

1: The Society of the Cincinnati

Remember the Alamo. Recommended Annotation Visible only to you. Unable to save at this time.

Sometimes this reform impulse is an isolated one; sometimes it defines an entire era. Historians point to two such eras with roots in the nineteenth century: In this issue, leading scholars look at some of the key social ills identified by these reformers and the solutions they proposed to those problems. In "Transcendentalism and Social Reform," Philip Gura examines the philosophical movement that attracted some of the most fertile minds of the antebellum era. Positing an "Oversoul" shared by all humanity but perceived only by those who transcended the cares and concerns of the material world, transcendentalists like Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, and Margaret Fuller developed an American ideology of spiritual equality. Gura traces the rise, and fall, of this ideology that spurred its adherents to reform. In "Education Reform in Antebellum America," Barbara Winslow finds the roots of the common school movement in the need for a trained and disciplined working class in industrializing America. They proscribed a diet that excluded overly processed and rich foods, insisting that many foods overstimulated the body, and this, along with gluttony, led to sexual excesses as well as poor health. The popularity of this diet reform movement can be seen in the creation of the American Physiological Society, in the emergence of Grahamite hotels that served only Graham approved meals—and in the protest by butchers and bakers against this reform philosophy. The crisis of disunion brought an end to this first era of reform. Yet by the 1850s, new calls for change could be heard. As Miriam Cohen shows us in "Women and the Progressive Era," middle class and elite women spearheaded a number of critical reform movements—just as they had done in the antebellum years. Their concerns, like those of the earlier reformers, focused on the social welfare of the working class and the immigrant populations of the cities. They created settlement houses and campaigned for both protective labor laws and state aid to widowed mothers. In addition, they hoped to reform the juvenile justice system and improve public health programs. Finally, in his essay "The Transnational Nature of the Progressive Movement," Daniel Rodgers reminds us that the study of Progressivism should not focus exclusively on Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson and their presidential policies. The laboratories of Progressivism, he notes, were the state and city efforts to cope with the problems of a modernizing America. American solutions to the pressing problems of urbanization, immigration, and environmental protection were often modeled on German or Italian, Danish or English efforts to ameliorate similar conditions in their home countries. Ideas flowed across the Atlantic, and American reformers adapted foreign innovations to their own national circumstances. As always, in addition to these thought-provoking and informative essays, you will find lesson plans for key grade levels. Our archivist, Mary-Jo Kline, provides additional reading for you on each of the topics our scholars have covered. Pencils sharpened; thinking caps on: She is the author of several books including *Jonathan Sewall: Odyssey of an American Conservative*, *First Generations: Inventing the American Constitution*, and *Revolutionary Mothers*:

2: Chinese economic reform - Wikipedia

King George III's Proclamation of , issued years ago today, proved to be just the first of a series of British actions that led to the American Revolution.

A regular antidote to the mainstream media. This article originally appeared at TomDispatch. To receive TomDispatch in your inbox three times a week, [click here](#). News about him and his associates fills front pages daily in a way that only something like a presidential assassination once did and he has the talking heads of cable TV yakking about him as no one has ever talked about anyone. In a sense, like it or not, we are all now his apprentices and his transformational powers are little short of magical. He has the uncanny ability to draw every camera in the house, all attention, blocking out everything but himself. It will all go down the media drain with him one of these days. They are not history. They are anything but what will someday be remembered. Would anyone vote for that? With plenty more, it seems, to come. Nor for the suppression of news about pollution science. Nor for drastic cuts to the budget of the Environmental Protection Agency, lest it protect us against anything at all that corporate America wants to do. And that, again, is just to start down a list. Nor for his urge to pour yet more tens of billions of taxpayer dollars into the Pentagon and the national security state even as he regularly blasts its officials. A Crime Against Humanity On that score, the record is clear, in part because we are already beginning to live the very future that will remember Donald Trump in only one way. He is also, not to put the matter too subtly, a fossil-fuel nut, nostalgic perhaps for the polluted but energized American world of his s childhood. This makes him and his administration criminals of a historic sort. After all, he and his cronies are aiming at what can only be thought of as terracide , the destruction of the environment of the planet that has sustained us for thousands of years. That would be a literal crime against humanity so vast that it has, until this moment, gone unnamed and, until relatively recently, almost unimagined. In the wake of this summer, climate-change denial, however ascendant in Washington, is an obvious joke. You no longer have to be a scientist studying the subject or even particularly well informed to grasp that. The math is no longer even complicated. As Sengupta points out, is shaping up to be the fourth warmest year on record. In fact, of the 18 warmest years on record, 17 took place in guess which century? The temperature set records at over 86 degrees Fahrenheit for 16 straight days in Oslo, Norway; over 91 degrees for 16 straight days in Hong Kong; degrees in Nawabsha, Pakistan; and degrees in Ouargla, Algeria. Ocean waters were experiencing record warmth , too. Imagine, for instance, what the intensification of all this means: This is the world that our president is preparing for our grandchildren and their children and grandchildren. It could make him and the executives of the largest energy companies the greatest criminals in history. He is a fellow of the Nation Institute and runs TomDispatch.

