Chapter 1 : 5 Extending the X' schema

Start studying apush chapter Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools. Finally, on the night of December 16,

While reports may indicate that Albania has a set of laws governing policy and service delivery for all children, Como stated that an enabling environment for early childhood development has not been streamlined. He said that limited mechanisms are in place to coordinate across sectors to provide services for the holistic development of children under the age of 6 years. Examining mental health more broadly, Como stated that Albania has very few mental health professionals and a high number of people in institutions. He reasoned that so many people are in institutionalized care because of a lack of community services. He finished by stating that challenges for Albania include scaling services, building capacity, a lack of guidance on what practices to implement, and research gaps. In , there were very few services available for children with autism, and according to Berisha, stigma was rampant in Albanian society. Moreover, families were burdened by caring for children with autism without any training or support from the state. Page 38 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Reaching and Investing in Children at the Margins: The National Academies Press. Two regional centers for autism provide treatment for children with autism and trainings for young professional therapists and those working with children in health care or educational facilities. Since inception, the ACF holds yearly intensive autism awareness campaigns spearheaded by parents of children with autism. In addition to training service providers, the organization publishes instructional materials and offers a 6-hour training guide for parents to care for their children and promote optimal development. Additionally, the ACF has a high standard of quality comparable to models in developing countries, she said. The ACF also works in close collaboration with pediatricians, teachers, and psychologists to enhance knowledge, training, and high-quality publications, stated Berisha. According to Dojcinovska, while there is no specific law on inclusive education in Macedonia, existing laws contain the principles that support it. The Law on Primary Education provides the right for children with developmental delays and disabilities to enroll in mainstream education or attend special schools. Prior to this law in , children with these needs had to be enrolled in special schools. The National Strategy for the Development of Education â€" The Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, aimed to reduce discrimination in schools and increase support for children with disabilities in mainstream schools, as did the National Strategy for Deinstitutionalization Government of FYR Macedonia, The National Strategy for Equalization of the Rights of People with Disabilities of â€" mandates the employment of special educators in mainstream schools along with continuous teacher training Government of FYR Macedonia, Dojcinovska said that every document states that children with disabilities have 1 the same right to quality education as children without disabilities; 2 the right to choose and have an inclusive environment; and 3 are entitled to specific resources and expertise to satisfy their educational needs. Yet, these policies have not been translated on the ground, said Dojcinovska. Moreover, teachers do not receive enough training to work with these special needs students, and there is insufficient funding to develop services at the central and local levels. In terms of health care and social protection, Dojcinovska said that laws in Macedonia provide for the early identification of children with disabilities, but that the country does not have an adequate strategy for early intervention. She did note that Macedonia has centers for social work; development counseling offices to monitor children born at risk of developing a developmental delay or disability; and speech therapists, psychologists, and physical therapists to diagnose and treat certain conditions. Dojcinovska stated that Macedonia faces several challenges including the early identification of delays and disabilities, which often occurs very late, and is unaccompanied by support services. Parents also avoid screenings so their child is not labeled, said Dojcinovska. There are challenges in the diagnostic and treatment process as well, she explained, where there is still limited knowledge about the treatment of some conditions such as autism, and professionals sometimes resort to disease classification rather than needs assessment. Finally, she said that

more financial resources are needed for family support and the development of services at the local level. According to Zorcec, Macedonia has experienced a rapid increase in the number of children with autism, and there are insufficient resources available to support these children and their families. Yet there are some positive aspects in this situation, said Zorcec, including raised awareness about autism, some inclusion of children with autism in mainstream education, and plans to open a center for autism diagnosis. Page 40 Share Cite Suggested Citation: According to Buchukuri, several large institutions were closed from to , resulting in a reduction in the number of children in institutionalized care from 5, to The main pillars of the model are early detection, surveillance, and referral. Early childhood education and ECI are managed by the Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Affairs, and the transition to preschool institutions and educational services is spearheaded by the Ministry of Science and Education. Buchukuri highlighted several successes including the development and implementation of several ECI services in the capital, Tbilisi, and other regions of Georgia. She also indicated Georgia has a sustainable funding system and a joint vision from several ministries regarding early child development, which has resulted in an annual increase in the number of children involved in ECI programs. Use home visiting services for the prevention, early identification, referral, and support to families of special needs children. Introduce developmental pediatrics to strengthen family-centered assessment and intervention. Promote social inclusion and learning in preschool settings. Advocate nationally for greater social inclusion. Through the home visiting program that began in the region in , Schwethelm said UNICEF is promoting the idea of comprehensive development of all young children and a continuum of care through ongoing case management, as presented by Krishnamurthy, Hix-Small, and Wertlieb. Page 41 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Modules focus on developmental difficulties, attachment, stigma and discrimination, cross-sectorial coordination, and child maltreatment, among others. Schwethelm stated that the home visiting service has been evaluated in Bosnia and Herzegovina and results showed a positive effect on child outcomes and parentâ€"child relationships Yousafzai and Rasheed, Together with the Developmental Pediatrics Department of Ankara University, UNICEF has provided orientation training on developmental pediatrics and family-centered services and continued support to professionals in 10 countries of the region. In this breakout group, participants heard from Mariana Nikolova, another representative of the Karin Dom Foundation in Bulgaria. According to her, oftentimes governments or funders provide financial support for programs without forethought on how to continue services. For example, she said that in one area, funds were provided to train support personnel and therapists, but there was no job security for them once trained. After 3 months, they had to leave their positions. This reality disincentivizes prospective participants, she said. Another participant discussed World Bank investments and how money from the bank is given to local governments for disbursement. Yet there is no agreement within the government in terms of how to allocate resources to engender the outcomes intended by the funders. During the discussion, Shih said participants highlighted how definitions of early childhood intervention and disability may vary, underscoring the need for a greater understanding of context for programming. Part of the context to be considered includes leadership, evaluation, and center- versus family-based models of intervention. Participants discussed the need for vertical and horizontal alignment of leadership requiring top-down or bottom-up approaches as well as cross-sector transfers of skills and lessons learned. Some participants noted that oftentimes programs and services do not have a built-in evaluation component. These participants remarked that strategic planners are removed from realities on the Page 42 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Finally, several participants thought a center-based model would not reach all children living in families. Instead, a few participants said implementers should consider a community-based, capacity-building approach as they can be more cost-effective, encourage commitment at all levels as well as local ownership of programs, and empower families and community stakeholders. Page 31 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

