Chapter 1 : The seven social classes of 21st century Britain - where do you fit in? - Telegraph

An explanation of the decline of the English class system is implicit in the preceding explanation of its formation, for if it is true that classes have been created by political events and decisions, and have depended on the collaboration between the state and civil society, then it follows that.

Themes are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in a literary work. At heart, Pip is an idealist; whenever he can conceive of something that is better than what he already has, he immediately desires to obtain the improvement. When he sees Satis House, he longs to be a wealthy gentleman; when he thinks of his moral shortcomings, he longs to be good; when he realizes that he cannot read, he longs to learn how. First, Pip desires moral self-improvement. He is extremely hard on himself when he acts immorally and feels powerful guilt that spurs him to act better in the future. When he leaves for London, for instance, he torments himself about having behaved so wretchedly toward Joe and Biddy. Second, Pip desires social self-improvement. In love with Estella, he longs to become a member of her social class, and, encouraged by Mrs. Joe and Pumblechook, he entertains fantasies of becoming a gentleman. The working out of this fantasy forms the basic plot of the novel; it provides Dickens the opportunity to gently satirize the class system of his era and to make a point about its capricious nature. Third, Pip desires educational improvement. This desire is deeply connected to his social ambition and longing to marry Estella: As long as he is an ignorant country boy, he has no hope of social advancement. Pip understands this fact as a child, when he learns to read at Mr. Social Class Throughout Great Expectations, Dickens explores the class system of Victorian England, ranging from the most wretched criminals Magwitch to the poor peasants of the marsh country Joe and Biddy to the middle class Pumblechook to the very rich Miss Havisham. Drummle, for instance, is an upper-class lout, while Magwitch, a persecuted convict, has a deep inner worth. Dickens generally ignores the nobility and the hereditary aristocracy in favor of characters whose fortunes have been earned through commerce. Crime, Guilt, and Innocence The theme of crime, guilt, and innocence is explored throughout the novel largely through the characters of the convicts and the criminal lawyer Jaggers. In general, just as social class becomes a superficial standard of value that Pip must learn to look beyond in finding a better way to live his life, the external trappings of the criminal justice system police, courts, jails, etc. Magwitch, for instance, frightens Pip at first simply because he is a convict, and Pip feels guilty for helping him because he is afraid of the police. Prompted by his conscience, he helps Magwitch to evade the law and the police.

Chapter 2 : Why did feudalism come to an end? Why didn't it work? | Yahoo Answers

11 The Class System Comes to an End An explanation of the decline of the English class system is implicit in the preceding explanation of its formation, for if it is true that classes have.

It was watercooler TV that was watched and dissected across the country. There was huge interest in him when he left the house. When Cameron finally returned home â€" not so much. To most folk in Orkney, it just sounded like I had a new job. We are very understated people. It was a great series. Channel 4 After the show, he went back to his job at Insight Radio. He now works as a club DJ and has a PhD in economic and social history. Shell Jubin BB5 After mowing the lawn naked, the art student finished fourth. Shell is now a curator at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. She uses her married name Michelle Millar Fisher. Danielle McMahon BB15 The Glaswegian glamour model was caught out during a game of truth-or-dare when it was revealed she had worked as a webcam girl. Danielle McMahon now describes herself as an international model Image: PA She now lives in London and describes herself as an international model. Jason Cowan BB5 Jason entered the house wearing a leopard-skin thong and a bow tie. He claimed to be bisexual â€" then denied it. Jason Cowan now works as a personal trainer in Scotland Despite spending much of his time in the house doing press-ups, he came second. After travelling around Spain and India, Jason returned to Scotland, where he works as a personal trainer. Sandy Cumming BB3 When year-old Sandy had had enough of life in the BB house, he urinated in a bin, climbed up on the roof and attempted to escape. Sandy Cumming worked as a personal shopper at Selfridges Image: Video Grabs He returned to his job as a personal shopper in Selfridges and has not been heard of since. Back home in Edinburgh, Dennis disappeared from view. Video Loading Click to play Tap to play The video will start in 8Cancel Play now She left 12 hours later, when racist tweets from came to light. It was her 20th birthday. Her Twitter account has now been deleted. Like us on Facebook.

