

1: Joey LeTourneau: "Unlocking Restoration: Rebuilding the Ancient Ruins Together"

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Chronicles is the last book in the Hebrew Bible and appears to be the last book that was written. Notice that Ezra did something quite strange: He ended Chronicles with the same words that begin the book of Ezra! Babylon taking Judah into captivity and then Persia conquering Babylon. Then, Ezra concludes the book of Chronicles in verses with these words: Who is there among you of all his people? The Lord his God be with him, and let him go up. Carnal men do things their own way and that is why their spiritual understanding is so limited. Why would Ezra conclude Chronicles this way? This puzzles the commentaries. What was he trying to do? This is some amazing new revelation from God. And I believe with all my heart it could only come from Jesus Christ, our Head! Christ is the Head of only one Church on this Earth. A Rebuilding Project Ezra wanted to conclude the Old Testament in a way that spiritually would help us get the picture of the whole movie. He wanted to end with raising up the ruins. It is an astounding and inspiring conclusion to this book. I believe the pcg is in a unique position to understand it because of the history we are experiencing right now. The end of 2 Chronicles points to God raising the ruins. It shows that God is building a family. First He trains leaders in this Church—kings and priests—and then He uses them to beautify the Earth and universe—the most awesome building project ever conceived! He must have leaders who understand that. To understand Chronicles, you have to realize that it is the last book of the Old Testament. It has to have a special message, just as the last book of the New Testament sums up everything with a special message. Chronicles is like the last chapter of a book that ties everything together. It raises the expectation that some connection exists between it and the latter book. What could it be? Neither does any other commentary! But God has revealed it to His Church. Why is this conclusion to Chronicles not satisfactory? In a way that is true: Because it actually leads into an earlier book. Commentators could never figure that out—only God can reveal that to us! That does not make spiritual sense to anybody today except the pcg. But they cannot figure out why. They just try to piece it together the best way they know how. It is not possible for them to understand because God does not want them to understand. Nobody could understand the real reason for this curious conclusion until now. The translators and writers of the commentaries lacked the faith to put these books in the God-inspired order. Therefore you can be sure God would not reveal the meaning of these books to them. Chronicles is a transition to the New Testament. There is a reason why it is the last book of the Old Testament. Ezra was there when they were raising the ruins, and he wanted a powerful message about the key of David leading into that Work to show us how to raise up the ruins and how to build for God. This Earth and this universe are going to be built and beautified like nothing you can even imagine! This is all very prophetic. Armstrong taught that the Bible was primarily for this end time, and I think Chronicles is a powerful example that shows it is indeed. This message is primarily for us today! The end-time Philadelphians are being prepared to play a key headquarters role in leading the world in a universe building project! Satan and the demons wrecked the Earth and the universe. Mankind was created to raise those ruins and finish the universe, which the fallen angels failed to do. God built the universe as we build unfinished furniture. His plan is for man to finish that project. We have never in human history seen such destruction as we are about to see. It leads right into the World Tomorrow, when this world, lying in total ruins, will need a lot of building! Cyrus Those last two verses in 2 Chronicles show Cyrus, the king of Persia, issuing a decree that the Jews should return to Jerusalem to build a house for God. We ought to look to Cyrus in a special way. God stirred him up to do a job. Twenty-five hundred years later, the Shah of Iran celebrated this great Persian king. He commissioned several crystal candelabras to adorn the royal tent where the celebrations were held, two of which the pcg has since purchased and placed in Armstrong Auditorium, a house dedicated to the God who prophesied about Cyrus. We believe the great God wanted us to have those candelabras. I believe our being given those candelabras, after some fierce bidding at an auction, is quite significant. Is it a small sign that we are in a critical raising of the spiritual ruins today? Many eternal lives are at stake today. Ezra led in the building of a physical, second temple. Most of Jeremiah is fulfilled in the Laodicean era or last Church era—the one we are in now. Who is God speaking

through today? Look at all the revelation He has given this Church! We have booklets with new understanding from Jeremiah, Ezra and Nehemiah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi and many other books. We have received new revelation about Zerubbabel and Joshua, who were types of men in this end time. God has also given us the honor of building Him a house! Armstrong built a beautiful auditorium which housed the two candelabras. But that house of God fell into spiritual ruins. Now we are raising up the ruins. We have built another house for God, and we have the same two candelabras, which are tied to King Cyrus. King Cyrus commissioned the rebuilding of the second temple and Jerusalem. So in an indirect way, the candelabras are tied to Jeremiah and Cyrus. That understanding helps us proclaim a message to this world about another house of God we are going to build after Jesus Christ returns—the temple that Ezekiel prophesied of. God gave all these prophecies for our day. God is still very much alive and speaking today! In this end time, God is building through spiritual Jews. Jeremiah also prophesied that we would raise up the ruins in this end time. The Laodiceans say they are spiritual Jews, but they lie: We are building today and will help lead the rebuilding in the World Tomorrow. This is also part of the key of David message. Jeremiah prophesied that Jerusalem would be conquered—and so it was, in b. What about that promise God made to him to preserve that throne forever? He knew because of the commission God had given him: Judah went into captivity, and Jeremiah had to be there to warn the Jews about that. Jeremiah started the first one by going to Ireland. This leads directly into our work today. The Laodiceans, however, want nothing to do with it. They have forsaken God and are worshiping other gods, and the work of their own hands verse Most people then and now are not loyal to the throne of David or the key of David Revelation 3: The sons of Zadok are loyal, and as a result, God gives us the opportunity to raise the ruins and build Him a house. Notice how this truth is presented here: Jeremiah discusses his commission, which, as Mr. Armstrong said, includes the revelation about the three overturns of the throne. Then he immediately discusses the work of the pcg today. Is it possible that, indirectly, this might indicate that we will finish this job after the three overturns—and transfer the throne or the stone of destiny back to Jerusalem?