Chapter 2 : The American Revolution | THE AMERICAN YAWP

Introduction to Socialization. In the summer of , police detective Mark Holste followed an investigator from the Department of Children and Families to a home in Plant City, Florida.

The chapter discusses the evolution of family therapy as a component of substance abuse treatment, outlines primary models of family therapy, and explores this approach from a systems perspective. The chapter also presents the stages of change and levels of recovery from substance abuse. Effectiveness and cost benefits of family therapy are briefly discussed. Introduction The family has a central role to play in the treatment of any health problem, including substance abuse. Family work has become a strong and continuing theme of many treatment approaches Kaufmann and Kaufman a ; McCrady and Epstein , but family therapy is not used to its greatest capacity in substance abuse treatment. A primary challenge remains the broadening of the substance abuse treatment focus from the individual to the family. The two disciplines, family therapy and substance abuse treatment, bring different perspectives to treatment implementation. In substance abuse treatment, for instance, the client is the identified patient IP â€"the person in the family with the presenting substance abuse problem. In family therapy, the goal of treatment is to meet the needs of all family members. Family therapy addresses the interdependent nature of family relationships and how these relationships serve the IP and other family members for good or ill. The focus of family therapy treatment is to intervene in these complex relational patterns and to alter them in ways that bring about productive change for the entire family. Family therapy rests on the systems perspective. As such, changes in one part of the system can and do produce changes in other parts of the system, and these changes can contribute to either problems or solutions. It is important to understand the complex role that families can play in substance abuse treatment. Providing services to the whole family can improve treatment effectiveness. Meeting the challenge of working together will call for mutual understanding, flexibility, and adjustments among the substance abuse treatment provider, family therapist, and family. This shift will require a stronger focus on the systemic interactions of families. Many divergent practices must be reconciled if family therapy is to be used in substance abuse treatment. For example, the substance abuse counselor typically facilitates treatment goals with the client; thus the goals are individualized, focused mainly on the client. Substance abuse counselors often focus on the individual needs of people with substance use disorders, urging them to take care of themselves. This viewpoint neglects to highlight the impact these changes will have on other people in the family system. When the IP is urged to take care of himself, he often is not prepared for the reactions of other family members to the changes he experiences, and often is unprepared to cope with these reactions. On the other hand, many family therapists have hoped that bringing about positive changes in the family system concurrently might improve the substance use disorder. This view tends to minimize the persistent, sometimes overpowering process of addiction. Both of these views are consistent with their respective fields, and each has explanatory power, but neither is complete. Addiction is a major force in people with substance abuse problems. Yet, people with substance abuse problems also reside within a powerful context that includes the family system. Therefore, in an integrated substance abuse treatment model based on family therapy, both family functioning and individual functioning play important roles in the change process Liddle and Hogue What Is a Family? There is no single, immutable definition of family. Different cultures and belief systems influence definitions, and because cultures and beliefs change over time, definitions of family by no means are static. While the definition of family may change according to different circumstances, several broad categories encompass most families: Traditional families, including heterosexual couples two parents and minor children all living under the same roof , single parents, and families including blood relatives, adoptive families, foster relationships, grandparents raising grandchildren, and stepfamilies. Extended families, which include grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, and other relatives. For many people, the elected family is more important than the biological family. Family members may disperse around the world, but still be connected

