

Chapter 1 : The Sea (Exploring Play) - book, teaching resources, story, card

Well as was said - continuing on the main story is as good a plan as any - so we're heading to the edge of the glowing sea to find Virgil! Now just to remind.

About Us The Sea Ranch Thespians are dedicated to bringing the most professional productions possible to the barn theatre. The Thespians challenge themselves and the audiences and "raise the bar" with each production. The equipment is equal to or better than many professional theatres. All of this is done with volunteers – over a hundred names appear in each program. Local artists have volunteered their skills to do set design, paint special backdrops, create program and poster designs, and design and maintain this web site. The enthusiasm is catching. The Knipp-Stengel barn was built in out of redwood from the near-by hills. Its size allows a stage to be erected in a variety of sizes, levels and locations. The acoustics are wonderful – no doubt appreciated by the animals who were the original residents. A group of volunteers, The Barn Crew, spent over ten years doing a structural renovation and then became skilled in theatre set building. After each production, the stage, audience risers, curtains and all the various props are taken down, stored or returned and the barn becomes a barn again. At feet long by 60 feet wide, this imposing landmark dominates the landscape in the center of The Sea Ranch. The structural renovation of the barn was accomplished entirely through volunteer labor, and the building has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Department of the Interior. For Thespian productions, the unobstructed interior of the barn allows a moveable stage to be erected in a variety of sizes and levels. Professional stage lighting is fully computerized, as is the digital sound system. Volunteers design and create elaborate sets for each new production. Audience seating capacity is intentionally limited to keep all seats in close proximity to the stage. For information on who will be directing the next production, view the Next Production section. Her mother was a speech and drama teacher, her brother an actor and director and her sister a professional story teller. Katie eventually took professional theater training with South Coast Repertory and performed onstage in Orange county. She is pleased to be exploring the application of her psychological understandings from her years of professional practice to the art of directing for The Sea Ranch Thespians. Diane Boeke Diane graduated from the University of Utah with a theatre major. Following graduation, she taught speech and drama for several years and appeared as co-host on a weekly TV talent show in the early days of live commercial television. Then followed a move to Los Angeles where she appeared in experimental television productions for the U. She later resided in Hawaii for 16 years, appearing in many community theatre productions, several movies, and live TV appearances on game shows and in commercials. Diane returned to Southern California where she continued her involvement in acting, directing, and producing community theatre productions before establishing residence at The Sea Ranch. She then directed four additional plays for a total of twenty for the Thespians Kathye Hitt Kathye was a co-founder of the Gualala Arts Center Theatre and worked with them as producer, director, or set designer on over 25 productions from to Karen Serratoni Karen has spent her life working in theater arts. Jeri Taylor Jeri has had extensive experience in theatre as an actress, director, and teacher of acting. She had a career in television as a writer, director, and producer, with credits on such shows as the "Star Trek" franchise, "Magnum, P. She was co-director of "Three Viewings". She was also co-director, set and lighting designer and performed the memorable Schmendiman for the Successful Steve Martin comedy Picasso at the Lapin Agile, at the Arena Theater. Bryn directed Death by Design for the Thespians in April Sponsors Carol Emory, co-sponsor Carol has a family history of theatre involvement. Her grandmother taught drama at the University of Wyoming for 24 years, her sister was a writer and actress and her nephew is an actor. Carol immerses herself in all the logistics of bringing a play to life – script reading, set construction, backstage, onstage and occasionally under the stage , working with different directors and with the many people who contribute their many talents to making the Thespians as professional as possible. He provided tools and supplies for set building as well as electrical upgrades to the barn systems. Ten years of working with the very dedicated barn crew on the rehab of the barn gave John an intimate knowledge of the structure, including the electrical and mechanical systems. Not only is this troubling to her, but to her family who each

have different ideas about what is best for her. Funny, touching and very topical, "Winter" is a thought provoking look at the right to die.

