

1: 10 Flu Myths - Harvard Health

The WYSIWYG ("What you see is what you get") editors found in the current versions of many CMS products are a definite improvement over previous generations, but the claim that these WYSIWYG tools actually provide users with a simple, easy and consistent experience to work within is a bit of a myth.

Mythology is the study of myth. The term myth has come to refer to a certain genre or category of stories that share characteristics that make this genre distinctly different from other genres of oral narratives, such as legends and folktales. Many definitions of myth repeat similar general aspects of the genre and may be summarized thus: Myths are symbolic tales of the distant past often primordial times that concern cosmogony and cosmology the origin and nature of the universe, may be connected to belief systems or rituals, and may serve to direct social action and values. For many people, myths remain value-laden discourse that explain much about human nature. There are a number of general conceptual frameworks involved in definitions of myth, including these: Myths are Cosmogonic Narratives, connected with the Foundation or Origin of the Universe and key beings within that universe, though often specifically in terms of a particular culture or region. Given the connection to origins, the setting is typically primordial the beginning of time and characters are proto-human or deific. Myths also often have cosmogonic overtones even when not fully cosmogonic, for instance dealing with origins of important elements of the culture food, medicine, ceremonies, etc. Myths are Narratives of a Sacred Nature, often connected with some Ritual. Myths are often foundational or key narratives associated with religions. These narratives are believed to be true from within the associated faith system though sometimes that truth is understood to be metaphorical rather than literal. Within any given culture there may be sacred and secular myths coexisting. For example, structuralism recognizes paired bundles of opposites or dualities -- like light and dark as central to myths. Mythic Narratives often Involve Heroic Characters possibly proto-humans, super humans, or gods who mediate inherent, troubling dualities, reconcile us to our realities, or establish the patterns for life as we know it. Myths are Narratives that are "Counter-Factual in featuring actors and actions that confound the conventions of routine experience" McDowell, They are often highly valued or disputed stories that still intrigue us even though many of us do not recognize them as a living genre in our culture. Myths also seem in opposition to science because they are not testable, which is the case at least for origin myths because of their primordial setting -- if events described are from a different, earlier world, then of course they would not be repeatable or logical in our world. Both myths and science offer explanations of the cosmos. A key difference is that information about the universe presented in myths is not testable, whereas science is designed to be tested repeatedly. Science also depends on cumulative, frequently updated knowledge, whereas myth is based on passed down stories and beliefs. Myths may change over time, particularly after contact with other cultures, but they do not change and adapt to new periods and technological developments in the same way science does. Myths may be enacted through rituals and believed in absolutely, but they usually do not have physical effects in the real world, as in leading to new technology for building cars or providing medical treatment. People may believe they are cured through faith, and they may find important value-laden sentiments in myths, but these "real world results" are neither empirical nor usually repeatable two standard criteria for science. Although science differs from myth in offering actual, testable control over the environment and producing real, repeatable results in the world, science is NOT completely divorced from myth. Many scientific theories are presented or understood in narrative form, which often end up sounding remarkably mythic, as scholars like Stephen Jay Gould and Gregory Schrempf have discussed see scholarship as myth section below. Myths were considered by Victorian scholars as survivals of previous times perhaps decayed or reflective of "primitive" ancestors who took them literally. Some saw them as evidence for social evolutionary theories of the 19th century. These Victorians scholars like E. Tylor believed that humans in all cultures progress through stages of evolution from "savagery" to "barbarism" and finally to "civilization. Such theories no longer seem reasonable. We have not, for instance, progressed beyond brutality, murder, war, and grave injustices just because we have more advanced technology in fact we use our technology partly to more efficiently kills other humans. We also

recognize the complexity, thoughtfulness, and beauty of many other cultures we may once have considered inferior to our own. Based on over a century of ethnology anthropological fieldwork and research in psychology, genetics, and other disciplines, scholars now accept that humans from all eras and parts of the world have equal intellectual capacity and potential. We understand as well today that our own theories may seem as foolish to our descendants as their conceptions of the universe sometimes seem to us see scholarship as myth section below. Our ancestors understood metaphor as well as we. This does not mean our ancestors lived exactly as we do, or that we conceive of the world in identical ways. But myths serve us better as means of understanding our ancestors if we accept their capacity for complex intellectual and artistic expression. Theories allow us to do our work as scholars, though our best efforts come with self-awareness of the theories and methods we employ as scholars. We now understand and discuss traditional myths and other such texts as emergent and intricately connected to performance situations or context. The more we can understand of the context of a myth, the culture it came from, the individual who told it, when and for what purpose, the audience who received it, etc. Of course, the further back in time one goes, the harder it becomes to study context. Myths, as explanations of the cosmos and how to live, are parallel to science in many ways. Yet because of their differences from science, they often appear insignificant, whimsical, useless, or primitive to contemporary people. Many people lament the decline of myths, because they promise moral guidance and comfort that helps enrich life. For these reasons, many people remain interested in myths and seek to revive or revere them. Some people believe classical music, movies, and even novels have filled the places myths used to occupy culturally. In our post-modern world many people believe myths exist in new, combined, or revived forms. One of the functions of all art is to reconcile us to paradox. Another is to suggest fundamental patterns of life and the universe. Even if they are no longer associated with religious rituals, belief systems, or primordial moments of creation, "myths" of heroic characters who mediate the troubling paradoxes of life will always compel us and can, I believe, still be found in our culture.

