

## Who Were The First People

*Discover the incredible stories of the many Aboriginal cultures that call the plains of North America their home, from Alberta and Saskatchewan in the north to Texas and Oklahoma in the south. Since the time of first contact with Europeans, First Nations of the plains have endured much hardship and tragedy, but their cultures have endured and the old ways show signs of renewal. Author John Friesen traces their history and highlights the wisdom of the Elders, a traditional worldview holding much hope and promise as humankind faces the problems of the 21st century.*

*On August 6, 1945, Hiroshima was destroyed by the first atom bomb ever dropped on a city. This book, John Hersey's journalistic masterpiece, tells what happened on that day. Told through the memories of survivors, this timeless, powerful and compassionate document has become a classic "that stirs the conscience of humanity" (The New York Times). Almost four decades after the original publication of this celebrated book, John Hersey went back to Hiroshima in search of the people whose stories he had told. His account of what he discovered about them is now the eloquent and moving final chapter of Hiroshima.*

*The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in late 2002 and 2003 challenged the global public health community to confront a novel epidemic that spread rapidly from its origins in southern China until it had reached more than 25 other countries within a matter of months. In addition to the number of patients infected with the SARS virus, the disease had profound economic and political repercussions in many of the affected regions. Recent reports of isolated new SARS cases and a fear that the disease could reemerge and spread have put public health officials on high alert for any indications of possible new outbreaks. This report examines the response to SARS by public health systems in individual countries, the biology of the SARS coronavirus and related coronaviruses in animals, the economic and political fallout of the SARS epidemic, quarantine law and other public health measures that apply to combating infectious diseases, and the role of international organizations and scientific cooperation in halting the spread of SARS. The report provides an illuminating survey of findings from the epidemic, along with an assessment of what might be needed in order to contain any future outbreaks of SARS or other emerging infections.*

Ur and Uruk

Hiroshima

Preparing for the Next Disease Outbreak: Workshop Summary

JEI Report

The History and Legacy of the Ancient Sumerians' Two Most Important Cities

The Lāmībe of Fombina

\*Includes pictures \*Examines the Sumerians' culture, daily life at the cities, and architecture \*Includes ancient accounts describing the cities \*Includes a bibliography for further reading
In southern Iraq, a crushing silence hangs over the dunes. For nearly 5,000 years, the sands of the Iraqi desert have held the remains of the oldest known civilization: the Sumerians. When American archaeologists discovered a collection of cuneiform tablets in Iraq in the late 19th century, they were confronted with a language and a people who were at the time only scarcely known to even the most knowledgeable scholars of ancient Mesopotamia. The exploits and achievements of other Mesopotamian peoples, such as the Assyrians and Babylonians, were already known to a large segment of the population through the Old Testament and the nascent field of Near Eastern studies had unraveled the enigma of the Akkadian language that was widely used throughout the region in ancient times, but the discovery of the Sumerian tablets brought to light the existence of the Sumerian culture, which was the oldest of all the Mesopotamian cultures. Although the Sumerians continue to get second or even third billing compared to the Babylonians and Assyrians, perhaps because they never built an empire as great as the Assyrians or established a city as enduring and great as Babylon, they were the people who provided the template of civilization that all later Mesopotamians built upon. The Sumerians are credited with being the first people to invent writing, libraries, cities, and schools in Mesopotamia (Ziskind 1972, 34), and many would argue that they were the first people to create and do those things anywhere in world. No site better represents the importance of the Sumerians than the city of Uruk. Between the fourth and the third millennium BCE, Uruk was one of several city-states in the land of Sumer, located in the southern end of the Fertile Crescent, between the two great rivers of the Tigris and the Euphrates. Discovered in the late 19th century by the British archaeologist William Loftus, it is this site that has revealed much of what is now known of the Sumerian, Akkadian, and Neo-Sumerian people. Although Uruk was not the only city that the Sumerians built during the Uruk period, it was by far the greatest and also the source of most of the archeological and written evidence concerning early Sumerian culture (Kuhrt 2010, 1:23). Uruk went from being the world's first major city to the most important political and cultural center in the ancient Near East in relatively quick fashion. Long before Alexandria was a city and even before Memphis and Babylon had attained greatness, the ancient Mesopotamian city of Ur stood foremost among ancient Near Eastern cities. Today, the greatness and cultural influence of Ur has been largely forgotten by most people, partially because its monuments have not stood the test of time the way other ancient culture's monuments have. For instance, the monuments of Egypt were made of stone while those of Ur and most other Mesopotamian cities were made of mud brick and as will be discussed in this report, mud-brick may be an easier material to work with than stone but it also decays much quicker. The same is true to a certain extent for the written documents that were produced at Ur. At its height Ur was the center of a great dynasty that controlled most of Mesopotamia directly through a well maintained army and bureaucracy and the areas that were not under its direct control were influenced by Ur's diplomats and religious ideas. Ur was also a truly resilient city because it survived the downfall of the Sumerians, outright destruction at the hands of the Elamites, and later occupations by numerous other peoples, which included Saddam Hussein more recently.

