

Chapter 1 : The Settlers (band) - Wikipedia

*The Settlers' first single "Sassafras"/"Settle Down", was released in They became quite well known nationally, assisted by frequent appearances on television and, until , regular exposure on offshore pirate radio stations.*

Jamestown became the first permanent English settlement in the New World, and tobacco became a profitable crop. Transcript of radio broadcast: This is Rich Kleinfeldt. Today, we tell about the first permanent English settlements in North America. England was the first country to compete with Spain for claims in the New World, although it was too weak to do this openly at first. But Queen Elizabeth of England supported such explorations as early as the fifteen seventies. Sir Humphrey Gilbert led the first English settlement efforts. He did not establish any lasting settlement. He died as he was returning to England. Raleigh sent a number of ships to explore the east coast of North America. In fifteen eighty-five, about one-hundred men settled on Roanoke Island, off the coast of the present day state of North Carolina. These settlers returned to England a year later. Another group went to Roanoke the next year. This group included a number of women and children. But the supply ships Raleigh sent to the colony failed to arrive. When help got there in fifteen-ninety, none of the settlers could be found. History experts still are not sure what happened. Some research suggests that at least some of the settlers became part of the Indian tribe that lived in the area. One reason for the delay in getting supplies to Roanoke was the attack of the Spanish Navy against England in fifteen eighty-eight. King Phillip of Spain had decided to invade England. But the small English ships combined with a fierce storm defeated the huge Spanish fleet. As a result, Spain was no longer able to block English exploration. England discovered that supporting colonies so far away was extremely costly. So Queen Elizabeth took no more action to do this. It was not until after her death in sixteen-oh-three that England began serious efforts to start colonies in America. In sixteen-oh-six, the new English King, James the First, gave two business groups permission to establish colonies in Virginia, the area claimed by England. Companies were organized to carry out the move. The London Company sent one hundred settlers to Virginia in sixteen-oh-six. The group landed there in May, sixteen-oh-seven and founded Jamestown. It was the first permanent English colony in the new world. The colony seemed about to fail from the start. The settlers did not plant their crops in time so they soon had no food. Their leaders lacked the farming and building skills needed to survive on the land. More than half the settlers died during the first winter. The businessmen controlling the colony from London knew nothing about living in such a wild place. They wanted the settlers to search for gold, and explore local rivers in hopes of finding a way to the East. One settler knew this was wrong. His name was Captain John Smith. He helped the colonists build houses and grow food by learning from the local Indians. Still, the Jamestown settlers continued to die each year from disease, lack of food and Indian attacks. The London Company sent six thousand settlers to Virginia between sixteen-oh-six and sixteen twenty-two. More than four thousand died during that time. History experts say that all the settlers surely would have died without the help of the local Powhatan Indians. The Indians gave the settlers food. They taught them how to live in the forest. And the Powhatan Indians showed the settlers how to plant new crops and how to clear the land for building. Then, however, the settlers took whatever else they wanted by force. In sixteen twenty-two, the local Indians attacked the settlers for interfering with Indian land. Three hundred forty settlers died. The settlers recognized that they would have to grow their own food and survive on their own without help from England or anyone else. The Jamestown colony was clearly established by sixteen twenty-four. It was even beginning to earn money by growing and selling a new crop, tobacco. The other early English settlements in North America were much to the north of Virginia, in the present state of Massachusetts. The people who settled there left England for different reasons than those who settled in Jamestown. The Virginia settlers were looking for ways to earn money for English businesses. The settlers in Massachusetts were seeking religious freedom. His daughter, Queen Elizabeth, established the Protestant religion in England. It was called the Church of England, or the Anglican Church. Not all Protestants liked this. Some wanted to leave the Anglican Church and form religious groups of their own. In sixteen-oh-six, members of one such group in the town of Scrooby did separate from the Anglican Church. About one hundred twenty-five people left England for Holland. They

found problems there too, so they decided to move again. These people were called pilgrims, because that is the name given to people who travel for religious purposes. About thirty-five pilgrims were among the passengers on a ship called the Mayflower in sixteen twenty. It left England to go to Virginia. But the Mayflower never reached Virginia. Instead, it landed to the north, on Cape Cod Bay. The group decided to stay there instead of trying to find Jamestown. The pilgrims and the others on the Mayflower saw a need for rules that would help them live together peacefully. They believed they were not under English control since they did not land in Virginia. So they wrote a plan of government, called the Mayflower Compact. It was the first such plan ever developed in the New World. They elected a man called William Bradford as the first governor of their Plymouth Colony. As happened in Jamestown, about half the settlers in Plymouth died the first winter. The survivors were surprised to find an Indian who spoke English. His name was Squanto. He had been kidnapped by an English sea captain and had lived in England before returning to his people. The Pilgrims believed Squanto was sent to them from God. He made it possible for them to communicate with the native people. He showed them the best places to fish, what kind of crops to plant and how to grow them. He provided them with all kinds of information they needed to survive. The settlers invited the Indians to a feast in the month of November to celebrate their successes and to thank Squanto for his help. Americans remember that celebration every year when they observe the Thanksgiving holiday. Other English settlers began arriving in the area now called New England. One large group was called the Puritans. Like the pilgrims, the Puritans did not agree with the Anglican Church. But they did not want to separate from it. The Puritans wanted to change it to make it more holy. Their desire for this change made them unwelcome in England. The first ship carrying Puritans left England for America in sixteen thirty. By the end of that summer, one thousand Puritans had landed in the northeastern part of the new country. The Puritans began leaving England in large groups. Between sixteen thirty and sixteen forty, twenty thousand sailed for New England. They risked their lives on the dangerous trip. They wanted to live among people who believed as they did, people who honored the rules of the Bible. Puritans believed that the Bible was the word of God. The Puritans and other Europeans, however, found a very different people in the New World. That will be our story next week.