Characteristics of Myths Given the cautions above about how much the definition of myth has been debated and written about, take the following characteristics of myth in the spirit in which they are intended: Remember these characteristics are neither absolute nor all-encompassing. A story that is or was considered a true explanation of the natural world and how it came to be. Characters are often non-human e. Setting is a previous proto-world somewhat like this one but also different. Plot may involve interplay between worlds this world and previous or original world. Depicts events that bend or break natural laws reflective of connection to previous world. Reflective and formative of basic structures dualities: Dualities often mediated by characters in myths. Myths are distinguished from other commonly collected narratives such as folktales and legends. Myths were defined as stories of ancient times believed to be true. Malinowski added that they must be sacred, and discussed how they serve society as a charter for action. Many great social theorists from the 19th and early 20th centuries Freud, Frazer, Muller, Jung, etc. More recent scholars, like William Hansen, argue that the sacred element of myths is a recent attachment to definitions perhaps beginning with the Grimms and then solidified by Malinowski. They were not necessarily connected to religious beliefs, but were often secular stories. While myths do not have to have a sacred element, they DO appear to share a world-forming, or worldview-forming function.

Generic Fluidity The fact that scholars discuss various possible definitions of myth demonstrates the vitality and importance of this genre. Genres are categorizations imposed by scholars seeking ways of classifying and analyzing material they study. As folklorist Richard Bauman explains of all genres of stories, they share certain characteristics of: Genres are extremely useful, but all good scholars realize that they are fluid and often messy guides, rather than absolute, neat, and fixed realities. Realizing the fluidity of narrative forms stretches throughout the history of folklore scholarship and into the present day. Contemporary performance theorist Richard Bauman writes: From the perspective of performance theory, distinctions between generic forms and their meaning and function should remain fluid, dynamic, to be discovered. In a sense, they create their own myths, even while they think they are rising above it. Myths seem to offer us symbolic resources we need to communicate. Although the prevalence of mythological details in our discourse keys us to its importance, we typically insist upon distinguishing ways of thinking about the world, and today we think of myth as lesser than science. Yet the persistence of myths throughout our culture reveals their

worth. Early scholars in myth theory created myths to paint pictures of early human life and conceptions of the universe. Discussions of myth became myths' origin stories that influence how we understand people and the world, i. Functionalism

Branislaw Malinowski is considered a functionalist because he insisted that myths serve as charters for social action. Many other myth scholars also discuss this aspect of myths. Anthropologist and folklorist Paul Radin considers myth distinctive because of its function and implications as determined by certain individual society members. The myth-makers then explain symbolically how to live, as Radin notes: The explanatory theme often is so completely dominant that everything else becomes subordinated to it. Myths serve to explain and encourage worldview and good action within society. Many other theorists of myth concur that it has a functional dimension. Antinomy or contradiction is often evident in the form of dualities such as good and bad, night and day, etc. Looked at as whole structures, myths reveal a typical pattern: The symbolic mediation in myths offers inspiration for culture and culture members to heal, flourish, or accept their reality. He also draws upon sewing imagery in discussing the function and method of the bricoleur: More rapid cross-references, together with an increase in the number of points of view and angles of approach have made it possible to consolidate into a whole what might at first have seemed to be a loose and precarious assemblage of odds and ends, all dissimilar in form, texture and color. Careful stitching and darning, systematically applied to reinforce weak spots, has finally produced a homogeneous fabric, clear in outline and harmonious in its blend of shades; fragments which at first seemed disparate, once they found their appropriate place and the correct relationship to their neighbors, come together to form a coherent picture. In this picture, the tiniest details, however gratuitous, bizarre, and even absurd they may have seemed at the beginning, acquire both meaning and function. Twin myths are very common and popular throughout the American Indian world. You can find traditional twin myths in virtually any collection of Native American myths. Her contemporary myth offers symbolism direction for contemporary Native Americans whose culture is currently experiencing a re-birth or renewal of culture. Erdrich highlights this twin myth theme in her opening image of primordial female twins sewing the pattern of the world in beads. Like bricoleurs, spinners, and spiders, they affirm that mixing cultures, like mixing patterns in other creative endeavors, need not be a source of concern, but is instead is the source of life itself.

2: The Myth of Goals: An Honest Observation of What We All Wish Was True

'What you see is what you get' is widely reported as being coined by Flip Wilson in performances as his drag character Geraldine in Rowan & Martin's Laugh-In in the late 60s and then later on The Flip Wilson Show.