Chapter 3 : The End of the Samurai - How Samurai Work | HowStuffWorks

Hi, sometimes I do a course and before our class there will be another class using the classroom, so we have to wait outside until that class 'comes to an end'.

Clockwise, from top left: Often, this rings alarm bells. Continue at your own risk. Before I respond, can I just ask if you settled down and were on an even keel in no time whatsoever after every major event in your life? Give everybody some time to settle in â€" new children and new teachers can be just as daunting for each other at the start of an academic year. It will take time to establish positive relationships, let alone pinpoint progress levels. And that could be at any moment, regardless of year group or academic ability. And I empathise, as both a teacher and a parent. Our children are, of course, the most precious things in our lives and we will naturally fight to protect and provide for them. Independence, and the desire for it, however, comes to us all sooner or later and you would do well to recognise the signs. Or maybe following recipe or model-making instructions to a tee? Try setting a few tasks. Even seemingly basic routine chores will help foster his sense of worth and help him cope with life at senior school. But his last piece of writing featured SAS operations against Colombian drug cartels and was slightly disturbing. So too was the report from the four six-year-olds who were worried about being the bait in a make-believe drive-by shooting in the playground. Irritating as it is, it does actually help to establish or regularly reinforce boundaries and it rarely leads to escalation. That is, until your son goes into what I call "John Terry-mode" following said ticking-off: Kiss-chase is all good fun, but it really is about as serious as playground romances tend to get at this age. Let your child be a child. Helping with art and craft afternoons, listening to readers, making classroom decorations, putting up displays and being a friendly face on school trips are all an essential part of classroom karma, and the children love it. Could your motive be to do some undercover snooping? It is actually why most of us do what we do. But there sometimes comes a point where we start to think we are pushing an immovable object. If any of this sounds familiar, could you maybe think about what you might do to help deal with it? I will be sure to forward all these complaints to the school governing body, which wrote the homework policy in the first place. Once we give up sending "forgotten kit" letters home each week we can always dip into the lost property bin, where there are countless substitute items ready and waiting for a good airing. PE is good for them, after all, and doing it is in their best interests. Thank you for reading and see you in school.

Chapter 4 : Audio Amplifier Classes (A, A/B, D, G, and H): What are the Differences? | Audioholics

Learn about the science behind the current exploration of the solar system in this free class. Use principles from physics, chemistry, biology, and geology to understand the latest from Mars, comprehend the outer solar system, ponder planets outside our solar system, and search for habitability in.