## Chapter 2 : The History of Iceland | Guide to Iceland

*The first version of my "the settlers 1" remake Top 10 Arcade Games Of The s - Duration: racedaydvl.com , views. [The Settlers 1] Ingame Music.*

The District Court ruled that settlers in an outpost established on private Palestinian land have rights to the land. This means that according to the ruling which is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court, the Palestinian landowners have no right to demand the eviction of the settlers from their land, but rather to demand compensation. The Israeli Authorities should protect the properties of the people under their control, and failing to do so cannot be used as an excuse to take the land from the Palestinian owners. Let us hope that the Supreme Court will erase this shame. The land on which the outpost was built is privately-owned land, registered in the Land Registry in the name of the Palestinian owners, and near the settlement of Kochav HaShachar, which was established in the s. The state, on the other hand, claimed that this was private land and an invasion without permits that could not be authorized in arrears. According to the state, inasmuch as there were government promises and valid contracts for the settlers, this was done in error, with the mistaken assumption that the land of the outpost was included in a military seizure order of the s. July 1982” State summaries: Among other things, one of the individuals who testified had been in charge of government property in the s and signed the land allocation contract with the Settlement Division in 1982. In addition, Judge Darel is willing to attribute good faith even to the case where the construction was done illegally, without valid permits and plans. The ruling does not give carte blanche to legalize all the thousands of settlement structures built on private Palestinian land. It is a special case in which the settlers received documents from the authorities that grant them rights in the land, and in which the state claims that this mistake was done in good faith. It is important to mention that the judgment is still expected to be decided by the Supreme Court in the framework of an appeal to be submitted. As such, the Settlement Division was able in good faith to allocate the land to settlers who had built their home in good faith illegally. Ok, that means that in 1982, when the commissioner assigned the WZO territory, he had no idea what space he was allocating, right? He knew about the area, but not the exact location and not the exact boundaries. As the occupying power that has assumed responsibility for the Occupied Territories for the last 51 years, the state should have protected the property rights of Palestinians who have no civil rights nor the ability to defend their own land. In effect, the ruling means that because the state has failed to protect their land, it is now possible to take the land from the Palestinians and give it to the settlers. The idea is to prevent a situation in which the chain of transfers of an asset could collapse at any moment, if it so happens that someone disagreed with the transfer along the way, possibly causing great harm to the market activity and trade in property. In mid-November 1982, the state notified the High Court of Justice of its intention to expropriate 45 dunams of land from Palestinians in the Ofra area in order to approve a building plan that would legalize parts of the settlement. In other words, there is no obligation to evacuate the invaders and return the land to its owners. In fact, the Attorney General order allows for the expropriation of Palestinian land for the benefit of the settlements, which is forbidden by international law and is considered by the Israeli legal system to be a red line that cannot be crossed. Although the Attorney General limits the expropriation to cases in which there was an allocation by the Civil Administration CA, it also includes, for instance, cases of illegally built houses, i.e. The issue of the CA acting in good faith is questionable, as it is clear that the CA has been negligent in its task of finding out the status of the private lands it has allocated. Therefore, according to the position of the Attorney General, negligence and good faith can coexist. It should be noted that the Regulation Law enacted by the Knesset does, in effect, stipulate that private land that settlers invaded will not be returned, but will be expropriated from the owners in return for compensation.

## Chapter 3 : Settler - Wikipedia

*Enjoy millions of the latest Android apps, games, music, movies, TV, books, magazines & more. Anytime, anywhere, across your devices.*

Old Indian Cabin [packhorse with two men in front of log cabin], Beyond the waters lie two rugged mountain ranges, the Olympics to the west and the Cascades to the east. It is a city built on hills and around water, in a mild marine climate that encourages prolific vegetation and abundant natural resources. White settlers came to the Seattle area in 1792, establishing a townsite they first called New York, and then, adding a word from the Chinook jargon meaning "by-and-by," New York-Alki. They soon moved a short distance across Elliott Bay to what is now the historic Pioneer Square district, where a protected deep-water harbor was available. This village was soon named Seattle, honoring a Duwamish Indian leader named Sealth who had befriended the settlers. The 1840s were fairly quiet, despite the discovery of coal near Lake Washington, and the consequent growth of another extractive industry whose product also found its way to San Francisco. In the early 1850s the Northern Pacific Railway Company announced that its transcontinental railroad western terminus would be at Tacoma, some forty miles south of Seattle. One estimate is that in the first half of 1852, Seattle was gaining 1, new residents per month; in March alone, there were buildings under construction, most of them built of wood. No one died in the fire, but the property damage ran into millions of dollars. Enthusiasm for Seattle was little dampened by the fire. In fact, it provided the opportunity for extensive municipal improvements, including widened and regraded streets, a professional fire department, reconstructed wharves, and municipal water works. New construction in the burned district was required to be of brick or steel, and it was by choice on a grander and more imposing scale. The 1850s were not so prosperous, despite the arrival of another transcontinental railroad, the Great Northern, in 1891. The city exploited its nearness to the Klondike and its already established shipping lines to become the premier outfitting point for prospectors. The link became so strong that Alaska was long considered to be the personal property of Seattle and Seattleites. During the early 1890s, Seattle, now having discovered the rewards of advertising, continued to experience strong growth. Scandinavians came to work in fishing and lumbering, African Americans to work as railroad porters and waiters, and Japanese to operate truck gardens and hotels. There were significant communities of Italians, Chinese, Jews, and Filipinos. The International District, home to several Asian ethnic groups, was largely developed during this period. With its population now approaching 100,000, Seattle announced its achievements by sponsoring an international fair in 1899. The forty-two story L. Smith building was completed in 1909. The war also brought Seattle national attention when, early in 1919, workers struck the shipyards to maintain their high wartime wages. This event soon led to the Seattle general strike of February 1919, the longest such strike in American history. The strike lacked a cogent objective, but its success fueled postwar American fears about radicals and socialists. Seattle also had a reputation for a boom-and-bust economy, and the twenties brought depressed conditions in shipbuilding and the lumber trade. The Depression of the 1930s hit Seattle particularly hard, and a "Hooverville" of shacks and lean-tos housing nearly 1, unemployed men grew up at an abandoned shipbuilding yard south of Pioneer Square. World War II sparked an economic rebound as shipyards flourished again. When Boeing successfully introduced the commercial jet airliner in the late 1940s, it heralded another burst of municipal optimism. The fair left the city a permanent legacy in the Seattle Center and its complex of performance, sports, and entertainment halls, as well as the Pacific Science Center, the Monorail, and the Space Needle. Since Century 21, the city population has remained fairly stable around the half-million mark, while suburban areas have grown explosively. The Boeing Company suffered a slump in the early 1980s that severely depressed the local economy. Weyerhaeuser and Boeing have been a part of that development, along with such high-technology firms as Microsoft and Amazon. The political strength of Washington Senators Warren G. Magnuson and Henry Jackson in the postwar decades greatly contributed to growth at such research institutions as the University of Washington, and in defense related activities. Seattle has also enjoyed an expanded air and sea trade with Asia, Alaska, and the North Pacific. Seattle has always exhibited a spirit of optimism, enterprise, and self-promotion. More recently, this spirit can be credited with accomplishments like the Forward Thrust

