

1: Merchant - Wikipedia

Daytime TV. Days of Our Lives. Days of Our Lives Synopsis; General Hospital. General Hospital Synopsis; Santa Barbara; Young & the Restless; Appearances; Guest Starring Roles.

Two Spies and a Shady Lady Joshua 2: Perhaps the time has come to add one name to this list of famous females: How, then, dare I suggest that she be included in the same breath with such righteous women as Ruth and Mary? The answer is found in Joshua 2. Jericho was a formidable obstacle to the conquest of Canaan. It was a walled city in an open valley and was ably defended by a vicious and violent people called the Amorites. So Joshua dispatched two spies to obtain information on how best to attack the city. Since the Jordan River was at flood stage, they probably traveled to the north where the fords were easier, then turned southwest to enter Jericho from the west side. You may recall that he and Caleb were among the 12 spies Moses sent into Canaan to scout out the land and its people. Perhaps recalling the near disaster that came when 10 of them brought back a negative report, he selects two men of whom he is confident. Some have wondered why Joshua sent spies in the first place. The sovereignty of God and the certainty of his promises coming to pass do not negate the importance of wisdom and prudence on our part. Just because God has decreed that something will certainly occur does not mean we are free to act like fools and throw caution to the wind. Joshua knows that God wants him to take advantage of ordinary means to achieve extraordinary ends. Joshua is simply acting with wisdom and preparation, confident that if he will utilize every means available to him that God will fulfill his promise as stated. Think of it this way. I believe that with all my heart. God expects us to use our minds and common sense and take careful and strategic steps to achieve the goals that lie before us. Rahab was a prostitute, a harlot. Twice in the NT Heb. Her house was probably an inn or tavern, a popular gathering place that would likely prove to be a great place to gather information about the city. Some argue that it was, in fact, a brothel. In any case, it would have been frequented by traveling merchants, out-of-town visitors to Jericho, and countless others. It was a great place to get lost in the crowd, to disappear, undetected, in a sea of strange faces. However, when these words are used for sexual activity there are other grammatical features present which are decidedly absent here in Joshua 2: Someone learned of their identity and purpose in Jericho and immediately reported it to the king v. Rahab proceeds to tell one heck of a story. He would leave Bibles sitting openly in the back seat of his car. The soldiers regularly looked, but evidently saw nothing! Some simply point out that we need to distinguish between what the Bible reports and what it recommends, or between what it records and what it requires. Their theology was bad and their counsel was misguided. So perhaps we should simply take this as another example of the Bible recording her actions but not necessarily approving them. Needless to say, this is a matter of great importance for the ethical conduct of every believer. In her case, it appears that two absolute moral principles have come into conflict: Typically, people align themselves with one of three possible positions: One must choose the lesser of two evils. In this case, lying is a sin, but it is less evil than allowing the spies to be killed. So, Rahab was wrong to lie, but she would also have been wrong to tell the truth. It was impossible for her to avoid sinning so she simply chose the lesser of two evils and should throw herself on the mercy of God. When one cannot avoid making a choice, one should choose the higher of the two. In doing so, the other choice is no longer regarded as sinful. Rahab was exempt from telling the truth in order to save the lives of the two Israeli spies. She communicated a series of falsehoods, but did not sin in doing so. In such situations, there will always be a third way or another option that does not entail committing a sin. On this view, Rahab was right to have hidden the spies, but she should then have refused to respond to the king or to have answered the question concerning their whereabouts. I tentatively embrace view 2. We must remember that communication of truth or falsehood can also be non-verbal, through our conduct or actions. Is it ethical for a Christian to give the impression that one is at home by leaving on the lights, again to frighten off would-be intruders or thieves? Is it ethical for a woman, when attacked by a rapist, to fake a heart attack or to pretend to faint or to call out to her husband as if he were close by when in fact he is not? Is it ethical for the police to operate radar in unmarked cars? Is it ethical for the police to conduct undercover, plain-clothes investigations which by definition demand that they deceive