The European and Japanese empires were shattered and communist parties played a leading role in many independence movements. On the previous day, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev the eighth and final leader of the Soviet Union resigned, declared his office extinct and handed over its powers â€" including control of the Soviet nuclear missile launching codes â€" to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. That evening at 7: North Korea currently refers to its leading ideology as Juche , which is portrayed as a development of Marxismâ€"Leninism. Communist parties, or their descendant parties, remain politically important in a number of other countries. In Nepal , communists hold a majority in the parliament. In these countries, the land is a universal public monopoly administered by the state, as are natural resources and vital industries and services. The public sector is the dominant sector in these economies and the state plays a central role in coordinating economic development. Marxist communism Marxism A monument dedicated to Karl Marx left and Friedrich Engels right in Shanghai, China Marxism , first developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the mids, has been the foremost ideology of the communist movement. Marxism does not see communism as a "state of affairs" to be established, but rather as the expression of a real movement, with parameters which are derived completely from real life and not based on any intelligent design. At the root of Marxism is the materialist conception of history , known as historical materialism for short. It holds that the key characteristic of economic systems through history has been the mode of production and that the change between modes of production has been triggered by class struggle. According to this analysis, the Industrial Revolution ushered the world into a new mode of production: Thus with capitalism the world was divided between two major classes: Historical materialism goes on and says: This was another of the keys behind the consolidation of capitalism as the new mode of production, which is the final expression of class and property relations and also has led into a massive expansion of production. It is therefore only in capitalism that private property in itself can be abolished. In between capitalism and communism there is the dictatorship of the proletariat , a democratic state where the whole of the public authority is elected and recallable under the basis of universal suffrage. An important concept in Marxism is socialization vs. Nationalization is merely state ownership of property, whereas socialization is actual control and management of property by society. Marxism considers socialization its goal and considers nationalization a tactical issue, with state ownership still being in the realm of the capitalist mode of production; in the words of Engels: Not a handful of rich people, but all the working people must enjoy the fruits of their common labour. Machines and other improvements must serve to ease the work of all and not to enable a few to grow rich at the expense of millions and tens of millions of people. This new and better society is called socialist society. In February , for five years Leninism was the Russian application of Marxist economics and political philosophy, effected and realised by the Bolsheviks, the vanguard party who led the fight for the political independence of the working class. Marxismâ€"Leninism, Stalinism and Trotskyism Joseph Stalin , Marxismâ€"Leninism is a political ideology developed by Joseph Stalin , [40] which according to its proponents is based in Marxism and Leninism. The term describes the specific political ideology which Stalin implemented in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and in a global scale in the Comintern. There is no definite agreement between historians of about whether Stalin actually followed the principles of Marx and Lenin. As such, it is the most prominent ideology associated with communism. Marxismâ€"Leninism stayed after de-Stalinization , Stalinism did not. After de-Stalinization, Marxismâ€"Leninism was kept in the Soviet Union, but certain anti-revisionist tendencies such as Hoxhaism and Maoism argued that it was deviated from, therefore different policies were applied in Albania and China, which became more distanced from the Soviet Union. Marxismâ€"Leninism has been criticized by other communist and Marxist tendencies. They argue that Marxistâ€"Leninist states did not establish socialism, but rather state capitalism. In the Soviet Union, this struggle against Marxismâ€"Leninism was represented by

Trotskyism , which describes itself as a Marxist and Leninist tendency. It supports the theory of permanent revolution and world revolution instead of the two stage theory and socialism in one country. Trotsky and his supporters, struggling against Stalin for power in the Soviet Union, organized into the Left Opposition and their platform became known as Trotskyism. Libertarian Marxism Libertarian Marxism is a broad range of economic and political philosophies that emphasize the anti-authoritarian aspects of Marxism. Early currents of libertarian Marxism, known as left communism, [49] emerged in opposition to Marxismâ€"Leninism [50] and its derivatives, such as Stalinism , Maoism and Trotskyism.

Chapter 5 : The Russian Revolution | End of Tsarist Russia | Lenin Comes to Power | Civil War

Obviously caste system will come to an end because we're evolving with time. Just like sati pratha, no remarriage and lots of other traditions ended with time; caste system will as well. But, I must say that this is the most deep-rooted tradition in our culture the best solution to end caste system is inter-caste marriages.

It sorted us all into seven distinct social groups, from the precariat to the elite. Professor Mike Savage from the London School of Economics thinks that the traditional three-class analysis is out of date, so he created a new way of sorting class-obsessed Britain into social groups. The seven social classes Elite - This is the wealthiest and most privileged group in the UK. They went to private school and elite universities and enjoy high cultural activities such as listening to classical music and going to the opera. Established middle class - This is the most gregarious and the second wealthiest of all the class groups. They work in traditional professions and socialise with a wide variety of people, and take part in a wide variety of cultural activities. Technical middle class - This is a small, distinctive and prosperous new class group. They prefer emerging culture, such as social media, and mix mainly among themselves. They work in science and tech and come from middle-class backgrounds. New affluent workers - These people are economically secure, without being well-off. This class group is sociable, has lots of cultural interests and sits in the middle of all the groups in terms of wealth. Jobs in this group include lorry drivers, cleaners and electricians. Emergent service workers - These young people have high social and cultural capital - so they know people from all different walks of life, and enjoy a wide range of cultural activities - but are not financially secure. Precariat - The poorest and most deprived social group. Savage said this may have been because they found the survey "intimidating". The elites are concentrated around London and the South of England As you can see from the map, the darkest areas - which correspond to concentration of elites - are mainly in London and the South of England. BBC However, not all people in the South are classed as elite. Towns like Swindon, Slough and Crawley have relatively low proportions of elites, but with wealthy clusters not far away. As we go further North, and in to Wales and Ireland, the clusters become pink, which means that less people there are classed as elite. The elite are more likely to have gone to university than most - but so are emergent service workers The young and cultured, but financially insecure emergent service workers are very likely to have gone to university. They have a higher proportion of graduates in their class than any of the others, except those at the very top of society. The graph does, however, show that it is possible to be in the elite group without a degree. Savage concludes that getting a good degree can affect which class people are likely to end up in - but not going to university does not mean they have no prospect of moving up. It appears that people in high-salary jobs, whose parents were also in high-salary jobs, get paid more It seems from the data that people in the same job might get paid more or less, depending on what their parents did. People whose parents were in high-salary jobs seem to get paid more in the top industries than those whose parents were not in high-salary jobs.

