

1: History - To Help Everyone Health and Wellness Centers

Pioneers mobilizes teams to glorify God among unreached peoples by initiating church-planting movements in partnership with local churches. We want to connect you with the unreached through prayer, financial investment and even exploring how your gifts, talents and passions intersect with the expansion of the Kingdom of God among the nations.

Factors Contributing To Western Expansion Financial Woes In the nation suffered its first major financial collapse, the result of irresponsible money and banking policies and speculation in public lands during the Andrew Jackson administration. During May of the year , the major New York Banks closed and in the ensuing panic banks all over the country also closed. The depression that followed caused agricultural prices to plummet, farm surpluses clogged the produce markets and farmers could not meet the mortgage payments on their land. These farmers headed for free land on the west coast. Epidemics Epidemics of sickness also drove people to the West. In the East, more people died of such diseases as typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, scarlet fever and malaria than from any other cause. In the aftermath of the war, thousands looked for an escape from their devastated homes. To all these people the West was a means to achieve health, wealth and happiness. The Pioneer Wagon The most familiar covered wagon crossing the plains and mountains to the promised land of the west was a smaller, lighter cousin on the Conestoga wagon of the east. This "prairie schooner" was superbly designed for its job of transporting pioneer families and their goods on the five month long, mile journey west. The cloth top protected people and possessions from sun and rain, hail and wind, and it could be closed off entirely by drawstrings on each end. The big wheels rolled easily over the bumps and hole of the rough trails, and wide rims kept the wagons from sinking into the soft ground. The lighter the wagon, the less likely it was to bog down in muddy stream-banks or prairie sloughs. There was not much room inside the wagon, and in decent weather most people cooked, ate, and slept outside. When you consider the amount of goods that the average pioneer family would have carried with them it is no small wonder that broken axels, wheels and running gear were a common problem on the trail. Stops were scheduled along the way at groves of hard wood to collect the lumber needed to manufacture replacement parts for the wagons. The pioneer wagon carried a huge assortment of goods the families needed to survive the trip and to homestead once they reached the end of their journey. If you were to take a peak in a pioneer wagon you would most likely see: Bedding And Tent Supplies Blankets, feather beds, ground cloths, pillows, tent, poles, stakes, ropes. Weaponry Rifle, pistol, knife, hatchet, gunpowder, lead, bullet mold, powder horn, bullet pouch, holster. Food Flour, bacon, coffee, baking soda, corn meal, hardtack, dried beans, dried beef, dried fruit, molasses, vinegar, pepper, eggs, salt, sugar, rice, tea. Cooking Utensils Dutch oven, kettle, skillet, reflector oven, coffee grinder, coffee pot, teapot, butcher knife, ladle, tin tableware, water keg, matches Miscellaneous Items Surgical instruments, liniments, bandages, campstool, chamber pot, washbowl, lanterns, candle molds, tallow, spyglasses, scissors, needles, pins, thread. Herbal Medicine Kit Clothing Wool sack coats, rubber coats, cotton dresses, wool pantaloons, buckskin pants, duck trousers, cotton shirts, flannel shirts, cotton socks, brogans, boots, felt hats, Palm-leaf sun hats, green goggles, sunbonnets. Tools And Extra Equipment Set of augers, gimlet, ax, hammer, hoe, plow, shovel, spade, whetstone, oxbows, axels, kingbolts, linchpins, ox shoes, spokes, wagon tongue, heavy ropes, chains. Luxuries Canned foods, plant cuttings, schoolbooks, musical instruments, dolls, family albums, jewelry, china, silverware, fine linens, iron stoves, furniture. Many of the "Western" movies we have seen show a family riding in the wagon on there way to their new home. This is an inaccurate portrayal to say the least. The fact of the matter is - most of the pioneers walked around miles to their new home. Many times the travelers found that they were trying to take too many of there belongings with them and the draft animals could not handle such a heavy load. There are even written accounts of pianos and parlor organs seen left behind on the trail. How hard it must have been to leave behind such a vestige of civilization. Oxen, Horses, and Mules Most of the overlanders chose to use oxen for their draft animals. Although oxen were slower than mules, they fared much better in muddy conditions and could survive on little food. Oxen were relatively cheap. Horses were not used until the later years of western

