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Chapter 1 : ASCE's Infrastructure Report Card | GPA: D+

The date A.D. may be taken to mark the transition from rigorism to concession. In A.D. councils had been held at Carthage and at Rome: in A.D. at Carthage and at Antioch. Importance of this dramatic change of attitude.

Thereafter, the Department of State issued a certificate of loss of nationality, and the Board of Appellate Review of the Department of State affirmed. In establishing loss of citizenship, the Government must prove an intent to surrender United States citizenship, not just the voluntary commission of an expatriating act such as swearing allegiance to a foreign nation. The trier of fact must, in the end, conclude that the citizen not only voluntarily committed the expatriating act prescribed in the statute, but also intended to relinquish his citizenship. However, the Constitution permits Congress to prescribe the standard of proof in expatriation proceedings. Although the Due Process Clause imposes requirements of proof beyond a preponderance of the evidence in criminal and involuntary commitment contexts, nevertheless expatriation proceedings are civil in nature, and do not threaten a loss of liberty, and thus Congress did not exceed its powers by requiring proof of an intentional expatriating act by only a preponderance of evidence. While the statute provides that any of the statutory expatriating acts, if proved, is presumed to have been committed voluntarily, it does not also direct a presumption that the act has been performed with the intent to relinquish United States citizenship, which matter remains the burden of the party claiming expatriation to prove by a preponderance of the evidence. Section c and its legislative history make clear that Congress preferred the ordinary rule that voluntariness of an act is presumed and that duress is an affirmative defense to be proved by the party asserting it, and to invalidate the rule here would give the Citizenship Clause far more scope in this context than the relevant circumstances that brought the Fourteenth Amendment into being would suggest appropriate. I Appellee, Laurence J. Terrazas, was born in this country, the son of a Mexican citizen. He thus acquired at birth both United States and Mexican citizenship. In the fall of , while a student in Monterrey, Mexico, and at the age of 22, appellee executed an application for a certificate of Mexican nationality, swearing "adherence, obedience, and submission to the laws and authorities of the Mexican Republic" and "expressly renounc[ing] United States citizenship, as well as any submission, obedience, and loyalty to any foreign government, especially to that of the United States of America. Terrazas read and understood the certificate upon receipt. A few months later, following a discussion with an officer of the United States Consulate in Monterrey, proceedings were instituted to determine whether appellee had lost his United States citizenship by obtaining the certificate of Mexican nationality. Appellee denied that he had, but, in December, , the Department of State issued a certificate of loss of nationality. The Board of Appellate Review of the Department of State, after a full hearing, affirmed that appellee had voluntarily renounced his United States citizenship. Trial was de novo. The District Court recognized that the first sentence of the Fourteenth Amendment, [Footnote 3] as construed in Afroyim v. A person of dual nationality, the District Court said, "will be held to have expatriated himself from the United States when it is shown that he voluntarily committed an act whereby he unequivocally renounced his allegiance to the United States. Specifically, the District Court found that appellee had taken an oath of allegiance to Mexico, that he had "knowingly and understandingly renounced allegiance to the United States in connection with his Application for a Certificate of Mexican Nationality," id. Terrazas knowingly, understandingly and voluntarily took an oath of allegiance to Mexico, and concurrently renounced allegiance to the United States," id. In its opinion accompanying its findings and conclusions, the District Court observed that appellee had acted "voluntarily in swearing allegiance to Mexico and renouncing allegiance to the United States," id. The court also said, relying upon and quoting from United States v. The Court of Appeals reversed. The Court of Appeals ruled, however, that. Rusk, supra, Congress had no power to legislate the Page U. The case was remanded to the District Court for further proceedings. Afroyim was a naturalized American citizen who lived in Israel for 10 years. While in that nation, Afroyim voted in a political election. He in consequence was stripped of his United States citizenship. Consistently with Perez v. This Court, however, in overruling Perez, "reject[ed] the idea. Rusk, supra, at U. The Afroyim opinion continued: The Secretary argues that Afroyim does not stand for the proposition that a specific intent to renounce must be shown before citizenship