Chapter 6 : British class system | Uncyclopedia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

"[The Greek system is] in no way falling apart, and now more than ever, feels the need to rise out of hard times and band together to create a great system for the future," she said. "The big question is [if these problems] are a continuation or resumption of problem behavior," Reitman said.

Elite , Aristocracy , Oligarchy , and Ruling class A symbolic image of three orders of feudal society in Europe prior to the French Revolution , which shows the rural third estate carrying the clergy and the nobility The upper class [25] is the social class composed of those who are rich , well-born, powerful, or a combination of those. They usually wield the greatest political power. In some countries, wealth alone is sufficient to allow entry into the upper class. In others, only people who are born or marry into certain aristocratic bloodlines are considered members of the upper class and those who gain great wealth through commercial activity are looked down upon by the aristocracy as nouveau riche. Many aristocratic peerages or titles have seats attached to them, with the holder of the title e. Earl of Bristol and his family being the custodians of the house, but not the owners. Many of these require high expenditures, so wealth is typically needed. Many aristocratic peerages and their homes are parts of estates, owned and run by the title holder with moneys generated by the land, rents or other sources of wealth. However, in the United States where there is no aristocracy or royalty, the upper class status belongs to the extremely wealthy, the so-called "super-rich", though there is some tendency even in the United States for those with old family wealth to look down on those who have earned their money in business, the struggle between New Money and Old Money. The upper class is generally contained within the richest one or two percent of the population. Members of the upper class are often born into it and are distinguished by immense wealth which is passed from generation to generation in the form of estates. Middle class , Upper middle class , Lower middle class , and Bourgeoisie The middle class is the most contested of the three categories, the broad group of people in contemporary society who fall socio-economically between the lower and upper classes. Middle-class workers are sometimes called " white-collar workers ". Theorists such as Ralf Dahrendorf have noted the tendency toward an enlarged middle class in modern Western societies, particularly in relation to the necessity of an educated work force in technological economies. Precarity Lower class occasionally described as working class are those employed in low-paying wage jobs with very little economic security. The term "lower class" also refers to persons with low income. The latter is analogous to the Marxist term " lumpenproletariat ". It can impact the schools they are able to attend, their health, the jobs open to them, who they may marry and their treatment by police and the courts. There has been a growing number of suicides and deaths by substance abuse in this particular group of middle-class Americans. This group also has been recorded to have an increase in reports of chronic pain and poor general health. Deaton and Case came to the conclusion from these observation that because of the constant stress that these white, middle aged Americans feel fighting poverty and wavering between the lower and working class, these strains have taken a toll on these people and affected their whole bodies. It is suggested that those of an upper social class are more likely to take part in sporting activities, whereas those of a lower social background are less likely to participate in sport. However, upper-class people tend to not take part in certain sports that have been commonly known to be linked with the lower class. Not only are upper-class parents able to send their children to exclusive schools that are perceived to be better, but in many places state-supported schools for children of the upper class are of a much higher quality than those the state provides for children of the lower classes. In , British cultural theorist Paul Willis published a study titled "Learning to Labour" in which he investigated the connection between social class and education. In his study, he found that a group of working-class schoolchildren had developed an antipathy towards the acquisition of knowledge as being outside their class and therefore undesirable, perpetuating their presence in the working class. Lower-class families have higher rates of infant mortality , cancer , cardiovascular disease and disabling physical injuries. Additionally, poor people tend to work in much more hazardous conditions, yet generally have much less if any health insurance provided for them, as compared to middle- and upper-class workers. Those in the upper-middle class and middle class enjoy greater freedoms in their occupations. They are