program of the s, which built the Kingdome arena and numerous parks throughout the city, including Freeway Park that spans the I-5 freeway with waterfalls and hanging gardens. Seattle is proud of its arts and cultural institutions, the many live theaters, and the downtown art museum. It is proud of its parks, of its professional and collegiate sports, of Pioneer Square and the Pike Place Market, and, above all, of the beauty of its surroundings. Seattle is also a city of parades, not always respectful of its own brief heritage, not as radical as its legend would have it; a city of homes that has many who are homeless, a city that wants great growth but demands that somehow the setting remain untouched.

Chapter 4 : Settlers, The | Nostalgia Central

*The catchy theme tune heard at the beginning and end of each episode of the popular children's tv series Follyfoot - The Lightning Tree - became a massive hit for The Settlers in*

A large magma pocket which, today, sits beneath the island, is thought to have been the catalyst which began this process. Long before the dawn of mankind, this plume caused a series of underwater eruptions that quickly began to sculpt the island we know today. In the contemporary landscape, these same forces can still be seen in the event of volcanic eruptions or earthquakes. To exemplify this point, the island of Surtsey, in the Vestmannaeyjar archipelago, was created from to due to such underwater volcanic eruptions. Today, Surtsey is classified as a protected reserve, with only the academics studying it allowed to set foot on the island. National Parks in Iceland And whilst it is simpler to consider these elemental forces something long forgotten to history, the truth is, Iceland is still very much experiencing growing pains. This is in itself is a strange dichotomy considering the eruption also resulted in the cancellation of, flights. Though less consequential, there have been countless other eruptions and earthquakes over the years. The Settlement of Iceland Wikimedia. Thankfully, the Icelandic language is largely unchanged from that of Old Norse, meaning they are just as accessible today to native speakers as they were nearly years ago. Again, contemporary Icelandic names are shared by the earliest settlers, providing a true, inter-generational connection. Modern Icelanders know the sagas and their colourful characters like the back of their hand, having been taught the sagas throughout their childhood, both at home and in school. Who Were the First Settlers? This is just one example of the level of detail found in these medieval sources. Icelandic Literature for Beginners. Both examples seem to insinuate that the Papar had set up and abandoned residency prior to the official Settlement Age. By AD, it is thought that all arable land in the country had been settled. This percentage was quickly depleted by the new arrivals who were quick to use the material for constructing ships, homes and farmsteads. Folklore in Iceland Trees that were not used for building were burnt for warmth. Within a century, it is thought that Iceland was entirely deforested. This would have consequences regarding soil arability that has lasted to the present day. Up until the 14th Century, traditional Viking longhouses were built by the early settlers. This left enough room for windows and doors, but these residencies were rarely warm and required great fires in the centre of the room, often causing respiratory problems, roofing was often turf as the home was built into the hillsides, and they frequently had to be repaired due to rain damage. In order to sustain life in Iceland, it was a necessity for the early inhabitants to trade with the outside world. Whilst Iceland was abundant with certain provisionsâ€™i. Wildlife and Animals in Iceland From Greenland, Icelanders would import walrus ivory, fur and skins, whilst from Byzantium, they acquired such fine things as gems, silver, jewellery and wine. England provided early Icelanders with wheat, tin, honey and barley, whilst Russia and the East Baltic region offered up amber and slaves in equal measure. For a time, the Icelanders held onto their belief in Norse mythology, following a lineage of oral tradition that spanned back to the time of their ancestors in Scandinavia. However, when Olaf Trygvason ascended the Norwegian throne in AD, he decided to focus his efforts on converting those under his rule. Iceland fit this category at the time, and so Olaf sent across a number of missionaries with only partial success. In AD, after another unsuccessful conversion attempt, Olaf shut off all trade routes to Iceland, refusing the Icelandic merchant vessels entry to Norwegian ports. Thorgeir was chosen for his reputation as a reasonable man who could act as a peaceful mediator between both sides of the debate. After deliberating for one day and one night under a fur blanket, Thorgeir finally concluded that Iceland should adopt a new faith. To mark the occasion, he brought his pagan idols to a waterfall and threw them in in an abandonment of faith. These directly went against the teachings of the church but were ingrained cultural habits in the Icelandic population. Once the church garnered full control in Iceland, all of these practices were rapidly banned. This period of conflict is named after the Sturlungs, a powerful family in Iceland at that time. Whilst his uncle is more famed as a Saga writer, Sturla would make a name for himself aggressively warring with rival clans who refused to accept they were subject to the Norwegian monarch. The Top 9 Most Infamous Icelanders in History In the following years, however, skirmishes continued to erupt, and the Norwegian king