Chapter 2 : Deep-sea exploration - Wikipedia

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Under the direction of Henry the Navigator , the Portuguese developed a new, much lighter ship, the caravel , which could sail further and faster, [3] and, above all, was highly manoeuvrable and could sail much nearer the wind, or into the wind. In Bartolomeu Dias reached the Indian Ocean by this route. He landed on a continent uncharted by Europeans and seen as a new world , the Americas. To prevent conflict between Portugal and Castile the crown under which Columbus made the voyage , the Treaty of Tordesillas was signed dividing the world into two regions of exploration, where each had exclusive rights to claim newly discovered lands. Soon, the Portuguese sailed further eastward, to the valuable Spice Islands in , landing in China one year later. Thus, Europe first received news of the eastern and western Pacific within a one-year span around Since , the French and English and, much later, the Dutch entered the race of exploration after learning of these exploits, defying the Iberian monopoly on maritime trade by searching for new routes, first to the western coasts of North and South America, through the first English and French expeditions starting with the first expedition of John Cabot in to the north, in the service of England, followed by the French expeditions to South America and later to North America , and into the Pacific Ocean around South America, but eventually by following the Portuguese around Africa into the Indian Ocean; discovering Australia in , New Zealand in , and Hawaii in . Meanwhile, from the s to the s, Russians explored and conquered almost the whole of Siberia , and Alaska in the s. The decline of Fatimid Caliphate naval strength that started before the First Crusade helped the maritime Italian states, mainly Venice, Genoa and Pisa, dominate trade in the eastern Mediterranean, with Italian merchants becoming wealthy and politically influential. The Hanseatic League , a confederation of merchant guilds and their towns in northern Germany along the North Sea and Baltic Sea, was instrumental in commercial development of the region. In the 12th century the region of Flanders, Hainault and Brabant produced the finest quality textiles in northern Europe, which encouraged merchants from Genoa and Venice to sail there directly. Dhows had superior maneuverability and were used in the Indian Ocean before being built in Italy in the 13th century. Technological advancements that were important to the Age of Exploration were the adoption of the magnetic compass and advances in ship design. The compass was an addition to the ancient method of navigation based on sightings of the sun and stars. The compass had been used for navigation in China by the 11th century and was adopted by the Arab traders in the Indian Ocean. The compass spread to Europe by the late 12th or early 13th century. The compass card was also a European invention. These improvements gave greater maneuverability and allowed ships to sail at any time of the year. These new style ships were produced in Italian states between and , resulting in a boost in trade and connectivity between northern and southern Europe. Galleys were also used in trade. This led to significant lower long distance shipping costs by the 14th century. European medieval knowledge about Asia beyond the reach of the Byzantine Empire was sourced in partial reports, often obscured by legends, [11] dating back from the time of the conquests of Alexander the Great and his successors. Another source was the Radhanite Jewish trade networks of merchants established as go-betweens between Europe and the Muslim world during the time of the Crusader states. There were reports of great African Sahara , but the factual knowledge was limited for the Europeans to the Mediterranean coasts and little else since the Arab blockade of North Africa precluded exploration inland. Knowledge about the Atlantic African coast was fragmented and derived mainly from old Greek and Roman maps based on Carthaginian knowledge, including the time of Roman exploration of Mauritania. The Red Sea was barely known and only trade links with the Maritime republics , the Republic of Venice especially, fostered collection of accurate maritime knowledge. The rediscovery of Roman geographical knowledge was a revelation, [17] both for mapmaking and worldview, [18] although reinforcing the idea that the Indian Ocean was landlocked. Medieval travel â€” The Silk Road and spice trade routes later blocked by the Ottoman Empire in spurring exploration to find alternative sea routes Marco Polo travels â€” A prelude to the Age of Discovery was a series of European expeditions crossing Eurasia by land in the late Middle Ages. Most were Italians, as trade between Europe and the Middle East was controlled mainly by the

