

## 1: The Kafir Project by Lee Burvine

*Lee Burvine The Kafir Project is #1 on Amazon! That happened because within the atheist community, word has gotten around that you can get your dose of anti-scriptural medicine with a spoon full of sugar and a bucketful of thrills and excitement.*

It is the most beautiful city of all the earth, placed, as it were, in a cup in the crags at the edge of the world, and in its bay the warm waters of the Indian Ocean mingle with the icy currents of the unknown Antarctic seas. Sometimes the cloud is still and white and fleecy, and sometimes one would think it a cataract of foam as it rolls over and descends in mighty convolutions. Scientific people pretend that they know the reason of this miracle, that it is the congealing of the moist cold wind from the sea suddenly brought in contact with the warm land, just as water turns into steam when spilt upon a hot stove. But if we would not be fubbed off with this foolish explanation, and would inquire further into the mystery, we must go to the Malay [] quarter of Cape Town, and there fall a-gossiping with one of the old Hajjis or Moulvis who know so much that we do not understand. And if we are lucky and tactful, one of them may tell us, as he sits, clad picturesquely in a long plum-coloured robe and red fez with a turban about it, how Table Mountain comes to have its tablecloth. Well, this Mynheer van Hunks was a lonely man, big in stature and bulky in build, of a taciturn way of living, and with a face so darkly purple or fierily red that people used to be quite afraid at the sight of it, and the boldest children would not venture near his house. It was said of him that he had in his youth been huntsman to Governor van der Stel, and had once killed a lion by placing his firelock against its forehead and pulling the trigger, for those were the days when the hippopotamus still wallowed in the shallow pools of the Cape flats, and lions used to roar round the houses of Cape Town at nights. He was known to all the rollicking sailors that came in the great East Indiamen; and honest burghers used to prophesy that he would come by an evil end. One fine day van Hunks disappeared, and for many years he was not seen in his old haunts; but [] when all his old cronies had given him up for dead he came back in a ship that every one suspected was a pirate, though the Governor was afraid to say anything. People said that he had made a vast fortune with the pirates, and that this chest was full of gold mohurs and pagodas and pieces of eight, Indian idols with gems for eyes and precious Portuguese crucifixes. But few dared even to speak to van Hunks, far less bring him to justice, for his belt was stuck full of silver pistols, and he carried a great cutlass by his side. It was his own, for he had paid its price out of the great chest in good doubloons. He had a few slaves to till his garden and look after his cattle; but he himself did nothing except sit on his stoep with a keg of Hollands or rackapee or some other potent spirit by his side, a bocal in his hand and a large calabash pipe in his mouth. Thus he would sit for days together, drinking steadily and looking at his pumpkins as they grew from green to yellow. He was always smoking; indeed, he smoked more than any other ten Dutchmen put together, that is to say, more than a hundred of any other [] nation. Sometimes, when he seemed to be thinking of unpleasant things, he would puff so hard that he was enveloped in a cloud of smoke. When a ship came into the harbour, it was noticed that he was very much on the watch, as if he had not an altogether easy conscience, and there were seldom any ships in the Bay when he strolled along to Cape Town to buy the puncheon of arrack or rum or Dutch gin that was his favourite tipple. Occasionally the old fellow might be seen making his way through the flowering sugar-bush and glistening silver trees that grew on the lower slopes of the Peak, and threading his way up until he got above the undergrowth to a favourite seat, whence with his spy-glass he could see the town and the wide ocean and the brave ships as they sailed in and out of the anchorage. There he would sit and smoke for hours together. Now as van Hunks was sitting there one day with his pipe in his mouth and his great bag of tobacco between his knees and a mutchkin of spirits at his elbow, he saw a stranger coming down the rocks towards him. Van Hunks noticed that he limped slightly in his walk, and, as he drew nearer, that he was tall and gaunt, that he was clad in a suit of black velvet, and that he carried a large empty pipe in his hand. My own tastes something too strongly of sulphur. People say that there were eight pounds, no less, of strong tobacco, damp with rum, as sailors like it. He divided the heap into two equal parts. Then they did not love us quite so much. No, Mynheer, they did not. It was walk the plank with every man jack of them. Why, we captured the Viceroy of

the Indies, me and La Buze. And I was with Plantain in the Isle of Madagascar when he fought King Dick for the Princess Nelly Brown; and when we captured his noblemen we made them dance on hot coals till they dropped down and fried. No good came to Roberts. Too religious he was. You can see his bones hanging in chains where Challoner Ogle swung him up on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea. And I was there when Kidd and Culliford drank bomboe together and swore to be good friends. Then there followed a silence, broken only by the puffing of the two smokers. A long-tailed sugar-bird hovered over the great black velvet buds of the protea: But the smokers did not speak. Puff, puff, puff, puff, and sometimes a sup at the little keg of spirits. Never a word spoke the two smokers. The moon arose from behind the Tigerberg, and climbed higher and higher; the waves shone like silver far below, and the white houses of Cape Town gleamed among their dark-green gardens like pearls in the depths of the sea. Never a word from the smokers. The sky turned crystalline, then rose-red, and the mountains flamed with signals of the dawn; but there the smokers still were sitting. A cloud of smoke was now about them; it swirled and eddied as it rose. It leaped the gulf from the Peak to the Mountain and clung to its rocky sides. It covered the top like a cloth. Then it rose ever higher like the smoke of the bottle the fisherman opened in the Arabian Nights, until it became a great pyramid over the mountain. It swung this way and that: Such a south-easter had never been seen, not since van Riebeck first set foot on "the watering-place of Saldanha. The fiery and purple face of van Hunks never changed, but his nose glowed with a blue unearthly flame as he pulled at his pipe, which he only took out of his mouth when he took a sup from the keg. The stranger smoked hard, his eyes gleaming in his head with a baleful light. The wind tossed the huge cloud in savage glee till it rocked and split and fell in fragments on the town. The burghers coughed and choked and drank brandy within closed doors, and said never had there been such a south-easter. Day after day they smoked, and the piles on the stone grew smaller and smaller as the cloud grew larger. There was a damp clammy sweat upon his brow. Oh, oh, oh, I am prostrate, I am vanquished, I am overcome. He lay at full length on the ground, uttering the most dreadful groans. The sight that met his eyes caused his knees to tremble. His hair stood on end. A blaze of lightning came at the same moment, making the cloud look like a pyramid of fire. There followed a dreadful smell of sulphur. Then the mist swept down upon the place. There was a cry, and when it rolled away there was no stranger and no van Hunks; but only a spot scorched bare of herbage where they had sat, with an empty keg, two empty pipes, a spy-glass, and two little heaps of tobacco, not more than an ounce in each. And when there is an ordinary south-easter, an old citizen will remark that the Devil is smoking to-day. But when it is a black south-easter, blowing great guns and tumbling cloud, then, he will say, it is the Devil and van Hunks. From this cloud the south-east wind issues as from the mouth of a sack, with inexpressible fury, shattering the houses, endangering the ships in the harbour, and doing at times immense damage to the corn on the ground and the fruit on the trees. Again Samuel Daniell says in his very rare book: Many of the old travellers, however, agree in imputing to the cloud a diabolical origin, though they have been so unfortunate as to be unaware that its true cause was known only to the old Malay soothsayers, who are the storehouses of so much that is strange and curious in the history of Cape Town. As for the pirates, the Cape archives are full of references to them. The harbour was full of the wrecks of their prizes, and the shore usually knee-deep in spices taken out of their holds. These women were dressed in the richest silks, and some of them had diamond necklaces.