was nothing if not persistent in stirring up trouble. This agreement ended the Icelandic Commonwealth and the island became a vassal of the Kingdom of Norway. One century later, Iceland would be granted to the Danish. Disaster struck Iceland with the violent eruption of the Laki volcano in the 18th century, beginning June and ending February , killing Icelandic citizens. The snouts, nostrils, and feet of livestock grazing or walking on the grass turned bright yellow and raw. All water went tepid and light blue in colour and gravel slides turned grey. As starvation set in and the weather patterns began to take a life of their own, social order in Iceland broke down and looting became a frequent occurrence. Things That Can Kill You in Iceland Aside from the prevailing hunger, many would die from either the extreme heat or the noxious gases that filled the air. British cleric, Gilbert White , wrote of the time period: The eruption had widespread consequences outside of Iceland, its influence reaching such far-flung corners as North America, the Sahel of Africa and Europe. Today, visitors to Iceland can visit a number of former WW2 sites, including the remains of a command centre just behind Perlan Observation Deck. This vote occurred only four years after Denmark had succumbed to the invading German Army, a position that had left Iceland, a neutral country, in a rather precarious position in the years preceding its own illegal occupation. But was Iceland ever at threat from the Axis in the first place? For one thing, Iceland is positioned directly between mainland Europe, to its east, and North America, to its west, and looms over the Atlantic Ocean. This is a highly advantageous spot for tacticians who understand that, effectively, whoever operates military bases in Iceland, be they ports or airfields, has dominion over sea and air traffic in that wide and vulnerable stretch of ocean, as well as easy access to both landmasses. Agnar Kofoed Hansen training Icelandic police officers in the art of warfare. He only managed to fully train sixty officers before the British invaded Iceland on 10th May This force was known as the Iceland Defense Force. So too did Britain want to build their own bases in Iceland as a means of strengthening their North Patrol. The next day, April 10, the Althingi declared that Denmark was incapable of fulfilling its duties supporting Iceland and thus transferred all powers to the domestic government. It was a sure sign of the events to come A History of Reykjavik On May 6, British prime minister Winston Churchill made a case to the war cabinet that building military bases in Iceland was an essential step in preemptively denying the country to Axis forces. He argued that further diplomatic efforts with the Icelandic government would likely reveal British invasion plans to the Germans, hence it was a more strategic move to invade without any prior warning. Here, the Prime Minister can be seen being greeted by local Icelanders as he makes his way out of Parliament House. There was little fear such an operation could fail. After all, the Icelanders had no standing army and there would likely be only a handful of German resisters. Planning conquest of Iceland for next week. Shall probably be too late! The invasion plan, Operation Fork , was conducted haphazardly en-route. There were no Icelandic speakers among the invasion force and many of the maps being used had been drawn from memory. When the force finally did arrive, the British were surprised to find the Icelanders rather accommodating, even helping the soldiers unload supplies from their ship. The Icelandic Police kept a curious crowd away from the docks as the British soldiers exited their destroyer. Upon arriving at the German consulate, British forces were relieved to find no sign of resistance. What they did find, however, was a fiery bathtub, midway through burning intelligence documents, and Consul Gerlach angrily protesting that Iceland was a neutral country. After being reminded that Denmark had too been a neutral country, the Consul was arrested. During the war years, the British and Canadian troops in Iceland would eventually fall to the wayside in favour of US Forces. The British had called upon the then neutral United States to take over control of Iceland as their forces were badly needed on other fronts. Despite the incredibly beneficial economic impact, this action proved to be highly controversial to much of the Icelandic population who continued to protest their neutrality, all the while cooperating with Allied troops. The Nature of Icelanders. Equally controversial was the impact that foreign troops had on Icelandic society. US Forces took over from the British and Canadians in as British troops were needed on other fronts. The Americans would go on to have an enormous impact on Icelandic culture, politics and history, pushing forward large-scale urban development that welcomed Iceland into an era of modernity and international cooperation. Iceland Declares Independence Wikimedia. The Icelandic constitutional referendum was held in as the closing chapters of the war began to materialise. The Icelandic Flag A Tale of Identitym According to stipulations in the Danishâ€™Icelandic Act of Union , the two countries would maintain strong

ties, with Iceland still falling under the territorial dominion of the Danish Monarchy. Gaining independence meant that Iceland had to reinvent its position on the world stage as culturally separate from the Danish, as well as their relationship with the rest of the mainland Europe. For example, the Icelandic Flag was ratified by law in and the inherent values of the Icelandic national psycheâ€™i. Reykjavik Museum of Photography In the years preceding and immediately after independence, a wave of Icelandic nationalism had begun to find its footing in the Icelandic psyche, a cultural invention largely rooted in the Sagas. This was for a number of reasons, least of which being that the Sagas are resoundingly unique in the pantheon of worldwide medieval literature. They are neither myth, nor epic, nor romances or folktales, but stories of vengeance, wealth, power and love. A Snapshot of Iceland Facts, Figures and Information However, given the alarming rate that anti-Communist rhetoric entered the mainstream political consensus in the United States, it was decided one-sidedly that their presence should be maintained in order to deter Russian nuclear attacks from the American mainland. As of , it is again the intention of the US military to build a modern air base on the Reykjanes Peninsula. Hey Americans, do you want to move to Iceland? For the latter half of the twentieth century, unemployment was low, industries were prospering, and life in Iceland was, for the most part, good, save years when the annual harvest proved to be insufficient. The next decade of significant interest in Iceland is the eighties. White House Photo Office. As with most major changes, it took some time to acclimate, but the economy began to grow again strongly and swiftly after a brief recession. The Ultimate Guide to Downtown Reykjavik For a short time, Icelanders considered banking to be their new modus operandi, though this proved to be a short-lived, reckless dream in the wake of the credit crunch. They would have to look elsewhere if they were ever going to recoup the losses accumulated over the years of the financial crash. As luck would have it, the eyes of the world were already on Iceland, in particular, the dark and spewing ash cloud permeating from it. Iceland has also been utilizing its resources for green energy production and has built numerous geothermal power plants and dams for hydroelectric power stations.