3: Newsela | Expansion and Reform: Remembering the Alamo

History is shaped by events and people. Through studying history we come to understand how things change, learn to grasp the factors that cause this change, and begin to understand what parts of society remain constant despite change.

By the time Deng took power, there was widespread support among the elite for economic reforms. By the late s, food supplies and production had become so deficient that government officials were warning that China was about to repeat the "disaster of ", the famines which killed tens of millions during the Great Leap Forward. Under the new policy, peasants were able to exercise formal control of their land as long as they sold a contracted portion of their crops to the government. A dual-price system was introduced, in which State-owned enterprise reform state-owned industries were allowed to sell any production above the plan quota, and commodities were sold at both plan and market prices, allowing citizens to avoid the shortages of the Maoist era. Moreover, the adoption of Industrial Responsibility System s further promote the development of state-owned enterprise by allowing individuals or groups to manage the enterprise by contract. Private businesses were allowed to operate for the first time since the Communist takeover, and they gradually began to make up a greater percentage of industrial output. Deng created a series of special economic zones for foreign investment that were relatively free of the bureaucratic regulations and interventions that hampered economic growth. These regions became engines of growth for the national economy. Controls on private businesses and government intervention continued to decrease, and there was small-scale privatization of state enterprises which had become unviable. A notable development was the decentralization of state control, leaving local provincial leaders to experiment with ways to increase economic growth and privatize the state sector. Although the economy grew quickly during this period, economic troubles in the inefficient state sector increased. Heavy losses had to be made up by state revenues and acted as a drain upon the economy. In and , large-scale privatization occurred, in which all state enterprises, except a few large monopolies, were liquidated and their assets sold to private investors. Between and , the number of state-owned enterprises decreased by 48 percent. These moves invoked discontent among some groups, especially laid-off workers of state enterprises that had been privatized. Also in , China was able to surpass Japan as the largest economy in Asia. Observers note that the government adopted more egalitarian and populist policies. At least firms have revised their corporate charters to allow the CPC greater influence in corporate management, and to reflect the party line. Note the rapid increase since reform in the late s. For the period "â€", Chinese GDP per capita increased from 2. GDP per capita, and from Per capita incomes grew at 6. Agriculture and light industry have largely been privatized, while the state still retains control over some heavy industries. Despite the dominance of state ownership in finance, telecommunications, petroleum and other important sectors of the economy, private entrepreneurs continue to expand into sectors formerly reserved for public enterprise. Prices have also been liberalized. Data from FAO , year Production in metric ton. During the pre-reform period, Chinese agricultural performance was extremely poor and food shortages were common. With the introduction of the dual-price system and greater autonomy for enterprise managers, productivity increased greatly in the early s. Chinese steel output quadrupled between and , and from to rose from Chinese textile exports increased from 4. Textile output increased fold over the same period. Foreign investment helped to greatly increase quality, knowledge and standards, especially in heavy industry. Even during the early reform era, protectionist policies were often circumvented by smuggling. For Argentina, Brazil, India, and Indonesia, the respective percentage figures are In the s, the Bush administration pursued protectionist policies such as tariffs and quotas to limit the import of Chinese goods. Special Economic Zones SEZs were created in the early s to attract foreign capital by exempting them from taxes and regulations. This experiment was successful and SEZs were expanded to cover the whole Chinese coast. The financial sector is widely seen as a drag on the economy due to the inefficient state management. Lip service was still paid to old Maoist ideals of egalitarianism, but it did not inhibit the growth of consumerism. Another theory focuses on internal incentives within the Chinese government, in which officials presiding over areas of high economic growth were more likely to be promoted. Despite rapid economic growth which has virtually eliminated poverty in urban China and reduced