emigration because they could not work well with such poor feed. The book is considered to be one of the most important in contributing to the great overland emigration into the West. Below is an accounting of the benefits of using different types of draft animals on the journey westward. When grass constitutes the only forage, pounds is deemed a sufficient load. I regard our government wagons as unnecessarily heavy for six mules. There is sufficient material in them to sustain a burden of pounds, but they are seldom loaded with more than half that weight. Every wagon should be furnished with substantial bows and double osnaburg covers, to protect its contents from the sun and weather. There has been much discussion regarding the relative merits of mules and oxen for prairie traveling, and the question is yet far from being settled. Upon good firm roads, in a populated country, where grain can be procured, I should unquestionably give the preference to mules, as they travel faster, and endure the heat of summer much better than oxen; and if the journey be not over miles, a mid the grass abundant, even without grain, I think mules would be preferable. But when the march is to extend or miles, or over a rough sandy or muddy road, I believe young oxen will endure better than mules; they will, if properly managed, keep in better condition, and perform the journey in an equally brief space of time. Besides, they are much more economical, a team of six mules costing six hundred dollars, while an eight-ox team only costs upon the frontier about two hundred dollars. Oxen are much less liable to be stampeded and driven off by Indians, and can be pursued and overtaken by horsemen; and, finally, they can, if necessary, be used for beef. Andersson, in his work on Southwestern Africa, says: From the extreme tenderness of the nose he is now more easily managed. On the day of our departure he mounted us all on oxen, and a curious sight it was to see some of the men take their seats who had never before ridden on ox-back. It is impossible to guide an ox as one would guide a horse, for in the attempt to do so you would instantly jerk the stick out of his nose, which at once deprives you of every control over the beast; but by pulling both sides of the bridle at the same time, and toward the side you wish him to take, he is easily managed. A few days, however, enables a person to acquire a certain steadiness, and long habit will do the rest. Galton once accomplished 24 miles in four hours, and that, too, through heavy sand! I once saw a small cow yoked beside a large ox, and driven about six hundred miles attached to a loaded wagon, and she performed her part equally well with the ox. It has been by no means an unusual thing for emigrant travelers to work cows in their teams. The inhabitants of Pembina, on Red River, work a single ox harnessed in shafts like a horse, and they transport a thousand pounds in a rude cart made entirely of wood, without a particle of iron. One man drives and takes the entire charge of eight or ten of these teams upon long journeys. This is certainly a very economical method of transportation.

2: Pioneers | Define Pioneers at www.enganchecubano.com

Memoirs of several ladies of Great Britain: who have been celebrated for their writings or skill in the learned languages, arts, and sciences / by George Ballard ; edited with introduction by Ruth Perry.