is relinquished. It is difficult to understand that "assent" to loss of citizenship would mean anything less than an intent to relinquish citizenship, whether the intent is expressed in words or is found as a fair inference from proved conduct. Perez had sustained congressional power to expatriate without regard to the intent of the citizen to surrender his citizenship. Afroyim overturned this proposition. It may be, as the Secretary maintains, that a requirement of intent to relinquish citizenship poses substantial difficulties for the Government in performance of its essential task of determining who is a citizen. Nevertheless, the intent of the Fourteenth Amendment, among other things, was to define citizenship; and as interpreted in Afroyim, that definition cannot coexist with a congressional power to specify acts that work a renunciation of citizenship even absent an intent to renounce. In the last analysis, expatriation depends on the will of the citizen, rather than on the will of Congress and its assessment of his conduct. But Afroyim is a majority opinion, and its reach is neither expressly nor implicitly limited t. Furthermore, in his Perez dissent, Mr. Brownell, supra at U. But the trier of fact must in the end conclude that the citizen not only voluntarily committed the expatriating act prescribed in the statute, but also intended to relinquish his citizenship. This understanding of Afroyim is little different from that expressed by the Attorney General in his opinion explaining the impact of that case. Voluntary relinquishment is "not confined to a written renunciation," but "can also be Page U. Even in these cases, however, the issue of intent was deemed by the Attorney General to be open; and, once raised, the burden of proof on the issue was on the party asserting that expatriation had occurred. It was under this advice, as the Secretary concedes, that the relevant departments of the Government have applied the statute and the Constitution to require an ultimate finding of an intent to expatriate. Brief for Appellant , n. As we have said, Afroyim requires that the record support a finding that the expatriating act was accompanied by an intent to terminate United States citizenship. The submission of the United States is inconsistent with this holding, and we are unprepared to reconsider it. We are in fundamental disagreement with these conclusions. Nishikawa contended that the Government had to prove that his service was voluntary, while the Government urged that duress was an affirmative defense that Nishikawa had the burden to prove by overcoming the usual presumption of voluntariness. This Court held the presumption unavailable to the Government and required proof of a voluntary expatriating act by clear and convincing evidence. Section c soon followed; its evident aim was to supplant the evidentiary standards prescribed by Nishikawa. The presumption of voluntariness under the proposed rules of evidence, would be rebuttable -- similarly -- by preponderance of the evidence. Nishikawa was not rooted in the Constitution. The Court noted, moreover, that it was acting in the absence of legislative guidance. Dulles, supra, at U. Nor do we agree with the Court of Appeals that, because, under Afroyim, Congress is constitutionally devoid of power to impose expatriation on a citizen, it is also without power to prescribe the evidentiary standards to govern expatriation proceedings. This power, rooted in the authority of Congress conferred by Art. Turner Elkhorn Mining Co. United States, U. Justice Black who, in concurring in Nishikawa, said that the question whether citizenship has been voluntarily relinquished is to be determined on the facts of each case, and that Congress could provide rules of evidence for such proceedings. Dulles, supra at U. In this respect, we agree with Mr. Justice Black; and since Congress has the express power to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, it is untenable to hold that it has no power whatsoever to address itself to the manner or means by which Fourteenth Amendment citizenship may be relinquished. It is true that, in criminal and involuntary commitment contexts, we have held that the Due Process Clause imposes requirements of proof beyond a preponderance of the evidence. This Court has also stressed the importance of citizenship, and evinced a decided preference for requiring clear and convincing evidence to prove expatriation. But expatriation proceedings are civil in nature, and do not threaten a loss of liberty. Moreover, as we have noted, Nishikawa did not purport to be a constitutional ruling, and the same is true of similar rulings in related areas. None of these cases involved a congressional judgment, Page U. This in itself is a heavy burden, and we cannot hold that Congress has exceeded its powers by requiring proof of an intentional expatriating act by a preponderance of evidence. As we have indicated, neither the Citizenship Clause nor Afroyim places suits such as this wholly beyond the accepted power of Congress to prescribe rules of evidence in federal courts. Section c provides in relevant part that "any person who commits or performs, or who has committed or performed, any act of expatriation under the provisions of this chapter or any other Act shall be