it greatly in rural regions and the fact that living standards for everyone in China have drastically increased in comparison to the pre-reform era, the Gini coefficient of China is estimated to be above 0. This contrasts with the "big bang" approach of Eastern Europe, where the state-owned sector was rapidly privatized with employee buyouts, but retained much of the earlier, inefficient management. The recent reversal of some reforms have left some observers dubbing the "third anniversary of the end of reforms". These accusations were especially intense during the Lang-Gu dispute , in which New Left academic Larry Lang accused entrepreneur Gu Sujung of usurping state assets, after which Gu was imprisoned.

4: Remembering the Proclamation of - HISTORY

Protecting social welfare, promoting moral improvement, creating economic reform, and fostering efficiency Progressive Movement Political and social reform movement in the 20th century US that aimed to restore economic opportunities and correct injustices of American life.

Allen was responsible for the redecoration of the pulpit and the hanging of the elaborate drapery. His other major reform was banning the attendance of dogs at Sunday service. Boston Mechanics Magazine, July

How rural New Englanders spent their Sundays a century-and-a-half ago For many of us today, a graceful white meetinghouse in a picturesque village is the symbol of rural New England. Many such buildings, dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries, still serve their communities in important ways. They also can evoke for us strong images of the past. We may visualize carpenters of long ago shaping mighty posts and beams, and a hundred or more men toiling together to raise the frame. Or we may imagine crowded congregations of worshipers, listening to lengthy sermons, and wonder what it was like to keep the New England Sabbath five or six generations ago. Very few communities had only one place of worship. There was a rapid growth of denominations in the early 19th century, and a Sunday census taker would have counted, in addition to the majority who were still in the Congregationalist "mainstream," rural New Englanders worshipping in Baptist and Universalist meetinghouses, Methodist chapels and Episcopal churches. He might also have found a few Roman Catholics attending Mass in private houses. In the s, some New Englanders called the first day of the week "Sunday," as was the custom in England and most other parts of the United States. But many rural people continued the regional tradition of "the Sabbath," "Sabbathday," or in its most rustic form, "Sabbahday. Following Old Testament precedent, all forms of recreation, all but the most necessary work, and all travel except to and from meeting had been forbidden. Gradually, though, some of the most extreme forms of Sabbath regulation had been abandoned. The English traveler William Strickland observed of Connecticut in that "the custom of stopping [travel] on the Sabbath is fast wearing out, the law becoming obsolete. There was no work in the fields, while shops and stores were shuttered and mills did not run. Not everyone went to meeting every week. Attendance fluctuated, depending on the weather, the state of the roads, how recently the church had experienced a revival and the popularity of the minister. Looking back in over his lengthy pastorate, Joseph Sumner of Shrewsbury, Mass. Yet, on a wintry "Sabbath eve" in , Thomas Ward could write with disappointment that "there were many vacant seats in our church today. He spent most of his Sundays taking excursions and reading fiction. There were a few in each town who chose to defy community norms. They were most likely to be found in outlying districts. Included in their number were the "actively ungodly," who refused to attend worship, preferred to spend the day "idling and drinking," and forbade their children to attend. There were also the "passive ungodly" individuals who "had need of rest" on the Sabbath and simply stayed home. Their behavior helped define the boundaries between the "respectable" members of the community and those who were not. Judged against any standards but its own, though, New England was remarkable for regular religious observance. Most households went to worship at least several times a year, and for many it was the central event of the week. Bearing in mind all these qualifications, we can sketch the way a "typical" rural New England family observed the Sabbath. Women baked bread and prepared dishes, and attended to darning and mending, so as to leave a minimum of work for the holy day. In the evening, the Bible lessons were studied, and at the close diligent children were allowed roasted apples and fresh cider. Faces and hands were scrubbed, and best clothes were put on and given a rigorous inspection. After a cold breakfast, cooked the day before, families gathered for prayer before setting out for the meetinghouse. Those who lived at a distance sometimes had to allow themselves an hour or more. They came on horseback, in carriages or wagons, and even on foot. For children, Sabbath restrictions could be a heavy burden. Play, non-religious conversation, and even laughter often were forbidden. One author told of a seven-year-old girl who could describe a frightening occurrence only by saying, "It is a great deal worse even than going to meeting. For Mary Preston Holmes, "Very pleasant recollections come to me of those Sabbaths consecrated days they surely were, never gloomy, tedious or unwelcome. While the countryside was hushed,