people concerning their identity and intent? Is it ethical for those in the military to wear camouflage uniforms in order to mislead their enemies concerning their location? And the people multiplied and grew very strong. When it comes to Rahab, we must reckon with two references to her in the NT: This was accomplished through verbal deceit. How could the NT authors speak of her in this way, praising her faith, if they believed her guilty of the sin of lying? How could they praise her for a goal she attained through illicit and unethical means? My point is this: There are occasions when deception is morally permissible. Not all falsehoods are lies. But there are instances in which men forfeit their right to know the truth. A lie is the intentional declaration or communication of a falsehood designed to deceive someone who has a moral and legal right to know the truth. A lie is the telling of an untruth to someone to whom we are morally and legally obligated to speak the truth. And there do appear to be instances when we are not under obligation to tell a person the truth: By their unjustified aggression, enemies of the state forfeit the right to know the way in which our military forces intend to defeat them. This does not mean we should become careless or flippant when it comes to telling the truth. We are people of the Truth. We must be people of integrity, honesty, forthrightness, and purity. To everyone who is morally and legally entitled to hear the truth, we must tell it. But were the soldiers sent by the king of Jericho entitled to know where Rahab had hid the spies, given the fact that their intent was to kill them? In my opinion, No. We return now to Joshua 2, picking up the narrative with vv. The Canaanites were polytheists and worshiped a variety of gods. Yet Rahab affirms that Yahweh alone is God and rules over all! Clearly Rahab was saying this for a reason other than merely to save her skin and that of her family. How did Rahab come by this knowledge? Perhaps she picked up bits and pieces of what God had done from traveling customers. She evidently had heard of the exodus out of Egypt, some of the miracles, perhaps even of the giving of the Ten Commandments. Did she notice a difference in the Jewish spies, perhaps from the fact that, unlike most others, they were not there for immoral purposes? Some are also befuddled by vv. They point out that God had clearly forbidden his people from making any sort of treaty with the Canaanites see Deut. That the spies kept their end of the bargain and made certain that Rahab and her family were preserved alive is proven from Joshua 6: Only Rahab the prostitute and all who are with her in her house shall live, because she hid the messengers whom we sent. And they brought all her relatives and put them outside the camp of Israel. And they burned the city with fire, and everything in it. Only the silver and gold, and the vessels of bronze and of iron, they put into the treasury of the house of the LORD. Was it a symbol or type of the shed blood of Christ? Probably not, as there is no reference to this anywhere else in the OT or in the NT. However, there may be some spiritual significance in the scarlet cord, as is seen from two similar instances in the OT. Tamar and Rahab are linked as being two of the four foreign women listed in the genealogy of Jesus. Both Tamar and Rahab were prostitutes, and both were in possession of a scarlet cord that served to secure their place in the genealogy of our Lord. The Israelites were protected in their homes if the blood of the lamb was painted on their doorposts. Consider what Paul said of the Gentiles during the time of the OT: All this was true of Rahab before the arrival of the spies in her home. Reflect on everything that Rahab had going against her as an outsider. Yet she is saved! Clearly he had revealed himself to Rahab apart from the expected means. What she knew about Yahweh would have been useless had it not been for the Holy Spirit giving her eyes to see and a heart broken with repentance. Rahab would likely have proven offensive to the eyes and the moral convictions of the spies.

2: Rahab (6/13/) - All the Women of the Bible - Bible Gateway Devotionals

At the heart of O'Shea's Merchant is the warmth of a genuine Irish welcome. Everyone who crosses the threshold of the pub is a friend, some old, some new and some.

Thus, numerous residents of New Amsterdam are traders - dealing in grains, furs, weapons, blankets, household items, etc. Life in the territory can be harsh though - with deadly diseases, serious inj 3. Life in the territory can be harsh though - with deadly diseases, serious injuries, and sporadic Indian attacks. The hard work in New Amsterdam is broken up by the occasional holiday festival, where residents drink, dance and flirt. Excess revelry is risky though, because Director-General Stuyvesant inflicts harsh sentences for bad behavior. One penalty - being bounced around for hours while astride a thin wooden plank - is horribly painful and can leave a miscreant with a bloody broken tailbone. On top of his other concerns Stuyvesant is anxious about the English colonies surrounding New Amsterdam Britain is planning to take over the Dutch settlement and sends Edward Drummond - a spy pretending to be a grain merchant - to scope out Dutch defenses and help plot the coup. Unlike most residents of the colony, Blandine is close friends with black people former slaves and Indians. In any case, Kees gets jealous when Blandine forms a rapport with Drummond, and this plot line forms an important part of the story. The main theme of the book involves the disappearance of orphans - one by one - from New Amsterdam. Aet Visser, the orphan master, is in charge of parentless children. He generally sends them to local homes, where the unfortunate kids are often treated like servants or workers or worse. It soon becomes clear that the children are being murdered in a ritualistic fashion and - since New Amsterdam contains its share of odd people - there are plenty of suspects. The book has numerous interesting characters including: Martyn Hendrickson - one of the richest, most handsome men in town Chasing and shooting scenes add excitement to the story, and I was intrigued by descriptions of everyday life in New Amsterdam, including food, clothing, wigs for men , sewing circles gossip sessions , religious practices, business dealings, family dynamics, and so on. The story moves along at a steady clip for about two-thirds of the book. Then, Blandine and Drummond - accused of various crimes by resentful and frightened townsfolk - go into hiding. The story slows down at this point and I became anxious to get to the climax Overall, I enjoyed the book and would recommend it to fans of historical fiction. You can follow my reviews at [http:](http://) Third, the mystery itself is obvious and not at all scary. Either quote a bunch of non-English languages and let the quotes be, or just write in English and pretend all the Dutch and native people are speaking in their respective language. Right, also most of the characters are two-dimensional and entirely unsympathetic. What a waste of an afternoon.