usually more respected, enjoy more diversity and are able to exhibit some authority. The physical conditions of the workplace differ greatly between classes. While middle-class workers may "suffer alienating conditions" or "lack of job satisfaction", blue-collar workers are more apt to suffer alienating, often routine, work with obvious physical health hazards, injury and even death. This is due to the fact that those from wealthier backgrounds have more opportunities available to them. Class conflict Class conflict, frequently referred to as "class warfare" or "class struggle", is the tension or antagonism which exists in society due to competing socioeconomic interests and desires between people of different classes. For Marx, the history of class society was a history of class conflict. He pointed to the successful rise of the bourgeoisie and the necessity of revolutionary violenceâ€"a heightened form of class conflictâ€"in securing the bourgeoisie rights that supported the capitalist economy. Marx believed that the exploitation and poverty inherent in capitalism were a pre-existing form of class conflict. Marx believed that wage labourers would need to revolt to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and political power. Classless society "Classless society" refers to a society in which no one is born into a social class. Distinctions of wealth , income , education , culture or social network might arise and would only be determined by individual experience and achievement in such a society. Relationship between ethnicity and class[edit] Equestrian portrait of Empress Elizabeth of Russia with a Moor servant Race and other large-scale groupings can also influence class standing. The association of particular ethnic groups with class statuses is common in many societies. As a result of conquest or internal ethnic differentiation, a ruling class is often ethnically homogenous and particular races or ethnic groups in some societies are legally or customarily restricted to occupying particular class positions. Which ethnicities are considered as belonging to high or low classes varies from society to society. In modern societies, strict legal links between ethnicity and class have been drawn, such as in apartheid , the caste system in Africa , the position of the Burakumin in Japanese society and the casta system in Latin America.

Chapter 7 : the class has not come to an end | WordReference Forums

The term "upper class" brings to mind the very rich or the aristocratic, but in the U.S., it's safe to say that most people earning an upper-class income consider themselves upper-middle.

The ABCD cultural assessment is outlined below. Click to view PDF of this table. What is their general attitude towards discussion of death and dying? Do they have positive or negative attitudes about particular aspects of care? Determine if the patient or family has positive or negative attitudes about a particular aspect of care being addressed, such as advance directives. What is important for me to know about your faith or spiritual needs? What is the general decision-making style of the cultural group and specifically of the patient and family? Is the emphasis on the individual decision-making process or the family decision-making process? What resources and support are available to the patient and family? Identify community resources that may be of assistance to the health care provider and the patient and family, such as translators, health care workers from the same community as the patient, community associations, religious leaders, and healers. Advance Directives The Patient Self-Determination Act PSDA of Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, requires health care facilities to ask patients if they have an advance directive and if not, requires them to provide patients with information about advance directives. The intent of the advance directive is to improve end-of-life care. There are two types of advance directives: Although the advance directive is legally valid throughout the United States, each state may have different laws governing advance directives. In Washington State, the advance directive is used only when life-sustaining treatment would artificially prolong the process of dying in a terminal condition or if the individual is in an irreversible coma and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The advance directive becomes a legal document once the individual signs it and it is signed in front of the two required witnesses. The completed advance directive form does not need to be notarized, but it is advisable. The advance directive form does not need to be filled out by a lawyer. The advance directive does not have an expiration date. The individual can change or use his or her own words on an advance directive form or even create their own form; however, individual and witness signatures are still required. It is translated into 26 languages. There is a cost associated with obtaining the document in an online or booklet format. The health care provider could utilize the online version of the Five Wishes as a discussion tool with the patient and family, and take the opportunity for the patient and family to fill out the form and have it printed and signed during the office visit. The POLST are specific orders by the physician that indicate what type of life-sustaining treatment the individual wants, or does not want at the end of life. Key Points to Know About a Durable Power of Attorney for Health Care A durable power of attorney for health care is a legal document in which an individual designates a person to make medical decisions when the individual is incapacitated. The designee can be a family member and more than one person can be designated, including a back-up person if the designee is not able to fulfill the role. In Washington State, the document does not need to be notarized or witnessed. However, it is advisable to have a lawyer prepare the document and notarize it. The Washington State Medical Association provides information on advance planning, including forms available for download for advance directive, POLST, and for durable power of attorney for health care: The key in discussing advance directives is in the planning process. The following are specific areas of concern: Lack of knowledge and understanding about advance directives. Distrust of the health care system. Trust issues between the patient and provider can cause discord, leading to non-compliance with treatment suggestions and unwillingness to complete an advance directive. Acculturation refers to the process of adopting the cultural norms of the dominant culture, which in this case is how acculturated the individual is regarding American core values and beliefs relevant to end-of-life issues. A study of English-speaking Japanese Americans found that despite acculturation, many of the subjects retained some of their Japanese cultural values and beliefs influencing end-of-life care and decision-making process, such as a strong preference for the group surrogate decision-making model Matsumura et al. Some Filipino Americans, although they may have lived in the U. When the family is the decision-maker on health care issues, this may include the discussion and decision around an advance directive. Having advance directive planning