### 2: # Wooden Boat Plans Pirate Ship #

*The Kafir Project is an impressive first novel by Lee Burvine, who blends together credible scientific concepts with religious history to craft a fast-paced and truly page-turning adventure.*

Early life of Shivaji Shivaji was born in the hill-fort of Shivneri , near the city of Junnar in what is now Pune district. Scholars disagree on his date of birth. Bijapur , Ahmednagar , and Golkonda. Shahaji often changed his loyalty between the Nizamshahi of Ahmadnagar, the Adilshah of Bijapur and the Mughals , but always kept his jagir fiefdom at Pune and his small army with him. His studies of the Hindu epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata , also influenced his lifelong defence of Hindu values. Having made peace with the Mughals, ceding them six forts, he went to serve the Sultanate of Bijapur. He moved Shivaji and Jijabai from Shivneri to Pune and left them in the care of his jagir administrator, Dadoji Konddeo. Dadoji has been credited with overseeing the education and training of young Shivaji. He married Saibai from the prominent Nimbalkar family in Having ended his conflict with the Mughals and having a greater ability to respond, in Adilshah sent Afzal Khan , a veteran general, to arrest Shivaji. After two months, Afzal Khan sent an envoy to Shivaji suggesting the two leaders meet in private outside the fort to parley. The arrangements had dictated that each come armed only with a sword, and attended by one follower. Shivaji, either suspecting Afzal Khan would arrest or attack him, [46] [47] or secretly planning to attack himself, [48] wore armour beneath his clothes, concealed a bagh nakh metal "tiger claw" on his left arm, and had a dagger in his right hand. The captured enemy, both officers and men, were set free and sent back to their homes with money, food and other gifts. Marathas were rewarded accordingly. At that time, Shivaji was encamped at Panhala fort with his forces. During the bombardment of Panhala, Siddi Jahuar purchased grenades from the British at Rajapur to increase his efficacy, and also hired some English artillerymen to bombard the fort, conspicuously flying a flag used by the English. This perceived betrayal angered Shivaji, who in December would exact revenge by plundering the English factory at Rajapur and capturing four of the factors, imprisoning them until mid Baji Prabhu Deshpande was wounded but continued to fight until he heard the sound of cannon fire from Vishalgad, [62] signalling Shivaji had safely reached the fort, on the evening of 13 July Shivaji offered his assistance to Aurangzeb , the Mughal viceroy of the Deccan and son of the Mughal emperor, in conquering Bijapur in return for formal recognition of his right to the Bijapuri forts and villages under his possession. Dissatisfied with the Mughal response, and receiving a better offer from Bijapur, he launched a raid into the Mughal Deccan. Shaista Khan, with his better-equipped and provisioned army of 80, seized Pune. He also took the nearby fort of Chakan , besieging it for a month and a half before breaching the walls. Shaista Khan escaped, losing his thumb in the melee, but one of his sons and several of his wives [70] were killed. The Khan took refuge with the Mughal forces outside of Pune, and Aurangzeb punished him for this embarrassment with a transfer to Bengal. By mid, with the fortress at Purandar besieged and near capture, Shivaji was forced to come to terms with Jai Singh. Shivaji took offence and stormed out of court, [77] and was promptly placed under house arrest under the watch of Faulad Khan, Kotwal of Agra. Orders came from the emperor to station Shivaji in Kabul , which Shivaji refused. Instead he asked for his forts to be returned and to serve the Mughals as a mansabdar; Aurangzeb rebutted that he must surrender his remaining forts before returning to Mughal service. Shivaji managed to escape from Agra, likely by bribing the guards, though the emperor was never able to ascertain how he escaped despite an investigation. Sambhaji was also restored as a Mughal mansabdar with 5, horses. Sambhaji was also granted territory in Berar for revenue collection. In September , Shivaji sent an ambassador to Bombay, again seeking materiel, this time for the fight against Danda-Rajpuri. The English had misgivings of the advantages Shivaji would gain from this conquest, but also did not want to lose any chance of receiving compensation for his looting their factories at Rajapur. The English sent Lieutenant Stephen Ustick to treat with Shivaji, but negotiations failed over the issue of the Rajapur indemnity. Numerous exchanges of envoys followed over the coming years, with some agreement as to the arms issues in , but Shivaji was never to pay the Rajapur indemnity before his death, and the factory there dissolved at the end of Anandrao Mohite became Hambirrao Mohite , the new sarnaubat