Granted they do sting if you disturb them but that is no reason to fear them. In this post I will look at 10 wasp myths that will surprise you. Armed with this new knowledge I hope that you will learn to either like wasps or at least hate them less. Paper wasp nest being built Wasp Myths This list of wasp myths are the ones that I was able to find. If you know of others please post a comment and tell us about them. It is a myth that the venom hurts and causes swelling. The symptoms you see and feel when you get stung are the result of your own body defenses. The human body causes the swelling, reddening, itching and pain after a sting ref 2. A small percentage of people have severe reactions, which can be fatal. Death, due to anaphylaxis, is fairly rare. The average person is stung times in their lifetime. I wonder if gardeners are stung more often? The normal reaction of swelling and pain is not an allergic reaction and most people will experience these symptoms from both bee and wasp stings. One common cure for the symptoms of a wasp sting is the application of baking soda. The first point to note is that wasp venom is NOT acidic. It does contain alkaline compounds. Therefore, topical application of an acid or alkali to the sting area is unlikely to provide relief. If you are stung there are some things you can do to help the pain and swelling. Do nothing – in most cases it goes away in 24 hours Wash with soap and water to remove venom Apply cold water and ice to reduce swelling Take an antihistamine to reduce swelling Apply calamine to reduce itching If the reaction to the sting is significant seek medical help, especially if the sting is in the area of the throat or mouth. Is it Easy to Remove a Nest at Night? Wasps return to their nest at dusk and remain there overnight. It is a good time to remove the nest, but this still has to be done very carefully. If disturbed, wasps will come out at night to get you. Contrary to popular belief, you can NOT destroy a nest by hitting it with a baseball bat – even at night. How do people come up with these dumb ideas?? People get attacked more by wasps because they tend to build their nests in hidden locations. As a result people disturb their nest by accident. With killer bees becoming more prevalent in warm areas, bees may actually be more dangerous than wasps. The risk of serious complications or death are about the same for wasp stings and bee stings. Watch a Wasp Build a Nest This is a real cool video. If the above video does not play, try this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...> This one is sort of a myth. If the goal is to reduce the wasps around your table at dinner time then they do work a bit. Wasps are attracted to the traps, they will be captured and then die. The problem is that only a few of the wasps will be captured having little effect on the rest of the colony. There will be more next time you dine outside. Traps are not designed to get rid of a nest that is close to your eating area. Artificial Wasp Nests Will Keep Wasps Away A common solution for keeping wasps away is the artificial wasp nest, usually made out of wire and paper. Does it work or is it a myth? Wasps are territorial and will usually not build their nest near another wasp nest. If the artificial wasp nest is hung early in the season before nest building starts it may convince the wasp to build somewhere else. However, insect exterminators have reported having several live nests in close proximity of one another. Not all wasps build their nest in isolation. The other problem is that a single fake wasp nest will not be enough. To keep wasp nests away from your home and your garden you would need to hang dozens of artificial nests. Yellow jackets build their nest in the ground, so hanging the fake nests will do nothing to keep them away. Yellow jackets are also the ones that are a pest at dinner time. Once nest building has started, wasps are very reluctant to move. Hanging an artificial nest near a real nest will not get the wasps to move. One year I collected a large paper wasp nest and the following summer I placed it right beside a live nest. The wasps took no notice of the empty old nest. In conclusion, fake wasp nests probably do very little to keep wasps from building nests near your home. This allows a single wasp to sting several times. If you slap at a wasp as it stings you it is quite possible that you will squish the wasp, leaving the stinger in your skin. Larger species like hornets are also more likely to leave their stinger behind. Do Wasps Produce Honey or is it a Myth? Some species of wasp do produce small amounts of honey. An example of this is the Mexican honey wasp. Do Wasps Re-use Old Nests? Normally wasps use a nest for one year. At the end of the year, all except the queen die. In spring the queen

starts a new nest and rarely uses the old one. In some cases the wasps will either reuse an old nest or build a new nest right on top of the old one. I have had a small colony of wasps living behind the bricks on my home for 3 years now. Each year they have used the same entrance crack. **Will Wasps Chase You?** Wasps will not chase you unless you disturb them. If you disturb their nest they will attack and sting you. In the process of stinging they mark you with a chemical odor that makes it easy for other wasps to find you. If you run, they will chase you and they are faster than you. Yellow jackets and paper wasps will not chase you very far, unless you have destroyed their nest. Hornets can chase you up to feet m. **Wasps Eat Mostly Sweet Things** This common wasp myth probably exists because people and wasps usually meet over the dinner table where wasps are attracted to sweet things and fermented things like wine. Late in the season they do like these foods, but early in the year they hunt for meat. Wasps are exceptional insect hunters. They play a very important role in keeping the garden free of pest insects. **Best Way to Remove a Wasp Nest** There are several ways to remove a wasp nest, but not everything you read on-line is a good idea. **Burning Nests** are made from thin paper-like material. It is flammable when dry and the inside of the nest is usually dry. There are two problems with burning. Nests are always attached to something like a tree or house. Both of these are also flammable. The second problem is that even if this is done at night when the wasps are inside, the fire will probably not kill all the wasps. The remaining ones will likely attack you. **Drowning Nests** that are in the ground can be flooded with water. It is not likely to kill all the wasps and the ones that get away will come after you. It can be done using a long garden hose which will keep you at a safe distance. It might be best to just leave them where they are or use a commercial pesticide spray designed for wasps. **Use a Professional** For nests that are hard to get at, or inside building walls, it is best to contact a pest control technician and let them do the job properly. **Insecticide Spray Can** An easy way to kill a hive is with wasp and bee spray. The can is designed to spray 8 ft or more and the chemical kills them on contact. Wait until dusk when all the wasps are inside the hive. Then spray the opening. Keep spraying as the wasps come out. The product is easy to use and very effective. There are lots of anecdotal claims saying it works, and lots of claims saying it does not work. None of the claims include any comparison tests so the comments are quite meaningless. In one case they put the sheets right next to the wasp nest and the wasps were unaffected. Like so many common stories about DIY pest control, it probably does not work, but we need some real data on this one.

3: The AM Myth | Creepypasta Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Elevation Lake Norman Campus Pastor, Chad Hampton, encourages us to focus on the possibility when all we see is the problem. Category People & Blogs; Show more Show less.