And Perelman has been putting his time in exile to damn good use, digging deep into the works and correspondence of Adam Smith and his contemporaries to write a history of the creation of capitalism that goes beyond superficial The Wealth of Nations fairy tale and straight to the source, allowing you to read the early capitalists, economists, philosophers, clergymen and statesmen in their own words. One thing that the historical record makes obviously clear is that Adam Smith and his laissez-faire buddies were a bunch of closet-case statisticians, who needed brutal government policies to whip the English peasantry into a good capitalistic workforce willing to accept wage slavery. Francis Hutcheson, from whom Adam Smith learned all about the virtue of natural liberty, wrote: And for good reason, too. Or they could make their own traditional brogues using their own leather in a matter of hours, and spend the rest of the time getting wasted on ale. But in order for capitalism to work, capitalists needed a pool of cheap, surplus labor. So what to do? Call in the National Guard! Over time, they enacted a series of laws and measures designed to push peasants out of the old and into the new by destroying their traditional means of self-support. This pamphlet from the time captures the general attitude towards successful, self-sufficient peasant farmers: The possession of a cow or two, with a hog, and a few geese, naturally exalts the peasant. In sauntering after his cattle, he acquires a habit of indolence. Quarter, half, and occasionally whole days, are imperceptibly lost. Day labour becomes disgusting; the aversion increases by indulgence. And at length the sale of a half-fed calf, or hog, furnishes the means of adding intemperance to idleness. While another pamphleteer wrote: Nor can I conceive a greater curse upon a body of people, than to be thrown upon a spot of land, where the productions for subsistence and food were, in great measure, spontaneous, and the climate required or admitted little care for raiment or covering. Arthur Young, a popular writer and economic thinker respected by John Stuart Mill, wrote in *Hunger* will tame the fiercest animals, it will teach decency and civility, obedience and subjugation to the most brutish, the most obstinate, and the most perverse. Poverty is that state and condition in society where the individual has no surplus labour in store, or, in other words, no property or means of subsistence but what is derived from the constant exercise of industry in the various occupations of life. Poverty is therefore a most necessary and indispensable ingredient in society, without which nations and communities could not exist in a state of civilization. It is the lot of man. It is the source of wealth, since without poverty, there could be no labour; there could be no riches, no refinement, no comfort, and no benefit to those who may be possessed of wealth. Because what was true for English peasants is still just as true for us: You can reach him at levine [at] exiledonline. Want to know more recovered history? The Birth of the Koch Clan:

3: Rock Music Pioneers Everyone Should Listen To

We tend to remember the artists that popularized our favorite musical styles more than we remember the ones that laid the foundations, pioneering new genres by pasting old ones together in new and.

Pinterest Computer-generated model of a DNA molecule. Subjects Rutherford, a trained geneticist, is an enthusiastic guide. In an academic paper asserted that there was more genetic difference within so-called races than there was between them. A black Jamaican can be more closely linked genetically to a white Englishman than to a black Nigerian. It all depends what you select for. Science, Rutherford reminds us, is a work in progress. Pillars of certainty from my s medical school textbooks come crashing down as he uncouples diseases from groups of people with whom they were previously associated. DNA analysis shows how sickle cell trait resulting from one copy of a mutated gene haemoglobin-B distorting the red blood cell to a sickle shape , once identified with sub-Saharan Africans and their more immediate new world descendants, is actually also found in the Middle East, the Philippines and southern Europe. That example allows Rutherford to demonstrate how evolution can give with one hand and take away with the other. Sickle cell trait evolved to give protection against malaria specifically from the parasites Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax whereas the full-blown sickle cell disease with two copies of the gene is a serious, sometimes life-threatening condition. The pursuit of genetic science has often been a noble and selfless adventure. But skirting around the margins of this book is an intriguing and underexplored question: Francis Galton was the founder of eugenics. Does the fact that he was also a gentleman scientist with innovative taxonomical ideas make his assertions about race any less odious? For threepence, punters were tested with biometric tools including devices to measure the head and nose, to be presented with a record of their chief physical characteristics. Rutherford sees modern equivalents in the DNA companies who exploit our thirst for definitive statements of our past and likely futures. Too often, he suggests, DNA ancestry tests should come with the warning caveat: Rutherford politely skewers the fantastical reports made by companies who claim with GPS accuracy to be able to locate the village in which your ancestors lived. In the years since its publication in there has been an escalation in the level of carping over its supposed underachievement. Rutherford acknowledges that the HGP has yet to yield a cure for a disease or its eradication. But in his reading, genetic science appears under siege from a ragtag cabal of journalists cynical and gullible , heretical populist doctors, and new age gurus and their vociferous followers, who question the value and expense of the research. Riding to the defence of his colleagues in science, Rutherford argues with admirable and passionate intensity that rather than halting the advance of gene science, we all need to have our genomes sequenced. The HGP with its much greater powers of resolution not only affords us a chance to behold man at a molecular level but provides a vision of a past that needs necessarily to be rewritten. Rutherford has proved himself a commendable historian â€” one who is determined to illuminate the commonality of Homo sapiens. Ultimately all a-we is one. Marley, Tosh and Wailer Vintage.