3: The importance of spies to Washington's success

For centuries India was the nexus for the movement of goods, philosophical ideas and knowledge within the Asian and European worlds. The search for a direct sea route to the West Coast of India from Europe to acquire spices, medicines and manufactured goods was the impetus for the voyages of discovery that changed the map and history of the world in the pre-modern era.

The 13 colonies were victorious and gained their independence from Great Britain, declaring themselves the United States of America. For centuries, many strategies contributed to military victories and the use of spies played pivotal roles. This paper discusses an overview of the Revolutionary War, intelligence during the war; the role women played during the conflict, and other roles of other factors. As commander of the Continental Army, Washington was a key figure in the war. He suffered many triumphs and setbacks, but his overall strategies and leadership eventually led the country to victory. The Revolutionary War was unique because it was the first colonial uprising in the Western Hemisphere and paved the way for many more colonies to fight for freedom from colonial rule Tuchman, *Intelligence During the Revolutionary War* At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Washington focused strategic goals and keeping his army well supplied, but as the war progressed, he began to see the need for accurate information. Washington was a relative novice in the management of large army formations and did not know many details regarding the enemy or the forces set against him Lengel, *As a result, Washington created a competent internal communication network to organize his troops. To gather intelligence on the enemy, he initially relied upon subordinates to scout and report back with information, but inaccurate reports led to early defeats Daigler, These defeats forced him to recognize the importance of accurate intelligence, though it took a while for his efforts to improve in this area. He eventually created a system of spy rings and secret agents who provided him accurate information from behind enemy lines Misencik, They were the first in the American espionage community. Many spies lacked training and often had to develop strategies and skills necessary to operate covertly. The most famous spy ring of the period was the Culper spy ring, an espionage network organized by Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge Lengel, While it achieved notoriety over the years, it was by no means the only intelligence network of the time. In fact, Washington considered many of their methods unreliable and dangerous. Despite this, Washington was able to make use of their efforts and encouraged others to establish networks for covert information gathering. Advancements in strategies and skills led to the creation and improvement of technologies related to the community and improvement in spycraft techniques. Of note was the invisible ink developed by Sir James Jay, a chemist and a physician Daigler, Also, agents also made use of disguises and covers to aid infiltration efforts Daigler, A tactic employed by both sides was the use of misinformation given to the opposing party in the hope they would fall for a ruse. Another employed strategy was the use of Black Chamber operations where mail and messages were intercepted, covertly read, then resealed and sent on to the intended recipient Daigler, His focus on intelligence gathering allowed Continental forces to outmaneuver and outperform superior British forces. His establishment of spy networks and use of espionage was not only prudent; it was necessary and critical to his overall success. Washington was so successful in his use of espionage that it landed him the title of spymaster Lengel, He employed both local and foreign networks and often did not know the identities of many of the people who worked to send him information, though he preferred to meet his spies in person so he could judge their measure. With resolutions passed by Congress, intelligence operations spread and became the foundation for the modern intelligence community where civilian observation and mobilization considerations are as important as a military strategy Misencik, As the war continued, women played vital roles in gathering intelligence. They played an important support role by nursing the wounded and sick, washing clothing, cooking, gathering supplies, and by being resourceful and coming up with alternatives for goods that were unavailable Berkin, As more and more men joined the Continental Army, women took on the roles of managing farms and shops in addition to their regular duties. They were also essential participants in the boycott of British goods since wives and mothers were the primary buyers of supplies Berkin, Their support during the Revolutionary War aided their men and their efforts*