Chapter 5 : Coconut Grove Miami | » The History of Coconut Grove

*The Settlers Movie Shimon Dotan's 'strongly articulated' political documentary focuses on the fanatics on the front lines of the battle over the land of Israel.*

Steeped in messianic Jewish mysticism and rebelling against what they see as adulterated modern Zionism, the "Hilltop Youth," a new generation of ultra-religious settlers whose resentment of the secular Israeli state rivals their hostility toward Arabs. Established in , its location offers spectacular views. With an Israeli Defense Forces IDF jeep parked outside, owner Nir Lavi recently told me that he was proud of his livelihood cultivating grapes, because it proved that anti-Semitism would always fail. He aimed to convince Israelis that the West Bank was a place of safety and legitimacy. Last week marked the 49th year of Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory. Soon after this war, illegal settlementsâ€”Israeli communities built on occupied groundâ€”began to take shape, and some 30 settlements were established between and , home to roughly settlers. On a daily basis, and in contravention of international law, Israel confiscates land and constructs settlements that run deep into Palestinian territory. Worse still, Israel demolishes Palestinian homes and other civilian structures, forcibly displaces and transfers Palestinian civilians and exploits the natural resources of the Palestinian land. Despite the widespread condemnations and calls for cessation, Israel continues its actions with impunity. The persistent confiscation of land, water, and other natural resources also violates The Hague Regulations of , which prohibit an occupying power from expropriating the resources of occupied territory for its own benefit. Earlier this year, U. We want us to be united. We cannot employ the Arabs here. In the vineyard, only Jews work. They can only live here if they accept Jewish rule. I just keep on having children. One of the most important products of the settlements are children. A common sight across the West Bank is Palestinians constructing Israeli homes, because they have few other job opportunities due to high unemployment and a traditional farming economy that has been crushed by the Israeli occupation. It was a view echoed by Lavi. This is a story of how the settlers won. After nearly 50 years since Israel took control of the West Bank and Gaza in the Six Day War, its proponents have placed themselves in all levels of the Israeli state, guaranteeing institutional support for the continued expansion of settlements across the West Bank. It has rendered impossible any contiguous Palestinian state, the clear aim of the settlers and their enablers from the beginning. The two-state solution is dead, if it was ever possible. I recently spent time traveling across the West Bank in the searing June heat talking to settlers, sleeping overnight in their houses and engaging on politics, daily life and Palestinians. I was given a unique insight into communities that mostly appear in the media as cartoon character extremists, blind ideologues or those seeking cheap housing Israel encourages people to move to the West Bank by providing huge financial incentives and inexpensive accommodation. I witnessed all three, but also found people defiant in their beliefs, angered by what they perceived was global opposition to their lives fueled by anti-Semitism and confident that they were unlikely to be forced to leave their homes in any peace agreement with the Palestinians. Jewish supremacy, the belief that Jews have the God-given right to control all the land in Israel and Palestine and the Arabs must submit to it, was ubiquitous throughout my travels. Paternalism merged with capitalism. I need Palestinians and they need me. There are around 1, Israeli companies operating in over a dozen industrial zones in the West Bank and about 25, Palestinians working in these facilities, usually making more money than if they were employed by Palestinian firms. Many Palestinian workers and unions oppose these jobs because they normalize the occupation and do nothing to strengthen the Palestinian economy. We should bring Arab students here to see how co-existence is possible. In the company staff room, Cohen showed me a pin-board full of photographs where he said he took his Palestinian and Jewish employees on short holidays. The Europeans know one thing: Israel treats them well. All settlements are considered illegal under international law, though Israel disputes this. We live in an economically viable area but the government of Benjamin Netanyahu is trying to disturb this growth. A recent survey by Ipsos global market research found that one third of Americans and 40 percent of Britons backed a boycott of Israel, but problematically, many still viewed the tactic as anti-Semitic. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics disagrees, having issued a report this year that found the number of Jews in Israel would

equal the number of Palestinians in Israel and the occupied territories by the end of . They occupy some of the most fertile and beautiful parts of the West Bank. A young settler man serenaded his girlfriend with a guitar while sitting in a solitary wooden seat overlooking the view. The scene was tranquil and yet something was missing; Arabs were nowhere to be seen or heard. I would be very sad. In July , Palestinians in the village of Duma were firebombed by Jewish settlers and three members of the Dawabsheh family died including their month old baby, Ali. Carmel questioned whether Jews could have committed such a grievous act. After nearly five decades of settlement expansion, reversing the trend is currently impossible. Yet another failed peace initiative was recently pushed by France. A meeting was held in Paris that resulted in a bland statement with vague intentions to pursue an international conference before the end of the year, and Israel dismissed it entirely. The Palestinian Authority, a corrupt and un-elected body residing in Ramallah that faces increasing opposition from its own people for decades of mismanagement and failure, welcomed the initiative but has no power to encourage it. Hamas, the ruling party in Gaza that faces a strangulating blockade from Israel and Egypt, are determined to hold onto power and avoid another devastating military conflict with Israel. With Daesh, Syria, Libya and Iraq weighing the region down into protracted conflicts, the Israel-Palestine conflict is no longer the key Middle East issue to be resolved. A headline in Israeli daily Haaretz recently read: A poll by the Peace Index from the Israeli Democracy Institute found that 72 percent of Jewish Israelis did not believe that Israeli control over Palestinians was occupation. Located near Jerusalem and Bethlehem, I drove down a dirt track to find two Jewish families living in basic conditions in a partially cleared forest, with a simple campsite and two tipis for visitors. Hence there is round-the-clock security. It was a peaceful environment. Head farmer Yair Ben-David, years-old with four children, told me that he had moved to the area four years ago because the Israeli government only wanted Jews to protect the 2, donums of land. After the Jewish National Fund and mayor of Gush Etzion provided initial assistance to secure Jewish hold on the territory, Ben-David started developing the site. The children ate and then ran around the room, rendered freezing after the blaring air-conditioning could not be switched off during the Sabbath. Ben-David had timers to control the lights and hot plate for food, because he was religiously unable to do it during the Sabbath. The atmosphere was friendly and I sensed they welcomed the opportunity to discuss politics with somebody whose views opposed theirs. After sleeping in a tipi, the following morning I accompanied Ben-David and two of his children to the gated outpost of Gevaot on a nearby hilltop to attend Sabbath prayers. A highly controversial outpost, in the Israeli government appropriated large tracts of private Palestinian land and illegally redefined it as Israeli state land. Today it houses around 35 families. A civilian, Jewish guard with a machine gun walked in and placed his weapon beneath him while he prayed. After the service, I saw four IDF soldiers relaxing near a settler home, playing with their caged animals, and enjoying ice-creams given to them by a settler woman. The settlers have created an armed, garrison state with a frontier mentality. Defiant in their belief that God gave Jews the land and Arabs must submit to their rule or leave, their success over five decades of expansion is clear. The international community has known this for decades and done virtually nothing to stop it. Antony Loewenstein is a Jerusalem-based, independent journalist, film-maker and author of *Disaster Capitalism: The* story has been updated to reflect the most recent number of settlers in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Golan Heights.