emotionally and able to contribute to the dynamics of family functioning. In family therapy, geographically distant family members can play an important role in substance abuse treatment and need to be brought into the therapeutic process despite geographical distance. One distinction is the level of commitment that people have for each other and the duration of that commitment. Another distinction is the source of connection. Families are connected by alliance, but also by blood usually and powerful emotional ties almost always. In family therapy, clients identify who they think should be included in therapy. What do you consider your family to be? Anyone who is instrumental in providing support, maintaining the household, providing financial resources, and with whom there is a strong and enduring emotional bond may be considered family for the purposes of therapy see, for example, Pequegnat et al. No one should be automatically included or excluded. As treatment progresses, the idea of family sometimes may be reconfigured, and the notion may change again during continuing care. In other cases, clients will not allow contact with the family, may want the counselor or therapist to see only particular family members, or may exclude some family members. Brooks and Rice , p. Families possess nonsummativity, which means that the family as a whole is greater thanâ€"and different fromâ€"the sum of its individual members. The behavior of individual members is interrelated through the process of circular causality, which holds that if one family member changes his or her behavior, the others will also change as a consequence, which in turn causes subsequent changes in the member who changed initially. This also demonstrates that it is impossible to know what comes first: The Concept of Family In the United States the concept of family has changed during the past two generations. During the latter half of the 20th century in the United States, the proportion of married couples with children shrankâ€"such families made up only 24 percent of all households in Fields and Casper Some analysts are concerned about indications of increasing stress on families, such as the increasing number of births to single mothers from Census Bureau c]. The Family as an Ecosystem Substance abuse impairs physical and mental health, and it strains and taxes the agencies that promote physical and mental health. In families with substance abuse, family members often are connected not just to each other but also to any of a number of government agencies, such as social services, criminal justice, or child protective services. The social and economic costs are felt in many workplaces and homes. The ecological perspective on substance abuse views people as nested in various systems. Individuals are nested in families; families are nested in communities. Family therapy approaches human behavior in terms of interactions within and among the subsets of a system. In this view, family members inevitably adapt to the behavior of the person with a substance use disorder. They develop patterns of accommodation and ways of coping with the substance use e. Family members try to restore homeostasis and maintain family balance. This may be most apparent once abstinence is achieved. Homeostasis A young couple married when they were both 20 years old. One spouse developed alcoholism during the first 5 years of the marriage. Almost all young couples encounter communication and intimacy issues during the first decade of the relationship. In an alcoholic marriage or relationship, such issues are regularly pushed into the background as guilt, blame, and control issues are exacerbated by the nature of addictive disease and its effects on both the relationship and the family. The possible complexities of the above situation illustrate both the relevance of family therapy to substance abuse treatment and why family therapy requires a complex, systems perspective. These elements of personal growth are important to the development of serenity in recovery and stability in the relationship. Alternately, clarifying boundaries between dysfunctional family membersâ€"including encouraging IPs to detach from family members who are actively usingâ€"can alleviate stress on the IP and create emotional space to focus on the tasks of recovery. What Is Family Therapy? A family is a system, and in any system each part is related to all other parts. Consequently, a change in any part of the system will bring about changes in all other parts. Therapy based on this point of view uses the strengths of families to bring about change in a range of diverse problem areas, including substance abuse. Family therapy in substance abuse treatment has two main purposes. Second, it ameliorates the impact of chemical dependency on both the IP and the family. The person abusing substances is regarded as a subsystem within the family unitâ€"the person whose symptoms have severe repercussions

throughout the family system. The familial relationships within this subsystem are the points of therapeutic interest and intervention. The therapist facilitates discussions and problemsolving sessions, often with the entire family group or subsets thereof, but sometimes with a single participant, who may or may not be the person with the substance use disorder. It differs from family therapy in that the family is not the primary therapeutic grouping, nor is there intervention in the system of family relationships. Most substance abuse treatment centers offer such a family educational approach. It typically is limited to psychoeducation to teach the family about substance abuse, related behaviors, and the behavioral, medical, and psychological consequences of use. In addition, programmatic enhancements such as classes that teach English as a second language also are not family therapy. Although educational family activities can be therapeutic, they will not correct deeply ingrained, maladaptive relationships. The following discussions present a brief overview of the evolution of family therapy models and the primary models of family therapy used today as the basis for treatment. Chapter 3 provides more detailed information about these models. Historical Models of Family Therapy Marriage and family therapy MFT had its origins in the s, adding a systemic focus to previous understandings of the family. Systems theory recognizes that A whole system is more than the sum of its parts. Parts of a system are interconnected. Certain rules determine the functioning of a system. Systems are dynamic, carefully balancing continuity against change. Promoting or guarding against system entropy i. They sought to shift family boundaries so the boundary between parents and children was clearer. Intervention is aimed at having the parents work more cooperatively together and at reducing the extent to which children assume parental responsibilities within the family. One major model that emerged during this developmental phase was cognitiveâ€"behavioral family and couples therapy. It grew out of the early work in behavioral marital therapy and parenting training, and incorporated concepts developed by Aaron Beck. Beck reasoned that people react according to the ways they think and feel, so changing maladaptive thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs would eliminate dysfunctional patterns and the triggers that set them in motion Beck This union of cognitive and behavioral therapies in a family setting was new and useful.