the center village with its meetinghouses was a noisy, bustling place as congregations streamed in to worship. For young men and women, the intervals before and between worship services were also times for shy socialization. After filing into the meetinghouse, families found their pews or took unassigned seats. During most of the 18th century, the town or religious society had "seated" the meetinghouse — that is, the more or less desirable seats were allocated to the head of a household on the basis of a collective judgment of his status and worth. With the gradual ending of religious taxation in the early 19th century, these arrangements largely disappeared. Voluntary support for worship meant that in most communities pews were auctioned off to the highest bidder. Some special seating arrangements remained. In some towns, blacks had to sit in a specially designated pew. Children of all ages usually accompanied their parents to meeting and sat in the family pew. Relatively young children, however, were occasionally left home by themselves. Thus, in February, six-year-old Nathan and four-year-old Artemas Goddard of Shrewsbury accidentally set fire to their house while the rest of the family was at meeting; the parents and older children returned to find the boys luckily escaped, but the house burned to the ground. The order of worship followed a traditional form laid down by English Puritan reformers in the early 17th century. Henry Dana Ward described it in as "consisting of a psalm or hymn, an extemporaneous prayer, a psalm or hymn, a written sermon, anthem, prayer, psalm or hymn. New Englanders had what seems now an almost incredible appetite for the spoken word. One-hour sermons — a single turn of the pulpit hourglass — were common, and two-hour ones were not unknown. Even the most devout sometimes found their attention wandering during the long hours of worship. In the Summer, "to be sleepy during sermon-time was the universal failing," noted Francis Underwood, and it was customary "to carry sprigs of caraway, dill or coriander, to nibble at when the eyelids began to droop. Those who lived nearby went home to eat, often bringing guests from farther away. In good weather, families from the countryside ate outdoors on the grass or sitting on the meetinghouse steps; in rain, cold or snow they could often be found taking the noon meal in their pews. After the concluding benediction, the worshipers left the meetinghouse for home, supper and sometimes for continued religious activity. When at last it was time to go to bed, "it seemed to children that the bell in the meeting-house steeple had been ringing all day; that services had been going on all day, and that they had read the Bible and Catechism all day. In a predominantly agricultural society, animals went well-nigh everywhere, as a Shrewsbury diary recorded in August of Sumner while he was at prayer, and without any noise stood upon the Bible with as little concern as it would have done on the ground. When we sat down to sing the last tune it left the pulpit and went on to the beam over Dea. Artemas Williams of Shrewsbury recalled that they "thought it was fine sport to come to church and so during service they used to cup up all kinds of extras, chasing one another round and round the church. He and the sexton decided to remove dogs permanently from the meetinghouse, and it was remembered how Josiah Maynard dealt with them: He caught one or two and whipt them. Some of the congregation complained because he did not whip them out of church. But, he thought different and so he whipt them in church. At a Sabbath service in Willington, Connecticut, the Englishman, Edward Kendall, found himself in some danger from a group of tobacco-chewing young men sitting behind him. They used the center aisle as a spittoon. The singers, prominently seated in the gallery, were sometimes responsible for behavior that would seem highly distracting today. It was a "habit of inveterate standing" for each singer to beat time on his own account"; the result was often a chaos of rhythmically moving limbs, with some members "ostentatious in wielding an arm to its full extent," others "equally ostentatious in using only a finger. These "improprieties" were not examples of conscious irreverence, but an 18th-century inheritance persisting in a time of transition. In the Puritan tradition, the meetinghouse had never been considered a sacred space like an Anglican or Roman Catholic church. Such incidents were declining in the s and 30s. Many ministers and laymen, defining new standards of proper behavior, were working to eliminate them and to introduce bass viols, organs, stoves, architectural and decorative refinements into worship. They had succeeded so completely by the midth century that few irregularities remained. New Englanders of the s could look on the situation of two or three decades before as "the endurance of an old custom, which it occurred to no one to take the proper steps to remove. We have seen both surprising severity and surprising laxity, recent innovations and survivals from the past, incidents both serious and amusing. Studied from a similar perspective, aspects of our own lives may well look much the