Maritime republics. Though having strong political implications, their journeys left no detailed accounts. After returning, he dictated an account of his journeys to a scholar he met in Granada, the Rihla "The Journey" , [27] the unheralded source on his adventures. Between and a book of supposed travels compiled by John Mandeville acquired extraordinary popularity. Despite the unreliable and often fantastical nature of its accounts it was used as a reference [28] for the East, Egypt, and the Levant in general, asserting the old belief that Jerusalem was the centre of the world. These overland journeys had little immediate effect. The Mongol Empire collapsed almost as quickly as it formed and soon the route to the east became more difficult and dangerous. The Black Death of the 14th century also blocked travel and trade. Chinese missions " Further information: Between and the third Ming emperor Yongle sponsored a series of long range tributary missions in the Indian Ocean under the command of admiral Zheng He Cheng Ho. The first expedition departed in At least seven well-documented expeditions were launched, each bigger and more expensive than the last. It is very likely that this last expedition reached as far as Madagascar. Atlantic Ocean " See also: The silk and spice trade , involving spices , incense , herbs , drugs and opium , made these Mediterranean city-states phenomenally rich. Spices were among the most expensive and demanded products of the Middle Ages, as they were used in medieval medicine , [34] religious rituals , cosmetics , perfumery , as well as food additives and preservatives. Muslim traders"mainly descendants of Arab sailors from Yemen and Oman "dominated maritime routes throughout the Indian Ocean, tapping source regions in the Far East and shipping for trading emporiums in India, mainly Kozhikode , westward to Ormus in the Persian Gulf and Jeddah in the Red Sea. From there, overland routes led to the Mediterranean coasts. Venetian merchants distributed the goods through Europe until the rise of the Ottoman Empire , that eventually led to the fall of Constantinople in , barring Europeans from important combined-land-sea routes. Europeans had a constant deficit in silver and gold , [38] as coin only went one way: Several European mines were exhausted, [39] the lack of bullion leading to the development of a complex banking system to manage the risks in trade the very first state bank, Banco di San Giorgio , was founded in at Genoa. Sailing also into the ports of Bruges Flanders and England, Genoese communities were then established in Portugal, [40] who profited from their enterprise and financial expertise. European sailing had been primarily close to land cabotage , guided by portolan charts. These charts specified proven ocean routes guided by coastal landmarks: Arab navigational tools like the astrolabe and quadrant were used for celestial navigation. Portuguese exploration Saharan trade routes c. Young prince Henry the Navigator was there and became aware of profit possibilities in the Trans-Saharan trade routes. Henry wished to know how far Muslim territories in Africa extended, hoping to bypass them and trade directly with West Africa by sea, find allies in legendary Christian lands to the south [48] like the long-lost Christian kingdom of Prester John [49] and to probe whether it was possible to reach the Indies by sea, the source of the lucrative spice trade. He invested in sponsoring voyages down the coast of Mauritania , gathering a group of merchants, shipowners and stakeholders interested in new sea lanes. Soon the Atlantic islands of Madeira and the Azores were reached. In particular, they were discovered by voyages launched by the command of Prince Henry the Navigator. A major advance was the introduction of the caravel in the mid 15th century, a small ship able to sail windward more than any other in Europe at the time. For celestial navigation the Portuguese used the Ephemerides , which experienced a remarkable diffusion in the 15th century. These were astronomical charts plotting the location of the stars over a distinct period of time. Published in by the Jewish astronomer, astrologer, and mathematician Abraham Zacuto , the Almanach Perpetuum included some of these tables for the movements of stars. Exact longitude , however, remained elusive, and mariners struggled to determine it for centuries. In the fall of Constantinople to the hands of the Ottomans was a blow to Christendom and the established business relations linking with the east. In Pope Nicholas V issued the bull Romanus Pontifex reinforcing the previous Dum Diversas , granting all lands and seas discovered beyond Cape Bojador to King Afonso V of Portugal and his successors, as well as trade and conquest against Muslims and pagans, initiating a mare clausum policy in the Atlantic. In the next decade several captains at the service of Prince Henry " including the Genoese Antonio da Noli and Venetian Alvise Cadamosto " discovered the remaining islands which were occupied during the 15th century. The Gulf of Guinea would be reached in the s. Replica of caravel ship introduced in the mid 15th century for oceanic exploration Portuguese exploration