presumed to have done so voluntarily, but such presumption may be rebutted upon a showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the act or acts committed or performed were not done voluntarily. It is important at this juncture to note the scope of the statutory presumption. Section c provides that any of the statutory expatriating acts, if proved, are presumed to have been committed voluntarily. It does not also direct a presumption that the act has been performed with the intent to relinquish United States citizenship. That matter remains the burden of the party claiming expatriation to prove by a preponderance of the evidence. As so understood, we cannot invalidate the provision. Justices Frankfurter and Burton, concurring in the result, also referred to the "ordinarily controlling principles of evidence [that] would suggest that the individual, who is peculiarly equipped to clarify an ambiguity in the meaning of outward events, should have the burden of proving what his state of mind was. Justice Harlan, in dissent with Mr. Justice Clark, pointed to the "general rule that consciously performed acts are presumed voluntary" and referred to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 c , which treats duress as a matter of affirmative defense. Yet the Court in Nishikawa, Page U. See Hartsville Oil Mill v. United States, 92 U. United States, 17 Wall. To invalidate the rule here would be to disagree flatly with Congress Page U. It would also constitutionalize that disagreement and give the Citizenship Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment far more scope in this context than the relevant circumstances that brought the Amendment into being would suggest appropriate. V In sum, we hold that, in proving expatriation, an expatriating act and an intent to relinquish citizenship must be proved by a preponderance of the evidence. We also hold that, when one of the statutory expatriating acts is proved, it is constitutional to presume it to have been a voluntary act until and unless proved otherwise by the actor. If he succeeds, there can be no expatriation. If he fails, the question remains whether on all the evidence the Government has satisfied its burden of proof that the expatriating act was performed with the necessary intent to relinquish citizenship. The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. Except as otherwise provided in subsection b of this section, any person who commits or performs, or who has committed or performed, any act of expatriation under the provisions of this chapter or any other Act shall be presumed to have done so voluntarily, but such presumption may be rebutted upon a showing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the act or acts committed or performed were not done voluntarily. Brief for Appellant 4. The Court of Appeals recognized that, even granting the higher standard of proof it had imposed on the District Court, the factual determinations already on the record might be adequate to permit consideration of the case on remand without the holding of another trial or evidentiary hearing. Indeed, the jurisdictional statement filed by the Secretary in this Court presented the single question whether 8 U. Our Rule 15 1 c states that "[o]nly the questions set forth in the jurisdictional statement or fairly comprised therein will be considered by the court.

Chapter 2 : Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property.

Vance v. Terrazas, U.S. () From and after the effective date of this chapter a person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or.

Joseph Stock Yards Co. United States, U. Superior Court, supra, 14 Cal. Superior Court, supra, 15 Cal. The italics are ours. These ordures are rapidly depraving the public taste. Men who commit mayhem for wages are not merely violators of the peace and dignity of the State; they are also conspirators against it. The man who burgles because his children are hungry may have some claim on public sympathy. He whose crime is one of impulse may be entitled to lenity. But he who hires out his muscles for the creation of disorder and in aid of a racket is a deliberate foe of organized society, and should be penalized accordingly. Scott will make a serious mistake if he grants probation to Matthew Shannon and Kennan Holmes. This community needs the example of their assignment to the jute mill. The editorial follows in its entirety: For, while the United Automobile Workers have no connection with Beck, their tactics and his are identical in motive, and if Beck can be convinced that this kind of warfare is not permitted in this area, he will necessarily abandon his dreams of conquest. The Hynes hay market is still free, and it has been made plain that interference with milk deliveries to Los Angeles will not be tolerated. It is an important verdict. For the first time since the present cycle of labor disturbances began, union lawlessness has been treated as exactly what it is, an offense against the public peace punishable like any other crime. It was attended to right here. But Los Angeles county stands firm; it has officers who can do their duty, and courts and juries which can function. Here, too, publication took place after a jury had found the subject of the editorial guilty, but before the trial judge had pronounced sentence. When it is of the boss type, it is apt to be pretty sordid as well. Success in bosship, which is a denial of public rights, necessarily implies a kind of moral obliquity, if not an actually illegal one. Helen Werner were not directed to other objectives than those which, in the twilight of her active life, have brought her and her husband to disgrace. If they had been, she would not have been in politics at all, and probably would never have been heard of in a public way. Her natural flair was purely political; she would have been miscast in any other sphere of activity. In her heyday, she had a finger in every political pie, and many were the plums she was able to extract therefrom for those who played ball with her. From small beginnings, she utilized every opportunity to extend her influence and to put officeholders and promising political material under obligations to her. She became a power in the backstage councils of city and county affairs, and, from that place of strategic advantage, reached out to pull the strings on State and legislative offices as well. When the inevitable turning of the political wheel brought new figures to the front and new bosses to the back, she found her grip slipping, and it was hard to take. The several cases which, in recent years, have brought her before the courts to defend her activities seem all examples of an energetic effort to regain and reassert her one-time influence in high places. That it should ultimately have landed her behind the bars as a convicted bribe-seeker is not illogical. But if there is logic in it, the money meant less to Mrs. Werner than the name of still being a political power, one who could do things with public officials that others could not do. To herself, at least, she was still Queen Helen. International Longshoremen-Warehousemen Union has petitioned the labor board for certification to represent San Pedro longshoremen with International Longshoremen Association denied representation because it represents only 15 men. Board hearing held; decision now pending. Attempted enforcement of Schmidt decision will tie up port of Los Angeles and involve entire Pacific Coast. International Longshoremen-Warehousemen Union, representing over 11, of the 12, longshoremen on the Pacific Coast, does not intend to allow state courts to override the majority vote of members in choosing its officers and representatives and to override the National Labor Relations Board. Our whole history repels the view that it is an exercise of one of the civil liberties secured by the Bill of Rights for a leader of a large following, or for a powerful metropolitan newspaper, to attempt to overawe a judge in a matter immediately pending before him. The view of the majority deprives California of means for securing to its citizens justice according to law -- means which, since the Union was founded, have been the possession, hitherto unchallenged, of all the states. This sudden break with the uninterrupted course of constitutional history has no