same to future generations.

5: Remembering the deadliest conflict in history . www.enganchecubano.com

The first national antislavery society, the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, was founded Congress passed the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States after January 1,

Visit Website Did you know? In , Thurgood Marshall, a civil rights lawyer and great-grandson of a slave, became the first African American to serve on the U. He was nominated by President Johnson, who called it "the right thing to do, the right time to do it, the right man and the right place. Representative Richard Kleberg of Texas. Energetic and capable, Johnson began to meet influential people and learn about the national political process. House of Representatives as a Democrat. Quickly earning respect as a smart and hardworking legislator, he was re-elected five times. After an unsuccessful run for a U. Senate seat in , Johnson became the first member of Congress to volunteer for active duty in the military when the United States entered World War II. Johnson reported for active duty in December and served in the U. Navy as a lieutenant commander until all members of Congress in the military were recalled to Washington in the summer of Johnson in the Senate In , Johnson was elected to the U. Senate following a bruising Democratic primary. After crisscrossing Texas by helicopter, Johnson managed to eke out a victory in the primary by just 87 votes. Once he reached the Senate, Johnson showed a deft political touch. In , at age 44, he became the youngest person ever to serve as minority leader of the Senate. Two years later, when Democrats won control of Congress, Johnson became the Senate majority leader. His ability to work productively with Republican President Dwight Eisenhower and unite his party behind important legislation made him a powerful figure in Washington. Kennedy , the Democratic presidential nominee, invited Johnson to be his vice-presidential running mate. On November 22, , Kennedy was shot and killed while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas. His ambitious legislative agenda created the Medicare and Medicaid programs to provide federal health insurance for elderly and poor Americans. It also included measures aimed at improving education, preventing crime and reducing air and water pollution. Johnson also made great strides in attacking racial discrimination by signing the historic Civil Rights Act of and Voting Rights Act of His wide-reaching achievements improved the lives of millions of Americans and contributed to economic growth and prosperity. Like the three presidents before him, Johnson was determined to prevent North Vietnamese communists from taking over the U. As part of this effort, Johnson steadily escalated U. The number of American troops in Vietnam soared from 16, when he took office in to more than , in , yet the conflict remained a bloody stalemate. As the war dragged on and American and Vietnamese casualties mounted, anti-war protests rocked college campuses and cities across the U. When it appeared that he might face a stiff challenge for the Democratic presidential nomination, Johnson announced his decision not to run for re-election. Johnson explained that he wanted to focus on the peace process and pressing domestic issues during his final months in office without the distraction of a political campaign. The conflict in Vietnam, though, brought him nothing but pain and frustration until his last days in office, and U. Final Years Following the inauguration of Republican President Nixon, Johnson retired to his Texas ranch, where he spent the next few years establishing his presidential library which opened in on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin and writing his memoirs. Johnson died of a heart attack at age 64 on January 22, , at his ranch. Start your free trial today.