2: Rebuilding the world after the second world war | World news | The Guardian

Chapter 14 - Rebuilding Liverpool 8 Despite all the obstacles enormous progress was made in alleviating the conditions of the black population of Liverpool 8. Just as important, an avenue was opened up through the council committees and the trade unions for the advancement of black workers.

Rebuilding Liverpool Jamie Carragher tells Sport about the challenge facing Jurgen Klopp If a week is a long time in football, two seasons must feel like an eternity. Liverpool fans can attest to this. Two years ago this month, their team battered Arsenal at Anfield. That breathtaking title tilt came unstuck in a loss to Chelsea – but the real story has been the struggle since. Brendan Rodgers, on such a high at the time, was fired less than 18 months after that season ended. It was all about the midfield and attacking six: Suarez and Sterling had been sold. Gerrard had left the club. Sturridge was – and seems to remain – chronically injured. Henderson was also bothered by fitness issues. What team could possibly cope with such a dramatic change? Rodgers clearly had to go. Results, performances, recruitment which he was at least partly responsible for all show that. Why is all this relevant to Liverpool now? Spurs will have a new stadium, Chelsea are doing the same, Arsenal obviously have their new stadium. Hodgson was fired before he could play game So although the team is nearer mid-table than the top of the table, under Klopp that does seem to have turned around. We talk about his pressing game and winning the ball back – but you have a lot less opportunity to do that against sides who give you more possession. Against the likes of Manchester City or Arsenal, you expect them to have the majority of the possession. Not just for Liverpool, but for the Premier League as well, actually. That is exactly what a club like Liverpool needs. Klopp has shown a blueprint of what he can do at Liverpool during his time with Borussia Dortmund. As German football writer Elmar Neveling points out in his biography of Klopp: Within three years, he had transformed an average, mid-table team into national champions. His Dortmund team not only beat Bayern Munich five times in succession as they won back-to-back Bundesliga titles, they also bested Real Madrid on their way to the Champions League final. Other factors were at play. He fitted in superbly at Dortmund because, even more than most football clubs, it was part of a community and a representation of the fans who support it. The bond was palpable. No surprise that Klopp was drawn to Liverpool, then. And no surprise at his shock in November when, after Liverpool went down to Crystal Palace, some fans began to exit Anfield. Many of those were supporters in the Kop, whose season ticket price would have been unchanged for next season. Yet they walked out in solidarity with their fellow fans in the main stand. The immediate apology, backtrack and freezing of ticket revenue for two seasons by the owners heartened Carragher. You never want to be at war with your owners or the club, because we all want the same things, which is to see Liverpool be successful. Klopp voiced dismay when he saw fans leaving early at Anfield. This month, the exact same thing happening might just have reminded him exactly why he wanted to take on this job in the first place.

3: Acts 15 Parallel Chapters

Comparing the rebuilding journey of Liverpool and Manchester United in recent years, which has produced different results.