Share Some people consider 3: Some even think that when you wake up at this time, someone is watching you. But if someone were to be watching you, how would they watch you if there were no windows or doors in the room you were in? There are many superstitions for what 3: While you sleep soundly, you dream. While you dream, you are unaware of your surroundings, unaware of what could be lurking in the closet, under your bed, beside you under your covers. Your eyes flutter open and you check the time on either your watch, cell phone, alarm clock, or simply whatever you have lying around that has the time displayed on it. You rub your eyes and blink a few times, adjusting to the darkness of your room. You hear the sounds of floorboards creaking, the sound of pitter patter along the ground. A very large rat indeed to be making such loud footsteps. You dare not look over the edge of your bed for you are paralyzed in your fear. Enough already with this foolishness, you tell yourself. But is it foolishness? Or is there a reason to be scared? Are there monsters under the bed, waiting to snatch your feet and pull you under the bed when you get up in the middle of the night to use the restroom or get a drink of water? You do not believe in monsters. Those were stories that your mother or father told you years ago as a child. The boogeyman, sandman, and other monster stories were just stories to give you a spook But wait- what was that? That pitter of feet seemed to be getting closer. You squeeze your eyes tightly shut as you hear the long, loud screech of your door creaking open ever so slowly. Was that a giggle you just heard? No, of course not. There is movement under your covers. The covers that you stay under to provide you warmth and comfort. You are frozen in terror, afraid to move or else you might give away your location. You feel something tugging at the loose clothes that you wear. Oh Jesus, what is that? You yank away the covers and throw them to the ground and gasp at what you see. The creature is lopsided, grotesque in a way that makes your stomach turn in knots. It tilts its head to the right and gives you a crooked smile, its dark eyes without pupils stare at you, unblinking. You slowly begin to push yourself up into a sitting position, backing away from the creature. It simply limps closer and closer to you until it has reached your leg. It pulls itself onto you and begins to crawl, slowly, oh so slowly. It bares that crooked, toothy grin. Its gray skin hangs from its bony body. But you know this smell, even without having smelled it before. But not like any rot. The stinky scent of rot, flesh, and blood. What are you going to do? You take in a deep breath through your nose and then release a scream so loud, you think you have popped your own eardrums. The creature suddenly jerks its head towards the door and lets out a murderous cry. It quickly limps to the edge of the bed and jumps, landing to the floor with a thump. It rushes out the door and disappears into the dark of the hallway. When the little things show themselves. The first time you see them is almost certainly the last. You are lucky if you can get away safely. I cannot tell you how to deal with the little things, for they are everywhere. In every home, every hole, nook and cranny your house has. How many you have in your home is not a question answered easily. All I can tell you is that there are many. They study you and they plan your demise. No wonder they reek of death.

4: CMS: What you see is what you get editor myth. | nonlinear digital

The problem for Manchester United fans, Jose Mourinho and indeed Paul Pogba, is not that he is underperforming, (he isn't), he is producing standard Pogba performances.

The Greek poets of the Hellenistic period: Prose writers from the same periods who make reference to myths include Apuleius , Petronius , Lollianus , and Heliodorus. Two other important non-poetical sources are the *Fabulae* and *Astronomica* of the Roman writer styled as Pseudo- Hyginus , the *Imagines* of Philostratus the Elder and Philostratus the Younger , and the *Descriptions* of Callistratus. Finally, a number of Byzantine Greek writers provide important details of myth, much derived from earlier now lost Greek works. They often treat mythology from a Christian moralizing perspective. Unfortunately, the evidence about myths and rituals at Mycenaean and Minoan sites is entirely monumental, as the Linear B script an ancient form of Greek found in both Crete and mainland Greece was used mainly to record inventories, although certain names of gods and heroes have been tentatively identified. Firstly, many Greek myths are attested on vases earlier than in literary sources: In some cases, the first known representation of a myth in geometric art predates its first known representation in late archaic poetry, by several centuries. Eventually, these vague spirits assumed human forms and entered the local mythology as gods. Other older gods of the agricultural world fused with those of the more powerful invaders or else faded into insignificance. The achievement of epic poetry was to create story-cycles and, as a result, to develop a new sense of mythological chronology. Thus Greek mythology unfolds as a phase in the development of the world and of humans. The resulting mythological "history of the world" may be divided into three or four broader periods: The myths of origin or age of gods *Theogonies*, "births of gods": The age when gods and mortals mingled freely: The age of heroes heroic age , where divine activity was more limited. The last and greatest of the heroic legends is the story of the Trojan War and after which is regarded by some researchers as a separate, fourth period. For example, the heroic *Iliad* and *Odyssey* dwarfed the divine-focused *Theogony* and *Homeric Hymns* in both size and popularity. Under the influence of Homer the "hero cult" leads to a restructuring in spiritual life, expressed in the separation of the realm of the gods from the realm of the dead heroes , of the Chthonic from the Olympian. Golden, Silver, Bronze, and Iron. These races or ages are separate creations of the gods, the Golden Age belonging to the reign of Cronos, the subsequent races to the creation of Zeus. The presence of evil was explained by the myth of Pandora , when all of the best of human capabilities, save hope, had been spilled out of her overturned jar. By Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio , circa 1600 He begins with Chaos , a yawning nothingness. Out of the void emerged Gaia the Earth and some other primary divine beings: Eros Love , the Abyss the Tartarus , and the Erebus. From that union were born first the Titans six males: After Cronus was born, Gaia and Uranus decreed no more Titans were to be born. They were followed by the one-eyed Cyclopes and the Hecatonchires or Hundred-Handed Ones, who were both thrown into Tartarus by Uranus. This made Gaia furious. He did this, and became the ruler of the Titans with his sister-wife Rhea as his consort, and the other Titans became his court. A motif of father-against-son conflict was repeated when Cronus was confronted by his son, Zeus. Because Cronus had betrayed his father, he feared that his offspring would do the same, and so each time Rhea gave birth, he snatched up the child and ate it. Zeus then challenged Cronus to war for the kingship of the gods. At last, with the help of the Cyclopes whom Zeus freed from Tartarus , Zeus and his siblings were victorious, while Cronus and the Titans were hurled down to imprisonment in Tartarus. Zeus was plagued by the same concern, and after a prophecy that the offspring of his first wife, Metis , would give birth to a god "greater than he", Zeus swallowed her. When Hermes invents the lyre in the *Homeric Hymn to Hermes*, the first thing he does is sing about the birth of the gods. *Theogony* also was the subject of many lost poems, including those attributed to Orpheus, Musaeus , Epimenides , Abaris , and other legendary seers, which were used in private ritual purifications and mystery-rites. There are indications that Plato was familiar with some version of the Orphic theogony. After they ceased to become religious beliefs, few would have known the rites and rituals. Allusions often existed, however, to aspects that were quite public. Images existed on pottery and religious artwork that were interpreted and more likely, misinterpreted in many diverse myths and tales. A few