**Chapter 6 : History of Dallas, Texas**

*The District Court ruled that settlers in an outpost established on private Palestinian land have rights to the land. The Jerusalem District Court (Judge Arnon Darel) ruled today, August 28, , that the settlers of the Mitzpe Karmim outpost, east of Ramallah, have rights to the private land of the Palestinians on which the outpost was built.*

Blog History of Dallas, Texas For a current population of more than one million, Dallas, Texas , had humble beginnings. Through the determination of one man, the settlement called Dallas became a reality in the Three Forks area of the Trinity River, in the s. John Neely Bryan originally stumbled across Three Forks in , on a mission to establish a trading post for Indians and settlers. The advantages of locating at Three Forks, were that it was the easiest river crossing location, and it was located on the soon-to-be established Preston Trail. After plotting the town, Bryan returned home to Arkansas to prepare for his emigration to West Texas. In the meantime, the U. Upon his return in , he discovered that the Indians had remained and his customers were gone. Among those settlers was John Beeman, who planted the first corn crop upon his arrival, in April In the election to annex Texas into the Union, Dallas residents supported the move at their own polls. The Peters Colony transplants soon spread news of the good conditions in what was now called Dallas, and the population of this new Texas town increased rapidly. In , the town became the permanent seat of Dallas County. Dallas was officially incorporated as a town in , with 2, residents and its first mayor, Samuel Pryor. As Dallas prepared to enter the Civil war , public debates about this issue of secession were held and a volunteer company of soldiers was assembled. In July, a fire burned down most of the business district. Arson was suspected and two abolitionists were run out of town and three slaves were hung. The remaining slaves were beaten. The business district was rebuilt by December, but because the town was experiencing runaway growth, there was a housing shortage. In , Dallas County and the state seceded from the Union, and sent volunteers and supplies when the war spilled over into Texas on June 8. Post-Civil War After the Civil War, Dallas experienced another growth spurt that brought with it former slaves, outlaws, and unfair price structures for crops. The Alliance collapsed after only 20 months because of lack of support from the lending industry. Dallas, like other towns, was initially affected by the Great Depression , so that by , more than 18, people were out of work. With the help of bank loans, the oil industry began to explore and exploit their finds, starting in Small businesses began springing up all over town to support the oil fields, while the roughnecks and roustabouts made their drilling machines purr like loving cats. Kennedy was assassinated , close to the location where John Neely Bryan first settled the city. Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested in town for the murder and was killed two days later by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner. With the opening of the Home Furnishings Mart in , the home furnishing business grew into the Dallas Market Center, which eventually became the largest wholesale trade complex in the world. In the s and s, the Dallas skyline changed with the introduction of some prominent skyscrapers. When the oil industry relocated its headquarters to Houston by the s, Dallas was beginning to see the benefits from a burgeoning technology boom, by the expanding computer and telecommunications industries, while continuing to be a center of banking and business. The sporting life In Dallas, professional sports teams are plentiful and famous. Education and the arts Bringing institutions of higher learning was important to Dallas early in its history, so that in , efforts began to convince Southwestern University in Georgetown just north of the state capital, Austin , to relocate there. They refused, but this action brought Dallas to the attention of the Methodist Church. Subsequently, in , Southern Methodist University opened its doors to the general population, in addition to students of the faith. There are many unique museums in Dallas, including the Dallas Museum of Natural History, founded in A hub of transportation for the western U. In the surrounding area, the airports in operation are the Addison Airport, two more general aviation airports in McKinney, and two in Ft. Methodist and Baptist churches are quite prominent in town as they serve as an anchor to their private universities. The Catholic Cathedral Santuario de Guadalupe serves the second largest congregation in the country. Dallas is also home to the Cathedral of Hope, which hosts the largest gay congregation in the world. Worth metro area in Paul surroundings because of lack of attendance.

**Chapter 7 : Our Story | The Settlers**

*For several years in the early '70s, on the first Saturday after Thanksgiving, a horse race was held at John and Cappy Hall's farm in West Tisbury. Local horses, local riders, everyone was there.*