commander-in-chief of the Maratha forces. Raigad Fort was newly built by Hiroji Indulkar as a capital of nascent Maratha kingdom. A kingly title could address this and also prevent any challenges by other Maratha leaders, to whom he was technically equal. After the ablution, Shivaji bowed before Jijabai and touched her feet. Nearly fifty thousand people gathered at Raigad for the ceremonies. He also took the title of Haindava Dharmodhhaarak protector of the Hindu faith. The Marathas summoned Bengali Tantrik goswami Nischal Puri, who declared that the original coronation had been held under inauspicious stars, and a second coronation was needed. This second coronation on 24 September had a dual use, mollifying those who still believed that Shivaji was not qualified for the Vedic rites of his first coronation, by performing a less-contestable additional ceremony. In Shivaji invaded Karnataka with 30, cavalry and 40, infantry, backed by Golkonda artillery and funding. Unable to curb this, Shivaji confined his son to Panhala in , only to have the prince escape with his wife and defect to the Mughals for a year. Sambhaji then returned home, unrepentant, and was again confined to Panhala. Putalabai , the childless eldest of the surviving wives of Shivaji committed sati by jumping into his funeral pyre. Another surviving spouse, Sakwarbai, was not allowed to follow suit because she had a young daughter. On 21 April , ten-year-old Rajaram was installed on the throne. However, Sambhaji took possession of Raigad Fort after killing the commander, and on 18 June acquired control of Raigad, and formally ascended the throne on 20 July. Mughalâ€™Maratha Wars Shivaji left behind a state always at odds with the Mughals. Soon after his death, in , Aurangzeb launched an offensive in the South to capture territories held by the Marathas: He was successful in obliterating the Sultanates but could not subdue the Marathas after spending 27 years in the Deccan. Territories changed hands repeatedly between the Mughals and the Marathas; the conflict ended in defeat for the Mughals in Shahu , a grandson of Shivaji and son of Sambhaji, was kept prisoner by Aurangzeb during a year period. After a brief power struggle over succession with his aunt Tarabai, Shahu ruled the Maratha Empire from to Early in his reign, he appointed Balaji Vishwanath and later his descendants, as Peshwas prime ministers of the Maratha Empire. At its peak, the Maratha empire stretched from Tamil Nadu [72]: In a bid to effectively manage the large empire, Shahu and the Peshwas gave semi-autonomy to the strongest of the knights, creating the Maratha Confederacy. Shivaji continued this Sanskrit promotion, giving his forts names such as Sindhudurg , Prachandgarh, and Suvarndurg. He named the Ashta Pradhan council of ministers according to Sanskrit nomenclature, with terms such as nyaayaadheesha, and senaapati, and commissioned the political treatise Raajya Vyavahaara Kosha. His Rajpurohit , Keshav Pandit , was himself a Sanskrit scholar and poet. For instance, in he sponsored a Sanskrit text known as Rajavyavaharakosha Lexicon of Royal Institutes , which provided Sanskrit synonyms for Indo-Persian administrative terms. Verily, Islam and Hinduism are terms of contrast. They are used by the true Divine Painter for blending the colours and filling in the outlines. If it is a mosque, the call to prayer is chanted in remembrance of God. If it is a temple, the bells are rung in yearning for God alone. Had not there been Shivaji, Kashi would have lost its culture, Mathura would have been turned into a mosque and all would have been circumcised". Shivaji left the mission untouched, saying "the Frankish Padrys are good men. His strategy rested on leveraging his ground forces, naval forces, and series of forts across his territory. The Maval infantry served as the core of his ground forces reinforced with Telangi musketeers from Karnataka , supported by Maratha cavalry. His artillery was relatively underdeveloped and reliant on European suppliers, further inclining him to a very mobile form of warfare. He also rebuilt or repaired many forts in advantageous locations. The officers acted jointly and provided mutual checks and balance. Viegas was later to defect back to the Portuguese, taking sailors with him. Shivaji in popular culture An earlyth-century painting by M. Dhurandhar of Shivaji Maharaj and Baji Prabhu at Pawan Khind Shivaji was well known for his strong religious and warrior code of ethics and exemplary character. President Aungier of Bombay gives expression to his views about Shivaji in two dispatches to the Directors in London - "He being no less dexterous than Alexander the Great was for, by the agility of his winged men, he took in less than eight months what he had delivered to Jaysingh" and "it is too well known that Shivaji is as second Quintus Sertorius , comes not short of Hannibal for Stratagems. This is a very common feeling with the readers, who derive their knowledge of these events solely from the works of English historians.

### 3: Kafir - Wikipedia

*Ah, but The Kafir Project is a work of fiction, and in the fictional world we can sometimes live out our fantasies. While I would certainly not relish living through any of Gevin Rees's experiences in the book, it was a thrilling roller coaster ride to read them.*

The good Commander went to Batavia where he became secretary to the Council of State, an honourable post, which must have suited the Commander very well. We see him in his portrait somewhat puffed and liverish, as if he were fond of curry and good living; but a man of authority—and no doubt, like his father, a capable, energetic administrator. But the van Riebecks concern us no longer. We must pass on, and that rapidly. After van Riebeck came a succession of commanders whose names it is needless to mention. They were busily engaged, like van Riebeck, in provisioning the ships, in writing to the Seventeen, in settling quarrels among colonists and sailors, in bartering cattle and fighting the Hottentots. Sometimes there were bigger matters on hand. The French and the English were fighting for their share of the India trade. The French seized Madagascar as a half-way house, the English St. Helena, and some- [] times the Dutch were fighting the one and sometimes the other. We need not trouble about all these little wars, though they caused a great deal of alarm to the Cape commanders at the time. Nor need I trouble you in detail with the Dutch attack on St. Helena—not a very heroic business. An expedition was sent from the Cape with some three hundred men or more, who surprised and took the English fort. The English fled in a ship and fell in with an English squadron under Commodore Munden, who not only took the place back again, with its Dutch garrison, but surprised and captured the Dutch reinforcements. All this and much more I must leave alone, and come at once to the great period of the Cape under Dutch rule—the reign of the House of van der Stel. It is a story so moving and tragical that I do not know of any other in our whole history of greater interest; and it displays in its different phases most of the great problems over which South Africans have been fighting ever since. Simon van der Stel was a colonist and a Company man. There he saw bales of pepper and spices and talked [] with tawny sailormen about Mauritius and the pirates and the sea-fights in the Indian seas. There he first served the East India Company, and there in due course he received the post of Commander at the Cape. Eighteen years he governed the Colony, first as Commander and then as Governor, and when he retired on the last year of the seventeenth century, his eldest son, Wilhem Adriaan, stepped into his shoes. Simon van der Stel was, I think, a much bigger man than Jan van Riebeck. To begin with, he was a fine gentleman. He would never have descended to the shabby little tricks that van Riebeck was ready to play for the good of the Company. He was a father to the natives in the real sense of the word, protecting them against themselves and the cruelty and greed of the settlers. He planted oaks and built homesteads; he settled colonists; he encouraged agriculture; he explored the coast and the interior; he administered justice; he exercised hospitality—and all that he did bears the mark of the great man and the man of honour working in truth and justice and zeal for his country and mankind. All this we see in a hundred different ways. Not a traveller visits the Cape but speaks of him with respect and enthusiasm. Martin, a Frenchman in the Dutch service, who was Major-General of Batavia, the great Hendrik Adriaan van Rhee de Tot Drakenstein, Lord of Mydrecht, who had been appointed by the Company as Commissioner, with great powers to inspect and set right all their affairs in the East, and Commander van der Stel. Van Rhee de and van der Stel were close friends, and they vied with each other in their kindness to the Fathers. The visitors were lost in admiration of the solid building of the fort, with its great hall, hung with trophies of the chase; its beautiful terrace, paved with great blocks of freestone; and its balconies with balustrades of iron. For there was a stream of living water which descended from the mountain and traversed the garden. The garden is divided by these alleys into several plots, of which some are full of apples, pears, coigniers and apricot trees [] and the other excellent fruits of Europe and in others you see ananas, bananas, and the rarest fruits of all parts of the world, transported here and cultivated with much care. Other plots are sown with roots, vegetables, and herbs, and others still with flowers the most esteemed in Europe, besides unknown blooms of beauty and odour the most rare. It was a pleasant stay; a great number of Roman Catholic colonists, free and slave, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, and Flemish, crowded to get