Chapter 3 : Chapter 5: Earthly Advent of the Christ Predicted

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSION S emantic range reconsidered The three case studies presented in this dissertation have introduced the notion of semantic range and have showed that it plays an important role in.

For centuries prior to the great occurrence the Jews had professed to be looking for the advent of their King; and, in the appointed ceremonials of worship as in private devotions, the coming of the promised Messiah was prominent as a matter of the supplication of Israel to Jehovah. True, there was much diversity in lay opinion and in rabbinical exposition as to the time and manner of His appearing; but the certainty thereof was fundamentally established in the beliefs and hopes of the Hebrew nation. These scriptures had their beginning in the proclamation of the law through Moses , a who wrote the same, and delivered the writing into the official custody of the priests with an express command that it be read in the assemblies of the people at stated times. The only instance of offspring from woman dissociated from mortal fatherhood is the birth of Jesus the Christ, who was the earthly Son of a mortal mother, begotten by an immortal Father. He is the Only Begotten of the Eternal Father in the flesh, and was born of woman. Through scriptures other than those embodied in the Old Testament we learn with greater fulness of the revelations of God to Adam respecting the coming of the Redeemer. As a natural and inevitable result of his disobedience, Adam had forfeited the high privilege he once enjoyedâ€"that of holding direct and personal association with his God; nevertheless in his fallen state he was visited by an angel of the Lord, who revealed unto him the plan of redemption: Why dost thou offer sacrifices unto the Lord? And Adam said unto him: I know not, save the Lord commanded me. And then the angel spake, saying: This thing is a similitude of the sacrifice of the Only Begotten of the Father, which is full of grace and truth. Wherefore, thou shalt do all that thou doest in the name of the Son, and thou shalt repent and call upon God in the name of the Son forevermore. And in that day the Holy Ghost fell upon Adam, which beareth record of the Father and the Son, saying: I am the Only Begotten of the Father from the beginning, henceforth and for ever, that as thou hast fallen thou mayest be redeemed, and all mankind, even as many as will. In pronouncing his patriarchal blessing upon the head of Judah, Jacob prophesied: Thus spake the Lord unto Moses: And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him. The crucifixion of Christ was effected at the Passover season; and the consummation of the supreme Sacrifice, of which the paschal lambs had been but lesser prototypes, led Paul the apostle to affirm in later times: Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. In Him the prophet saw One who would be despised and rejected of men, a Man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, One to be wounded and bruised for the transgressions of the race, on whom would be laid the iniquity of us allâ€"a patient and willing Sacrifice, silent under affliction, as a lamb brought to the slaughter. To the assembled apostles He said: Then opened he their understanding, that they might understand the scriptures, and said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day. All save John the Baptist are of Old Testament record, and he, a contemporary of the Christ in mortality, figures in the early chapters of the Gospels. It is important to know that the scriptures of the western hemisphere are likewise explicit in the declaration of the great truth that the Son of God would be born in the flesh. This colony was led by divine guidance to the American continent, whereon they developed into a numerous and mighty people; though, divided by dissension, they formed two opposing nations known respectively as Nephites and Lamanites. The former cultivated the arts of industry and refinement, and preserved a record embodying both history and scripture, while the latter became degenerate and debased. The Nephites suffered extinction about A. This revelation was given while the company was journeying in the wilderness of Arabia, prior to their crossing the great waters. The prophecy is thus written by Nephi, a son of Lehi and his successor in the prophetic calling: And he also spake concerning the prophets, how great a number had testified of these things concerning this Messiah, of whom he had