after Prince Henry In Pedro de Sintra reached Sierra Leone. In the Southern Hemisphere, they used the Southern Cross as the reference for celestial navigation. There, in what came to be called the "Gold Coast" in what is today Ghana , a thriving alluvial gold trade was found among the natives and Arab and Berber traders. In during the War of the Castilian Succession , near the coast at Elmina was fought a large battle between a Castilian armada of 35 caravels and a Portuguese fleet for hegemony of the Guinea trade gold, slaves, ivory and melegueta pepper. See entry on Elmina. This was the first colonial war among European powers. The next crucial breakthrough was in , when Bartolomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa, which he named "Cape of Storms" Cabo das Tormentas , anchoring at Mossel Bay and then sailing east as far as the mouth of the Great Fish River , proving that the Indian Ocean was accessible from the Atlantic. Columbus and the West Indies See also: Only late in the century, following the unification of the crowns of Castile and Aragon and the completion of the reconquista , did an emerging modern Spain become fully committed to the search for new trade routes overseas. The Crown of Aragon had been an important maritime potentate in the Mediterranean, controlling territories in eastern Spain, southwestern France, major islands like Sicily , Malta , and the Kingdom of Naples and Sardinia , with mainland possessions as far as Greece. Columbus first sailed to the Canary Islands, where he restocked for what turned out to be a five-week voyage across the ocean, crossing a section of the Atlantic that became known as the Sargasso Sea. Columbus also explored the northeast coast of Cuba landed on 28 October and the northern coast of Hispaniola , by 5 December. He was received by the native cacique Guacanagari , who gave him permission to leave some of his men behind. Word of his discovery of new lands rapidly spread throughout Europe. The islands thus became the focus of colonization efforts. It was not until the continent itself was explored that Spain found the wealth it had sought. It did not mention Portugal, which could not claim newly discovered lands east of the line. King John II of Portugal was not pleased with the arrangement, feeling that it gave him far too little landâ€”preventing him from reaching India, his main goal. He then negotiated directly with King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to move the line west, and allowing him to claim newly discovered lands east of it. In this treaty the Portuguese received everything outside Europe east of a line that ran leagues west of the Cape Verde islands already Portuguese , and the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage claimed for Castile , named in the treaty as Cipangu and Antilia Cuba and Hispaniola. The Spanish Castile received everything west of this line. At the time of negotiation, the treaty split the known world of Atlantic islands roughly in half, with the dividing line about halfway between Portuguese Cape Verde and the Spanish discoveries in the Caribbean. Since it was east of the dividing line, he claimed it for Portugal and this was respected by the Spanish. Portuguese ships sailed west into the Atlantic to get favourable winds for the journey to India, and this is where Cabral was headed on his journey, in a corridor the treaty was negotiated to protect. Some suspect the Portuguese had secretly discovered Brazil earlier, and this is why they had the line moved eastward and how Cabral found it, but there is no reliable evidence of this. Others suspect Duarte Pacheco Pereira secretly discovered Brazil in , but this not considered credible by mainstream historians. Later the Spanish territory would prove to include huge areas of the continental mainland of North and South America, though Portuguese-controlled Brazil would expand across the line, and settlements by other European powers ignored the treaty. Very little of the divided area had actually been seen by Europeans, as it was only divided by a geographical definition rather than control on the ground. Sailing from Bristol , probably backed by the local Society of Merchant Venturers , Cabot crossed the Atlantic from a northerly latitude hoping the voyage to the "West Indies" would be shorter [69] and made a landfall somewhere in North America, possibly Newfoundland. After returning he possibly went to Bristol to sail in the name of England. In July news spread that the Portuguese had reached the "true indies", as a letter was dispatched by the Portuguese king to the Spanish Catholic Monarchs one day after the celebrated return of the fleet.

Chapter 3 : Ocean Activities for Preschool Ocean Exploration Theme

*The Sea (Exploring Play) [Sue Sheppy] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This exciting topic-based series offers early years practitioners collections of activities based on familiar themes.*

Technological Advancements Did you know? The astrolabe was not a particularly accurate tool at sea because of the difficulty in keeping it steady in a rolling ship and high winds. Usually, however, the Portuguese explorers would take their Astrolabe ashore and set it up to avoid this problem; this is what they did when they were mapping the coast of Africa in their early exploration. Using it at sea could result in errors as much as five degrees, or miles. However, ashore, it would be much more accurate, certainly less than one-half degree, or 30 miles. Follow this link to learn more: This discrepancy between magnetic north and true north is called variation by mariners or pilots or magnetic declination by land navigators and varies depending on location. Variation is not significant when using magnetic compasses near the Equator, but closer to the North and South Poles, the difference is much greater and can lead someone many kilometers off-course. Navigators must adjust their compass readings to account for variation. Magnetic compasses are the most well known type of compass. While the design and construction of this type of compass has changed significantly over the centuries, the concept of how it works has remained the same. The ends point to what are known as magnetic north and magnetic south. The Portuguese developed this ship to help them explore the African coast. The caravel was an improvement on older ships because it could sail very fast and also sail well into the wind windward. Caravel planking on the hull replaced thinner, less effective planking. Caravels were broad-beamed ships that had 2 or 3 masts with square sails and a triangular sail called a lanteen. They were up to about 65 feet long and could carry roughly tons of cargo. Share Follow this link to learn more about the Sextant: Presentations for the classroom in a unique timeline format. On Sutori, teachers and students create a variety of projects, assignments and portfolios.

Chapter 4 : Dontrell, Who Kissed the Sea | Samuel French

Autoplay When autoplay is enabled, a suggested video will automatically play next. Camera 3: Exploring Deep-sea Habitats off Puerto Rico & the U.S. Virgin Islands oceanexplorergov 1 watching.