4: Pioneers : a country album for the urban frontier by Joshua Gachette – Kickstarter

Every year, the World Economic Forum reports on technology pioneers from around the world. As you might expect, this year, many companies use artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning at.

In many Mayan households, chocolate was enjoyed with every meal. Mayan chocolate was thick and frothy and often combined with chili peppers, honey or water. Cacao Beans as Currency The Aztecs took chocolate admiration to another level. They believed cacao was given to them by their gods. Like the Mayans, they enjoyed the caffeinated kick of hot or cold, spiced chocolate beverages in ornate containers, but they also used cacao beans as currency to buy food and other goods. In Aztec culture, cacao beans were considered more valuable than gold. Aztec chocolate was mostly an upper-class extravagance, although the lower classes enjoyed it occasionally at weddings or other celebrations. Perhaps the most notorious Aztec chocolate lover of all was the mighty Aztec ruler Montezuma II who supposedly drank gallons of chocolate each day for energy and as an aphrodisiac. One story says Christopher Columbus discovered cacao beans after intercepting a trade ship on a journey to America and brought the beans back to Spain with him in 1492. After returning to Spain, cacao beans in tow, he supposedly kept his chocolate knowledge a well-guarded secret. A third story claims that friars who presented Guatemalan Mayans to Philip II of Spain in 1519 also brought cacao beans along as a gift. No matter how chocolate got to Spain, by the late 1500s it was a much-loved indulgence by the Spanish court, and Spain began importing chocolate in 1529. As other European countries such as Italy and France visited parts of Central America, they also learned about cacao and brought chocolate back to their perspective countries. Soon, chocolate mania spread throughout Europe. With the high demand for chocolate came chocolate plantations, which were worked by thousands of slaves. They made their own varieties of hot chocolate with cane sugar, cinnamon and other common spices and flavorings. Soon, fashionable chocolate houses for the wealthy cropped up throughout London, Amsterdam and other European cities. By 1700, cocoa beans were a major American colony import and chocolate was enjoyed by people of all classes. During the Revolutionary War, chocolate was provided to the military as rations and sometimes given to soldiers as payment instead of money. Chocolate was also provided as rations to soldiers during World War II. Cacao Powder When chocolate first came on the scene in Europe, it was a luxury only the rich could enjoy. But in 1805, Dutch chemist Coenraad Johannes van Houten discovered a way to treat cacao beans with alkaline salts to make a powdered chocolate that was easier to mix with water. The cocoa press separated cocoa butter from roasted cocoa beans to inexpensively and easily make cocoa powder, which was used to create a wide variety of delicious chocolate products. Both Dutch processing and the chocolate press helped make chocolate affordable for everyone. It also opened the door for chocolate to be mass-produced. Nestle Chocolate Bars For much of the 19th century, chocolate was enjoyed as a beverage; milk was often added instead of water. In 1847, British chocolatier J. Fry and Sons created the first chocolate bar molded from a paste made of sugar, chocolate liquor and cocoa butter. Swiss chocolatier Daniel Peter is generally credited for adding dried milk powder to chocolate to create milk chocolate in 1875. Chocolate had come a long way during the 19th century, but it was still hard and difficult to chew. In 1879, another Swiss chocolatier, Rudolf Lindt, invented the conch machine which mixed and aerated chocolate giving it a smooth, melt-in-your-mouth consistency that blended well with other ingredients. By the late 19th century and early 20th century, family chocolate companies such as Cadbury, Mars, Nestle and Hershey were mass-producing a variety of chocolate confections to meet the growing demand for the sweet treat. Chocolate Today Most modern chocolate is highly-refined and mass-produced, although some chocolatiers still make their chocolate creations by hand and keep the ingredients as pure as possible. Chocolate is available to drink, but is more often enjoyed as an edible confection or in desserts and baked goods. Fair-Trade Chocolate Modern-day chocolate production comes at a cost. As many cocoa farmers struggle to make ends meet, some turn to low-wage or slave labor sometimes acquired by child trafficking to stay competitive. This has prompted grass roots efforts for large chocolate companies to reconsider how they get their cocoa supply.