constitutional warrant. To find justification for such deprivation of the historic powers of the states is to misconceive the idea of freedom of thought and speech as guaranteed by the Constitution. Deeming it more important than ever before to enforce civil liberties with a generous outlook, but deeming it no less essential for the assurance of civil liberties that the federal system founded upon the Constitution be maintained, we believe that the careful ambiguities and silences of the majority opinion call for a full exposition of the issues in these cases. To be sure, the majority do not, in so many words, hold that trial by newspapers has constitutional Page U. But the atmosphere of their opinion and several of its phrases mean that, or they mean nothing. Certainly the opinion is devoid of any frank recognition of the right of courts to deal with utterances calculated to intimidate the fair course of justice a right which hitherto all the states have, from time to time, seen fit to confer upon their courts, and which Congress conferred upon the federal courts in the Judiciary Act of If all that is decided today is that the majority deem the specific interferences with the administration of justice in California so tenuously related to the right of California to keep its courts free from coercion as to constitute a check upon free speech, rather than upon impartial justice, it would be well to say so. Matters that involve so deeply the powers of the states, and that put to the test the professions by this Court of self-restraint in nullifying the political powers of state and nation, should not be left clouded. We are not even vouchsafed reference to the specific provision of the Constitution which renders states powerless to insist upon trial by courts, rather than trial by newspapers. But we are here dealing with limitations upon California -- with restraints upon the states. To say that the protection of freedom of speech of the First Amendment is absorbed by the Fourteenth does not say enough. Which one of the various limitations upon state power introduced by the Fourteenth Amendment absorbs the First? Some provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment apply only to citizens, and one of the petitioners here is an alien; some of its provisions apply only to natural persons, and another petitioner here is a corporation. Only the Due Process Clause assures constitutional protection of civil liberties to aliens and corporations. Corporations Page U. That clause protects only their property. Society of Sisters, U. The majority opinion is strangely silent in failing to avow the specific constitutional provision upon which its decision rests. These are not academic debating points or technical niceties. Those who have gone before us have admonished us "that, in a free representative government, nothing is more fundamental than the right of the people, through their appointed servants, to govern themselves in accordance with their own will, except so far as they have restrained themselves by constitutional limits specifically established, and that, in our peculiar dual form of government, nothing is more fundamental than the full power of the State to order its own affairs and govern its own people, except so far as the Federal Constitution expressly or by fair implication has withdrawn that power. The power of the people of the States to make and alter their laws at pleasure is the greatest security for liberty and justice. We are not invested with the jurisdiction to pass upon the expediency, wisdom or justice of the laws of the States as declared by their courts, but only to determine their conformity with the Federal Constitution and the paramount laws enacted pursuant to it. Under the guise of interpreting the Constitution, we must take care that we do not import into the discussion our own personal views of what would be wise, just, and fitting rules of government to be adopted by a free people and confound them with constitutional limitations. New Jersey, U. In a series of opinions as uncompromising as any in its history, this Court has settled that the fullest opportunities for free discussion are "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty, and thus, through the Fourteenth Amendment," protected against attempted invasion by Page U. The channels of inquiry and thought must be kept open to new conquests of reason, however odious their expression may be to the prevailing climate of opinion. But liberty, "in each of its phases, has its history and connotation. For "the recognition of a privilege does not mean that it is without conditions or exceptions. The social policy that will prevail in many situations may run foul in others of a different social policy, competing for supremacy. It is then the function of a court to mediate between them, assigning, so far as possible, a proper value to each, and summoning to it aid all the distinctions and analogies that are the tools of the judicial process. Free speech is not so absolute or irrational a conception as to imply paralysis of the means for effective protection of all the freedoms secured by the Bill of Rights. In the cases before us, the claims on behalf of freedom of speech and of the press encounter claims on behalf of liberties no less precious. California asserts her right to do what she has done as a means of safeguarding her system of