spoken, or this Redeemer of the world. Wherefore all mankind were in a lost and in a fallen state, and ever would be, save they should rely on this Redeemer. And much spake my father concerning this thing. And my father said he should baptize in Bethabara, beyond Jordan; and he also said he should baptize with water; even that he should baptize the Messiah with water. And after he had baptized the Messiah with water, he should behold and bear record, that he had baptized the Lamb of God, who should take away the sins of the world. And it came to pass after my father had spoken these words, he spake unto my brethren concerning the gospel which should be preached among the Jews; and also concerning the dwindling of the Jews in unbelief. And after they had slain the Messiah, who should come, and after he had been slain, he should rise from the dead, and should make himself manifest, by the Holy Ghost, unto the Gentiles. Moreover he told of the iniquity of the Jews, who were seen in contention with the apostles; and thus concludes the portentous prophecy: So taught Alma n in his inspired admonition to his wayward son, Corianton; and so also Amulek o in his contention with Zeezrom. So proclaimed the Lamanite prophet, Samuel, only five years prior to the actual occurrence; furthermore he specified the signs by which the birth of Jesus in Judea would be made known to the people of the western world. And behold, this will I give unto you for a sign at the time of his coming; for behold, there shall be great lights in heaven, insomuch that in the night before he cometh there shall be no darkness, insomuch that it shall appear unto man as if it was day, therefore there shall be one day and a night, and a day, as if it were one day, and there were no night; and this shall be unto you for a sign; for ye shall know of the rising of the sun, and also of its setting; therefore they shall know of a surety that there shall be two days and a night; nevertheless the night shall not be darkened; and it shall be the night before he is born. And behold there shall a new star arise, such an one as ye never have beheld; and this also shall be a sign unto you. And behold this is not all, there shall be many signs and wonders in heaven. The literal fulfilment of the predictions is ample attestation of their origin in divine revelation, and proof conclusive of the divinity of Him whose coming was so abundantly foretold. The difficulty of determining time and circumstance, under which the offering of symbolical sacrifices originated amongst mankind, is recognized by all investigators save those who admit the validity of modern revelation. The necessity of assuming early instruction from God to man on the subject has been asserted by many Bible scholars. There is also a remarkable similarity in the developments and applications of the idea. The notion of sacrifice can hardly be viewed as a product of unassisted human nature, and must therefore be traced to a higher source and viewed as a divine revelation to primitive man. Whether it was first enjoined by an external command, or was based on that sense of sin and lost communion with God, which is stamped by His hand on the heart of manâ€"is an historical question, perhaps insoluble. The scripture quoted in the text pp. Its origin is based on a specific revelation to Adam. That there was a place known by that name is beyond question see Joshua It should be known that the use of the word in the King James or authorized version of the Bible is held to be correct by many eminent authorities. And, broadly speaking, it may be said that the last traces of Jewish legislative power as vested in the Sanhedrin did not disappear until the coming of Christ and the destruction of Jerusalem, from which time His kingdom was set up among men. His conclusion as to the meaning of the passage is thus worded: Eusebius, who lived between and A. We recommend those who wish to enter more fully into a question which cannot well be discussed without Hebrew criticism, to the excellent notes upon Genesis Here the text is thus rendered: The text is not taken to mean that Judah should at no time be without a royal ruler of his own, but that the regal power should not finally cease from Judah until Shiloh had come. The objections founded on the Babylonian captivity, and similar intermissions, are of no force, because it is the complete and final termination which is pointed out, and that only happened after the time of Christ. Richards and James A. His immediate family, at the time of their departure from Jerusalem, comprized his wife Sariah, and their sons, Laman, Lemuel, Sam, and Nephi; at a later stage of the history, daughters are mentioned, but whether any of these were born before the family exodus we are not told. Beside his own family, the colony of Lehi included Zoram, and Ishmael, the latter an Israelite of the tribe of Ephraim. Ishmael, with his family, joined Lehi in the wilderness; and his descendants were numbered with the nation of whom we are speaking. The company

journeyed somewhat east of south, keeping near the borders of the Red Sea; then, changing their course to the eastward, crossed the peninsula of Arabia; and there, on the shores of the Arabian Sea, built and provisioned a vessel in which they committed themselves to divine care upon the waters. Their voyage carried them eastward across the Indian Ocean, then over the south Pacific Ocean to the western coast of South America, whereon they landed B. Henceforth the divided people were known as Nephites and Lamanites respectively. At times they observed toward each other fairly friendly relations; but generally they were opposed, the Lamanites manifesting implacable hatred and hostility toward their Nephite kindred. The Nephites advanced in the arts of civilization, built large cities and established prosperous commonwealths; yet they often fell into transgression; and the Lord chastened them by allowing their foes to become victorious. They spread northward, occupying the northern part of South America; then, crossing the Isthmus, they extended their domain over the southern, central and eastern portions of what is now the United States of America. The Lamanites, while increasing in numbers, fell under the curse of darkness; they became dark in skin and benighted in spirit, forgot the God of their fathers, lived a wild nomadic life, and degenerated into the fallen state in which the American Indians—their lineal descendants—were found by those who rediscovered the western continent in later times. The First Gospel Dispensation. Faith in God the Eternal Father, and in His Son the Savior of Adam and all his posterity, repentance of sin, water baptism by immersion, and the reception of the Holy Ghost as a divine bestowal were proclaimed in the beginning of human history as the essentials to salvation. The following scriptures attest this fact. The prophet Enoch thus testified: And he called upon our father Adam by his own voice, saying: I am God; I made the world, and men before they were in the flesh. And he also said unto him: And thus he was baptized, and the Spirit of God descended upon him, and thus he was born of the Spirit, and became quickened in the inner man. And he heard a voice out of heaven, saying: Thou art baptized with fire, and with the Holy Ghost.