'A brilliant, authoritative, surprising, captivating introduction to human genetics. You'll be spellbound' Brian Cox
This is a story about you. It is the history of who you are and how you came to be. It is unique to you, as it is to each of the 100 billion modern humans who have ever drawn breath. But it is also our collective story, because in every one of our genomes we each carry the history of our species - births, deaths, disease, war, famine, migration and a lot of sex. In this captivating journey through the expanding landscape of genetics, Adam Rutherford reveals what our genes now tell us about human history, and what history can now tell us about our genes. From Neanderthals to murder, from redheads to race, dead kings to plague, evolution to epigenetics, this is a demystifying and illuminating new portrait of who we are and how we came to be. \*\*\* 'A thoroughly entertaining history of Homo sapiens and its DNA in a manner that displays popular science writing at its best' Observer 'Magisterial, informative and delightful' Peter Frankopan 'An extraordinary adventure...From the Neanderthals to the Vikings, from the Queen of Sheba to Richard III, Rutherford goes in search of our ancestors, tracing the genetic clues deep into the past' Alice Roberts

Included in this book is a descriptive history of the Bahamas from the Lucayan communities to the independent nation of today. The British, American and African concerns in the area are documented as is the progress so far of the independent Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

A Cultural History of OPEC Member Countries

Origins and Effects in Europe, Africa, and the Americas

Dionysius

Transactions and Proceedings of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science

Asia & Pacific

A Key to Money and Banking

15 originale essays om den globale betydnng af ophævelsen af den atlantiske slavehandel

Argues that the Solutrean culture of coastal Spain and the European Atlantic Shelf was the ancestral industry to the North American Clovis industry.

From one of Canada's master storytellers comes this murder mystery set in Alsatia and the Rhineland.

The Pagan Wall

Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico

Baptisms of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, Attleboro, MA (Dodgeville), 1880-1986

The First Humans

Across Atlantic Ice

Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Itihasa Parishad

***"The parish of St. Stephen in Attleboro is composed of people from the villages of Dodgeville and Hebronville as well as of the towns of Seekonk and Rehoboth"--Introduct., p. iv.***

***"A landmark . . . brilliantly [demonstrates] has that there is far more to black history than the slave trade."—John A. Williams** *They Came Before Columbus reveals a compelling, dramatic, and superbly detailed documentation of the presence and legacy of Africans in ancient America. Examining navigation and shipbuilding; cultural analogies between Native Americans and Africans; the transportation of plants, animals, and textiles between the continents; and the diaries, journals, and oral accounts of the explorers themselves, Ivan Van Sertima builds a pyramid of evidence to support his claim of an African presence in the New World centuries before Columbus. Combining impressive scholarship with a novelist's gift for storytelling, Van Sertima re-creates some of the most powerful scenes of human history: the launching of the great ships of Mali in 1310 (two hundred master boats and two hundred supply boats), the sea expedition of the Mandingo king in 1311, and many others. In They Came Before Columbus, we see clearly the unmistakable face and handprint of black Africans in pre-Columbian America, and their overwhelming impact on the civilizations they encountered.**