the blessing of the priests, and Monsieur le Gouverneur was indefatigable in his courtesies, showing them, among other things, a bowl of gold-fish in which he took delight. In parting he embraced them, "praying God that the designs on which you go to China will end happily, and that you will lead a great number of infidels to the knowledge of the true God. Van Rheede and van der Stel were both interested in science, and the Jesuits met a M. Altogether, we could not have a pleasanter picture of courteous hospitality; and let us remember, too, that it needed some courage and more breadth of mind for a Dutchman to show kindness to men who were French and Roman Catholic, and not only so, but members of an order associated in the vulgar mind with everything that was Satanic. As a matter of fact van der Stel was severely rated by the Directors for his kindness to the French, and had to defend himself against ridiculous charges because he accepted a miniature of Louis XIV. Van der Stel had a shrewd eye for men, and no doubt saw that the Jesuits were what they pretended to be—devotees of knowledge—men after his own heart. How he treated men whom he saw were not what they pretended to be we gather from the work of Peter Kolbe, a mountebank who came to the Cape on a scientific mission, and afterwards wrote a book which is chiefly composed of lies where it is not the work of other men. Van der Stel, he says, "took an infinite pleasure in imposing all the fictions and sotteries he could upon every one. Having the honour, forsooth, to be once in his company at his seat of Constantia, he took it into his head to assure me very gravely that in a journey from the Cape to Monomotapa, he reached at the distance of two hundred miles a very high mountain; where passing the night he ascended to the top, and discovered from thence very plainly that the moon was not so far from the earth as the astronomers asserted. Francois Leguat speaks of his kindness and his courtesy both to himself and to his fellow-Huguenots, and Captain Ovington cannot say too much of him. When he was new to the country he explored the lovely valley of the Eerste River. Nowadays the sparkling little river is alive with rainbow and Loch Leven trout, and winds through rich vineyards and pleasant orchards of peach and apricot trees, past old [] white homesteads buried in oak and fig and eucalyptus. In those days it was full of primeval forest and reedy swamp, the haunt of the lion and the rhinoceros. Here van der Stel pitched his tent under the trees of a pleasant plot of ground surrounded by two branches of the river, and such dreams must have entered his head as came into the mind of Rhodes when he gazed from the Matoppos over the vaster wilderness of Matabeleland. Here was a country fit for white people, who would make of the wild valley among its savage mountains a little Rhine-land of the south. So the country of the Eerste was called Stellenbosch, the wood of van der Stel, just as the country of the Zambesi was called Rhodesia. And the Commander induced families of white settlers, now a little crowded in the confines of the Cape Peninsula, to seek a new home and cultivate the rich virgin soil of the valley. Year after year, van der Stel watched the growth of the settlement with the same solicitude that Rhodes showed towards Rhodesia. He got the settlers church and school, pastor and schoolmaster, and every year he spent his birthday in the growing village; and we have a pleasant picture of him examining the children in their tasks, and giving to each a cake varying in size according to the merit of the pupil. Now, a little before this time, that great measure of persecution, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, had been passed against the Huguenots of France, and these refugees crowded into Holland, where they were treated with a worthy hospitality by their Dutch fellow Protestants. But as their numbers increased, they could not but be something of an encumbrance in narrow little Holland, and they were anxious to find a wider home beyond the seas. So an arrangement was made with the Dutch East India Company, and van der Stel was asked to receive "some French refugees from Piedmont. It will be your duty, as these people are destitute of everything, to render them every assistance on their arrival until they are settled and can earn their own livelihood. They are industrious people and easily contented. And now van der Stel had to show what a statesman he was. The Cape was then but a little settlement, with a population in all of but a few hundred whites. Besides, France was usually at war with the Netherlands, and the Huguenots were sometimes not above the suspicion of intriguing with their mother country. They were, besides, not quite the meek saints that some people would have us suppose them to be, but often narrow and pugnacious fanatics. Montaigne remarks in one of his essays that there are just as dark and savage passions on the right side as on the wrong. Whether Calvinism was right or wrong is nothing to my purpose. All I venture to say is that it produced a very stiff-necked generation. But above all, these people were French and not Dutch, and it was the object of van der Stel to make a Dutch and not a French South

Africa. His methods have been called harsh; but as far as I can see there is not a tittle of [] evidence in support of this view. On the contrary, he treated the French with all the courtesy and kindness characteristic of his nature. He gave them land without encumbrances, he gave them agricultural implements, he helped them himself with labour and wood, and he got the Dutch farmers to lend them their wagons. Then he wrote to Batavia: In the meanwhile they must be supported by the Company, and assisted from the slender resources of our poor-fund. Already the account for articles supplied them since their arrival has been considerable, and in order to relieve the Company from the burden as much as possible for the future, and assist those people in the most suitable manner, we request your Right Honourables, most humbly, that you may be pleased to allow that for their support and assistance, and likewise for those who are still to come, a collection may be made at Batavia, for which they will at all times be grateful, and we likewise shall feel personally obliged. Perhaps the van Riebecks had something to do with it, but at any rate the whole sum "no less than six thousand rixdollars" was sent to van der Stel and by him distributed among the Huguenots, as well as a large number of oxen obtained by barter from the Hottentots. When therefore, the Governor wrote to the Chamber, "we shall lend a helping hand to the French fugitives and give them proofs of Christian love, by putting them on their legs," he was saying no more than the truth. But we have independent testimony of his kindness. The scheme ended in smoke, but it got so far that a private ship, the Hironnelle, was sent to spy out the land, and nine Huguenots, the famous Francois Leguat among them, were landed, not indeed on the island of Bourbon, but on that of Rodriguez. There they lived two years "the people and its rulers," as they say, "in the right haven of blessedness," and might have continued there to the end of their days if they had not been "goaded" by their longing for what they called "the most adorable sex" to build a boat and set out on a voyage in search of wives, true Frenchmen that they were. One of them died in this perilous enterprise, but the rest, after almost incredible perils, arrived at the island of Mauritius, then in the hands of the Dutch, and under the general supervision of the Cape Government. The boat was destroyed, whether by the French or the Dutch is a matter of dispute, the French were accused of trying to steal one of the Dutch boats, and there was soon a furious quarrel with the Dutch commander, that "cruel hangman Deodati" as Leguat calls him. The end of the wife-hunt was that some of the French were imprisoned on the island, and others marooned on a desert rock, near the mouth of the harbour. Leguat and his friends were afterwards sent to Batavia, and then went home by way of the Cape. This little [] story to show that Leguat, being a French Huguenot, and not too favourably disposed towards the Dutch, may fairly be regarded as an independent witness, while it is now generally admitted that he was an acute. In some parts of the Cape the landscapes are wonderful fine, especially where our new inhabitants were settled, and the air is admirably good. Fine and large rivulets contribute to the fertility of the soil, which furnishes wine in abundance with all sorts of corn. The little hills are covered with vines, exposed to the best sun and sheltered from the bad winds. Spring water flows at the foot of these hills, and waters in its course the gardens and orchards, which are filled with all sorts of fruits, herbs and pulse, as well European as Indian. They there peaceably enjoy their happiness, and live in good correspondence with the Hollanders who, as every one knows, are of a frank and down-right humour. All this van der Stel did out of the goodness of his heart, but at the same time he took such measures [] as were prudent in the circumstances. He planted Frenchmen and Dutchmen in alternate farms, where it could be done, and placed them as far from the seaport as possible. He allowed them their French minister, the Rev. Pierre Simond, but he refused to allow them independent government of their own church, preferring to leaven it with a Dutch element; and for teachers gave them not Frenchmen, but Dutchmen who knew the French language. In carrying out this policy, reasonable as it seems, he earned the hostility of some of the fanatics among the refugees. Pierre Simond, a learned ecclesiastic, who spent his spare time in improving the psalms of Marot and Beza, was a particularly troublesome gentleman, and when he was not quarrelling with van der Stel, was fighting with his neighbour and fellow Huguenot, Jacques de Savoie. Between Jacques and Pierre there was not much to choose, for of Jacques we find the Directors writing that "his nature can only be effectively altered and improved by time, kind intercourse and treatment. Van der Stel puts it down to "sheer obstinacy," and says that it was upsetting every one in the busiest season of the year. No doubt it was on some vexed point of theology or church government, for we find van der Stel saying: For that purpose we called together the

Great Church Council, in which the Rev. Moreover, three other ministers were called in, who were on board two ships in the Bay, but all in vain, for both being stubborn neither would give way to the other. They were not devoted to the flag of the Netherlands and were mercenaries at heart.