discussions with the patient, before a serious illness, can eliminate this stress at end of life. Preference for physician to make health care decisions. Some cultures may feel that initiating discussions about advance directive planning may be a sign of disrespect. Talking about death and dying is taboo in many cultures. This taboo may contribute to resistance and lack of acceptance of advance directives. Influence of faith and spirituality. Likewise, some Hispanics view life as a gift from God and therefore life must be protected Klessig, Photo by Phyllis Coolen. Many Southeast Asians are Buddhist and believe in the cycle of life, karma, reincarnation, and that death is part of life. Aggressive treatment may be viewed as disturbing the natural ebb of life and a sign of a bad death Jagaro, The palliative and hospice focus of comfort care with peaceful and family support aspects may be more acceptable and in line with Buddhist beliefs and values. Patients and families may be more open to the discussion about and acceptance of advance directive planning. In some cultures, such as the Samoan, Vietnamese, and Asian Indian cultures, there is belief that dying away from home can lead to disturbances of the spirits. Some people may also believe that there are too many disturbing spirits in the hospital, so dying in the hospital should be avoided Countries and Their Cultures, Patients and families from these cultures may consequently be more open to discussion about advance directives and hospice services. Approaches to Consider When Discussing Advance Directives The following are approaches to consider when discussing advance directives in order to provide an open and supportive environment: Ideally, discussions on advance directive planning should be performed in advance of an impending health care crisis. Incorporating an advance directive discussion on a yearly basis is advisable. When the family is the designated decision-maker on health care issues, the discussion about advance directive planning must be done with the family. Sufficient time must be allocated for the discussion. Setting up a separate time for the discussion allows for a more thorough discussion and question and answer session. Also the patient may need to make arrangements for family members to attend the discussion. The discussion should be done in private. The health care provider should encourage the patient and family to ask questions. Determine if the patient and family understand the purpose of an advance directive. Common misconceptions are that it is a will, that if the person signs the document he or she will lose their home, that it requires an attorney, and that it addresses funeral and burial arrangements. Provide detailed information including the natural course of the disease, the prognosis, and chance of survival. Many family members will pursue less aggressive treatment if the chance of survival is poor. However, recognize that for some people, even in the face of a low survival rate, aggressive treatment is expected and supporting those decisions is important. Patients and family members need to be assured that an advance directive that excludes curative treatment does not mean the patient will be abandoned by the health care system. Meanwhile if you have any questions for me, please feel free to ask them. The religious leader can also act as a crucial intermediary in helping the patient connect with his or her faith or spiritual life. When the discussion of death and dying is a taboo subject, the health care provider might initiate having the patient do a life review. Encouraging the patient to review and value his or her life experiences and complete unfinished business may enable the patient to work on advance directive planning. More subtle, indirect and implicit non-verbal communication may be preferred when discussing advance directive planning Matsumura, et al. Development of educational tools in collaboration with a targeted culture community can increase awareness of the value and usefulness of advance directive planning and end-of-life choices. The following are examples of scripts for the discussion on advance directives. Adjust the script if the discussion is with the family. Remember, asking permission to have the discussion shows respect. Could we talk about it now? I would feel better if we had this talk. This is called an advance directive. It is a legal document that helps make it clear what you want and do not want if you are very seriously ill. However, there may be other types of hopes and miracles to consider, such as a good death, a peaceful death with having all your family around you, or for the relief from pain and suffering. What do you think? Pain Management Health Disparities in Pain Management There is strong evidence that health disparities continue to exist among ethnically diverse groups. The ethnically diverse hospice patients were less likely to receive the right amount of emotional support. The ethnically diverse hospice patients were less likely to receive end-of-life care consistent with their wishes. The ethnically diverse hospice patients were more likely to report poorer communication with their physicians and nurses. Health disparities in quality of care and access to care have