fragments of these works survive in quotations by Neoplatonist philosophers and recently unearthed papyrus scraps. Some of these popular conceptions can be gleaned from the poetry of Homer and Hesiod. In Homer, the Earth was viewed as a flat disk afloat on the river of Oceanus and overlooked by a hemispherical sky with sun, moon, and stars. The Sun Helios traversed the heavens as a charioteer and sailed around the Earth in a golden bowl at night. Sun, earth, heaven, rivers, and winds could be addressed in prayers and called to witness oaths. Natural fissures were popularly regarded as entrances to the subterranean house of Hades and his predecessors, home of the dead. Greek pantheon Zeus, disguised as a swan, seduces Leda, the Queen of Sparta. A sixteenth-century copy of the lost original by Michelangelo. According to Classical-era mythology, after the overthrow of the Titans, the new pantheon of gods and goddesses was confirmed. The limitation of their number to twelve seems to have been a comparatively modern idea. In addition, there were the dark powers of the underworld, such as the Erinyes or Furies, said to pursue those guilty of crimes against blood-relatives. According to Walter Burkert, the defining characteristic of Greek anthropomorphism is that "the Greek gods are persons, not abstractions, ideas or concepts". The Greeks considered immortality as the distinctive characteristic of their gods; this immortality, as well as unfading youth, was insured by the constant use of nectar and ambrosia, by which the divine blood was renewed in their veins. When these gods are called upon in poetry, prayer or cult, they are referred to by a combination of their name and epithets, that identify them by these distinctions from other manifestations of themselves. Alternatively the epithet may identify a particular and localized aspect of the god, sometimes thought to be already ancient during the classical epoch of Greece. Most gods were associated with specific aspects of life. For example, Aphrodite was the goddess of love and beauty, Ares was the god of war, Hades the ruler of the underworld, and Athena the goddess of wisdom and courage. The most impressive temples tended to be dedicated to a limited number of gods, who were the focus of large pan-Hellenic cults. It was, however, common for individual regions and villages to devote their own cults to minor gods. Many cities also honored the more well-known gods with unusual local rites and associated strange myths with them that were unknown elsewhere. During the heroic age, the cult of heroes or demi-gods supplemented that of the gods. Age of gods and mortals Bridging the age when gods lived alone and the age when divine interference in human affairs was limited was a transitional age in which gods and mortals moved together. These were the early days of the world when the groups mingled more freely than they did later. Tales of love often involve incest, or the seduction or rape of a mortal woman by a male god, resulting in heroic offspring. The stories generally suggest that relationships between gods and mortals are something to avoid; even consenting relationships rarely have happy endings. In another story, based on an old folktale-motif, [47] and echoing a similar theme, Demeter was searching for her daughter, Persephone, having taken the form of an old woman called Doso, and received a hospitable welcome from Celeus, the King of Eleusis in Attica. As a gift to Celeus, because of his hospitality, Demeter planned to make his son Demophon a god, but she was unable to complete the ritual because his mother Metanira walked in and saw her son in the fire and screamed in fright, which angered Demeter, who lamented that foolish mortals do not understand the concept and ritual. According to Ken Dowden, "There is even a saga effect: We can follow the fates of some families in successive generations". Great gods are no longer born, but new heroes can always be raised up from the army of the dead. To the Heroic Age are also ascribed three great events: Traditionally, Heracles was the son of Zeus and Alcmene, granddaughter of Perseus. According to Burkert, "He is portrayed as a sacrificer, mentioned as a founder of altars, and imagined as a voracious eater himself; it is in this role that he appears in comedy, While his tragic end provided much material for tragedy" Heracles is regarded by Thalia Papadopoulou as "a play of great significance in examination of other Euripidean dramas". Vase paintings demonstrate the unparalleled popularity of Heracles, his fight with the lion being depicted many hundreds of times. This probably served as a legitimation for the Dorian migrations into the Peloponnese. Hyllus, the eponymous hero of one Dorian phyle, became the son of Heracles and one of the Heracleidae or Heraclids the numerous descendants of Heracles, especially the descendants of Hyllus "other Heracleidae included Macaria, Lamos, Manto, Bianor, Tlepolemus, and Telephus. These Heraclids conquered the Peloponnesian kingdoms of Mycenae, Sparta and Argos, claiming, according to legend, a right to rule them through their ancestor. Their rise to dominance is frequently called the "Dorian invasion". The