Some have already seen this start to come about in their lives, and some still hold onto that hope. Truly, we are believing God for a restoration that goes far beyond our lives, a restoration that multiplies, spreads, and turns into transformation and reformation in all areas of the world. We can all be part of this wave of restoration together. We may find restoration for us, and for others, in unlikely places where the opportunity resides hidden beneath the surface. Also, the restoration we experience can unlock a similar but unique testimony for someone else. Finding Zacchaeus Now behold, there was a man named Zacchaeus who was a chief tax collector, and he was rich. And he sought to see who Jesus was And Jesus was drawn to him. There, together, they dove into great restoration. Zacchaeus was restored, and he had a heart and plan to multiply such forward to others as he gave half his possessions to the poor! Those who are restored will carry a testimony to restore many others with the treasures that are hidden inside them. By going to them, you can help unlock a wave of multiplication. There are those in the world around us like Zacchaeus who we might have once avoided, who we now need to seek out the way Jesus did. We need "Zacchaeuses" to help see the ancient ruins rebuilt and devastation restored. The world saw Zacchaeus in a very negative light, but do you know what the name Zacchaeus actually means? Its root definition means "pure. Zacchaeus is a paramount figure in the subject of restoration, a figure we need to recognize in this season. When we go to those "outcasts" like Zacchaeus and love them where they are at, not only can we bring restoration to them but they also hold a key to the restoration we hope to see spread to the world around us. Zacchaeus has something special to offer, and we must learn to recognize him. Finding Zacchaeus with Jesus will help unlock a multiplication of restoration in the world, and for us all. Multiplication Through Your Restoration The second aspect we can join Him in to unlock restoration together is to remember that our restoration, no matter how seemingly big or small, holds a special key. We invite you to participate in this word with us. Restoration has already been arriving, and many of us have such a restoration testimony to share. Personally, we have experienced these restorations: We have seen amazing restoration in the area of finances. We had many areas being affected by financial struggles, but over the past two months we have seen God begin to restore, and re-launch each area " each in different ways. One of our older daughters who was adopted from Ethiopia and has long struggled with deep wounds from her past got a fresh revelation from God that has just started to launch a new and needed restoration. Within 24 hours, He gave her the same three restorative steps personally. Photo via Pixabay We ask that you share this word of restoration, but please share it with a couple lines of personal testimony about restoration that you have begun to see or experience. Hopefully, others will be touched and share theirs as well. Joey has authored six books, and together with his wife they have founded Imagi-Nations LLC, a movement to "Imagine nations changed because you lived your purpose and dream.

4: Rebuilding Liverpool | Sport magazine

McKenna yesterday called for Liverpool to ditch its world heritage status "if it gets in the way of rebuilding our economy and our previous reliance on public sector grants and handouts.

The Dome of the Rock. According to messianic belief, building the Third Temple at the Al Aqsa compound—where the First and Second temples stood some 2,000 years ago—would usher the coming of the Messiah. In Ir Amim noted 19 registered associations that call for changing the status quo at the Noble Sanctuary. Non-Muslims can enter the site as tourists, but cannot pray there. Today, discussion about changing the status quo on the Al Aqsa compound and building the Temple is part of Israeli mainstream discourse. In around 25, Jews visited the compound compared to around 14, in Last October, around Jewish activists practiced their ritual next to the Southern Wall, closer to the compound than ever before. Temple Institute leadership claims that by placing the menorah in full view of anyone heading to the Western Wall from the Jewish quarter, helps promote the idea of rebuilding the Third Temple. Using the Jewish term for the compound, the Temple Mount, she stated: In order to get to a Temple, there is a path that must be followed, and along this path there are various milestones that are effectively our more immediate goals: Allowing open and free prayer on the Mount, extending entry hours for Jews as well as broad awareness among the people and so forth. Why should they care? We all believe in God. The struggle is about sovereignty. The story is about one thing only: Likud Knesset member Yehuda Glick has played a key role for more than a decade in promoting Jewish visits to the compound and calling for their right to prayer. Now, groups of 50 and more typically visit sometimes over and according to Glick, there are around rabbis who support their call. Palestinian Muslims arrive at Al Aqsa mosque for Friday prayer. Their ultimate goal is no conspiracy theory. At the institute, paintings are displayed on walls depicting visitors arriving by light-rail train and cable car. In all of their illustrations, there is no Dome of the Rock or Al Aqsa mosque in sight. In this way, both secular and religious students under the Education Ministry are exposed to a one-dimensional approach to the subject. From May until October, the Knesset Interior Committee held 14 discussions concerning the issue of Jewish entrance and prayer to the compound, compared to four discussions in the entire preceding decade. Glick also formed a lobby that successfully convinced Israeli decision makers in to outlaw the Mourabitoun movements, guardians of Al Aqsa mosque. Omar Kiswani, director of the Al Aqsa mosque compound. According to Omar Kiswani, director of the Al Aqsa compound, since the prayer protests led by Palestinians last July, Israeli authorities have maintained their ban on tools, electric cables and renovation materials from entering the compound, consequently halting much-needed renovation for the mosque. Any minor maintenance now requires approval from the Israeli police. As of January renovation plans have still been frozen. They want to have more control over the mosque. The Israeli government has been trying to find a way to impose their policies without provoking Palestinians. We are afraid that if it continues like this the situation will explode. About Mersiha Gadzo Mersiha Gadzo is a multimedia journalist. She tweets at MersihaGadzo. Other posts by Mersiha Gadzo.

5: Rebuilding in Liverpool

Rebuilding humanity is a pretty big canvas upon which to tell stories, but Iles and UFO Press have more ideas to help out GMs of Legacy: Life Among The Ruins. The original Kickstarter unlocked several alternate settings that can be used to tell different variations on rebuilding humanity.