allowed for strategies such as the boycott to take place. One member of the Culper spy ring communicated by hanging laundry in patterns based on a code Berkin, Washington often used women as scouts and spies because of their ability to gain information not easy to obtain Samuelson, Some women rode long distances heroically to warn American forces of British plans Samuelson, In addition to the women who overtly supported the war efforts, many of them covertly supported it by acting as spies, secret messengers, and performing other intelligence gathering activities. As mentioned earlier, the Culper Ring was one of the most lauded spy rings of the time, and women played an essential part in this network as well. Anna Strong, a member of the network, transferred messages by hanging laundry in patterns based on a code Berkin, One of the most mysterious members was a covert operative called agent She was held captive and died on the prison ship Jersey and then buried in a mass grave along with hundreds of prisoners Samuelson, Women were successful as spies for many reasons. Many of them made use of their skills as cooks or house cleaners and took advantage of opportunities to eavesdrop and gather information directly from the enemy Berkin, In these roles, they often had unrestricted access to enemy campsites and used it to gain intelligence on equipment shortages, leadership changes, and even troop movements Samuelson, Washington held the information collected at great peril to these women operatives in high value. Their contributions were not in flamboyant dealings, but in taking advantage of the attitudes towards them and using traditional and simple skills to gather accurate intelligence. Though women were a force multiplier, many other factors played into the outcome of the war. The Importance of Other Factors in Winning the War Though the role of spies in the overall operations of the Revolutionary War is certain, many other factors helped cement that victory. An important element that helped the American Revolution was the great size of the United States, which made it difficult for British troops to maintain control Tuchman, , and restricted their efforts to cities and ports. Also, the British were unaccustomed to U. These characteristics gave the United States a geographical advantage. For example, Washington avoided confronting the British head-on because of their superior numbers, training, and weapons. American militia resorted to guerrilla warfare, specifically the use of snipers to engage British officers Kelly, The militiamen were close-knit and knew the territory better than their enemies Kelly, What they lacked in training and experience, they made up for in passion and the desire for independence. The British faced tactics they had not seen before, fought by those willing to put everything on the line for freedom. Spain sided with the Americans for the chance to push Britain out of North America as a force, supplying the Continental Army with needed supplies, including munitions Tuchman, When they entered the war as combatants, their presence forced the British to spread themselves thin. France considered England a principal rival and sent supplies to the Continental Army as a way to weaken their enemy Daigler, France, Spain, and eventually the Netherlands assisted in the battle for independence by supplying the Continental Army, diverting the British troop efforts, providing grants and loans, and contributing weapons and soldiers. Conclusion Espionage aided Washington and contributed to his success during the Revolutionary War. It was not a new invention. The British had spies and used them significantly over the course of history. While spies and espionage did not single-handedly win the war, it allowed Washington to mitigate the damage occurring from poor information. Phi Kappa Phi Forum, 86 3 , Spies, patriots, and traitors: American intelligence in the Revolutionary War. American History, 51 2 , The original American spies: Seven covert agents of the Revolutionary War. Revolutionary war women and the second oldest profession. A view of the American Revolution.

4: Merchants, Spies, and Sages in Precolonial India Trade | Society for Asian Art

Female spies were not unheard of in 17th century Europe. In fact, espionage by women was occasionally seen as preferable because it was less expected and "if caught" a woman's punishment (a few months in the Tower of London, maybe) was less drastic than a man's (death by hanging). Dr. Nadine.