justice. The administration of justice by an impartial judiciary has been basic to our conception of freedom ever since Magna Carta. It is the concern not merely of the immediate litigants. That is why this Court has outlawed mob domination of a courtroom, Moore v. A trial is not a "free trade in ideas," nor is the best test of truth in a courtroom "the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market. Justice Holmes in Abrams v. A court is a forum with strictly defined limits for discussion. It is circumscribed in the range of its inquiry and in its methods by the Constitution, by laws, and by age-old traditions. Its judges are restrained in their freedom of expression by historic compulsions resting on no other officials of government. They are so circumscribed precisely because judges have in their keeping the enforcement of rights and the protection of liberties which, according to the wisdom of the ages, can only be enforced and protected by observing such methods and traditions. The dependence of society upon an unswerved judiciary is such a commonplace in the history of freedom that the means by which it is maintained are too frequently taken for granted, without heed to the conditions which alone make it possible. The role of courts of justice in our society has been the theme of statesmen and historians and constitution makers. It is perhaps best expressed in the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights: It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. We are dealing with instruments Page U. We cannot read into the Fourteenth Amendment the freedom of speech and of the press protected by the First Amendment, and, at the same time, read out age-old means employed by states for securing the calm course of justice. The Fourteenth Amendment does not forbid a state to continue the historic process of prohibiting expressions calculated to subvert a specific exercise of judicial power. So to assure the impartial accomplishment of justice is not an abridgment of freedom of speech or freedom of the press, as these phases of liberty have heretofore been conceived even by the stoutest libertarians. In fact, these liberties themselves depend upon an untrammeled judiciary whose passions are not even unconsciously aroused and whose minds are not distorted by extrajudicial considerations. Of course, freedom of speech and of the press are essential to the enlightenment of a free people and in restraining those who wield power. Particularly should this freedom be employed in comment upon the work of courts, who are without many influences ordinarily making for humor and humility, twin antidotes to the corrosion of power. But the Bill of Rights is not self-destructive. Freedom of expression can hardly carry implications that nullify the guarantees of impartial trials. And, since courts are the ultimate resorts for vindicating the Bill of Rights, a state may surely authorize appropriate historic means to assure that the process for such vindication be not wrenched from its rational tracks into the more primitive melee of passion and pressure. The need is great that courts be criticized, but just as great that they be allowed to do their duty The "liberty" secured by the Fourteenth Amendment summarizes the experience of history. And the power exerted by the courts of California is deeply rooted in the system of administering justice evolved by liberty-loving English-speaking peoples. From the earliest days of the Page U.

Chapter 3 : Subscribe to read | Financial Times

(Revised December 28,) Government-Furnished Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy Property. Tagging, Labeling, and Marking of Government-Furnished Property.

Controversy[edit] Anthropologist Helen Fisher in What happens in the dating world can reflect larger currents within popular culture. For example, when the book The Rules appeared, it touched off media controversy about how men and women should relate to each other, with different positions taken by columnist Maureen Dowd of The New York Times [56] and British writer Kira Cochrane of The Guardian. If you explain beautifully, a woman does not look to see whether you are handsome or not -- but listens more, so you can win her heart. That is why I advise our boys to read stories and watch movies more and to learn more beautiful phrases to tell girls. The Internet is shaping the way new generations date. Facebook , Skype , Whatsapp , and other applications have made remote connections possible. Online dating tools are an alternate way to meet potential dates. The average duration of courtship before proceeding to engagement or marriage varies considerably throughout the world. Shanghai marriage market Patterns of dating are changing in China, with increased modernization bumping into traditional ways. One report in China Daily suggests that dating for Chinese university women is "difficult" and "takes work" and steals time away from academic advancement, and places women in a precarious position of having to balance personal success against traditional Chinese relationships. But in China, we study together. Like other women in my social circle, I have certain demands for a potential mate. He should also own an apartment instead of us buying one together. Remember what Virginia Wolf [sic] said? Every woman should have a room of her own. One account suggests that the dating scene in Beijing is "sad" with particular difficulties for expatriate Chinese women hoping to find romance. In Arabic numerals, the day looks like "", that is, "like four single people standing together", and there was speculation that it originated in the late s when college students celebrated being single with "a little self-mockery" [88] but a differing explanation dates it back to events in the Roman Empire. Jinguoyuan organized periodic matchmaking events often attended by parents. Some men postpone marriage until their financial position is more secure and use wealth to help attract women. There was a report that sexual relations among middle schoolers in Guangzhou sometimes resulted in abortions. In the cities at least, it is becoming more accepted for two people to meet and try to find if there is compatibility. Until recently, Indian marriages had all the trappings of a business transaction involving two deal-making families, a hardboiled matchmaker and a vocal board of shareholders â€” concerned uncles and aunts. The couple was almost incidental to the deal. They just dressed and showed up for the wedding ceremony. And after that the onus was on them to adjust to the 1, relatives, get to know each other and make the marriage work. When this leads to a wedding, the resulting unions are sometimes called love marriages. There are increasing instances when couples initiate contact on their own, particularly if they live in a foreign country; in one case, a couple met surreptitiously over a game of cards. Writer Rupa Dev preferred websites which emphasized authenticity and screened people before entering their names into their databases, making it a safer environment overall, so that site users can have greater trust that it is safe to date others on the site. Japan[edit] There is a type of courtship called Omiai in which parents hire a matchmaker to give resumes and pictures to potential mates for their approval, leading to a formal meeting with parents and matchmaker attending. Research conducted by Saegye Daily showed that teenagers choose to date for reasons such as "to become more mature," "to gain consultation on worries, or troubles," or "to learn the difference between boys and girls," etc. There are a lot of Confucian ideas and practices that still saturate South Korean culture and daily life as traditional values. It is one of the old teachings of Confucianism [] and reveals its inclination toward conservatism. Most Koreans tend to regard dating as a precursor to marriage. There is no dating agency but the market for marriage agencies are growing continuously. Also, "Mat-sun", the blind date which is usually based on the premise of marriage, is held often among ages of late 20s to 30s.