SO, here we are. On the brink of immortality. The doorstep to eternity. Thinking about how to start it, what it should say, how to follow articles that I put everything into for the quarter and semi finals. This will all be remembered and the promise of immortality brings its own pressures. Have you thought about it? Have you ever considered your legacy? Will I be remembered? Will there be any trace on this planet that I was ever here after my brief appearance? Names that go down in the pantheon of history. Why are they remembered? What did they do? It only dawned on me after a long drinking session that I already have my own small piece. My own tiny little section of immortality. I took a banner. A mate said a line to me after a game of five a side and I asked if I could turn it into something. Recorded as a pocket-sized part of an incredible story. I took it to an evening with Rafa Benitez and held back in a queue until the very end to show it to him. I told him quickly what it was and thanked him for the greatest time of my life. He put his right hand on my left shoulder, looked me square in the eyes and said: My own modest piece of immortality. Still carrying the dirt of that famous landscape. I refuse to wash it. I refuse to fix the bits where the letters are falling off. Remember it on the side of a bar in Taxim Square. Remember the lad sitting in a tree. Remember the walk to the stadium. A brave few souls, picking those around them up from the floor. It built and built, into the bastion of invincibility a visionary once described. It started as a sad, almost mournful version of the great song, but soon changed into a roar of defiance. Some stories say yes, some say no. But the AC Milan fans could hear us. They could hear an army of people refusing to give up on their dream. Refusing to be beaten. I told you we were unique and they mocked. Then we destroyed their league champions. Tore them limb from limb. Never let them convince you otherwise. They will never have what we have. This has been built over generations. Like great empires of the past. Stories handed down from grandparents about what it was like before. Grandkids writing their own stories. Their own adventures to add to the record books. Your own piece of immortality. But this matters now. This 90 or minutes is what separates us all from eternity. I took a banner to Athens which was more polished than the Istanbul one. But no one remembers it. We were the better team that day, but the fates decided that AC Milan owed us one from , and I think we all thought that deep down going into the game. Now is our time again. Now is the moment when the world shifts on its axis. The old establishment moving aside for the new, vibrant youth with ideas above its station. With dreams of how the planet can be better for everyone, not just the select few who set up their own tournament and win five trophies before anyone else can play. When they stare into our souls and see what stares back. We will not be beaten. We will not submit. With a determination and stubbornness that exists only in certain pockets of the world. In a select few. In the special ones. The greatest of clubs. Are you creating your own piece of history? Your own little section of immortality? You owe it to all of the people who went before. The lad who made the Joey Jones banner. The lad up a tree in Turkey. The hordes on trains to Rome when there was no other option to get there. This will be remembered. You will pass this chapter on to your grandkids. Dreaming about what went before. Disbelieving that this could all be real. It will keep them going. It will remind them on their darkest of days that there is always hope. There is always another day. Another opportunity to change their lives, to pick themselves up from the floor and to go again. We might need that spirit at some point in the Ukrainian capital. They have one of the greatest players to ever participate in the sport. Love him or hate him, you have to respect him. Just never forget how good we are. Remember what went before. Remember the stories, the fightbacks, the drama. The universe wants us to win. We all fall down. Helping those around us get to their feet when they thought there was nothing left. True winners know how it feels to lose. To go to the brink and to pull themselves back. It was not a happy place. Back then I was going to make a banner from one of my favourite song lyrics of all time to make my own point about the ruins our then owners had left us in. The rich and the poor. The haves and the have nots. Wealth is measured in far more than pounds, dollars and dirhams. No amount of money can

buy what we have. No lottery win or pay rise at work can substitute for all of this. Friends, family, memories, laughs, songs. Allowing yourself to be carried away on a tidal wave of pure emotion. To feel your chest fill with hope. Better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. Better to have known what it felt like to be so high, even if it means that we inevitably have to come back down. Whatever happens, they can never take this away from us.

6: world war II | LIVERPOOL BLITZ 70!

With our time remaining, I want us to work through the text and make applications as we go. 5. Then at the end, I want us to step back and draw a few lessons about rebuilding, because sometimes everything in our lives ends up in ruins - our marriages, our homes, or our church - when that happens, we must rebuild.