Chapter 4 : The Story Line Of The Pentateuch Book Review - Words

Chapter 5 Scenario 1. This should result firstly in the notion that this is an important and interesting theme worth knowing more about, Episode finally.

Such a course generally has two sometimes competing goals: To develop the mathematical maturity required to understand and construct the formal arguments in more advanced computer science, and to cover the specific material needed in later courses particularly theory courses , usually some combination of logic, set theory, number theory, combinatorics, probability, and graph theory. The students tend not to like it because they would rather be learning programming than mathematical thinking it is unmotivated with respect to the rest of computer science. This is often exacerbated by the cultural gulf between an instructor who is a mathematician and students who want to be computer scientists, especially if it is taught as a service course by a mathematics department. There is an obvious way to solve both these problems. Choose some unarguably computer science topic which involves so many of the standard discrete mathematics subject areas that a discrete mathematics course can be built around it. If this works, the computer science students will be more involved and the course will have a unifying theme. This is not a new idea, and several books have tried this with several computer science themes, but this book represents a substantially different approach that may be particularly suited to computer science programs. This book offers three different ways to tell a complete story about computation that begins with the fundamentals of discrete mathematics: Traditionally, discrete mathematics is a gateway to the theory of algorithms, particularly of algorithms that operate on graphs and trees, the subject of our Chapters 8 and 9. General classes of real-world problems can be modeled as problems about graphs, given the vocabulary and methods of logic and induction introduced in the early chapters. Several fundamental concepts in computer science are united by their dependence on the notion of discrete probability. We introduce probability in Chapter 10, using the basic combinatorics of Chapter 6, and then offer three application domains for it in computer science: One of these topics could be used as the culmination of an ordinary discrete mathematics course, or two or three could be used in a course that centered around the reasoning techniques needed to deal with uncertainty. Finally, formal language theory, especially the theory of finite-state machines and regular languages, is a central idea of computer science that uses most or all of the basic techniques of discrete mathematics. Chapter 14 presents these two theorems in detail and Chapter 15 is a brief introduction to other formal language theory topics, particularly useful in a terminal treatment of the area. Any of these course structures leads to a course that deals with computation constantly, but develops mathematical sophistication by leading the students all the way from the basic notion of proof to some significant real mathematics. Highlights of the Approach The book develops a familiarity with mathematical proof and the mathematical method in a comprehensive way. The model at the beginning is of a student bored or confused by any previous attempts to convey the notion of proof, but willing to pay some attention now that he or she has met this notion in a required computer science course. By the end of the course the student is meant to have mastered a significant chunk of real mathematics, one central to the mathematical study of computation. The context of this material is always that of computer science. The definition of mathematical structures builds on the familiar concept of a data type, examples of algorithms and some programming exercises are given in Java, logic is presented as a tool to demonstrate the correctness of programs, and finite-state machines are presented as an abstraction of lexical analyzers. As the instructor chooses, each can serve as grounding for a future course or as a terminal treatment of the subject for some or all of the students. The book is lean but flexible. Most courses using it should contain the core of the material, from basic logics Chapters , basic number theory Sections 3. From that point on, however, the instructor may choose one or move of the central themes outlined above, and cover as much or as little of the other subjects as she likes. But this is arguably a feature rather than a bug! The book tries to support teaching methods other than the standard lecture format. When this course is taught at UMass, one of the four hours per week is devoted to an active