In the following, important key stones of deep sea exploration are listed. Nevertheless, Edward Forbes claimed that diversity of life in the deep sea is little and decreases with increasing depth. This expedition revealed that the deep sea harbours a diverse, specialized biota. William Beebe and Otis Barton are the first humans to reach the Deep Sea when diving in the so-called Bathysphere , made from steel. The vessel Deepsea Challenger , piloted by James Cameron , completes the second manned voyage and first solo mission to the bottom of the Challenger Deep. Oceanographic instrumentation [2] [edit] Deep sea exploration apparatus, The sounding weight, one of the first instruments used for the sea bottom investigation, was designed as a tube on the base which forced the seabed in when it hit the bottom of the ocean. The British researchers used wire-line soundings to investigate sea depths and collected hundreds of biological samples from all the oceans except the Arctic. Also used on HMS Challenger were dredges and scoops, suspended on ropes, with which samples of the sediment and biological specimens of the seabed could be obtained. The gravity corer allows researchers to sample and study sediment layers at the bottom of oceans. The corer consists of an open-ended tube with a lead weight and a trigger mechanism that releases the corer from its suspension cable when the corer is lowered over the seabed and a small weight touches the ground. Recovering sediment cores allows scientists to see the presence or absence of specific fossils in the mud that may indicate climate patterns at times in the past, such as during the ice ages. Samples of deeper layers can be obtained with a corer mounted in a drill. This instrument is used primarily for determining the depth of water by means of an acoustic echo. A pulse of sound sent from the ship is reflected from the sea bottom back to the ship, the interval of time between transmission and reception being proportional to the depth of the water. By registering the time lapses between outgoing and returning signals continuously on paper tape, a continuous mapping of the seabed is obtained. The majority of the ocean floor has been mapped in this way. These instruments are either lowered to the sea bottom by long cables or directly attached to submersible buoys. Deep-sea currents can be studied by floats carrying an ultrasonic sound device so that their movements can be tracked from aboard the research vessel. Such vessels themselves are equipped with state -of-art navigational instruments, such as satellite navigation systems, and global positioning systems that keep the vessel in a live position relative to a sonar beacon on the bottom of the ocean. The American explorer William Beebe , also a naturalist from Columbia University in New York, was the designer of the first practical bathysphere to observe marine species at depths that could not be reached by a diver. The potential danger was that if the cable broke, the occupants could not return to the surface. During the dive, Beebe peered out of a porthole and reported his observations by telephone to Barton who was on the surface. The original benthograph built by USC was very successful in taking a series of underwater photos until it became wedged between some rocks and could not be retrieved. New developments in robotics have also led to the creation of AUVs, or autonomous underwater vehicles. The robotic submarines are programmed in advance, and receive no instruction from the surface. About 5, photographs of the region were taken, and samples of relatively young solidified magma were found on each side of the central fissure of the rift valley, giving additional proof that the seafloor spreads at this site at a rate of about 2. These hot springs play an important role in the formation of deposits that are enriched in copper , nickel , cadmium , chromium , and uranium.

Chapter 5 : Technology in the Age of Exploration | Sutori

Among the oil and gas exploration community the "play" has an almost mythical status - the successful play is the thing of which legends are made and "play-makers" are regarded as heroes of the industry.

Chapter 6 : The Sea Ranch Thespians

DOWNLOAD PDF THE SEA (EXPLORING PLAY S.)

Ocean exploration can improve ocean literacy and inspire young people to seek careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. The challenges of exploring the deep ocean can provide the basis for technology and engineering innovations that can be applied in other situations.

Chapter 7 : Age of Exploration | The Tempest

Dramatic Play Theme: Under the Sea 1. A Day at the Beach Materials: Beach towels, sand pails, sunglasses, magazines/books, visors, empty suntan lotion bottles, beach umbrella, beach bags etc.

Chapter 8 : Exploration Quotes (quotes)

We have spent less time exploring the oceans than we have exploring outer space. It is an intensely hostile environment. The extreme pressures and temperatures make the deep sea a dangerous place for human beings to explore.

Chapter 9 : Sea of Cortez: The Desert Sea | Boat International

Wonders of the Sea Join Sea and Sky as we examine life under the sea. Explore the diversity of life on a coral reef and discover the bizarre creatures that inhabit the deepest and darkest corners of the world's oceans.