6: Remembering the savagery of war Â« Trinidad and Tobago News Blog

In conjunction with the 30th Anniversary of the New Zealand's Homosexual Law Reform, we must remember our queer history, acknowledge and RESPECT our forbearers. Without them, we would not be able to live the lives we do now in Aotearoa.

The Clinton health care plan included mandatory enrollment in a health insurance plan, subsidies to guarantee affordability across all income ranges, and the establishment of health alliances in each state. Every citizen or permanent resident would thus be guaranteed medical care. The bill faced withering criticism by Republicans, led by William Kristol, who communicated his concern that a Democratic health care bill would "revive the reputation of Democrats as the generous protector of middle-class interests. And it will at the same time strike a punishing blow against Republican claims to defend the middle class by restraining government. During each stop, the bus riders would talk about their personal experiences, health care disasters and why they felt it was important for all Americans to have health insurance. It was undertaken in an effort to ensure the quality of care of all patients by preserving the integrity of the processes that occur in the health care industry. In fact, many interest groups, including the American Medical Association AMA and the pharmaceutical industry came out vehemently against the congressional bill. Basically, providing emergency medical care to anyone, regardless of health insurance status, as well as the right of a patient to hold their health plan accountable for any and all harm done proved to be the biggest stumbling blocks for this bill. As president, Bush signed into law the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act which included a prescription drug plan for elderly and disabled Americans. While the estimates varied, they all indicated that the increase in coverage and the funding requirements of the Bush plan would both be lower than those of the more comprehensive Kerry plan. John Conyers, Jr. As of October, HR has 93 co-sponsors. As of October, S. The resulting tax revenues should be used to subsidize the purchase of insurance by individuals. These subsidies, "which could take many forms, such as direct subsidies or refundable tax credits, would improve the current situation in at least two ways: Berkeley School of Law Center on Health, that in essence said that the government should offer a public health insurance plan to compete on a level playing field with private insurance plans. The argument is based on three basic points. Firstly, public plans success at managing cost control Medicare medical spending rose 4. Secondly, public insurance has better payment and quality-improvement methods because of its large databases, new payment approaches, and care-coordination strategies. Thirdly, it can set a standard against which private plans must compete, which would help unite the public around the principle of broadly shared risk while building greater confidence in government in the long term. Among the proposals was the establishment of an independent comparative effectiveness entity that compares and evaluates the benefits, risks, and incremental costs of new drugs, devices, and biologics. Health care reform in the United States presidential election, Although both candidates had a health care system that revolved around private insurance markets with help from public insurance programs, both had different opinions on how this system should operate when put in place. The senator proposed to replace special tax breaks for persons with employer-based health care coverage with a universal system of tax credits. In his plan, Senator McCain proposed the Guaranteed Access Plan which would provide federal assistance to the states to secure health insurance coverage through high-risk areas. His health care plan called for the creation of a National Health Insurance Exchange that would include both private insurance plans and a Medicare-like government run option. Coverage would be guaranteed regardless of health status, and premiums would not vary based on health status either. It would have required parents to cover their children, but did not require adults to buy insurance. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported that the two plans had different philosophical focuses. They described the purpose of the McCain plan as to "make insurance more affordable," while the purpose of the Obama plan was for "more people to have health insurance. Affordability was the primary health care priority among both sets of voters. Obama voters were more likely than McCain voters to believe government can do much about health care costs. An individual insurance mandate with a financial penalty as a quid pro quo for guaranteed issue Updates to the Medicare physician fee schedule; Setting standards and