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Joshua 2: Some of the ancient Jewish fathers who held her in high reputation reckoned that she was the wife of Joshua himself, but in the royal genealogy of Jesus, Rahab is referred to as being the wife of Salmon, one of the two spies she sheltered. In turn, she became the mother of Boaz, who married Ruth from whose son, Obed, Jesse the father of David came, through whose line Jesus was born Matthew 1: Salmon was a prince of the house of Judah, and thus, Rahab, the one time heathen harlot, married into one of the leading families of Israel and became an ancestress of our Lord, the other foreign ancestresses being Tamar, Ruth and Bathsheba. The gratitude Salmon felt for Rahab ripened into love, and when grace erased her former life of shame he made her his wife. Guesses have been made that she had been a concubine, such as Hagar and Zilpah had been, but that in Jericho she was a reputable woman identified with a respectable business. The Bible, however, makes no attempt to smooth over the unpleasant fact that Rahab had been a harlot. Rahab indulged in venal wantonness as traveling merchants came her way and were housed in her illfamed abode. Evidently Rahab had her own house and lived apart from her parents and family. Although she never lost her concern for her dear ones, perhaps she was treated as a moral leper. We are told that prostitution was not regarded with the same horror then, as now, but the Bible with one voice speaks of harlotry with moral revulsion and social ostracism. Thus, the people of Jericho knew all about the men who entered and left such a disreputable house. While her name came to be sanctified and ennobled, both Paul and James affix the label to her name, Rahab the harlot. She still carried the evil, distinguishing name, thus declaring the peculiar grace of the transforming power of God. How Rahab came to forsake her evil career we are not told! Like many a young girl today perhaps she found the restrictions of her respectable home too irk-some. She wanted a freer life, a life of thrill and excitement, away from the drab monotony of the home giving her birth and protection. So, high-spirited and independent she left her parents, set up her own apartment with dire consequences. Frequently women like Rahab are more often sinned against than sinners. Her Scheme It was from some of the travelers Rahab entertained and sinned with, that she came to learn the facts of the Exodus of Israel, the miracle of the Red Sea, and the overthrow of Sihon and Og. So, when the two spies from Joshua sought cover in her house, she knew that sooner or later the king of Jericho would get to know of the accommodation she gave them. Here were two men, different from other men who came seeking her favors. These were men of God, not idolaters, bent on one mission, namely, the overthrow of the enemies of His people, and brilliantly she planned their protection and escape. The flax that she spread on her roof and the scarlet cord she used as a sign indicated that Rahab manufactured linen and also dyed it. If only, like Lydia, she had kept to such an honorable occupation, what a different story would have been hers. The two Jewish spies were in desperate straits, seeing the Amorite pursuers were hot on their trail, but Rahab, although her safety and patriotism as an Amorite would be assured if she informed against the spies, decided to hide and preserve them. If they doubted her word, they could come in and search her house. But off the pursuers went to catch up with their prey, not knowing that the spies were being befriended by Rahab. As soon as the way was clear, under cover of night, she let the spies down from the window in the wall and, knowing the country, guided the spies in the best way to escape capture. There are one or two features associated with this clever plan of Rahab which are worthy of notice. First of all, idolater though she had been, with a phase of immorality associated with her idolatrous life, she witnessed to a remarkable understanding of the sovereignty of the true God for she said to the spies "I know that the Lord hath given you the land, and that your terror is fallen upon us The Lord, your God he is God in heaven above, and in earth beneath Joshua 2: Harlot though