Share via Email A close-up of a page from a ration book. However, was different, so different that it has been called Year Zero. The capacity for destruction had been so much greater than in the earlier war that much of Europe and Asia lay in ruins. And this time civilians had been the target as much as the military. The figures are hard to grasp: During the war, millions more had fled their homes or been forcibly moved to work in Germany or Japan or, in the case of the Soviet Union, because Stalin feared that they might be traitors. Now, in , another new word appeared, the DP, or "displaced person". There were millions of them, some voluntary refugees moving westward in the face of the advancing Red Army, others deported as undesirable minorities. The newly independent Czech state expelled nearly 3 million ethnic Germans in the years after , and Poland a further 1. Everywhere there were lost or orphaned children, , alone in Yugoslavia. Thousands of unwanted babies added to the misery. It is impossible to know how many women in Europe were raped by the Red Army soldiers, who saw them as part of the spoils of war, but in Germany alone some 2 million women had abortions every year between and The allies did what they could to feed and house the refugees and to reunite families that had been forcibly torn apart, but the scale of the task and the obstacles were enormous. The majority of ports in Europe and many in Asia had been destroyed or badly damaged; bridges had been blown up; railway locomotives and rolling stock had vanished. Great cities such as Warsaw, Kiev, Tokyo and Berlin were piles of rubble and ash. Factories and workshops were in ruins, fields, forests and vineyards ripped to pieces. Millions of acres in north China were flooded after the Japanese destroyed the dykes. Many Europeans were surviving on less than 1, calories per day; in the Netherlands they were eating tulip bulbs. Britain had largely bankrupted itself fighting the war and France had been stripped bare by the Germans. They were struggling to look after their own peoples and deal with reincorporating their military into civilian society. The four horsemen of the apocalypse " pestilence, war, famine and death " so familiar during the middle ages, appeared again in the modern world. The once great powers of Japan and Germany looked as though they would never rise again. In retrospect, of course, it is easy to see that their peoples, highly educated and skilled, possessed the capacity to rebuild their shattered societies. And it may have been easier to build strong economies from scratch than the partially damaged ones of the victors. Two powers, so great that the new term "superpower" had to be coined for them, dominated the world in The United States was both a military power and an economic one; the Soviet Union had only brute force and the intangible attraction of Marxist ideology to keep its own people down and manage its newly acquired empire in the heart of Europe. The great European empires, which had controlled so much of the world, from Africa to Asia, were on their last legs and soon to disappear in the face of their own weakness and rising nationalist movements. We should not view the war as being responsible for all of this, however; the rise of the US and the Soviet Union and the weakening of the European empires had been happening long before The war acted as an accelerator. It also accelerated change in other ways: The world got atomic weapons but it also got atomic power. Under the stimulus of war, governments poured resources into developing new medicines and technologies. In many countries, social change also speeded up. The shared suffering and sacrifice of the war years strengthened the belief in most democracies that governments had an obligation to provide basic care for all citizens. When it was elected in the summer of , for example, the Labour government in Britain moved rapidly to establish the welfare state. The rights of women also took a huge step forward as their contribution to the war effort, and their share in the suffering, were recognised. In France and Italy, women finally got the vote. If class divisions in Europe and Asia did not disappear, the moral authority and prestige of the ruling classes had been severely undermined by their failure to prevent the war or the crimes that they had condoned before and during it. Established political orders " fascist, conservative, even democratic " came under challenge as peoples looked for new ideas and leaders. In Germany and Japan, democracy slowly took root. In China, people turned increasingly from

the corrupt and incompetent nationalists to the communists. While many Europeans, wearied by years of war and privation, gave up on politics altogether and faced the future with glum pessimism, others hoped that, at last, the time had come to build a new and better society. In western Europe, voters turned to social democratic parties such as the Labour party in Britain. In the east, the new communist regimes that were imposed by the triumphant Soviet Union were at first welcomed by many as the agents of change. The end of the war inevitably also brought a settling of scores. In many parts people took measures into their own hands. Collaborators were beaten, lynched or shot. Women who had fraternised with German soldiers had their heads shaved or worse. Governments sometimes followed suit, setting up special courts for those who had worked with the enemy and purging such bodies as the civil service and the police. The Soviets also tried to exact reparations from Germany and Japan; whole factories were dismantled down to the window frames and were carted off to the Soviet Union, where they frequently rotted away. Much of the revenge was to gain advantage in the postwar world. In China and eastern Europe the communists used the accusation of collaboration with the Japanese or the Nazis to eliminate their political and class enemies. German de-Nazification The allies instituted an ambitious programme of de-Nazification in Germany, later quietly abandoned as it became clear that German society would be unworkable if all former Nazis were forbidden to work. In both Germany and Japan, the victors set up special tribunals to try those responsible for crimes against peace, war crimes, and the catalogue of horrors that came increasingly to be known as "crimes against humanity". In Tokyo, leading Japanese generals and politicians, and at Nuremberg, senior Nazis those that had not committed suicide or escaped, stood in the dock before allied judges. The trials, inconclusive though they were, formed part of a larger attempt to root out the militaristic and chauvinistic attitudes that had helped to produce the war, and to build a new world order that would prevent such a catastrophe from ever happening again. Well before the war had ended, the allies had started planning for the peace. Among the western powers, the United States, by very much the dominant partner in the alliance, took the lead. In his Four Freedoms speech of January, President Roosevelt talked of a new and more just world, with freedom of speech and expression and of religion, and freedom from want and fear. In the Atlantic charter later that year, he and Churchill sketched out a world order based on such liberal principles as collective security, national self-determination, and free trade among nations. A host of other allies, some of them represented by governments in exile, signed on. The Soviet Union gave a qualified assent, although its leader Stalin had no intention of following what were to him alien principles. Roosevelt intended that the American vision should take solid institutional form. This time, Roosevelt was determined, the United States should join. The idea that there were universal standards to be upheld was present, no matter how imperfectly, in the war crimes trials, and was later reinforced by the establishment of the United Nations itself in 1945, the International Court of Justice in 1946 and Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. Stalin was interested above all in security for his regime and for the Soviet Union, and that to him meant taking territory, from Poland and other neighbours, and establishing a ring of buffer states around Soviet borders. The grand alliance held together uneasily for the first months of the peace, but the strains were evident in their shared occupation of Germany, where increasingly the Soviet zone of occupation was moving in a communist direction and the western zones, under Britain, France and the United States, in a more capitalist and democratic one. By 1947, two very different German societies were emerging. Soviet pressure on its neighbours, from Norway in the north to Turkey and Iran in the south, along with Soviet spy rings and Soviet-inspired sabotage in western countries, further deepened western concerns. For their part, Soviet leaders looked on western talk of such democratic procedures as free elections in eastern Europe as Trojan horses designed to undermine their control of their buffer states, and regarded the Marshall plan, which funnelled American aid into Europe, as a cover for extending the grip of capitalism. Furthermore, their own Marxist-Leninist analysis of history told them that sooner or later the capitalist powers would turn on the Soviet Union. Both sides built military alliances and prepared for the new shooting war that many feared was bound to come. In 1949, the Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb, giving it parity, at least in that area, with the United States. That the cold war did not in the end turn into a hot one was thanks to that fact. The terrifying new power of atomic weapons was to lead to a standoff suitably known as Mad as Hell" Mutually Assured Destruction. The cold war overshadowed another momentous international change that came as a