learning session, in which a new concept is presented and discussed, and students carry out some sort of short written exercise during the class period with the instructor there. The math prerequisite of the former, at least, is not justified by any calculus content in most chapters of the book beyond a few throwaway references, but serves to ensure some minimum level of skill in calculation. Chapters make more direct reference to calculus. The programming prerequisite is more important, because much of the material refers specifically to constructs in a modern imperative and object-oriented programming language, including recursion. The primary target audience of this book is sophomore and junior computer science majors, though it should be usable in a wider range of settings. It has been used at the University of Massachusetts for a week, 4-credit one-semester course, Computer Science This course in Spring , for example, used 53 of the lecture sections in the book, including a core of 1, 2, 3. Computer Science in Spring used nearly all of Chapters 6, 10, 11, and This book is intended to be a primary text for a course. Two supplementary texts are recommended: An Eternal Golden Braid by Hofstadter, both for its philosophical examinations of computer science as a whole and artificial intelligence in particular and for its more detailed treatment of first-order number theory. Footnotes in this text refer to Hofstadter and Solow where appropriate, but the presentation here is intended to be self-contained. Guide for Selection of Sections Each of the fifteen chapters has eight ordinary sections and three Excursions. An excursion is a suggested tangential or supplementary topic, related to the main lecture material in the sections. In the latter the students carry out the writing assignment from an Excursion with the supervision and intervention of the instructor as necessary. Most Excursion writing assignments would also be suitable for in-class or take-home group projects. A minute lecture will usually cover one but sometimes two ordinary sections, depending on the level of sophistication of the students and their familiarity with the material. Usually there is more mathematical material in the book than could be covered in that time. In general the instructor can decide to do a few, most, or all of the sections in each chapter, following the specific guidelines below. Chapter 1 begins the treatment of the language of mathematics with the two most fundamental concepts, sets and propositions, and the relationship between them. Proofs in the propositional calculus are treated in some detail with many examples. The chapter concludes with the introduction of predicates and practice in translating between symbolic language and English. All this material is necessary, but more sophisticated students should be able to pass through it more quickly. Of the three Excursions, 1. Chapter 2 introduces the predicate calculus and applies it to properties of relations. Students learn what quantifiers are, what they mean, how to prove quantified statements, and how they are used to define several important concepts. All of this chapter is necessary though section 2. The last two sections each contain a substantial proof. The first proof is not directly used later, but gives a good early example of some real mathematics. The second proof should definitely be included. Of the three Excursions, 2. Chapter 3 deals with number theory without using induction. Though the material is not heavily used later, this chapter can go a long way to introduce students to mathematical culture. The Excursions are rather diverse: Chapter 4, on induction, is in many ways the core of the book. It is shown how induction is part of the definition of the system of natural numbers, and works in any system with a similar definition. The relationships among inductive definition, inductive proof, and recursive algorithms are stressed throughout. The Excursions are fairly central to the argument. The last sections, 4. They could substitute for Chapter 8 if that is to be entirely omitted, or be skipped if graph theory is to be covered elsewhere in the curriculum. Chapter 5 applies induction and recursive definition to regular languages 5. The first five sections are necessary for Chapter 9, but the last six are each optional. Chapter 6 covers the basic principles of combinatorics at a rather relaxed pace, so that this material can be taken slowly one section per lecture or quickly two sections per lecture. One section is devoted to each of the four basic counting problems, counting sequences with or without order and with or without replacement. Chapter 7 explores three further topics in combinatorics, the analysis of recurrences 7. The first two are important preparation for a future course in the analysis of algorithms, though different curricula will place different demands on the discrete mathematics course in these areas. The last topic is of little direct importance but introduces the diagonal argument that recurs in computability theory for

example, in our Chapter Each of these three topics has an Excursion. Chapter 8 on graph theory can be used flexibly. These sections are very useful, though not absolutely required, for Chapter Chapter 9 deals with trees primarily as a model for search algorithms, after a review of the definitions and induction techniques 9. Breadth-first and depth-first search are treated in two ways -- as general search algorithms as in AI 9. The chapter concludes with a look at two search algorithms common in AI 9. Chapter 10 is an introduction to discrete probability and lays the groundwork for Chapters 11, 12, and A minimal treatment of the area could be obtained with just the sections on definitions and expected value The middle of the chapter Finally, the remaining sections Chapter 11 is a more advanced treatment of reasoning techniques seen in AI. It then considers the Naive Bayes Classifier, a simple learning algorithm used, for example, in spam filters Finally, simulation is considered as an alternate method of estimating probabilities Chapter 12 deals with Markov chains, defining them and arguing that they generally reach a steady-state distribution Markov decision processes are then considered as an example of how to act in a situation where the results depend both on the decisions and on random events   The chapter concludes with the classical theory of two-player simultaneous-move games, where optimal strategies are usually probabilistic   Chapter 13 considers information theory, a fundamental topic for computer science that is not usually considered in lower-level courses. The initial treatment is Sections The remaining sections are more advanced, introducing the concept of entropy and exploring the limits of representing information streams by coding. Chapter 14 is a thorough treatment of finite-state machines, proving the Myhill-Nerode Theorem I would include the entire chapter, except possibly for the somewhat tangential Excursions Chapter 15 is a brief look at topics in computability and complexity theory beyond finite-state machines. Since a course based on this book might be the last course in the theory of computation for many students, an instructor might want to say a little about one or more of grammars and context-free languages But it is fairly simple to do after the Myhill-Nerode Theorem, and is a nice accessible example of idea of an abstract model, which is central to the rest of the chapter.

Chapter 5 : Essay: Contracts Chapter â€¦ | 10 Pages

Chapter 5 applies induction and recursive definition to regular languages () and various other structures. The first five sections are necessary for Chapter 9, but the last six are each optional.