***Your child asks, "Where did we come from?" and you wish you had a scientific explanation of human evolution to answer the question. Or you're grown up and you're still curious.How did our species become so different from the other great apes, or for that matter, from other mammals? More than a century and a half after Darwin's On the Origin of Species was published, the mystery of the “missing link” is still unresolved. Scientists agree on approximately when the split occurred between humans and our last common ancestors, but not how.Were the First People Swimmers? introduces the reader to an elegant, rigorous theory by Welsh writer Elaine Morgan, based on a hypothesis by marine biologist Alister Hardy, that our early Homo sapien ancestors evolved through natural selection in water. The theory became known as the Aquatic Ape Theory or “AAT.” Morgan wrote six books on human evolution and the theory.Were the First People Swimmers? guides you, with elementary text and playful illustrations, through empirical evidence that explains how the first humans could have started talking, lost their ability to run on all four legs, lost their fur, and acquired subcutaneous fat.Elaine Morgan provided ideas and feedback in the conception and planning of Were the First People Swimmers? The book encourages observation of nature, critical thinking and inter-generational learning.***

*Learning from SARS*

*A Concise History of the Middle East*

*Photographs and Oral Histories*

*The Lottery*

*Selected Topics in the History of Mathematics*

*Origin and Early Evolution of the Genus Homo*

*A seemingly ordinary village participates in a yearly lottery to determine a sacrificial victim.*

*Before Palm Pilots and iPods, PCs and laptops, the term "computer" referred to the people who did scientific calculations by hand. These workers were neither calculating geniuses nor idiot savants but knowledgeable people who, in other circumstances, might have become scientists in their own right. When Computers Were Human represents the first in-depth account of this little-known, 200-year epoch in the history of science and technology. Beginning with the story of his own grandmother, who was trained as a human computer, David Alan Grier provides a poignant introduction to the wider world of women and men who did the hard computational labor of science. His grandmother's casual remark, "I wish I'd used my calculus," hinted at a career deferred and an education forgotten, a secret life unappreciated; like many highly educated women of her generation, she studied to become a human computer because nothing else would offer her a place in the scientific world. The book begins with the return of Halley's comet in 1758 and the effort of three French astronomers to compute its orbit. It ends four cycles later, with a UNIVAC electronic computer projecting the 1986 orbit. In between, Grier tells us about the surveyors of the French Revolution, describes the calculating machines of Charles Babbage, and guides the reader through the Great Depression to marvel at the giant computing room of the Works Progress Administration. When Computers Were Human is the sad but lyrical story of workers who gladly did the hard labor of research calculation in the hope that they might be part of the scientific community. In the end, they were rewarded by a new electronic machine that took the place and the name of those who were, once, the computers.*

*Striking black and white photographs paired with powerful stories capture the experiences of southern West Virginians whose lives were shaped by coal—from retired miners to men and women who have been jobless for their entire lives.*

*Were the First People Swimmers?*

*They Came Before Columbus*

*The Origin of America's Clovis Culture*

*The Sarawak Museum Journal*

*Characteristic Differences Between Excellent and Poor Achievers in Sixth Grade Division*

*Entering the War Zone*

**Highly skilled 10x talent brings at least 10 times the value to your organization. By understanding how to attract, manage, and retain these sought-after individuals, your business will become more agile and innovative and experience transformational growth. 10xers can tackle a company's thorniest problems, improve their strongest assets, and blaze a path to success. With the rapid digitization of every conceivable product and service, the environment has transformed so fast that every organization must be equipped with these phenomenally gifted employees to keep up. Game Changer provides proven strategies on how your company can create the right environment for top talent and breakthrough success by upending traditional business practices. It also reveals how individuals can evolve from good to great to 10x, and enjoy the many perks and rewards this status brings. With this book, you'll learn: How highly skilled talent is transforming companies of all sizes and industries through real world stories and first-hand testimonies from top executives and entrepreneurs. Ways managers can become coaches that empower their team to accomplish amazing results.The unconventional business environment 10xers need for massive productivity, including deep flow states, greater autonomy and ownership, and work time flexibility. How to see yourself as both talent and management and become comfortable switching these hats. For any reader who wants to make an impact at work, become a highly skilled, phenomenally gifted employee, and experience the rewards and satisfaction of being 10x, Game Changer shows you how. “Game Changer is a must-read for leaders seeking actionable tools for empowering team members, unlocking their fullest potentials, and achieving 10x the results.' —Daniel Lubetsky, Founder and Executive Chairman of KIND Snacks**