Rahab had been, intuition from above had been given her that the spies were men of God, the forerunners of His people who were to execute His will, and that to take sides with them was to take sides with God Himself. Her faith of this God who worked great wonders was altogether marvelous and singular. It was such a call that made her willing to sacrifice her own nation—an act which would have been otherwise treasonable. The declaration of faith given by this Canaanite woman places her in a unique position among the women of the Bible. Her Sacrifice When Rahab hid the spies, put those who sought them on a false trail and helped the spies to escape and melt away into the shadows of night, and lay concealed until they could reach Joshua with their report, she took her life in her own hands. We cannot but admire her courage and willingness to risk her own neck. Had those spies been discovered hiding in her house, she would have died at the hands of the king of Jericho. Yet with a calm demeanor, and without the slightest trace of inner agitation, she met the searchers and succeeded in setting them out on a false trail. By her act Rahab was actually betraying her own country, and for such treason certain death would have been hers had she been found out. To hide spies was a crime punishable with death. How gloriously daring was her faith, and how richly rewarded she was for her willingness to sacrifice her life in a cause she knew to be of God! Her Sign As Rahab offered to shelter the spies and aid them in their escape, she received from them the promise that when they returned to her country, along with Joshua and his army, that she and her family would be spared alive. While her sin had possibly estranged her from her loved ones, she was concerned about their safety as well as her own. That red token at the window was likewise a signal to the outside world that Rahab believed in the ultimate triumph of Jehovah. But under the rules of war, Rahab is not to be blamed for her protection of those righteous forces set against the forces of evil. What the Bible commends is not her deception, but the faith which was the mainspring of her conduct. The characteristic feature of the scarlet rope was that it had to be placed outside the window for Joshua and his men to see. Those inside did not see the token of security. As that scarlet line, because of its color and sign of safety, speaks of the sacrificial work of Christ Hebrews 9: Her Salvation Jericho was the worst of the cities of the Amorites, thus God commanded Joshua to destroy both the city and the inhabitants. By divine decree, it was to be given over to a perpetual desolation. When Joshua entered the city he set about the execution of the divine command, but respected the promise made to Rahab by the spies. Under the protection of the scarlet line, Rahab and all her kindred were brought out of the house. The spies came to her house, not to indulge in sin with Rahab, but to prepare the way for Joshua to take Jericho. She saved the spies not out of human pity, or because of expediency, but because she knew that they were servants of the Lord. In turn, she was saved. The spies she had hid brought her, and her father, her mother, her brothers, and all that she had out of her doomed house, and made them secure without the camp of Israel Joshua 6: Brought out of an accursed city, and from her own sins which were as scarlet, Rahab is a fitting illustration of another miracle of divine grace, namely, the calling forth of His church out of a godless, Gentile world. Her Status The threefold reference to Rahab in the New Testament reveals how she became a faithful follower of the Lord. She had been taken from the dunghill and placed among the saints in the genealogy of the Saviour Matthew 1: Her remarkable faith was a sanctifying faith leading her to a pure life and honorable career. Paul highly commends Rahab for her energetic faith and gives her a place on the illustrious roll of the Old Testament of those who triumphed by faith. She knew the rest of faith. In fact, Rahab is the only woman besides Sarah who is designated as an example of faith in the great cloud of witnesses. What a manifestation of divine grace it is to find the one-time harlot ranked along with saints like Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Joseph, Moses and David! Faith had wrought in her a change of heart and life, and it likewise enabled her to shield the spies as she did in the confidence God would triumph over His enemies. She exemplified her faith by her brave act, and so James quotes Rahab as exemplifying justification by works evidentially. She believed with the heart Romans In conclusion, what are the lessons to be gathered from the harlot whom God used to fulfill His purpose? While the door of mercy stands ajar, the vilest sinner can return and know what it is to be saved and safe. A further lesson to be gleaned from Rahab the harlot is that of deep concern for the salvation of others. While her life of sin and shame had estranged her from her family, self was not her sole consideration in her request for safety. She desired all her loved ones to share in the preservation. What a vein of gold that was in such a despised character! And restored to honor and holiness, the redeemed harlot pleads for her parents, and brothers, and

sisters. Is ours the same passionate supplication for all of our dear ones that when death strikes they may be found sheltered by the atoning blood of the Redeemer? When at evening the sun goeth down, will our loved ones be as stars in our crown?

5: Spy Merchants - Al Jazeera English

She's what you call a Mabel Slocum: Actually, I'm in new accounts at the Merchants Bank. I'd like to talk to you about using our facilities as a repository for some of your enormous www.enganchecubano.com Clampett: Well I'll be glad to talk to you about that a whatever it means.

Philipse Manor The Year: Holland was the only European country in seventeenth-century Europe to provide primary education to females. In , Margaret came to New Amsterdam later New York as an ambitious twenty-two-year-old with an unusual job—she was a factor for a well-to-do cousin, managing his New World dealings. A factor is an agent employed to sell merchandise for his principal for a commission. Margaret did both, and she did not stay a factor for long. She married Peter de Vries, a wealthy merchant in New Amsterdam, but continued to build her own business. Peter died in , and Margaret inherited his estate and his fleet of trading ships. She shipped furs and other goods to Holland and trading them for merchandise that she then sold in New Amsterdam. Her real estate holdings stretched from Albany to Barbados. Women like Margaret were known as she-merchants, and she rose to become the wealthiest in the colony, while also marrying twice and raising five children. Frederick had eventually established himself in trade, and he was becoming a prominent figure in the colony, economically and politically. Women were allowed to run businesses just like men, thus adding to the national prosperity. She did it all with her own ambition and intelligence, at a time when a woman could achieve great success through her own talents, and it was socially acceptable. Before marrying Frederick, Margaret took legal action to protect her own property. She brought far more wealth to the marriage than did Frederick, and she wanted to maintain her freedom to trade. Dutch matrimonial laws permitted two different types of marriage. There was manus, in which the woman assumed the status of a minor under the guardianship of her husband. The second option was usus, in which a wife retained all of the rights of any Dutch man, and the marriage was a partnership of equals. Margaret, of course, chose usus. Dutch inheritance law also prevented parents from leaving everything to their sons in their wills. If a wife believed her husband was squandering their property, she could legally request her half of the estate. English Rule Of course, all this began to change drastically as soon as the English took over the colony. But Margaret had already taken full advantage of the liberal Dutch laws concerning women, and the English could not very well displace her. Soon, there were fewer women engaged in business, but Margaret, tough and shrewd, was able to exercise much control over business matters. Margaret retired from the businesses in , and her sons took over her business. Although she was helped early on by an inheritance from her first husband, her achievements were almost exclusively hers. She was an extraordinary businesswoman, and basically lived her life as if she were a man. When Margaret Hardenbroeck Philipse died in , at the age of 53, she was the richest woman in New York.