also lead to disparities in the treatment and management of pain during end-of-life care. These disparities are likely due to a lack of access to care, lack of appropriate access to analgesics and opioids, lack of access to pain specialists, and language barriers. Additionally, underreporting of pain intensity by minority patients was a significant barrier to effective pain management Dhingra, ; Mossey, ; Shavers, et al. A key element of palliative and hospice services is to assess and relieve suffering from not only physical pain, but also from psychological, social, and spiritual distress National Guideline Clearinghouse, It is important to remember there are variations among individuals within a cultural group with regard to their perception and expression of pain. However, understanding the broader aspects of cultural influence affecting response to pain can provide the health care provider with the necessary foundation for assessing specific and individual cultural influences and providing effective pain treatment. The use of certified medical interpreters for limited English proficient LEP patients can facilitate effective communication between the health care provider and the patient about end-of-life care, including the difficult issues around pain management Norris et al. Supporting the use of the interpreter as a cultural broker can also enhance the communication between the health care provider and patient through greater understanding of the cultural aspects and perspectives of the patient Norris, et al. When a Cambodian hospice patient was asked if he had pain, he pointed to his heart. The clinician assumed that the patient was having cardiac pain and further assessment and treatment focused on eliminating the cardiac pain, without effective results. For Cambodians, the heart symbolizes love, kindness, willingness to help others, and health National Head Lung and Blood Institute, Another example of miscommunication is that of an elderly Chinese woman, who when asked if she had any pain, she pointed to her head.

Chapter 8 : Introduction to Sociology/Stratification - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

A new class title, chonin, came to describe upwardly-mobile merchants and racedaydvl.com the time of the "Floating World," when angst-ridden Japanese samurai and merchants gathered to enjoy the company of courtesans or watch kabuki plays, class mixing became the rule rather than the exception.

The role of the samurai in peacetime declined gradually over this period, but two factors led to the end of samurai: As more and more Japanese moved to the cities, there were fewer farmers producing the rice needed to feed the growing population. The luxurious living enjoyed by the shoguns and many daimyos started to wear away at the economic system. Many Japanese, including lower class samurai, grew dissatisfied with the shogunate because of the worsening economic conditions. Then, in , U. Commodore Matthew Perry had arrived to deliver a message from President Millard Fillmore to the emperor who still existed as a figurehead, even though the shogun really ruled the country. Fillmore wanted to open trade relations with Japan, wanted shipwrecked U. Perry delivered his message, told the Japanese he would return after a few months, and left. Some wanted to deny the American offer, maintain isolationism, and stay with their ancient traditions. Others, however, realized that Japan could never stand up to the better technology of the westerners. They proposed opening up Japan to learn everything they could from the Americans, ending isolationism and becoming a world power. Ultimately, the bakufu decided to open Japanese ports for American resupply, and later to trade. Because he was just a figurehead, the bakufu went ahead with the treaty anyway. Several groups of rebellious samurai, who wanted Japan to stay the same, supported the emperor and began a civil war against the bakufu. Surprisingly, they overthrew the shogun, ending the Tokugawa period and restoring the emperor to power. Lower class samurai took positions of leadership, controlling the government from behind the new emperor, a young boy who was called Emperor Meiji. This event is known as the Meiji Restoration. The power of the daimyos was taken away as the government seized their land. With no one to pay the many samurai, the government decided to pay them with bonds based on their rank. The samurai no longer had a role in Japan. Finally, in , the emperor banned samurai from wearing their swords, leading to the creation of a drafted standing army. The final bell had tolled for the samurai -- they no longer existed. Though there were some rebellions as samurai in outlying provinces resisted, all the samurai eventually adopted new roles in Japanese society, as their nation moved into the Industrial Age.