Lydian and later the Macedonian kings, as rulers of the same rank, also became Heracleidae. Like him, their exploits are solitary, fantastic and border on fairy tale, as they slay monsters such as the Chimera and Medusa. Sending a hero to his presumed death is also a recurrent theme of this early heroic tradition, used in the cases of Perseus and Bellerophon. Argonauts The only surviving Hellenistic epic, the Argonautica of Apollonius of Rhodes epic poet, scholar, and director of the Library of Alexandria tells the myth of the voyage of Jason and the Argonauts to retrieve the Golden Fleece from the mythical land of Colchis. In the Argonautica, Jason is impelled on his quest by king Pelias, who receives a prophecy that a man with one sandal would be his nemesis. Jason loses a sandal in a river, arrives at the court of Pelias, and the epic is set in motion. Nearly every member of the next generation of heroes, as well as Heracles, went with Jason in the ship Argo to fetch the Golden Fleece. This generation also included Theseus, who went to Crete to slay the Minotaur; Atalanta, the female heroine, and Meleager, who once had an epic cycle of his own to rival the Iliad and Odyssey. Pindar, Apollonius and the Bibliotheca endeavor to give full lists of the Argonauts. The story of Medea, in particular, caught the imagination of the tragic poets. This includes the doings of Atreus and Thyestes at Argos. Behind the myth of the house of Atreus one of the two principal heroic dynasties with the house of Labdacus lies the problem of the devolution of power and of the mode of accession to sovereignty. The twins Atreus and Thyestes with their descendants played the leading role in the tragedy of the devolution of power in Mycenae. As far as Oedipus is concerned, early epic accounts seem to have him continuing to rule at Thebes after the revelation that Iokaste was his mother, and subsequently marrying a second wife who becomes the mother of his children—markedly different from the tale known to us through tragedy. Paris is holding the golden apple on his right hand while surveying the goddesses in a calculative manner. The sudden appearance of the goddess Athena, who, in this fresco, has grabbed Achilles by the hair, prevents the act of violence. Eris and the golden apple of Kallisti, the Judgement of Paris, the abduction of Helen, the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis. Before they could take Troy, the Greeks had to steal from the citadel the wooden image of Pallas Athena the Palladium. At night the Greek fleet returned, and the Greeks from the horse opened the gates of Troy.

5: Misconceptions about Seasonal Flu and Flu Vaccines | Seasonal Influenza (Flu) | CDC

With Rudy Giuliani, What You See Is What You Get. The myth is that Giuliani was at the apogee of his greatness on the day the towers fell. But the truth, which can't compete with the TV.

An Honest Observation of What We All Wish Was True Consider how your organization is thinking about goals and if they are truly achieving what you set out for them to do. Have you ever asked yourself why the goals we set last year somehow became virtually irrelevant by about March? Here are a few things to consider that will reveal how your organization is thinking about goals and if they are truly achieving what you set out for them to do. Do you have a valid, countable metric that determines success or did you make up a metric so you could check your "M" box? Are you confident that the work can be done in the specified time frame so you have a "T" or did you just guess? Everyone should have goals If something is good for someone it should be good for everyone, right? If only humans were that simple. Most people perform cycle work. Even highly skilled knowledge workers such as nurses, mechanics, and software engineers often do the same type of work every day. So, goals really may not serve them. At least goals give us something. And does having more goals really mean more productivity? We have three big chunks of our jobs: Job responsibilities - when was the last time you looked at your job description? Projects - the real "job responsibilities," which we try to use goals to capture "Other duties as assigned" - the catch all for everything left off the original description to cover everything else that comes up Track your time for a week and see how much time you spend on your "goals. You are no different than your employees. That leaves us in a pickle. In an ideal form, goals are a great way of setting an objective and keeping score. Start by thinking about goals this way: But be wary of mandating that everyone has SMART goals, especially if the model starts to behave less smartly when applied. If employees have truly countable work, then count. Fires need putting out. If you are curious about approaches beyond goals, read Performance Myths: Do Goals Get Work Done?

6: The Dramatics - Whatcha See Is Whatcha Get Lyrics | MetroLyrics

Do you have a business where people go out of their way to be your customer? I was dreaming the other day about what it takes to build a brand that delivers clients to my door. Let's just suppose that I manage to come up with the best possible name for a business in my industry.