### 4: Eurofighter Typhoon - Wikipedia

*If you enjoy audiobooks, and if you enjoy didactic fiction, you'll like this show. Author Lee Burvine speaks with host Seth Andrews about his sci-fi novel with religious (some would say sacreligious) themes, and Seth plays the first five chapters of the audiobook - read by Seth Andrews in their entirety - on this broadcast.*

Log in to Reply My understanding of Islamic Law is that Islam generally respected conquered Dhimmi non-muslim property ownership, but they were inferiors. This little aspect of Islamic law had huge implications on the ethno-linguistic geography of the Middle East. As Islam conquered North Africa especially west of Libya they came into contact with agriculturally very productive lands. These areas were initially mostly Christian until around In the Fertile Crescent they would have spoken Aramaic. North Africa was especially productive agricultural land, and a bread basket exporting grain to Rome and Roman Europe. This was the result of Roman investment in improvements upon the land: At its peak Roman Empire had about 45 million people, of which 25 were in Europe. North Africa had nearly half as many people at 11 million. By , well after the Arab conquest, North Africa had only about 8 million people. It did not exceed 11 million until after This tells us a few things about the nature of the Islamic system of conquest and its consequences. With the decline and fall of Rome, it seems likely that some of the improvements were not kept up and so some fall in demand, productivity and population was the result. Some but not all. Given the relatively lush agricultural output of North West Africa, and the free right to graze on Dhimmi lands, apparently Arab herders followed Muslim armies to North Africa. There their animals could graze freely on the lush agricultural lands. The inability to guarantee returns on the land or the improvements to make the land productive, agricultural production dropped, and in many cases was abandoned completely. The influx of Arab Muslims herders along with the Muslim armies caused ethno-linguistic shift in these areas so that they became predominantly Arab in language and Muslim in religion and the native and over all population of the area to fall. This is all a bit speculative and anecdotal but there is reinforcing information. The Arab armies went on to Conquer Spain, and even advanced well up into France. But Spain did not become Arabized in part because the Arab Muslim herders were unable to migrate across the Strait of Gibraltar with their animals. Again this is all anecdotal and speculative, but the entire episode repeats again, in smaller scale, with the Turkish conquest of Anatolia after the battle of Manzikert in Immediately Turkish herders began migrating in large numbers from Central Asia they had to move through Iran, through northern Iraq, through some of the most mountainous terrain on Earth in some cases over a thousand miles. Because at the end of the line was newly conquered land that whose property was possessed by Kafirs now in a state of Dhimmitude. The Turks could graze freely. Once again, but to a lesser extent the population stagnated, urban populations fell and the ethno-linguistic changed from Christian and Greek speaking to Muslim and Turkish speaking. Once again the pattern did not spread into Europe because the migrating herders could not cross the Straits in large numbers into the Balkan peninsula. The other thing the North African example reinforces is the concept that Islam spreads poverty and ignorance in its wake. It is a system for conquerors, that helps the conquering executive succeed in his endeavors, in part through a system of raiding, banditry and the sharing of the spoils. The actual religion component is designed to make docile the conquered peoples not improve their lives in any way. Muhammed worked the system out and it became the dominant pattern: He just took the wealth and moved on. So there is no tradition or philosophical tradition of development and improvements of people or land or other assets. In the Islamic system the way to grow your wealth quickly is to raid, loot, steal and then conquer then repeat. Repeat there is no tradition of improvements. But once Islam quit growing, i. The reason seems evidently clear: The Umayyads were replaced by the Abbasids in only years. The Abbasids were effectively reduced to only Iraq within about years. Then came the Seljuk Turks. Then came Mongols, Then came Ottomans. After it reached its zenith, the Ottoman empire experienced a slow, gradual collapse that could not be easily reversed the lack of a philosophical orientation towards development. To reinforce the population of North Africa stayed below its Roman peak of 11 million right up to The Barbary pirates, despite the American attack on Tripoli in , across all of North Africa, were not effectively dealt with until by the

British. Given that a little Islamic Pasha was gaining that kind of money from piracy, why would he bother investing in the complex process of land and agricultural improvements. Again this is all anecdotal but reinforced by the Turkish experience. The Turks took the Island of Cyprus from the Venetians in 1571. The Venetians had invested in improvements in Central Cyprus "irrigation and drainage" to provide for the production of Sugar there. We know that for the next years that the value of Sugar was so great that the Caribbean Islands were the most valuable real estate on Earth until around 1700. Despite the immense value of sugar, the Turks quickly let the improvements and production of sugar fall into ruin, causing the area to turn into marsh land that happened to be highly favorable for the kinds of Mosquitos that carry malaria. Throughout most of the 19th century, contracts for Western tours to the Holy Land included provisions that ships not call at the Island of Cyprus on their way to Palestine. The British finally gained the Island around 1878 and was caught flat footed by a shortage of quinine for their soldiers. All of this reinforces the idea that Islam is a system oriented towards conquest but cares nothing about development and as a result leaves in its wake nothing but poverty and ignorance.

### 5: The Baldwin Project: South Africa by Ian D. Colvin

*The Kafir Project is an impressive first novel by Lee Burvine, who blends together credible scientific concepts with religious history to craft a fast-paced and truly page-turning adventure. It's hard to avoid comparisons with Dan Brown.*