Chapter 4 : Dating - Wikipedia

Dolphins, DeVante Parker should part, but perhaps not this week The spat between the underachieving receiver and the team went public on Sunday, but the Dolphins now desperately need receivers on.

And the way I see it, there are two ways you can read the brief series that was. In one sense, the series was closer than it seems. Game 1 was tight until the bottom of the seventh. It was only then the Astros managed to pull away. Game 2 was decided by only two runs, and the Indians actually led into the bottom of the sixth. The contest turned on a Marwin Gonzalez double off Andrew Miller. And then even though Game 3 was a blowout, the Indians led into the top of the seventh. That catastrophic inning turned in part on an excuse-me ground-ball single. It turned in part on a throwing error on a would-be double play. It turned in part on a double well out of the zone that Marwin Gonzalez thought he fouled off. The score got out of hand, and it got there fast, but the Indians had it where they wanted it to be. It all unraveled in the last third of the game. Through the first six innings, they were outscored Over the final three innings, they were outscored At some point, the Indians were very much in every game. Based on another, different reading, the Indians got destroyed. The Astros coasted to maybe the most lopsided series win in history. Over three games, the Astros collected three wins, while the Indians collected zero. The Astros scored 21 runs, while the Indians scored six. The Astros knocked 34 hits, while the Indians knocked The Astros clobbered 14 hits for extra bases, while the Indians clobbered three. Baseball Reference tells me there have been completed playoff series on record. That means there have been team-series, or team-specific series performances. Playoff games are the games that matter the most. I want to show you what the Astros just did. This was a systematic dismantling. The Astros just outscored the Indians by 15 runs, or 5 runs per game. Here are the most lopsided series of all time, in run differential per game. Playoff Series Run Differential.

Chapter 5 : DeVante Parker Stats, News, Videos, Highlights, Pictures, Bio - Miami Dolphins - ESPN

Dating is a stage of romantic relationships in humans whereby two people meet socially with the aim of each assessing the other's suitability as a prospective partner in an intimate relationship or marriage.