expectations for safety and quality of diagnostics; Promoting care coordination and patient-centered care by designating a " medical home " that would replace fragmented care with a coordinated approach to care. Physicians would receive a periodic payment for a set of defined services, such as care coordination that integrates all treatment received by a patient throughout an illness or an acute event. Bundled payments instead of individual billing for the management of chronic conditions in which providers would have shared accountability and responsibility for the management of chronic conditions such as coronary artery disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma, and similarly A fixed rate all-inclusive average payment for acute care episodes which tend to follow a pattern even though some acute care episodes may cost more or less than this. On the panel of the "invited stakeholder", no supporter of the Single-payer health care system was invited. A merged single bill is the likely outcome. Republicans have also expressed opposition to the use of comparative effectiveness research to limit coverage in any public sector plan including any public insurance scheme or any existing government scheme such as Medicare , which they regard as rationing by the back door. Republican amendments to the bill would not prevent the private insurance sectors from citing CER to restrict coverage and apply rationing of their funds, a situation which would create a competition imbalance between the public and private sector insurers. Health care reforms proposed during the Obama administration Healthcare reform was a major topic of discussion during the Democratic presidential primaries. As the race narrowed, attention focused on the plans presented by the two leading candidates, New York Senator Hillary Clinton and the eventual nominee, Illinois Senator Barack Obama. During the general election , Obama said that fixing healthcare would be one of his top four priorities if he won the presidency. After his inauguration, Obama announced to a joint session of Congress in February his intent to work with Congress to construct a plan for healthcare reform. The reform negotiations also attracted a great deal of attention from lobbyists , [] including deals among certain lobbies and the advocates of the law to win the support of groups who had opposed past reform efforts, such as in Over the recess, the Tea Party movement organized protests and many conservative groups and individuals targeted congressional town hall meetings to voice their opposition to the proposed reform bills. Instead, the Senate took up H. With the Republican minority in the Senate vowing to filibuster any bill that they did not support, requiring a cloture vote to end debate, 60 votes would be necessary to get passage in the Senate. Negotiations continued even after July 7â€”when Al Franken was sworn into office, and by which time Arlen Specter had switched partiesâ€”because of disagreements over the substance of the bill, which was still being drafted in committee, and because moderate Democrats hoped to win bipartisan support. However, on August 25, before the bill could come up for a vote, Ted Kennedyâ€”a long-time advocate for healthcare reformâ€”died, depriving Democrats of their 60th vote. Before the seat was filled, attention was drawn to Senator Snowe because of her vote in favor of the draft bill in the Finance Committee on October 15, however she explicitly stated that this did not mean she would support the final bill. Following the Finance Committee vote, negotiations turned to the demands of moderate Democrats to finalize their support, whose votes would be necessary to break the Republican filibuster. Lieberman, despite intense negotiations in search of a compromise by Reid, refused to support a public option ; a concession granted only after Lieberman agreed to commit to voting for the bill if the provision was not included, [99] [] even though it had majority support in Congress.

7: "Remembering the Sabbath": Worship in New England Meetinghouses | Teach US History

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8: Western Expansion & Reform ()

Lyndon B. Johnson was the 36th president of the United States; he was sworn into office following the November assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Upon taking office, Johnson launched.

9: Here's How History Will Remember Donald Trump | HuffPost

Well, after a "butterfly" flight over this text, I think that speaking about history, being fundamental in ecological economics, would go beyond what West understand as "history", and beyond Eurocentrism.

Geometry of the plane Cremona maps Implementing IBM(R Rational(R ClearQuest(R) Week eight: share the love Flight of the bumblebee clarinet sheet music Drug court authorized halfway houses and iop What to do when your faith is challenged How can we keep Christian marriages from falling apart? Saratoga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra Critics of modernity Schaums outline of theory and problems of dynamic structural analysis The New York produce exchange, by E. R. Carhart. Albright sisters series jess michaels Inoculate yourself Speaking of Writing Stress Free Surgery To gather data pertinent to the clinical encounter. Specifically, SPs Intelligent Innovation David Graham Phillips Ballad of the desert Planning for control in the construction industry The beautiful, merciless lady. Product life cycle of kfc Kylie gilmore so revealing Should you take a consultant to the rule 26 meet and confer session? A dolls house part 2 script Gentrification and local schools : women shape the urban landscape The bride in black and white The Black Mustang V. 17. Uncle Scrooge comes Fitazfk 8 week guide Price list London Bird Store, no. 3 Market Square Handbook to the Roman Wall The cow jumped over the moon book The Space Planner An evaluation of the reverse annuity mortgage 5 Orchestrating Realism and Idealism Language testing and assessment edited by Caroline Clapham and David Corson v. 8. Cricket world records list The Nature of the Machine The no spend year