**There are some issues in human paleontology that seem to be timeless. Most deal with the origin and early evolution of our own genus - something about which we should care. Some of these issues pertain to taxonomy and systematics. How many species of Homo were there in the Pliocene and Pleistocene? How do we identify the earliest members the genus Homo? If there is more than one Plio-Pleistocene species, how do they relate to one another, and where and when did they evolve? Other issues relate to questions about body size, proportions and the functional adaptations of the locomotor skeleton. When did the human postcranial “Bauplan” evolve, and for what reasons? What behaviors (and what behavioral limitations) can be inferred from the postcranial bones that have been attributed to Homo habilis and Homo erectus? Still other issues relate to growth, development and life history strategies, and the biological and archeological evidence for diet and behavior in early Homo. It is often argued that dietary change played an important role in the origin and early evolution of our genus, with stone tools opening up scavenging and hunting opportunities that would have added meat protein to the diet of Homo. Still other issues relate to the environmental and climatic context in which this genus evolved.**

**Entering the Warzone is the first book to deal with the Oka crisis from a Mohawk viewpoint. Goodleaf was directly involved in the standoff between the Mohawks and the Canadian army in the summer of 1990. She provides firsthand insight into the experience and an in-depth look at Mohawk sovereignty.**

**A Mohawk Perspective on Resisting Invasions**

**Lectures**

**A Political History of Adamawa, 1809-1901**

**The African Presence in Ancient America**

**The Success Secrets of the Visionaries Who Launched a Technology Empire**

**Creative, Adaptable, Enduring**

*Outline of Sanity; The Appetite of tyranny; the Crimes of England; Lord Kitchener; Utopia of Usurers; How to help Annexation; The end of the Armistice.*

*In this ground-breaking book Chris Stringer sets out to answer all the big questions in the debate about our origins. How can we define modern humans, and how can we recognise our beginnings in the fossil and archaeological record? How can we accurately date fossils, including ones beyond the range of radiocarbon dating? What do the genetic data really tell us? Were our origins solely in Africa? Are modern humans a distinct species from ancient people such as the Neanderthals? And what contact did our ancestors have with them? How can we recognise modern humans behaviourally, and were traits such as complex language and art unique to modern humans? What forces shaped the origins of modern humans - were they climatic, dietary, social, or even volcanic? What drove the dispersals of modern humans from Africa, and how did our species spread over the globe? How did regional features evolve, and how significant are they? What exactly was the 'Hobbitt' of the Island of Flores, and how was it related to us? Has human evolution stopped, or are we still evolving? What can we expect from future research on our origins? This book will make every reader think about what it means to be human.*

*Packed full of fun and facts about everyday life spanning more than three thousand years, this is the sort of book you dip into to find out about one thing ... and end up reading from cover to cover!*

*Women's Roles in Cultural Context*

*Sources of Bahamian History*

*When Computers Were Human*

*Not Oil Alone*

*Game Changer*

*Daily Report*

Highlights the contributions of Bob O'Rear, Scott Okki, Richard Brodie, Russell Borland, Neil Evans, Dave Neir, Ida Cole, Min Yee, Ron Harding, Paul Sribhibhadh, Russell Steele, and Trish Millines Dziko

Who Were the First People?

The Abolition of the Atlantic Slave Trade

The Collected Works of G.K. Chesterton

The Free Humanist

The Stories in Our Genes

A Complete Historical Compendium of the Great Movement Known as "modern Spiritualism."