exchange in November , Laurens wrote to George Washington and requested a leave of absence from his service as aide-de-camp: Riveted to head quarters by my attachment to Your Excellency and the patronage with which you have been pleased to honor me, nothing but the approaching critical junction of southern affairs and the expectation of my countrymen could induce me to solicit a farther leave of absence in case of my exchange I indulge a hope that my

acquaintance with the country and connexions as a southern man may enable me to be of some ability in the new theatre of the war—and the present season of tranquility here, appears too favorable an opportunity to be overlooked—these motives which I submit to Your Excellency, prompt me to entreat your permission to join the southern army for the ensuing Campaign. Preferring to return to the South, he had originally refused the post and proposed Alexander Hamilton as the better candidate. He wrote again to advise Washington that "unfortunately for America, Col. Hamilton was not sufficiently known to Congress to unite their suffrages in his favor and I was assured there remained no other alternative to my acceptance than the total failure of the business. Thus circumstanced I was reduced to submit—and renounce my plan of participating in the southern campaign. Laurens gained French assurances that French ships would support American operations that year; the promised naval support was later to prove invaluable at the Siege of Yorktown. Laurens was also reported to have told the French that without aid for the Revolution, the Americans might be forced by the British to fight against France. When Laurens and Paine returned to America in August, they brought 2. Laurens also was able to arrange a loan and supplies from the Dutch, before returning home. His father Henry Laurens, the American ambassador to the Netherlands who had been captured by the British, was exchanged for General Cornwallis in late, and the senior Laurens had proceeded to the Netherlands to continue loan negotiations. He was given command of a battalion of light infantry on October 1, , when its commander was killed. Laurens, under the command of Colonel Alexander Hamilton, led the battalion in the storming of Redoubt No. British troops surrendered on October 17, , and Washington appointed Laurens as the American commissioner for drafting formal terms of the British surrender. Laurens died in what General Greene described sadly as "a paltry little skirmish" with a foraging party, [18] only a few weeks before the British finally withdrew from Charleston. Greene, and, in disregard of his orders and the important duties with which he had been charged—a practice which the loose discipline of the American forces rendered not unusual—put off for the scene of action. Gist had learned that British troops under Major William Brereton had already captured a ferry and crossed the river, in search of rice to feed their garrison. Laurens was given orders, at his own request, to take a small force further downriver to man a redoubt at Chehaw Point, where they could fire on the British as they retreated. Leading a force of fifty Delaware infantrymen, and an artillery captain with a howitzer, Laurens rode toward Chehaw Point. In, the Luces donated a large part of the former plantation, including an extensive landscape garden, to the Trappists for use as a monastery. His pregnant wife, unable to risk a months-long [24] journey by sea during wartime, stayed behind with her family in London. January and baptized on February 18, Massey, this period "marked the beginning of a pattern; he continually centered his life around homosocial attachments to other men. Anthony Ramos originated the role in both the Broadway and off-Broadway productions. I feel the deepest affliction at the news we have just received at the loss of our dear and inestimable friend Laurens. His career of virtue is at end. How strangely are human affairs conducted, that so many excellent qualities could not ensure a more happy fate! The world will feel the loss of a man who has left few like him behind; and America, of a citizen whose heart realized that patriotism of which others only talk. I feel the loss of a friend whom I truly and most tenderly loved, and one of a very small number. Nathanael Greene, in general orders announcing the death of Laurens, wrote "The army has lost a brave officer and the public a worthy citizen. In a word, he had not a fault, that I ever could discover, unless intrepidity bordering upon rashness could come under that denomination; and to this he was excited by the purest motives. Massey, a history professor at Freed—Hardeman University and author of a Laurens biography: Laurens speaks more clearly to us today than other men of the American Revolution whose names are far more familiar. Unlike all other southern political leaders of the time, he believed that blacks shared a similar nature with whites, which included a natural right to liberty. To that extent, at least, his beliefs make him our contemporary, a man worthy of more attention than the footnote he has been in most accounts of the American Revolution. The Early America Review. Archived from the original on February 16, Date format link CS1 maint: John Laurens and the American Revolution.

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4: The human tradition in imperial Russia in SearchWorks catalog

Dave Merchant is on Facebook. Join Facebook to connect with Dave Merchant and others you may know. Facebook gives people the power to share and makes the.

5: River Quotes (quotes)

Shakespeare & Company is a professional live theatre company in the heart of the Berkshires, presenting a vibrant summer performance season featuring the works of Shakespeare in repertory with classic and contemporary plays.

6: Our products | Google

"Eventually, all things merge into one, and a river runs through it. The river was cut by the world's great flood and runs over rocks from the basement of time.

7: Project MUSE - A Russian Merchant's Tale

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8: Domingo Faustino Sarmiento - Wikipedia

CHAPTER 9. The Queen of Sheba. 1 a The queen of Sheba, having heard a report of Solomon's fame, came to Jerusalem to test him with subtle questions, accompanied by a very numerous retinue and by camels bearing spices, a large amount of gold, and precious stones.

9: Valencia College, Orlando, Florida

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento (February 15, - September 11,) was an Argentine activist, intellectual, writer, statesman and the seventh President of Argentina. His writing spanned a wide range of genres and topics, from journalism to autobiography, to political philosophy and history.

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