Chapter 9 : How did Apartheid End? (with pictures)

Best Answer: Feudalism only gradually came to an end, and at different times in different parts of Europe. Some social elements that we consider "feudal" (such as compulsory labor) did not officially end in all parts of France until the Revolution of

Alphabet soup of amplifier classes originally published: While each amplifier class comes with its own set of strengths and weaknesses, their job and how end performance is judged remains the same: So what does our alphabet soup of amplifier classes mean? Keep reading to find out but first watch our recently added YouTube video discussion! Amplifier Classes YouTube Discussion We are going to be discussing how amplifiers conduct through waveforms, so a basic diagram of a sinewave is shown below. While both devices are conducting through the full degree cycle, one device will shoulder more of the load during the positive portion of the cycle, while the other handles more of the negative cycle; the primary advantage of this arrangement is reduced distortion relative to single ended designs, as even order harmonics are cancelled out. A simple Class A diagram left; courtesy of sound. Because of the positive attributes associated with Class A operation, it is considered the gold standard for audio quality in many audiophile circles. However, there is one important drawback to these designs: The requirement of Class A designs to have all output devices conducting at all times results in significant amounts of wasted power, which is ultimately converted to heat. This is further exacerbated by the fact that Class A designs require relatively high levels of quiescent current, which is the amount of current flowing through the output devices when the amplifier is producing zero output. As a consequence, Class B amplifiers are substantially more efficient than their Class A counterparts, with a theoretical maximum of Given the relatively high efficiency, Class B was used in some professional sound reinforcement amplifiers as well as some home audio tube amps. The reason for this is known as crossover distortion. Crossover distortion affecting a simple sine wave; image courtesy of sound. So how did they do it? The solution is actually fairly simple in concept: So what about that little matter of efficiency? Actual levels do of course depend on how the amplifier is biased and the program material among other factors. A comparison of Class B and Class G topologies left; image sourced from sound. Original rail switching designs utilized bipolar transistors to control the output rails, increasing complexity and cost. Not only does the use of MOSFETs further improve efficiency and reduce heat, but fewer parts are required usually one device per rail. It was simply the next letter in the alphabet, with Class C being utilized in non-audio applications. While all the amplifier classes previously mentioned have one or more output devices active all the time, even when the amplifier is effectively idle, Class D amplifiers rapidly switch the output devices between the off and on state; as an example, Class T designs, which are an implementation of Class D designed by Tripath as opposed to a formal class, utilize switching rates on the order of 50MHz. The output devices are typically controlled by pulse width modulation: Example of a full bridge Class D circuit left; sourced from sound. Analog-controlled Class D amplifiers have an analog input signal and an analog control system, usually with some degree of feedback error correction present. On the other hand, digitally controlled Class D amplifiers utilize digitally generated control that switches a power stage with no error control those that do have an error control can be shown to be topologically equivalent to an analog-controlled class D with a DAC in front. Next, there is the not so small matter of the output filter: The filter is of considerable importance: In addition, feedback after the output filter has benefits. While designs that do not utilize feedback at this stage can have their response tuned to a particular impedance, when such amplifiers are presented with a complex load i. Feedback stabilizes this issue, ensuring a smooth response into complex loads. Ultimately, the complexity of Class D has its rewards: As relatively little energy is wasted as heat, much less heat sinking is required. Still SMPS designs are becoming more commonplace now, and you can expect to see more high powered, next generation Class D amplifiers employing them. Image courtesy of sound. One Amplifier to Rule Them All? With proper implementation, any of the above outside of pure Class B can form the basis of a high fidelity amplifier. Not good enough for you?