First row, from left: Back row, from left: In , 6, people lived here. By , it had swelled by more than a third to over 8, This was largely due to an influx of some 2, free-spirited 20somethings seeking a refuge on a tranquil Island from turbulent times on the mainland. And since many of these young people were living off the grid, and uncountable, the influx was likely even greater. The Island was a pretty conservative, albeit open-minded, place in those days, and this invasion made for an interesting cocktail of young and old, liberals and conservatives. Nor were they settlers in the sense of ancestral families like the Mayhews, the Tiltens, or the Vincents, but rather young people who came here 50 years ago, who influenced life on the Vineyard over the years, and who today make up the backbone of our Island. In , Richard Cohen had just gotten out of grad school at B. Jill, wearing an eagle feather in her braided hair, met Peggy at the ferry. She would move to the Island for good in after graduating from MassArt. He bounced around a bit after school, but remembers offering a ride to a hitchhiker in the Florida Keys – the guy had a rhesus monkey on his shoulder – who offered Bob a place to stay in the Keys and a job raising shrimp. For the most part, life at the hostel agreed with Toni and Richard. They had their winters to themselves, and even during the summer they got some privacy, because everyone had to be out during the day. Peggy and Bob were perhaps more typical of the influx of young people on the Island. For years, Peggy rented a variety of rooms around the Island, always with roommates. Bob mainly made ends meet by pounding nails and painting houses. Bob said he went up to the Fish Market around and first saw Peggy working behind the counter. He asked her out on a date – a bouquet of flowers, the works. Peggy and Bob were married in . The next winter it was gone, and I went crazy. Someone told me I should knit. It was sort of like an Easter egg hunt but with, well – beer. Local horses, local riders, everyone was there. After a few years it got to be a bit too much of an insurance risk, and it was moved to Scrubby Neck, where a group tried to actually organize the event, but it never really caught on after that. Hughie Taylor organized it out by the Outermost Inn. I got picked up by Jimmy Dean, the pork sausage guy, one time. He had white loafers and a white belt. I remember getting picked up by [the legendary] Craig Kingsbury. He drove so slow, it took about an hour to get down-Island from Gay Head. And I met someone else who had grown up on Nomans [Island] in the old days. There was a wealth of old people and old knowledge given on slow rides down-Island. We were curious to find out how all the respective parties, old-time Islanders and thousands of young people got along. Their parents ran the Menemsha Post Office and what is now the Menemsha Market, plus they were part-time cops during the summer, so they grew up knowing just about everyone. Chilmark was a very conservative town back then. Dave and Doug were involved in a little squatting themselves. They discovered an old foundation out in the Chilmark woods when they were growing up. They built a shack out of old building materials and used it to camp out. One day they got a call from the woman who owned the land where the foundation was located. This is where the understanding part comes in. We were 15 years old at the time. The sheer volume of people here today is the big thing. And so many fewer houses. Where does this all leave us? You could argue that Toni, Richard, Peggy, and Bob all came here for the right reasons. They came at a time when housing was available, rents were affordable, and if you wanted to work, you could earn a living. They were drawn to the Island, cared about it, and then found ways to earn a living to stay around. Peggy has a landscaping company. Richard is a former real estate broker, and Toni worked in social services, and now teaches Pilates. For 20somethings today, living on the Vineyard can prove far more challenging. Affordable housing alone can make living here prohibitive. And those who choose to give it a try, for the most part, are also doing it for the right reasons. And when you follow your heart, good things happen. Are you a Settler? Did you arrive between and , and mostly stuck around to grow older here? Write us at [community@mvtimes.com](mailto:community@mvtimes.com). They cleaned out our fish stocks. But as time went by, we began dealing with all sorts of underutilized species like tilefish, monkfish, dogfish, and conch. It was the one chance they had to be here.

**Chapter 8 : Conflict Among the Tribes**

*STEVE EMBER: Most of the settlers, however, were strong people. They did not expect an easy life. And as time passed, they found solutions to most of the problems of farming on the Great Plains.*

In the late eighteenth century, white Americans expanded their settlements in the western part of the country. They claimed land traditionally used by American Indians. The Indians were hunters, and they struggled to keep control of their hunting lands. It fought, and won, several wars with Indian tribes. It forced the Indians to live on government-controlled reservations. This week in our series, Larry West and Steve Ember tell about the people who settled on the old Indian lands after the wars. After the Indians were defeated, thousands of settlers hurried west. Some hoped to find new, rich farmland. The soil they left behind was thin and overworked. Their crops were poor. Some simply hoped to buy any kind of farmland. They did not have enough money to buy farmland in the east. Others came from other countries and hoped to build new lives in the United States. All the settlers found it easy to get land in the West. In 1862, Congress had passed the Homestead Act. This law gave every citizen, and every foreigner who asked for citizenship, the right to claim government land. The law said each man could have sixty-five hectares. If he built a home on the land, and farmed it for five years, it would be his. He paid just ten dollars to record the deal. Claiming land on the Great Plains was easy. Building a farm there and working it was not so easy. The wide flat grasslands seemed strange to men who had lived among the hills and forests of the east. Here there were few hills or trees. Without trees, settlers had no wood to build houses. Some built houses partly underground. Others built houses from blocks of earth cut out of the grassland. These houses were dark and dirty. They leaked and became muddy when it rained. There were no fences on the Great Plains. So it was hard to keep animals away from crops. Settlers in the American west also had a problem faced by many people in the world today. They had little fuel for heating and cooking. With few trees to cut for fuel, they collected whatever they could find. Cattle and buffalo wastes. Water was hard to find, too. And although the land seemed rich, it was difficult to prepare for planting. The grass roots were thick and strong. They did not break apart easily. The weather also was a problem. Sometimes months would pass without rain, and the crops would die. Winters were bitterly cold. Most of the settlers, however, were strong people. They did not expect an easy life. And as time passed, they found solutions to most of the problems of farming on the Great Plains. Railroads were built across the west. They brought wood for homes. Wood and coal for fuel. Technology solved many of the problems. New equipment was invented for digging deep wells. Better pumps were built to raise the water to the surface. Some of the pumps used windmills for power. The fence problem was solved in 1874. That was the year "barbed wire" was invented. The sharp metal barbs tore the skin of the men who stretched it along fence tops. But they prevented cattle from pushing over the fences and destroying crops. New farm equipment was invented. This included a plow that could break up the grassland of the plains. And farmers learned techniques for farming in dry weather. Most of the problems on the plains could be solved. But solving them cost money. A farmer could get wood to build his house. But he had to buy the wood and pay the railroad to bring it west. To farm the plains, he needed barbed wire for fences, and plows and other new equipment. All these things cost money. So a plains farmer had to grow crops that were in big demand. He usually put all his efforts into producing just one or two crops. The farmers of the plains did well at first. There was enough rain. Huge crops of wheat and corn were produced. Much of the grain was sold in Europe and farmers got good prices. The farmers, however, were not satisfied. They were angry about several things. One was the high cost of sending their crops to market. The only way to transport their grain was by railroad. And railroad prices were very high for farm products--higher than for anything else. The railroads also owned the big buildings where grain was stored. Farmers had to pay to keep their grain there until it was sold. They said storage costs were too high. The farmers were angry about the high cost of borrowing money, too. They opposed the import taxes -- tariffs -- they had to pay on foreign products. Some of the tariffs were as high as sixty percent. Congress had set the levels high to protect American industry from foreign competition. But farmers said they were the victims of this policy, because it increased their costs. Farmers as individuals could