result of the second world war. Before much of the non-European world had been divided up among the great empires: Japan and Italy lost their empires as a result of defeat. Britain, France, and the Netherlands all saw their imperial possessions disappear in the years immediately after the war. The Soviet Union was not to lose its until the end of the cold war. Empires crumble The former imperial powers no longer had the financial and military capacity to hang on to their vast territories. Nor did their peoples want to pay the price of empire, whether in money or blood. Furthermore, where the empires had once dealt with divided or acquiescent peoples, they now increasingly faced assertive and, in some cases, well-armed nationalist movements. The defeat of European forces all over Asia also contributed to destroying the myth of European power. The United Nations grew from 51 nations in to by the end of the century. Because of the cold war, there was no comprehensive peace settlement after the second world war as there had been in Instead there were a number of separate agreements or ad hoc decisions. The Soviet Union seized back some bits of territory such as Bessarabia, which it had lost to Romania in The one major exception was Poland, as the joke had it "a country on wheels", which moved some miles to the west, losing some 69, sq metres to the Soviet Union and gaining slightly less from Germany in the west. In the east, Japan of course lost the conquests it had made since , but was also obliged to disgorge Korea and Formosa now Taiwan and the Pacific islands that it had gained decades earlier. Eventually the United States and Japan concluded a formal peace in Because of an outstanding dispute over some islands, the Soviet Union and its successor Russia have not yet signed a peace treaty ending the war with Japan. Remembering the war We have long since absorbed and dealt with the physical consequences of the second world war, but it still remains a very powerful set of memories. How societies remember and commemorate the past often says something about how they see themselves " and can be highly contentious. Particularly in divided societies, it is tempting to cling to comforting myths to help bring unity and to paper over deep and painful divisions. In the years immediately after , many societies chose to forget the war or remember it only in certain ways. Austria portrayed itself as the first victim of Nazism, conveniently ignoring the active support that so many Austrians had given the Nazi regime. In Italy, the fascist past was neglected in favour of the earlier periods of Italian history. For a long time, schools did not teach any history after the first world war.

7: You Can Rebuild Those Walls – Fikayomi's blog

Let us be encouraged – mightily encouraged – that the times of tearing down are over, and that we live in the day of divine rebuilding. Let it sink into your mind that we live in a day when God's purpose is to rebuild the ruins of his people.

The story is told of a company who felt like it was time for a shake-up, so they hired a new CEO. This new boss was determined to rid the company of all slackers. On a tour of the facilities, the new CEO noticed a guy leaning on a wall. One of the workers timidly replied: An effective leader needs to be much more careful with their actions than that new CEO was. That is especially true when the leader is the new guy in town. In our story for today from the book of Nehemiah, we are going to look to see how Nehemiah conducted himself as the new leader in town. As you know, for many years the Jews disobeyed God and so God handed them over to a pagan nation and they were taken into exile. After 70 years of captivity, King Cyrus of Persia allowed the Jews to return and rebuild Jerusalem, their homeland. If you have been here the last two weeks, then you know that Nehemiah is cupbearer to King Artaxerxes and that he took to prayer and fasting to prepare himself to speak to the king about this matter. Had I had wanted to, I could have covered all of chapter 2 in one sermon, but I felt like the chapter was so rich with application, that it needed two sermons so we could focus on applying the lessons to our lives. Chapter 2 falls nicely into 4 sections and each section can be represented by words beginning with a P: Today, Lord willing, we will cover the other 3 sections. With our time remaining, I want us to work through the text and make applications as we go. Then at the end, I want us to step back and draw a few lessons about rebuilding, because sometimes everything in our lives ends up in ruins – our marriages, our homes, or our church – when that happens, we must rebuild. Today our story begins in chapter 2, verse 9: The king had also sent army officers and cavalry with me. Now try to imagine the entourage that was with Nehemiah – he was accompanied by army officers and cavalry. There was more than protection to be gained from the military escort – it meant arrival in style, impressively reinforcing his credentials to the neighboring governors, and it also signaled a change in royal policy. You will recall that when Ezra received permission to return to the land, he wanted to ask the king for protection, but he had been so eloquent in telling the king how God would take care of him, that he was ashamed to ask for an escort. Nehemiah had not made similar boasts, and he was a government official and felt he had the right to ask for military protection. In verse 10, we are introduced to Sanballat and Tobiah – these two men will cast a long shadow over this story. Both of these men were people of influence and power, and later they will be joined by Geshem.