6: Taos Spice Merchants | Spice Store in Taos, New Mexico

Sam Storms. Bridgeway Church. Joshua #3. Download PDF. Sermon Summary #3. Two Spies and a Shady Lady. Joshua Whenever we talk about great men of the Bible, names such as Abraham, Moses, David, Peter, and Paul immediately come to mind.

Merchants in antiquity[edit] Phoenician trade route map Merchants have existed as long as business, trade and commerce have been conducted. Open air, public markets, where merchants and traders congregated, were known in ancient Babylonia and Assyria, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Persia, Phoenicia and Rome. Surrounding the market, skilled artisans, such as metal-workers and leather workers, occupied premises in alley ways that led to the open market-place. These artisans may have sold wares directly from their premises, but also prepared goods for sale on market days. The latter was a vast expanse, comprising multiple buildings with shops on four levels. The Roman forum was arguably the earliest example of a permanent retail shop-front. The nature of direct selling centred around transactional exchange, where the goods were on open display, allowing buyers to evaluate quality directly through visual inspection. Relationships between merchant and consumer were minimal [8] often playing into public concerns about the quality of produce. Phoenician merchant traders imported and exported wood, textiles, glass and produce such as wine, oil, dried fruit and nuts. Their trading skills necessitated a network of colonies along the Mediterranean coast, stretching from modern day Crete through to Tangiers and onto Sardinia. Phoenician traders and merchants were largely responsible for spreading their alphabet around the region. Merchants were those who bought and sold goods while landowners who sold their own produce were not considered to be merchants. His villa, situated in one of the wealthier districts of Pompeii, was very large and ornately decorated in a show of substantial personal wealth. Mosaic patterns in the floor of his atrium were decorated with images of amphora bearing his personal brand and bearing quality claims. In the Roman world, local merchants served the needs of the wealthier landowners. While the local peasantry, who were generally poor, relied on open air market places to buy and sell produce and wares, major producers such as the great estates were sufficiently attractive for merchants to call directly at their farm-gates. The very wealthy landowners managed their own distribution, which may have involved exporting. Both Greek and Roman merchants engaged in long-distance trade. The Romans sold purple and yellow dyes, brass and iron and acquired incense, balsalm, expensive liquid myrrh and spices from the Near East and India, fine silk from China [22] and fine white marble destined for the Roman wholesale market from Arabia. For Roman consumers, the purchase of goods from the East was a symbol of social prestige. Blintiff has investigated the early Medieval networks of market towns and suggests that by the 12th century there was an upsurge in the number of market towns and the emergence of merchant circuits as traders bulked up surpluses from smaller regional, different day markets and resold them at the larger centralised market towns. Peddlers or itinerant merchants filled any gaps in the distribution system. Medieval merchants began to trade in exotic goods imported from distant shores including spices, wine, food, furs, fine cloth notably silk , glass, jewellery and many other luxury goods. Market towns began to spread across the landscape during the medieval period. Merchant guilds began to form during the Medieval period. A fraternity formed by the merchants of Tiel in Gelderland in present-day Netherlands in is believed to be the first example of a guild. The term, "guild" was first used for gilda mercatoria to describe a body of merchants operating out of St. Rules established by merchant guilds were often incorporated into the charters granted to market towns. In the early 12th century, a confederation of merchant guilds, formed out the German cities of Lubeck and Hamburg, known as "The Hanseatic League " came to dominate trade around the Baltic Sea. By the 13th and 14th centuries, merchant guilds had sufficient resources to have erected guild halls in many major market towns. Merchants specialised in financing, organisation and transport while agents were domiciled overseas and acted on behalf of a principal. These arrangements first appeared on the route from Italy to the Levant, but by the end of the thirteenth century merchant colonies could be found from Paris, London, Bruges, Seville, Barcelona and Montpellier. Over time these partnerships became more commonplace and led to the development of large trading companies. These developments also triggered innovations such as double-entry