do nothing to change the situation. But if they united in a group, they thought, perhaps they could influence government policy. Farmers began to unite in local social and cultural groups called "granges. Farmers organized cooperatives to buy equipment and supplies in large amounts directly from factories. The cost of goods was lower when bought in large amounts. The granges also began to organize for political action. Local granges became part of the national grange movement. Grange supporters won control of state legislatures in a number of middle western states. They passed laws to limit the cost of railroad transportation and crop storage. Railroads refused to obey these laws. They fought the measures in the courts. They did not win. Finally, they appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The railroads said the laws were not constitutional, because they interfered with the right of Congress to control trade between the states. The railroads said states could not control transportation costs. To do so would reduce profits for the railroad.

**Chapter 9 : The Settlers: Toni and Richard Cohen, Peggy and Bob Schwier - The Martha's Vineyard Times**

*Most of Michigan's early settlers of European descent came to the area in the s, as part of a wave of immigration commonly called "Michigan Fever." Between and the population of the Michigan Territory increased tenfold.*

Clearly, its natural setting is unrivaled, for Coconut Grove looks o ut from behind lush subtropical foliage toward the turquoise waters of Biscayne Bay. The province of Tequesta Indians until recent centuries, Coconut Grove was, by the early nineteenth century, a favorite stop for mariners attracted to its bubbling fresh water springs on its waterfront. After the Cape Florida Lighthouse opened in , light keepers and their assistants became frequent visitors to Coconut Grove. Wreckers or salvagers of disabled ships also visited the area. When Beasley died, Ann rented a portion of their property to Dr. Horace Porter, a onetime Union surgeon. Porter applied for a U. Post Office for the area in , calling it Cocomanut Grove sic after viewing a couple of nearby Coconut Palm trees! After Porter was unsuccessful in his attempt to swindle the widow Beasley out of her property, he left the area. The post office was quickly forgotten and was soon swallowed up by the aggressive subtropical jungle that covered the shoreline and points west of it. During the s, others settlers, lured by the prospect of free land through federal homestead laws, entered the region. Most important of the settlers in Coconut Grove were the Pent and Frow families, who hailed from the Bahamas. In the late s, Jack Peacock convinced his brother Charles and his family to leave England for the wilds of southeast Florida. At the same time, Ralph Munroe, an accomplished sailboat designer from Long Island and Staten Island, came to Miami on a sailing vacation. Munroe met many of the people living on the bay, including the Peacocks with whom he became friends. In , Munroe returned to the area with his young, tubercular wife, Eva, hoping that the subtropical climate would help her convalesce. But Eva succumbed to the scourge despite the loving care of Isabella Peacock, the wife of Charles Peacock. As the friendship between Munroe and the Peacocks deepened, the former suggested to his British friends that they open a guest house in the area for its ever-growing number of visitors. In the meantime, the number of people visiting the Bay View House grew to include a motley collection of eccentrics and creative types, including titled counts, writers, naturalists, and even the son of famed writer, Harriett Beecher Stowe. Many less notable Coconut Grove residents labored as farmers in areas of the Grove west of the settled bay front region. Soon the Peacocks had enlarged their facility to accommodate the increased number of visitors and renamed it the Peacock Inn. It served as the community center. Enthralled with the natural splendors of Coconut Grove, many of the guests of the Inn decided to build homes in the area thereby ensuring an enduring Bohemian flavor through their lengthy presence there. By , Coconut Grove claimed more than one hundred residents ranking it among the largest settlements on the southeast Florida mainland. By then, those institutions associated with maturing communities began to appear. Ralph Munroe along with Kirk Munroe no relation , a famous writer of stories for boys, founded the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club following a Washington Birthday sailing regatta in . In the same year, Isabella Peacock began conducting Sunday school classes in a building constructed for that purpose. In , this structure, still standing today on the grounds of the Plymouth Congregational Church as a designated National Register property, hosted the first public school in the county. Its members established the first library, which grew quickly in stature while serving a far-flung clientele. Soon hundreds of new settlers were pouring into Dade County. Additionally, an area on and around picturesque Main Highway hosted the politician and statesman William Jennings Bryan and three retired United States Admirals. After the railroad crossed the Miami River and moved south toward the Florida Keys at the outset of the s, Coconut Grove gained new importance as a farming community, since produce markets became more readily accessible. More than 1, aspiring aviators trained there. Coconut Grove citizens concerned with the noise and pollution wrought by the naval air station brought pressure upon the federal government for its closing, which came in . David Fairchild, a world famous horticulturalist. The Grove remained a town for just six years, after which the onrushing City of Miami, in the midst of a great real estate boom, annexed it despite strong opposition from Grove residents. In the meantime, the old naval air station site became host to Pan American Airways in . The terminal and the picturesque seaplanes flying overhead became a huge draw for curious visitors. After the war,

the Dinner Key Auditorium opened on part of the site of the old air base. The facility has served a wide variety of roles, hosting musical concerts and sets for a popular television show. With its parades, art festival, and Halloween parties, it has remained a celebratory neighborhood. The wood frame buildings on the ridge overlooking South Bayshore Drive gave way by the s to high rise condominiums.