8: Liverpool History - Liverpool - LocalWiki

The Economist offers authoritative insight and opinion on international news, politics, business, finance, science, technology and the connections between them.

Walls which doctrines, fear, heresies, lust of the flesh etc has crushed and everyone is walking by it and not sure what to do to make it stand again. They tend to be scorned by fellow brethren. Some are judged and certified unfit due to their past or present circumstances and there is a kind of amnesia on the beauty of the unity of the body of Christ. There is an awakening in the heart of many in this age. Many Generals are arising to walk through any storm just to rebuild this ruins. One may ask if there were no distractions at the inception of Christianity, yes there were oppositions and they faced gruesome pain and even death. They fought a good cause just to have the ancient walls of striving and prejudice to seize. The truth is, there will always be an opposition and distraction. Remember Nehemiah, he took his stand to rebuild the broken walls of Jerusalem. He prayed, he was favoured before the king and it was all good at first, but in a little while, some men came to question his actions. We still have many Sanballat and Tobiah in Christendom today. They seem to be one of us, but they are against us. They are those who are like labourers on the field, but in the real sense, they are only there to disturb and plant weeds. We need to be sensitive to the moving of the Spirit. It could be the ruins of your family altar. It could be the crushed walls of immorality in your society. It could even be the falling wall of some misdeed and errors in your fellowship. I know it could be quite challenging to confront these, but it begins in the place of prayer. Opposition will come, but you have your strength in the place of prayer. Have you identified a broken wall around you? Is there a conviction to rebuild? You can do this! Get yourself equipped and strengthened in the Word and in the place of prayer. Dry bones will rise again! They are eagerly waiting for your step of obedience and your faith in action.

They will rebuild the ancient ruins and restore the places long devastated Isaiah NIV. To see ancient ruins rebuilt, and devastated parts of the world restored, we are going to need to see restoration become something that not only invades our lives, but multiplies through us as well.

Famous for music in the Beatles and others, and football clubs, however there is much more to Liverpool. It was probably called the lifer pol meaning muddy pool. There may have been a hamlet at Liverpool before the town was founded in the 13th century. Liverpool is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of , being too small to merit a mention. West Derby , now a suburb of Liverpool is in the book. King John founded the port of Liverpool in The English had recently conquered Ireland and John needed another port to send men and supplies across the Irish Sea. King John divided the land at Liverpool into plots called burgages on which people could build houses. He invited people to come and live in Liverpool. In the 14th century Liverpool probably had a population of about 1, In the Middle Ages wine from France was imported through Liverpool, the main trading partner being Ireland. Skins and hides were imported from Ireland. Iron, salt and wool were exported. Liverpool castle Liverpool Castle was probably erected between and under the orders of William de Ferrers, 4th Earl of Derby. No record of the castle construction survive. Nearby in West Derby , there had long been a castle, which was taken by the Ferrers in By it lay in ruins. Later, during the English Civil war the castle saw a bloody battle. Much later, Protestant supporters of William of Orange seized the castle in The castle fell into disrepair being an eyesore. The last remaining ruins of the castle were removed in Salt was exported to Newfoundland. The port also benefited when English troops were transported to Ireland to put down rebellions in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Liverpool was growing, however still had a population of only 2, in The population of Liverpool probably reached 2, by the time of the English civil war in In the English civil war, initially Liverpool was in Royalist hands, however in May Parliamentary soldiers took the town. Ditches were dug with earth ramparts erected around Liverpool in defence of royalist attack. The first attacks were repulsed. The Parliamentary troops left by sea for more pressing needs elsewhere, leaving the people of Liverpool to defend their town themselves. The Royalists attacks on Liverpool were resisted fiercely by the townspeople, however were overcome with many killed. The Royalist troops then sacked the town. Parliamentary forces under Sir John Moore eventually retook the town. Being a natural deep water haven Liverpool began to grow rapidly in the late 17th century with the growth of English colonies in North America and the West Indies. Liverpool was, obviously, well placed to trade with colonies across the Atlantic. At the end of the 17th century a writer named Celia Fiennes visited Liverpool giving a glowing report, writing: Liverpool is built on the River Mersey. It is mostly newly built, of brick and stone after the London fashion. It has now grown into a large, fine town. It is but one parish with one church though there be 24 streets in it, there is indeed a little chapel and there are a great many dissenters in the town - Protestants who did not belong to the Church of England. The streets are well paved. There is an abundance of persons who are well dressed and fashionable. The streets are fair and long. Liverpool has an opulent, flourishing and increasing trade to Virginia and English colonies in America. They trade round the whole island of Great Britain , send ships to Norway, to Hamburg and to the Baltic as also to Holland and Flanders. Liverpool continued to grow rapidly. By the early 18th century the town had probably reached a population of 5, By the population of Liverpool had reached 20, and by 77, In there was an influx of Irish and Welsh as well as some Scandinavian and Dutch. The majority of the population were not native to the locale. The 10 metre tides, the 4th highest in the world, meant ships were in a safe, water filled harbour and not at anchor in mid-river or on sand banks at low tide. Loading and unloading was made easy for fast ship turn-arounds. Four more docks were constructed. The prime trading commodity was Cheshire salt. At this time, Liverpool grew to be the third largest port in the country behind London and Bristol. The port of Liverpool ensured growth in small inland industrial towns like Manchester, which eventually grew into a large city. American privateers attacked British merchant shipping trading with the West Indies, capturing the ships and cargoes. In France, Spain and Holland declared war on Britain. Liverpool ships in return attacked French, Spanish and Dutch ships and seized the cargoes - of which