5: Life As a Pioneer - Traveling West

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Colvin pled not guilty, and was given probation. Gayle, which ruled that the Montgomery segregated bus system was unconstitutional. Addams and her friend, Ellen Gates Starr, traveled to England in , where they were inspired by the famed Toynbee Hall in London—a special facility to help the poor. In , they moved into an old mansion in an immigrant neighborhood in Chicago, where Addams lived for the rest of her life. Hull-House, as it was named, provided a place for immigrants of diverse communities to gather. Addams and other Hull-House residents sponsored legislation to abolish child labor, establish juvenile courts, limit the hours of working women, recognize labor unions, make school attendance compulsory and ensure safe working conditions in factories. Addams wrote and lectured, openly opposing World War I. Remembered as the mother of social work, Addams has shaped social legislation that continues to impact the world today. Navy ignored their findings. If you use a smartphone today, you can thank Lamarr—her communication system was a precursor to wireless technologies including Bluetooth and Wi-Fi. Franklin went on to study the tobacco mosaic virus and polio, creating the foundation of modern virology, before passing away in at the age of Watson, Crick and Wilkins would win the Nobel Prize in Despite competing in team events alone, she won five events and the overall championship. The Los Angeles Olympics where she took home three medals—one silver and two gold. She teed her way onto the golf scene in , when she was the first woman to play in an all-male PGA Tour event. To this day, Babe holds the record for the longest winning streak in golf history male or female , a feat she accomplished between and Have you heard of the Ladies Professional Golf Association? Well it was Babe, along with 12 other female golfers, who formed the pro tour in She wowed the crowd a final time in , when she won the U. When Truth died in , her funeral in Battle Creek, Michigan was the largest the town had ever seen, a testimony to how her heroic and courageous life touched so many around her. Her political interest began when she returned to school in at the University of Washington in Seattle, and joined the state suffrage organization. Ultimately serving two terms in the House, Rankin was the only member of Congress to vote against the U. A century after she broke the Congressional glass ceiling, women still only make up 20 percent of Congress—a fact we think would have disappointed this pioneer. Chien-Shiung Wu in a laboratory at Columbia University. Working as senior scientist on the atom bomb in , she conducted research on radiation detection and uranium enrichment. They wanted help disproving the law of conservation of parity which states that two physical systems, such as atoms, are mirror images that behave in identical ways. Using the chemical isotope cobalt, Wu showed that the laws of nature were not always symmetrical, disproving the law that had been accepted for more than 30 years. In another of in a series of examples of the contributions of female scientists being overlooked, she received no credit for her contribution—only Yang and Lee received the Nobel Prize in Johnson and Sylvia Rae Rivera: Pay It No Mind. Credited with throwing the first brick at the Stonewall Riots, Johnson—adorned with her trademark hats and warm spirit—helped ignite the flame that sparked the national LGBTQ movement. Rivera, a civil rights activist, feminist and pacifist founded the Gay Liberation Front and the Gay Activists Alliance, and was also a participant in the Stonewall Riots. Together, in the early s, Johnson and Rivera co-founded the Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries STAR , working with runaway or homeless transgender and drag queen women of color. Her death was originally ruled a suicide, but friends reported seeing her being harassed earlier that day, leading to suspicion surrounding her death. Rivera died in Start your free trial today.

6: Holdings : Pioneers every one : | York University Libraries

"Everyone tries to guess who is in the costume," he explained, "So I took great care to cover every inch of skin, took off my American-made watch, wore gloves and put on locally made shoes." He even refused to speak so his voice wouldn't

give him away.

7: A History Of Every One | Bill Orcutt

Pioneers in Every Land. From Tahiti to Holland, Latter-day Saint pioneers build the Church all over the world. View All; Learning to Listen That We Might Be One.

8: The Secret Jewish History Of Hall Of Fame Nominees “ The Forward

Black History Month, which was established in the U.S. in , 50 years prior in , was only recognized as Black History Week. In America, and throughout the world, Black History Month is a remembrance of important people and events in the history of the African diaspora.

9: History For Everyone (@everyonehistory) “ Instagram photos and videos

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