Visit Website Within that expanse, the Maya lived in three separate sub-areas with distinct environmental and cultural differences: Most famously, the Maya of the southern lowland region reached their peak during the Classic Period of Maya civilization A. The earliest Maya were agricultural, growing crops such as corn maize , beans, squash and cassava manioc. During the Middle Preclassic Period, which lasted until about B. The Middle Preclassic Period also saw the rise of the first major Mesoamerican civilization, the Olmecs. In addition to agriculture, the Preclassic Maya also displayed more advanced cultural traits like pyramid-building, city construction and the inscribing of stone monuments. The Late Preclassic city of Mirador, in the northern Peten, was one of the greatest cities ever built in the pre-Columbian Americas. Its size dwarfed the Classic Maya capital of Tikal, and its existence proves that the Maya flourished centuries before the Classic Period. The Classic Maya, A. At its peak, the Maya population may have reached 2,, Excavations of Maya sites have unearthed plazas, palaces, temples and pyramids, as well as courts for playing the ball games that were ritually and politically significant to Maya culture. Maya cities were surrounded and supported by a large population of farmers. The Maya were deeply religious, and worshiped various gods related to nature, including the gods of the sun, the moon, rain and corn. They were thought to serve as mediators between the gods and people on earth, and performed the elaborate religious ceremonies and rituals so important to the Maya culture. The Classic Maya built many of their temples and palaces in a stepped pyramid shape, decorating them with elaborate reliefs and inscriptions. These structures have earned the Maya their reputation as the great artists of Mesoamerica. Guided by their religious ritual, the Maya also made significant advances in mathematics and astronomy, including the use of the zero and the development of a complex calendar system based on days. Though early researchers concluded that the Maya were a peaceful society of priests and scribes, later evidenceâ€”including a thorough examination of the artwork and inscriptions on their temple wallsâ€”showed the less peaceful side of Maya culture, including the war between rival Mayan city-states and the importance of torture and human sacrifice to their religious ritual. Serious exploration of Classic Maya sites began in the s. By the early to midth century, a small portion of their system of hieroglyph writing had been deciphered, and more about their history and culture became known. Most of what historians know about the Maya comes from what remains of their architecture and art, including stone carvings and inscriptions on their buildings and monuments. The Maya also made paper from tree bark and wrote in books made from this paper, known as codices; four of these codices are known to have survived. Life in the Rainforest One of the many intriguing things about the Maya was their ability to build a great civilization in a tropical rainforest climate. Traditionally, ancient peoples had flourished in drier climates, where the centralized management of water resources through irrigation and other techniques formed the basis of society. This was the case for the Teotihuacan of highland Mexico, contemporaries of the Classic Maya. In the southern Maya lowlands, however, there were few navigable rivers for trade and transport, as well as no obvious need for an irrigation system. By the late 20th century, researchers had concluded that the climate of the lowlands was in fact quite environmentally diverse. The environment also held other treasures for the Maya, including jade, quetzal feathers used to decorate the elaborate costumes of Maya nobility and marine shells, which were used as trumpets in ceremonies and warfare. Mysterious Decline of the Maya From the late eighth through the end of the ninth century, something unknown happened to shake the Maya civilization to its foundations. One by one, the Classic cities in the southern lowlands were abandoned, and by A. The reason for this mysterious decline is unknown, though scholars have developed several competing theories. Some believe that by the ninth century the Maya had exhausted the environment around them to the point that it could no longer sustain a very large population. Other Maya scholars argue that constant warfare among competing city-states led the complicated military, family by marriage and trade alliances between them to break down, along with the traditional system of dynastic power. As the stature of the holy lords diminished, their complex

traditions of rituals and ceremonies dissolved into chaos. Finally, some catastrophic environmental changeâ€”like an extremely long, intense period of droughtâ€”may have wiped out the Classic Maya civilization. Drought would have hit cities like Tikalâ€—where rainwater was necessary for drinking as well as for crop irrigationâ€—especially hard. All three of these factorsâ€—overpopulation and overuse of the land, endemic warfare and droughtâ€—may have played a part in the downfall of the Maya in the southern lowlands. By the time the Spanish invaders arrived, however, most Maya were living in agricultural villages, their great cities buried under a layer of rainforest green. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 6 : The Astros Gave the Indians an All-Time Beating | FanGraphs Baseball

Date or range of dates most widely held by scholars Tobit BCE, on the basis of apparent use of language and references common to the post-exilic period, but lack of knowledge of the 2nd century BCE persecution of Jews.