The truth is if you need to sit close to the tv to clearly see what is going on you may already have vision problems. Sitting close to any object to see it better is a symptom of nearsightedness and you should talk with your doctor. However, there is no scientific proof that sitting to close to a tv will cause any damage to your eye site. If you eat carrots they will improve your vision. While it is true that carrots carry beta-carotene and a source of vitamin A, which are both essential nutrients, eating carrots will not improve your eye site regardless how many you eat. They are however an essential part to a healthy diet. Reading in the dark can damage your eyes. Lucky for us, the only thing this will cause is eye fatigue. You may get a slight headache and your eyes will become tired a bit quicker causing words to seem blurry but this is only temporary and no permanent damage has been done to your vision. There is a slight truth to this one. This however is only temporary and as soon as you take the glasses off your eyes will automatically adjust back to normal. Vision loss happens and there is nothing you can do to prevent it. But, you can slow this down with a healthy diet, wearing protective eye gear such as goggles or sunglasses, and having regular eye exams. Staring at the computer all day will ruin your eyes. When you stare at anything for an extended period of time you tend to blink less causing dryness and eye strain but will not affect your vision. It is recommended for you to take regular breaks and frequently glance away from the computer when working for an extended amount of time. Staring directly at the sun is okay if you squint or are wearing sunglasses. It is never recommended to stare at the sun. The sun produces ultra-violet rays which can cause damage to your cornea, lens, and retina. It should also be noted that staring directly at a solar eclipse can cause blindness. Crossing your eyes will make them stay like that. When you cross your eyes for humor or amusement it may cause a few laughs but it will not cause permanent damage to your eyes and once you are done your eyes will return to normal placement. Our eyes naturally come together when we look at something closely so when you purposefully cross your eyes you are just exaggerating your eyes natural response. Children with crossed-eyes or misaligned eyes will grow out of it as they get older. Crossed-eyes, a condition called strabismus, and misaligned eyes, a condition calls amblyopia, will not correct themselves over time. The eye must be forced to correct this by using patching, glasses, eye drops, or surgical procedures. The best results are achieved when the corrections are started as soon as possible. You only need to have your eyes checked when you are experiencing problems. It is extremely important to have regular eye exams. Regular eye exams can prevent eye disease, help find other health problems, and correct eye problems at an early stage helping to prevent more damage. If you are in doubt that what your hearing about vision is a myth or fact talk with your eye professional to get the truth.

7: Pogba; no myths, what you see is what you get! - ESP Soccer

We wanted you to get a bunch of facts and affirmations straight and decided to make this video, to tell you about 15 myths you probably still believe in. Category Education.

Pogba; no myths, what you see is what you get! He is delivering the same level of performance he has delivered throughout his career. Unfortunately though, the sum of the parts are less than the whole. Pogba appears to be missing a few key components to his game and all of these components are related to mental deficiencies. He would never sacrifice himself for the team, never fully embrace the, "team comes first," concept. Where then, do you play him? He lacks the discipline to be a holding midfielder. Could he be a box to box goalscoring number eight. His career average of a goal every five or six games is decent, but in a thirty eight game season would only yield seven goals a season. Paul Pogba also suffers from the height of expectation based on hype and myth but this hype and myth is all smoke and mirrors, there is nothing of substance behind it. When you follow his career path it easy to see a pattern forming. Le Havre cried foul and called in the football authorities, at which point Torcy came out and accused Le Havre of the same thing. Two years later he was able to sign his first senior deal and reneged on another verbal agreement and went with the most money available and joined Juventus. Ferguson's record of developing youth is second to none, and Pogba would have done well to cast an eye over the rise, from callow youth to world superstar of Christian Ronaldo. When Pogba established himself as a bona-fide star at Juventus his legend was born, the young man who went out and proved the doubters wrong and trusted in his own ability etc, etc. The truth is he was more concerned with riches than career development or indeed emotional or football development. He arrived at Juventus at the perfect moment, the Old Lady of Italian football was ready to rise again to be a force in European football and was ridiculously dominant in an Italian league slowly regaining impetus and reputation after being rocked by scandal. Pogba found himself winning trophies in a one horse race, as Juventus were that much better than every other Italian side. Manchester United under new management and having suffered a few torrid years, needed a statement signing. Paul Pogba became that player, with United paying substantially over the odds odds in a then world record fee. He is now a man and he retains the same flaws! So what now, for Paul Pogba? If he wishes to make a lot of money and be famous for a goal celebration and some funky haircuts, no problem. However, if he wants to be considered a world superstar then he needs to reinvent himself. He needs to add desire and start busting a gut for his team. He needs to gain some football nous and humility. Paul Pogba has everything to be the greatest midfielder of his generation, sadly though, six years after establishing himself as a good player with massive potential, Paul Pogba remains merely a good player with massive potential.

8: Greek mythology - Wikipedia

If you're one of the two people mentioned above, here are a few debunked myths " and a bit of information " about the BRCA test that you'll want to keep handy. 1 / Myth: The test will tell you.