Totally agree with you brother in Christ; I read and re-read the info I have concerning the lies in the Koran and the mistruths therein. The problem we have is letting them know they are wrong. Perhaps this is the Islamic version of Eve handing Adam an apple? Would Satan have any problems lying about who he was? Is Satan still trying to deliver? Muslims believe God is Great. Christians believe God is Love. Peck makes a couple of keen observations on the nature of evil. At the beginning of creation God the Father asked Jesus and Satan what he ought to do with these humans. Satan says they are craven scoundrels: Perhaps because it allows Humans to come flooding into heaven at a higher level than Satan presumably because he has no free will. Because of his actions Satan gets thrown into time-out jail for years or presumably ish. Mohammed is born. Lah was originally the Arabic God of the Moon. Which is just a reflection of pure light coming from the Sun. Theologically speaking, that might be a pretty good metaphor for what Islam is, an imperfect reflecting of the pure light, but not a source of pure light. The religion of Lah, is the religion of the moon, the religion of Christ is the religion of the son pun intended, a source of pure light. Muslims then are children of a lesser religion, a religion of the moon. Christians are children of a greater religion, the religion of the son pun intended. In a sense, Zoroastrian religions belief in the eternal struggle between good and evil, a religion Islam largely destroyed, is manifested in the juxtapositioning of Christianity and Islam. The tolerance of deception, dishonesty, not to mention the killing, extortion, and politics is in keeping with this basic theme, it would seem to me. Anyway, I really dislike it when Muslims say they believe the same thing we believe. On the other hand, maybe Islam is the true religion. Or was it Mormons? Being a firm believer in Christ, I want to reach out to the Muslims I work with and show them the god they worship is not the one true God. Warner, for your continual education of people regarding the man-made philosophy called Islam. Jehovah is not Allah. You have said that your information is not based on religion, but the Lord is still using you to promote Truth. May the real God of Life bless and keep everyone promoting Love and Truth, as weapons against Satanic Islam and its followers of destruction! Carlos Log in to Reply Dear Dr. Warner Thank you as always for your clear comments. I have learned a lot about Islam following your videos and writings, among other brave persons out there. I wanted to add the following. Allah is not only a hater of unbelievers, we Kaffirs, I think, but also a hater of Muslims in the end. I would say it hates all Muslims and not Muslims with the exception of Mohammed. I believe this is one of the reasons for the success of this perverse ideology. In other words, Allah hates everybody except Mohammed, who is the model of all possible perversions, a mass murderer, psycho, pedophile, slaver, misogynist, etc. Allah loves this one person and hates all the rest, including Muslims. Part of that rest, us non believers, looks at this astonished, and the other part, believers, looks for Allah approval. This is truly yeoman service on your part to anyone who has the inclination to listen. God bless you and your ministry. Andrew Endres Log in to Reply Bill, thank you very much for the update, I definitely want to continue to receive your information. I need all the help I can get, trying to convince individuals, that Islam is not a religion as they think of their religion, and it for sure is not a religion of PEACE.

## 6: Migration as Jihad - Political Islam

*THE KAFIR PROJECT BY LEE BURVINE PDF. Well, e-book The Kafir Project By Lee Burvine will make you closer to exactly what you are willing. This The Kafir Project By Lee Burvine will certainly be always buddy whenever.*

These editors are bound to vandalize that section on the article by repetitively removing it without discussing why they want it removed. Please do not make wikipedia a place of propaganda and tell us if these words from Gandhi were false. Regards, -- Roadahead talk Nevertheless, you went onto calling them "terrorist website" going even a step ahead in your baseless allegations and name calling. What is so much of terror on that website?. I went back again to check that site and feel that the only terror that site poses is to Gandhi apologists. Secondly, you failed to understand that the primary citation of those words from Gandhi are from his own writings and not Gandhism. Here are the references that existed on the original section [ [HERE](#) ] which you are continually deleting. Do you deny that? Let me reproduce them below for other Wikipedians to read: Behind the Mask of Divinity. Stop trying to create prejudice by using words like "extremist", "terrorist", "bigot", "racist" without much proof. Just using these words and copy pasting wiki tags here and there will not let you bypass Wikipedia rules. You have passed all limits of decency in scholarship by continually pushing your agenda and trying to create confusion. Here again, you went onto reverting without arriving at consensus. Now, go ahead and prove your statements and allegations above: With the habits of propaganda, stubborn reverts, name calling, and fact suppressing you are not going to survive long on wikipedia. The issue here is not whether Gandhi used the term "kaffir" he obviously did. The issue here is you Khalistani revisionists using wikipedia as a Soapbox to tout your Indophobic and terroristic views, which we can unceremoniously deny. The website in question clearly constitutes WP: Goingoveredge Stop vandalizing my replies, why did you deliberately delete the template that I used for my reply above? I restored it now And are you being serious? Now you are going even more further in your attempt to create hatred on Wikipedia by alleging that I bombed Air India flight? Do you have any credibility at all? Did you even read my reply above completely? Be warned you are very close to being banned from Wikipedia if you do not stop this behavior. Goingoveredge talk

â€”Preceding undated comment was added at Goingoveredge You are still evading real discussion and pursuing flaming. Let me again remind you to respond to my points appropriately, less you make no appealing argument. This certainly deserves a mention in the article, but not an entire section. An entire section titled "Famous personalities to have used racial slur Kaffir" talking about how Gandhi used the term is clearly a case of an editor trying to impose his point-of-view on others. However, I beg to disagree with your conclusion. How is then a Wikipedia contributor guilty of "trying to impose his point-of-view on others" as you say? Those writings by Gandhi have African people in subject and Gandhi is liberally using the term to describe them in derogatory way. Given that scholarly consensus behind Gandhi Behind the Mask of Divinity has dismissed the book as garbage, should it be ccited as a Reliable Source? I think that the indian opinion citations are sufficient to show that Gandhi used the term "Kaffir" to refer to SA blacks. Try Wikiquote instead it already contains some quotes that involve the use of the word Kaffir. UNDUE -- including five qoutes from a single person on an article not related to person is clearly pushing your point-of-view. It makes a claim that Gandhi used the word "Kaffir" inoffensively. This claims seems Original Research. This news article does not claim anything like that. Another information given by this line above is also very well verifiable that the book contains several such examples. Please do not use wikipedia "dubious" template to mark and delete information within a day. This is not the intention of this tag. I feel the information conveyed by the line you marked dubious is verifiable and accurate. If you still think otherwise, prove this here on the discussion page. Otherwise, the "dubious" tag will be removed. Goingoveredge Goingoveredge, Have you yourself read the wikipedia policies that you are pointing me to? You are again pursuing your habit of "cherry picking" by first selecting the reviews that suit your POV and then generalizing that book has been rejected by the whole world. In user wishful thinking, you are selectively using reviews that suit your POV and hence are damaging information on wikipedia not only on this article but elsewhere as well. Please refrain from such activities. Goingoveredge You are still not understanding that wikipedia is not your POV. Here you are now going even