they were quite good at. Finished goods were traded to the Africans in return for slaves. The slaves were transported across the Atlantic to the West Indies and the Southern States with sugar, cotton and tobacco brought back to Liverpool. Liverpool was late in the slave trade behind Lancaster and Bristol, yet quite quickly eclipsed all others monopolising the trade. Two thirds of all slaves transported from Africa to the Americas sailed in Liverpool ships. Slaves never entered the port of Liverpool. The reality was that the slave trade was only a sideline for many merchants and shippers, being just one of the legs in the trade triangle, not the foundation of the great port. When slavery was abolished in it made little impact to the ports economy, with many prominent Liverpool people campaigning against slavery. After the abolition of slavery, many slave merchants turned to building cheaply made, congested housing around the dock areas to cater for the expanding port - which quickly turned into slums. They turned from dealing from one human misery to another. The first city to have trading connections with all parts of the globe. In the population of Liverpool was about 77, By the population had reached , and by , Many Irish immigrants poured into the town in the early 19th century, reaching a peak during the Irish potato famine in the s. Many died of disease as they inundated the town creating mass overcrowding - a mass grave of 6, is at Anfield Cemetery between Liverpool FC and Everton FC football stadia. Church graveyards contained mass graves too. A total of 1. Most immediately left for America or other parts of the UK. What propelled Liverpool forwards as a rich major world city was: The naturally deep water River Mersey - which accommodated the increasingly large steam ships of the s. The steam engine - which would operate the locks and "impound" the docks to greater depths at neap tides to accommodate very large ships. Steam ships were increasingly built larger giving more reliable schedules not relying on winds. Steam operated heavy lifting equipment with steam trains transporting cargo swiftly to and from other inland towns and cities. The deep river and steam engines propelled the city and port forwards giving very fast ship turn-arounds when in port. Ports accessed by shallow rivers, like Lancaster and Bristol fell behind being quickly dwarfed by Liverpool. The interconnected enclosed dock system was extended to be the largest in the world. The interconnected docks system gave ships movement from dock to dock to load and unload at any time, without entering the tidal river. The system on the Liverpool side of the river was 12 kilometers long and about 4 kilometers long on the Wirral peninsular, with three docks at Garston further up the river. American writer Herman Melville wrote of Liverpool: The extent and solidity of these structures seemed equal to what I had read of the old pyramids of Egypt. In magnitude, cost and durability the docks of Liverpool surpass all others in the world Virtually all of the 7. The port boomed and many new docks were rapidly built. All aspects of the cargoes leaving and entering the port were managed by the city: In the s Liverpool and the adjacent small town of Prescot which is now virtually a suburb, were world leaders in timepiece manufacturing. Chronometers and ships optical instruments were made at Liverpool. Liverpool dealt with mainly import and export using larger deep sea vessels too large to enter London. The Manchester ship Canal from the River Mersey estuary to Manchester, was completed in , taking ocean going ships 50 kilometres inland. A train left for Manchester in Long extensive tunnels were built under the city to take goods to the north end and south end docks to move cargoes as a fast as possible to improve ships turn-arounds. The Wapping Tunnel from Edge Hill to the South End docks, was the first railway tunnel in the world to be driven under a metropolis. By the population had reached ,

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