If your right ear itches, someone is speaking well of you. If your left ear itches, someone is speaking ill of you. Left for love and right for spite: Left or right, good at night. EYE If your right eye twitches there will soon be a birth in the family. If the left eye twitches there will soon be a death in the family. To cure a sty, stand at a crossroads and recite Sty, sty, leave my eye Take the next one coming by. If it flies off the hand the wish will be granted. Fingernail cuttings should be saved, burned, or buried. FISH A fish should always be eaten from the head toward the tail. If you count the number of fish you caught, you will catch no more that day. FLAG It brings bad luck for a flag to touch the ground. The day you find the first flower of the season can be used as an omen: Monday means good fortune, Tuesday means greatest attempts will be successful, Wednesday means marriage, Thursday means warning of small profits, Friday means wealth, Sunday means excellent luck for weeks. FOOT If the bottom of your right foot itches, you are going to take a trip. FORK To drop a fork means a man is coming to visit. Any ship that sails on Friday will have bad luck. You should never start a trip on Friday or you will meet misfortune. Never start to make a garment on Friday unless you can finish it the same day. The two unlucky entities combine to make one super unlucky day. There is a Norse myth about 12 gods having a dinner party at Valhalla, their heaven. In walked the uninvited 13th guest, the mischievous Loki. Once there, Loki arranged for Hoder, the blind god of darkness, to shoot Balder the Beautiful, the god of joy and gladness, with a mistletoe-tipped arrow. Balder died and the Earth got dark. The whole Earth mourned. There is a Biblical reference to the unlucky number Judas, the apostle who betrayed Jesus, was the 13th guest to the Last Supper. A particularly bad Friday the 13th occurred in the middle ages. On a Friday the 13th in , King Philip of France arrested the revered Knights Templar and began torturing them, marking the occasion as a day of evil. In ancient Rome, witches reportedly gathered in groups of The 13th was believed to be the devil. Both Friday and the number 13 were once closely associated with capital punishment. In British tradition, Friday was the conventional day for public hangings, and there were supposedly 13 steps leading up to the noose. It is traditionally believed that Eve tempted Adam with the apple on a Friday. Tradition also has it that the Flood in the Bible, the confusion at the Tower of Babel, and the death of Jesus Christ all took place on Friday. Numerologists consider 12 a "complete" number. There are 12 months in a year, 12 signs of the zodiac, 12 gods of Olympus, 12 labors of Hercules, 12 tribes of Israel, and 12 apostles of Jesus. More than 80 percent of high-rises lack a 13th floor. Many airports skip the 13th gate. Airplanes have no 13th aisle. Hospitals and hotels regularly have no room number Italians omit the number 13 from their national lottery. On streets in Florence, Italy, the house between number 12 and 14 is addressed as 12 and a half. Many cities do not have a 13th Street or a 13th Avenue In France, socialites known as the quatorziens fourteeners once made themselves available as 14th guests to keep a dinner party from an unlucky fate. Many triskaidekaphobes, as those who fear the unlucky integer are known, point to the ill-fated mission to the moon, Apollo FROG A frog brings good luck to the house it enters. The dried body of a frog worn in a silk bag around the neck averts epilepsy and other fits. If a boy, he should go into the ministry. Cut your hair on Good Friday to prevent headaches in the year to come A person who dies on Good Friday will go right to heaven. Shed no blood on Good Friday, work no wood, hammer no nail. HAIR Pulling out a gray or white hair will cause ten more to grow in its place. HAND If the palm of your right hand itches it means you will soon be getting money. If the palm of your left hand itches it means you will soon be paying out money. In most of Europe protective horseshoes are placed in a downward facing position, but in some parts of Ireland and Britain people believe that the shoes must be turned upward or "the luck will run out. ITCH If your nose itches you will soon be kissed by a fool. Your mouth is in danger. IVY Ivy growing on a house protects the inhabitants from witchcraft and evil. A knife placed under the bed during childbirth will ease the pain of labor. If a friend gives you a knife, you should give him a coin, or your friendship will soon be broken. It will cause a quarrel if knives are crossed at the table. It is bad luck to close a pocket knife unless you were the one who

opened it.

9: Superstitions Old Wives Tales Beliefs & Misconceptions A-L

Is what you get, is what you get I said what you see is what you get, now baby And the real thing is the best thing yet, come on You know some people.

Dispelling misinformation about the flu vaccine, sickness, treatment, and recovery Updated: November 12, Published: Chances are good that some of the advice friends and family gave you about avoiding or dealing with the flu was wrong. There seems to be no shortage of misinformation and bad advice when it comes to dealing with the flu and the flu shot. Here are 10 common myths about the flu. You can catch the flu from the vaccine. So people who get sick after receiving a flu vaccination were going to get sick anyway. It takes a week or two to get protection from the vaccine. But people assume that because they got sick after getting the vaccine, the flu shot caused their illness. Current CDC guidelines recommend yearly vaccination against influenza for everyone older than 6 months of age, including pregnant women. Getting the flu vaccination is all you need to do to protect yourself from the flu. There are a number of steps you can take to protect yourself during flu season besides vaccination. Avoid contact with people who have the flu, wash your hands frequently, and consider taking anti-viral medications if you were exposed to the flu before being vaccinated. The flu is just a bad cold. Influenza may cause bad cold symptoms, like sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, hoarseness, and cough. But in the United States alone, 36, people die and more than , are hospitalized each year because of the flu. A H3N2 virus-predominant influenza seasons have been associated with more hospitalizations and deaths in people age 65 years and older as well as young children. The influenza virus changes mutates each year. So getting vaccinated each year is important to make sure you have immunity to the strains most likely to cause an outbreak. You can catch the flu from going out in cold weather without a coat, with wet hair or by sitting near a drafty window. The only way to catch the flu is by being exposed to the influenza virus. Flu season coincides with the cold weather. So people often associate the flu with a cold, drafty environment. But, they are not related. Feed a cold, starve a fever. If you have the flu or a cold and a fever, you need more fluids. Though you may have no appetite, "starving" yourself will accomplish little. And poor nutrition will not help you get better. Chicken soup will speed your recovery from the flu. Hot liquids can soothe a sore throat and provide much needed fluids. But chicken soup has no other specific qualities that can help fight the flu. If you have a high fever with the flu that lasts more than a day or two, antibiotics may be necessary. Then again, some people develop a bacterial infection as a complication of the flu, so it may be a good idea to get checked out if your symptoms drag on or worsen. The flu is a good example of how medical myths can get in the way of good medical care. That includes separating fact from myth.

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