Download this Book Review in word format. Waiting for the Land: Leder that was published in Primarily, the book aims at analyzing each part of the Pentateuch to identify the bigger picture. Through the book, Leder analyzes all parts of the five books and implements insights of different scholars yet maintaining an evangelical strategy. Leder uses the book to argue that the Pentateuch was a final cliff-hanger. He continues to affirm that its final editors were aware of the ultimate ending. However, they deny the reader the advantage of seeing it. The purpose of this paper is to provide a thorough book review of Waiting for the Land: The Story Line of the Pentateuch. In this case, the article offers a review of each chapter of the book to identify the main idea of the author and his arguments. Section 1 Chapter 1 In this chapter, Leder introduced his book by focusing on the individual books of the Pentateuch. In this case, he analyzes their contributions to the overall theme: Waiting for the land. In the first chapter, Leder aims at assisting the reader to understand the five books of the Pentateuch. He advises readers to implement the narrative methodology when reading them for easier understanding. In essence, both devotional and homiletically activities do not emphasize on the story line. Primarily, they concentrate on the smaller units without paying attention the actual context. For this reason, they enhance the fragmental reading of this biblical text hence assuming the knowledge of the story line. Leder also uses this chapter to give various examples of Pentateuch events that show the importance of the post-reformation commentary literature. Chapter 2 Leder discusses the plot, scope, and structure of the Pentateuch. He mentions that methodology enables the reader to acquire knowledge of the context. Moreover, he claims that the incorporation of the argument and scope of the content helps the reader to identify a central meaning. Through the contemporary biblical research in the post-modern mode, the universal truth has been denied among the readers. Ideally, there are no right interpretations, only those accepted by interested communities. Leder shows that it is the role of the commentator to enable the reader to acknowledge the scope of the scripture. He continues to describe the story line of the Pentateuch while defining its scope in both the Old and New Testaments. On the other hand, he implements the typical vocabulary used by the church to read the scripture Leder, Chapter 3 In the following chapter, Leder analyzes the narrative organization of the Pentateuch. The primary problem of the narrative is that Israel refused the divine instruction and was exiled. As a result, the message of the five books addresses the Jewish people after the exile. Leder asserts that the whole structure of the Pentateuch is just a large chiasm. Chapter 4 He points that Genesis is opposed to Deuteronomy while addressing the separation of Israel from the nations among other events. The people just see the land, but they do not permanently dwell in it. On the other hand, Exodus and Numbers chronicle the desert Journeys of Israel, apostasy, and plagues. It also includes the dedication of the first-borns and Levites to God. The Leviticus acts as the root as it deals with sacrifices, cleanliness, and holiness. The central idea of the book is the Day of Atonement. Ideally, it is about the role of fellowship with God and development of projects Leder, Chapter 5 The chapter elaborates how God created the world to be a place of fellowship although sin mars it. God undoes whatever man had established. He initiates the construction project although a temple will not be needed because God will dwell with his people in the New Jerusalem. Chapter 6 Leder focuses on Leviticus and the divine presence and the Promised Land in the subsequent chapter. However, the notions are forgotten during discussions pertaining the nature of the Promised Land. With the ordainment of Aaron, the Israelites are made to appreciate the importance of living a clean and holy life. With the impending ungodliness of Israel, the author shows various instances where the Lord called Moses to speak to the people. Leviticus is shown as an avenue where Israel was to be cleansed of the previous mistakes through redemption and following the Divine Torah Leder, Chapter 7 Leder analyzes the book of numbers. The affirmation acts as a pertinent tool that teaches Israel that no worldly things can produce the fruit of righteousness. Finally, it can

be identified that Jesus completed the desert journey for his children. It is because of his action that people were brought into the intimate presence of God. Leder continues to address the matter of replacement theology. According to his perspective, the church should be viewed as the final fulfillment of believing Israel but not its replacement. Ideally, the notion is connected and relates to the context. Chapter 8 In this chapter, Leder considers the Torah of mosses in the book of Deuteronomy. For this reason, the church is considered as an outgrowth of the native Old Testament concern. It evident from this chapter that there is a missing link in narration between Numbers and Deuteronomy although the geographical link cannot be ignored. With Moses as the main speaker, the treaties being recognizable, and the death of Moses, the Israelites were made to appreciate the fact that even the man of God can fail. Chapter 9 Leder uses this chapter to consider waiting for the land today. The main idea of the author is to enable the reader to understand why the ancient chronicle of the Pentateuch is connected to the redemption process. Therefore, Leder continues to elaborate how this is relevant in designing both the human life and conduct in the current society. However, he also continues to criticize how the modern church reads the Pentateuch. He argues that since Jesus Christ is the fullness of revelation, Christians have to hear about him in all scriptures. It is important to affirm that when the church addresses the Pentateuch in such manner, it fails to neglect the historical context of the book. Ultimately, the author illustrates how God redirected both Abram and Sarai to go to the Promised Land. However, neither they nor their descendants enter the land in the Pentateuch. Lender asserts that the fact that God brought them into his presence solves a major problem of the exile from God. More so, it changes the structure of waiting of the Promised Land because they wait in the presence of God. In this case, he considers various practices that Christians execute to achieve the fundamental righteousness Leder, Section II Positive Reflections Evidently, Leder has developed positive reflections and sensible arguments in this book. First, the foreshadowing of Jesus Christ in the Old Testament is among the well-argued claims.