step ahead by accusing that all other reviewers Senator Edolphus Towns, Professor Manfred Steges, Alan Cruba from bookreviews. Baldev Singh whose reviews does not suit your POV are "propagandistic", "nonentities", and "militant autodidacts". Such activities can earn you a ban from editing wikipedia. Goinoveredge Cherry picking and name-calling continues once again? Why are you so much obsessed with this word "Khalistan" and keep calling all and sundry with this name? Cherry picking Senator Edolphus Towns and Dr. Baldev Singh from the list by me in previous reply again because they have some views that do not suit yours while you are conveniently neglecting Prof. Manfred Steges and Alan Cruba in the same list. Baldev Singh whom you call a chap is not a "Dentist" as you call him. This is shows that your prejudice and hatred is blocking your conscience. As far as Dr. Xaviers who is involving in ad-hominem attacks on the author while simultaneously declaring that he himself is not an expert on history in his review. The so called reviewer Xaviers not only attacks the author because of his religion but also says that he himself Xaviers is no expert on history. Nevertheless, he is simultaneously posing as an expert on history in the same review. On wikipedia, his analysis carries precedence over a random fellow with no real credentials or propensity for critical thought a common affliction among Khalistani revisionists. Goinoveredge You are defeating your argument yourself by continually making claims and changing them just to contradict yourself again. Now that you have reduced your statement to calling Prof. This is the same claim in G. Do you even know what you are supporting and objecting? The fact that Gandhi had anti-Black views is not in dispute here the Indian opinion article clearly demonstrates that. Goinoveredge Seems like you are adamant enough to neglect all wikipedia policies and keep calling people with different names in derogatory way. Once again you are making a sweeping generalization by claiming that the book "Gandhi Behind the Mask of Divinity" is "unscholarly" and "universally panned in the academia". Additionally, you are again calling the author of the book as "a khalistani radical". Can you now also make it clear you are these "Khalistani neo-fascists" as you call them who are supporting this book?. I cannot highlight your uncivil behavior more. A tacit approval by an admin seems to have made you more haughty in your approach, nevertheless, this approach will not take you far on Wikipedia. Some of the changes read as highly POV. The entire Modern use section is sourced by a single reference to urbandictionary. This section is an entirely new addition. The source listed for the statement "use of the word among colored people sometimes referred to as hotnot" is also urbandictionary. Aside from the problems above, the additions have some real grammar and style problems. I suspect from the comments on my talk page by the user who made these changes [3] [4] that it will turn into an edit war if I make any drastic changes myself to the article, but is there a consensus here to remove most or all of the new additions? The material recently added is mostly nonsense - as well as being unsourced POV, it is barely English. I am cleaning up the article now. Both articles are about the same word, and address different periods of its use. For me, we should have one article with sections covering Etymology, Usage in various periods and countries, and the Current meaning. See nigger - one article can easily encompass both the history and current use of a word like this. Dawn Bard talk It was not found by the court and there was no other supporting evidence of the fact. It should be noted that the intention of Almond Nofomela was to steal from the farmer that alledgedly called him a kafir. All of it is in the cited documents. The sentence claiming it to be derived from "Boer" is at best marginally literate. If whoever believes this to be correct can provide citations unlikely, as Boer is Dutch for "farmer" and is entirely unrelated to the KFR root, they can put it back in. The works of Richard Hakluyt[4] contains an early[when? Please take a moment to review my edit. I made the following changes: As of February, "External links modified" talk page sections are no longer generated or monitored by InternetArchiveBot.

### 7: # How To Shred Kaffir Lime Leaves #

*The Kafir Project is clever and fast paced. But more than that, the combination sci fi, theological history, and thriller goes way beyond ordinary novels. The characters were real and true.*

Taxonomy biology “ Taxonomy is the science of defining groups of biological organisms on the basis of shared characteristics and giving names to those groups. The exact definition of taxonomy varies from source to source, but the core of the remains, the conception, naming. There is some disagreement as to whether biological nomenclature is considered a part of taxonomy, the broadest meaning of taxonomy is used here. In earlier literature, the term had a different meaning, referring to morphological taxonomy, ideals can, it may be said, never be completely realized. They have, however, a value of acting as permanent stimulants. Some of us please ourselves by thinking we are now groping in a beta taxonomy, turrill thus explicitly excludes from alpha taxonomy various areas of study that he includes within taxonomy as a whole, such as ecology, physiology, genetics, and cytology. He further excludes phylogenetic reconstruction from alpha taxonomy, thus, Ernst Mayr in defined beta taxonomy as the classification of ranks higher than species. This activity is what the term denotes, it is also referred to as beta taxonomy. How species should be defined in a group of organisms gives rise to practical and theoretical problems that are referred to as the species problem. The scientific work of deciding how to define species has been called microtaxonomy, by extension, macrotaxonomy is the study of groups at higher taxonomic ranks, from subgenus and above only, than species. While some descriptions of taxonomic history attempt to date taxonomy to ancient civilizations, earlier works were primarily descriptive, and focused on plants that were useful in agriculture or medicine. There are a number of stages in scientific thinking. Early taxonomy was based on criteria, the so-called artificial systems. Later came systems based on a complete consideration of the characteristics of taxa, referred to as natural systems, such as those of de Jussieu, de Candolle and Bentham. The publication of Charles Darwins Origin of Species led to new ways of thinking about classification based on evolutionary relationships and this was the concept of phyletic systems, from onwards. This approach was typified by those of Eichler and Engler, the advent of molecular genetics and statistical methodology allowed the creation of the modern era of phylogenetic systems based on cladistics, rather than morphology alone. Taxonomy has been called the worlds oldest profession, and naming and classifying our surroundings has likely been taking place as long as mankind has been able to communicate 2. Plant “ Plants are mainly multicellular, predominantly photosynthetic eukaryotes of the kingdom Plantae. The term is generally limited to the green plants, which form an unranked clade Viridiplantae. This includes the plants, conifers and other gymnosperms, ferns, clubmosses, hornworts, liverworts, mosses and the green algae. Green plants have cell walls containing cellulose and obtain most of their energy from sunlight via photosynthesis by primary chloroplasts and their chloroplasts contain chlorophylls a and b, which gives them their green color. Some plants are parasitic and have lost the ability to produce amounts of chlorophyll or to photosynthesize. Plants are characterized by sexual reproduction and alternation of generations, although reproduction is also common. There are about “ thousand species of plants, of which the great majority, green plants provide most of the worlds molecular oxygen and are the basis of most of Earths ecologies, especially on land. Plants that produce grains, fruits and vegetables form humankinds basic foodstuffs, Plants play many roles in culture. They are used as ornaments and, until recently and in variety, they have served as the source of most medicines. The scientific study of plants is known as botany, a branch of biology, Plants are one of the two groups into which all living things were traditionally divided, the other is animals. The division goes back at least as far as Aristotle, who distinguished between plants, which generally do not move, and animals, which often are mobile to catch their food. Much later, when Linnaeus created the basis of the system of scientific classification. Since then, it has become clear that the plant kingdom as originally defined included several unrelated groups, however, these organisms are still often considered plants, particularly in popular contexts. When the name Plantae or plant is applied to a group of organisms or taxon. The evolutionary history of plants is not yet settled. Those which have been called plants are in bold, the way in which the groups of green algae are combined and named