This period admits the lapsed to reconciliation. Carthage and Rome the two centres. Cyprian the dominating figure. The edict of Decius. Extent of the persecution. A new situation created. A new remedy demanded. Result for all expulsion. The difficult position of Cyprian in face of the demand for reconciliation. Reconciliation at death first indicated from Rome. The clamour for reconciliation at Carthage. The magnitude of this claim at Carthage. Cyprian declines to anticipate a council. Comparison of this position with that of the Roman clergy. Case of those lapsed persons who were left to die unreconciled. Restrictions of the privileges of the martyrs. Did the martyrs simply intercede, or did they convey the grace of reconciliation? Lapsed persons subsequently confessing Christ under persecution restore peace to themselves. Irregular reconciliations by some of the clergy. It is exercised in minoribus peccatis. It comprises a pamitentia, b exomologesis, c imposition of hands. Not the modern system. The ministers of Penance. Confessions made to the bishop. The presbyters join in the public laying on of hands. They reconcile in oases of urgency. A deacon is also empowered to reconcile in urgent cases. Notification received from Rome of the election of Cornelius. Further advices from Rome. Rulings of the council in the matter of the lapsed: Cyprian loyal to the council. His ruling as to those who recover after reconciliation. Progress of events at Rome. First letter of the Roman clergy to Carthage A. Second letter of the Roman clergy written by Novatian A. This admits the penitent apostate to communion at death, but ignores the claims of the martyrs. Who the Roman clergy were. Different tempers of the oonfeesors at Rome and at Carthage. The Roman church rejects the claim of the confessors. Case of Etecusa and Candida. Cornelius elected bishop and consecrated A. Schismatic consecration of Novatian. Novatianism and the Novatianist sect. Stare super antiquas vias. Novatianism marks the last stand made for the policy of severity. The Catholio Church now claims her full prerogative. Cyprian encourages his flock at Carthage. Rapidity of the concessions made in two and a half years. The persecution under Gallus did not prove to be severe. Of no avail unless the penitence be adequate. Too facile reception merely hinders salvation. It is God, not man, Who pardons. The unreal penitence of many self-indulgent penitents. Cyprian values the intervention of the martyrs. He values confession, satisfaction, and remission by the bishops. In both cases an accession of grace is carried to the credit of the penitent. Tertullian had argued that as no one expects the Church to reconcile apostates or homicides, she should not reconcile adulterers. The same answer everywhere, that they might be received among the faithful, but not again exercise their ministry. Case of Basilidee and Martialis. No place among the clergy for any lapsed persons. Bishops should strive that none should perish out of the Church by their fault. But corrupt members are not so to be gathered in that the sound are injured. Novatian encouraged the penance of the lapsed, while with-holding reconciliation upon earth. Author possibly Xystus Sixtus II. The Schism an accomplished fact. Some who had lapsed in the Decian persecution had conquered in a second trial. Exhortation to confession and satisfaction. The door of pardon is open. But has features which indicate a date con temporary with Novatian. The writer maintains the position of the Church against Novatian. Novatian admits to penance not reconciliation those whom his statements bar from reconciliation hereafter. The two churches of Rome and Carthage lead Western Christendom. The reconciliation of the apostate now admitted for all time. An apostate reconciled at death. The church of Antioch. Council at Antioch under Demetrianus, A. Rigorism rejected in the Catholic Church Novatianism as a sect. Its existence registers a great struggle. Importance of this dramatic change of attitude. Yet diverse opinions still. In the present chapter will be considered a S. Gregory Thaumaturgus, and the beginnings of the penitential grades ; b The Syriao Didaacalia Apoatolorum source of Apostolic Constitutions, i-vi. The Canonical Epistle c. The five grades of penance enumerated in the eleventh chapter: The part in the Liturgy permitted to each grade of penitent. The grades not invented by S. Their original purpose not for penitents, but for catechumens. References to the grades in the body of S. The system of Neo-Caasarea greek text. Detailed consideration of the epistle as regards its application of the grades of penance. Recapitulation of the grades,

and of the place of each in the Liturgy. Balsamon assigns the outlining of the five grades to S. Gregory, but not the duration of the penances. The Didaacalia is the foundation of the first six books of the Apostolic Constitutions. It may probably be assigned to Syria in the third century. Some provincial town not far from Palestine, as in Ccelesyria or on the Arabian border. Contents of the Didaacalia. Position of the bishop. It is one of supremacy and control.

DOWNLOAD PDF DATE PERHAPS A.D. 252-270.

Chapter 7 : Massey Ferguson | Tractors and Farm Equipment

Having recently performed an extensive study of early English history through association with a rather ambitious scheme undertaken by myself to draft a comprehensive catalog of the many parks.

Visit Website Did you know? Mount Vesuvius has not erupted since , but it is still one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world. Mount Vesuvius The Vesuvius volcano did not form overnight, of course. In fact, scholars say that the mountain is hundreds of thousands of years old and had been erupting for generations. In about B. That prehistoric catastrophe destroyed almost every village, house and farm within 15 miles of the mountain. Even after a massive earthquake struck the Campania region in 63 A. Pompeii grew more crowded every year. Sixteen years after that telltale earthquake, in August 79 A. The blast sent a plume of ashes, pumice and other rocks, and scorching-hot volcanic gases so high into the sky that people could see it for hundreds of miles around. Most Pompeiians had plenty of time to flee. For those who stayed behind, however, conditions soon grew worse. As more and more ash fell, it clogged the air, making it difficult to breathe. By the time the Vesuvius eruption sputtered to an end the next day, Pompeii was buried under millions of tons of volcanic ash. About 2, people were dead. Some people drifted back to town in search of lost relatives or belongings, but there was not much left to find. Pompeii, along with the smaller neighboring towns of Stabiae and Herculaneum, was abandoned for centuries. Rediscovering Pompeii Pompeii remained mostly untouched until , when a group of explorers looking for ancient artifacts arrived in Campania and began to dig. They found that the ashes had acted as a marvelous preservative: Underneath all that dust, Pompeii was almost exactly as it had been 2, years before. Its buildings were intact. Everyday objects and household goods littered the streets. Later archaeologists even uncovered jars of preserved fruit and loaves of bread! Many scholars say that the excavation of Pompeii played a major role in the neo-Classical revival of the 18th century. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 8 : Bridges v. California :: U.S. () :: Justia US Supreme Court Center

Synopsis. Pontius Pilate's date of birth is unknown. He is believed to have hailed from the Samnium region of central Italy. Pontius Pilate served as the prefect of Judaea from 26 to 36 A.D.

Chapter 9 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

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