book-keeping, commercial accountancy, international banking including access to lines of credit, marine insurance and commercial courier services. These developments are sometimes known as the commercial revolution. He found that there were many different types of merchants operating out of the markets. For example, in the dairy trade, cheese and butter was sold by the members of two craft guilds i. Resellers and direct sellers increased the number of sellers, thus increasing competition, to the benefit of consumers. Direct sellers, who brought produce from the surrounding countryside, sold their wares through the central market place and priced their goods at considerably lower rates than cheesemongers. From through to the s a large number of European chartered and merchant companies were established to exploit international trading opportunities. The Company of Merchant Adventurers of London , chartered in , controlled most of the fine cloth imports [29] while the Hanseatic League controlled most of the trade in the Baltic Sea. A detailed study of European trade between the thirteenth and fifteenth century demonstrates that the European age of discovery acted as a major driver of change. In , goods travelled relatively short distances: However, in the years following the opening up of Asia and the discovery of the New World, goods were imported from very long distances: The local markets, where people purchased their daily needs were known as tianguis while pochteca was the term used to describe long-distance, professional merchants traders who obtained rare goods and luxury items desired by the nobility. This trading system supported various levels of pochteca " from very high status merchants through to minor traders who acted as a type of peddler to fill in gaps in the distribution system. The Mexica Aztec market of Tlatelolco was the largest in all the Americas and said to be superior to those in Europe. An emergent middle class or bourgeoisie stimulated demand for luxury goods and the act of shopping came to be seen as a pleasurable pass-time or form of entertainment. Daniel Defoe , a London merchant, published information on trade and economic resources of England, Scotland and India. The historian, Vanneste, has argued that a new cosmopolitan merchant mentality based on trust, reciprocity and a culture of communal support developed and helped to unify the early modern world. Given that these cosmopolitan merchants were embedded within their societies and participated in the highest level of exchange, they transferred a more outward-looking mindset and system of values to their commercial exchange transactions, and also helped to disseminate a more global awareness to broader society and therefore acted as agents of change for local society. Successful, open-minded cosmopolitan merchants began to acquire a more esteemed social position with the political elites. They were often sought as advisors for high-level political agents [38] By the eighteenth century, a new type of manufacturer-merchant was emerging and modern business practices were becoming evident. Many merchants held showcases of goods in their private homes for the benefit of wealthier clients. He also inferred that selling at lower prices would lead to higher demand and recognised the value of achieving scale economies in production. By cutting costs and lowering prices, Wedgewood was able to generate higher overall profits. He also practiced planned obsolescence and understood the importance of "celebrity marketing" " that is supplying the nobility, often at prices below cost and of obtaining royal patronage, for the sake of the publicity and kudos generated. They tended not to specialise in particular types of merchandise, often trading as general merchants, selling a diverse range of product types. These merchants were concentrated in the larger cities. They often provided high levels of credit financing for retail transactions. At this time, the economy was undergoing profound changes " capitalism emerged as the dominant social organisation replacing earlier modes of production. Merchants were importing produce from afar " grain from the Baltic, textiles from England, wine from Germany and metals from various countries. Antwerp was the centre of this new commercial world. The public began to distinguish between two types of merchant, the meerseniens which referred to local merchants including bakers, grocers, sellers of dairy products and stall-holders, and the koopman, which described a new, emergent class of trader who dealt in goods or credit on a large scale. With the rise of a European merchant class, this distinction was necessary to separate the daily trade that the general population understood from the rising ranks of traders who operated on a world stage and were seen as quite distant from everyday experience. Dutch photographer Loes Heerink spend hours on bridges in Hanoi to take pictures of Vietnamese street Merchants. She published a book called Merchants in Motion: Cornelis van der Geest, merchant of Antwerp, by Anthony van Dyck , c.

7: Margaret Hardenbroeck Philipse | History of American Women

In addition to official spies, many ordinary, everyday individuals, such as farmers and merchants, supplied information to Washington's spy rings and worked in tandem with covert agents to aid the cause of freedom.

8: O'Shea's Merchant – O'Shea's Merchant site

The Spy Merchants. Investigating the powerful and illegal weapons of mass surveillance that are for sale to the highest bidder, putting the privacy of millions at risk Secret documents, leaked.

9: The Orphanmaster by Jean Zimmerman

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