varies considerably between authors. Algae comprise several different groups of organisms which produce energy through photosynthesis, most conspicuous among the algae are the seaweeds, multicellular algae that may roughly resemble land plants, but are classified among the brown, red and green algae. Each of these groups also includes various microscopic and single-celled organisms 3. Flowering plant “ The flowering plants, also known as Angiospermae or Magnoliophyta, are the most diverse group of land plants, with families, approx. The term angiosperm comes from the Greek composite word meaning enclosed seeds, the ancestors of flowering plants diverged from gymnosperms in the Triassic Period, during the range to million years ago, and the first flowering plants are known from mya. They diversified extensively during the Lower Cretaceous, became widespread by mya, angiosperms differ from other seed plants in several ways, described in the table. These distinguishing characteristics taken together have made the angiosperms the most diverse and numerous land plants, the amount and complexity of tissue-formation in flowering plants exceeds that of gymnosperms. The vascular bundles of the stem are arranged such that the xylem and phloem form concentric rings, in the dicotyledons, the bundles in the very young stem are arranged in an open ring, separating a central pith from an outer cortex. In each bundle, separating the xylem and phloem, is a layer of meristem or active formative tissue known as cambium, the soft phloem becomes crushed, but the hard wood persists and forms the bulk of the stem and branches of the woody perennial. Among the monocotyledons, the bundles are more numerous in the stem and are scattered through the ground tissue. They contain no cambium and once formed the stem increases in diameter only in exceptional cases, the characteristic feature of angiosperms is the flower. Flowers show remarkable variation in form and elaboration, and provide the most trustworthy external characteristics for establishing relationships among angiosperm species, the function of the flower is to ensure fertilization of the ovule and development of fruit containing seeds. The floral apparatus may arise terminally on a shoot or from the axil of a leaf, occasionally, as in violets, a flower arises singly in the axil of an ordinary foliage-leaf. There are two kinds of cells produced by flowers. Microspores, which divide to become pollen grains, are the male cells and are borne in the stamens. The female cells called megaspores, which divide to become the egg cell, are contained in the ovule. The flower may consist only of parts, as in willow. Usually, other structures are present and serve to protect the sporophylls, the individual members of these surrounding structures are known as sepals and petals. The outer series is usually green and leaf-like, and functions to protect the rest of the flower, the inner series is, in general, white or brightly colored, and is more delicate in structure. It functions to attract insect or bird pollinators, attraction is effected by color, scent, and nectar, which may be secreted in some part of the flower 4. Citrus “ Citrus is a genus of flowering trees and shrubs in the rue family, Rutaceae. Plants in the genus produce citrus fruits, including important crops like oranges, lemons, grapefruit, pomelo, the most recent research indicates an origin in Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea. Citrus fruit has been cultivated in an area since ancient times. At various times, citrus plants were thought to be native to Asia, Europe, but the European oranges were originally brought from India at around the time of Alexander the Great, and the native oranges of Florida actually originated with the Spanish Conquistadors. The lemon reached Europe during the time of classical Rome, the generic name originated from Latin, where it referred to either the plant now known as Citron or a conifer tree. It is somehow related to the ancient Greek word for cedar and this may be due to perceived similarities in the smell of citrus leaves and fruit with that of cedar. Collectively, Citrus fruits and plants are known by the Romance loanword agrumes. The large citrus fruit of today evolved originally from small, edible berries over millions of years, Citrus plants diverged from a common ancestor about 15 million years ago, which was about when it diverged from the closely related *severinia*, for example the Chinese box orange. These estimates are made using genetic mapping of plant chloroplasts, the three original species in the citrus genus that have been hybridized into most modern commercial citrus fruit are the mandarin orange, pummelo, and citron. Within the last few years, all common citrus fruits were created by crossing those original species. Something similar has occurred with the array of chili peppers originating in the hybridization of a few initial species. Natural and cultivated citrus hybrids include commercially important fruit such as oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, apart from these four core citrus species, there are Australian limes and the recently discovered Mangshanyegan. Kumquats and *Clymenia* sp. Trifoliate orange, which is used as commercial rootstock, is an outgroup. Phylogenetic analysis

suggests the species of *Oxanthera* from New Caledonia should be transferred to the genus *Citrus* and these plants are large shrubs or small to moderate-sized trees, reaching 5–15 m tall, with spiny shoots and alternately arranged evergreen leaves with an entire margin. The flowers are solitary or in corymbs, each flower 2–4 cm diameter, with five white petals and numerous stamens. The fruit is a hesperidium, a berry, globose to elongated, 4–30 cm long and 4–20 cm diameter. The outermost layer of the pericarp is called the flavedo.

5. Southeast Asia – Southeast Asia or Southeastern Asia is a subregion of Asia, consisting of the countries that are geographically south of China, east of India, west of New Guinea and north of Australia. The region lies near the intersection of geological plates, with seismic and volcanic activity. All of the states are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the area, together with part of South Asia, was widely known as the East Indies or simply the Indies until the 20th century. *Homo sapiens* reached the region by around 45,000 years ago, *Homo floresiensis* also lived in the area up until 12,000 years ago, when they became extinct. Austronesian people, who form the majority of the population in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, East Timor. Solheim and others have shown evidence for a Nusantara maritime trading network ranging from Vietnam to the rest of the archipelago as early as BC to 1 AD. The peoples of Southeast Asia, especially those of Austronesian descent, have been seafarers for thousands of years and their vessels, such as the *vinta*, were ocean-worthy. Magellan's voyage records how much more manoeuvrable their vessels were, as compared to the European ships, Passage through the Indian Ocean aided the colonisation of Madagascar by the Austronesian people, as well as commerce between West Asia and Southeast Asia. Gold from Sumatra is thought to have reached as far west as Rome and this was later replaced by Hinduism. Theravada Buddhism soon followed in , in the 15th century, Islamic influences began to enter. This type of Buddhism was fused with the Hindu-influenced Khmer culture, very little is known about Southeast Asian religious beliefs and practices before the advent of Indian merchants and religious influences from the 2nd century BCE onwards.

China – China, officially the Peoples Republic of China, is a unitary sovereign state in East Asia and the worlds most populous country, with a population of over 1. China is a power and a major regional power within Asia. Chinas landscape is vast and diverse, ranging from forest steppes, the Himalaya, Karakoram, Pamir and Tian Shan mountain ranges separate China from much of South and Central Asia. The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, the third and sixth longest in the world, respectively, Chinas coastline along the Pacific Ocean is 14,000 kilometers long and is bounded by the Bohai, Yellow, East China and South China seas. China emerged as one of the worlds earliest civilizations in the basin of the Yellow River in the North China Plain. For millennia, Chinas political system was based on hereditary monarchies known as dynasties, in 1911, the Republic of China replaced the last dynasty and ruled the Chinese mainland until 1949, when it was defeated by the communist Peoples Liberation Army in the Chinese Civil War. The Communist Party established the Peoples Republic of China in Beijing on 1 October 1949, both the ROC and PRC continue to claim to be the legitimate government of all China, though the latter has more recognition in the world and controls more territory. China had the largest economy in the world for much of the last two years, during which it has seen cycles of prosperity and decline. Since the introduction of reforms in 1978, China has become one of the worlds fastest-growing major economies. As of 2014, it is the worlds second-largest economy by nominal GDP, China is also the worlds largest exporter and second-largest importer of goods. China is a nuclear weapons state and has the worlds largest standing army. Security Council in 1971. The official name of the state is the Peoples Republic of China.

### 8: Browse By Author: L - Project Gutenberg

*Sacred Deception -- Taqiyya - I'd like to talk to you about what I find a fascinating topic that is the topic of Islamic ethics, but in particular, a part of Islamic ethics which is called sacred deception or Taqiyya.*

### 9: Talk:Kaffir (racial term) - Wikipedia

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