

Chapter 1 : Encyclopedia Britannica Books | eBay

The spring and summer of would be remembered more, though, for a massive oil spill that dragged on for months in the Gulf of Mexico, the largest marine oil spill in history (see Deepwater Horizon oil spill of).

Disasters of epic proportions. Aftermath and impact Economic prospects in the Gulf Coast states were dire, as the spill affected many of the industries upon which residents depended. More than a third of federal waters in the gulf were closed to fishing at the peak of the spill, due to fears of contamination. A moratorium on offshore drilling, enacted by U. Few travelers were willing to face the prospect of petroleum-sullied beaches, leaving those dependent on tourism struggling to supplement their incomes. A year later nearly a third of the fund had been paid out, though lack of oversight allowed government entities to submit wildly inflated claims, some unrelated to the spill. By the fund was largely depleted. Deepwater Horizon oil spill: Department of Defense Recovery was incremental. As oil dispersed, portions of the gulf began reopening to fishing in July, and by October the majority of the closed areas were judged safe. State governments struggled to draw attention to unsoiled or newly scrubbed beaches with advertising campaigns, often drawing on funds from BP. Oil continued to wash ashore in many areas, and much of it could not be removed, either because of logistical reasons—mats of submerged oil and organic matter collected in tidal zones that were difficult to reach—or because cleaning it up would inflict greater harm on the ecosystem. The drilling moratorium, initially set to expire in November, was lifted in mid-October, though new drilling permits were not issued until February of the subsequent year following mounting government and industry pressure to increase domestic oil production. The emergence of BP chief executive Tony Hayward as the public face of the oil giant further inflamed public sentiment against the embattled company. He was replaced in October. The report noted that, although the defective concrete cap had been installed by Halliburton, decisions about the installation process made by BP had been the cause of the failure. The investigation further found that BP and Transocean employees aboard the rig had—while engaged in testing procedures—ignored early indications of a problem and thus missed opportunities to prevent a full-scale blowout. Though representatives of BP conceded that the company was responsible for some of the factors contributing to the spill, they stressed that their partner companies were also to blame. Halliburton and Transocean similarly pointed to failures on the part of the other parties involved. Legal action Charges, settlements, and penalties A formal civil and criminal investigation into the spill was initiated in June by the U. Department of Justice DOJ. In August Louisiana district court judge Carl Barbier was appointed to oversee the consolidated proceedings relating to the spill, which had prompted numerous lawsuits and precipitated a morass of complex legal entanglements, private and public. The move followed the postponement of a trial scheduled in late February in Louisiana district court. The monies were to be drawn from the compensation fund mandated by the Obama administration. Previously managed by lawyer Kenneth Feinberg—who had also overseen the compensation fund for victims of the September 11 attacks—the fund was transferred to court control as part of the accord. In addition to covering economic losses sustained in the wake of the spill, the settlement mandated the payment of medical claims which had previously been denied by the fund and provided for 21 years of further medical monitoring and care, allowing for the delayed onset of symptoms and illnesses. BP remained liable for substantial additional claims by local and state entities as well as by the federal government. An effort by the company to appeal the agreement, which received final approval in December, was rejected by the U. Supreme Court in December. In November BP reached an agreement with the DOJ to plead guilty to 14 criminal charges, among them 11 counts of felony manslaughter, and violations of the Clean Water and Migratory Bird Treaty acts. BP also agreed to pay more than half a billion dollars to the Securities and Exchange Commission for misleading its shareholders about the magnitude of the oil spill. The deal was approved in January. That suspension, initially thought to be temporary, was reinforced in January. In August the company filed suit against the EPA in Texas federal court, asking that the ban be lifted. It was not lifted until March; the company successfully bid on 24 federal contracts later that month. The remainder funded a liability trust to be drawn upon in the event of later spills. Charges against individuals In April the first criminal charges to come out of the disaster were

filed against a former senior drilling engineer for BP. Kurt Mix, who had worked for BP until January , was charged in federal court with obstructing justice for deleting hundreds of text messages concerning the flow rate of oil despite having received legal notification to preserve the correspondence. Some of the messages were forensically recovered; one contained a flow rate estimate three times higher than what BP had publicly attested to at the time. He was convicted in December . In November two senior officers on the Deepwater Horizon oil rig, Robert Kaluza and Donald Vidrine, were charged with manslaughter. David Rainey, the former vice president for exploration in the Gulf of Mexico, was charged with obstructing Congress and making false statements to law enforcement concerning the rate at which oil was leaking from the rig. The Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal by the latter official to dismiss the obstruction charge. To the dismay of many observers, none of the individuals who were charged with criminal offenses related to the spill ultimately received prison sentences. Rainey was acquitted in June . Mix was granted a retrial owing to juror misconduct and instead pled guilty to misdemeanor computer fraud charges. He was sentenced to probation and community service in November . The manslaughter charges against Kaluza and Vidrine were dropped in December at the request of the prosecution. Vidrine pled guilty to a misdemeanor charge of pollution under the Clean Water Act and in April was sentenced to probation, community service, and the payment of a fine. Kaluza pled not guilty to the same charge and was cleared in February . The federal government, as well as individual states and entities, was among the plaintiffs. The trial was intended to determine liability under the Clean Water Act and Natural Resource Damage Assessments under the Oil Pollution Act, addressing charges not covered by previous settlement agreements. The proceedings were arranged in three phases. The first, which ended in April, was to assess the degrees to which the three companies were culpable. The second phase of the trial, which began in late September, was intended to establish the volume of oil released by the spill and whether the preparedness and damage-control efforts of the involved parties were adequate. It ended in late October. The third phase, in which damages would be determined, finished in February . The ruling on the first phase, announced in September , found BP to be 67 percent culpable for the spill and thus grossly negligent. Transocean was held 30 percent liable and Halliburton 3 percent liable; both companies were deemed negligent. The ruling on the second phase, announced in January , set the legal amount of oil for which the involved parties would be liable at 3. BP had claimed that approximately 2. It was the largest financial penalty ever leveled by the U. The settlement was formally approved in April . Environmental costs

Thousands of birds , mammals , and sea turtles were plastered with leaked oil. There was speculation that a spike in cetacean strandings and deaths that was recorded by NOAA beginning in February was further exacerbated by the spill. Typical causes of such widespread fatalities, including morbillivirus and toxins from red tides , were ruled out, and there was an unusual incidence of *Brucella* infection in stranded dolphins, leading researchers to suspect that contaminants from the spill had made cetaceans more vulnerable to other environmental dangers. A December study of living dolphins in Barataria Bay , Louisiana, found that roughly half were extremely sick; many suffered from lung and adrenal disorders known to be linked to oil exposure. Some 1, whales and dolphins had been found stranded by the end of , a figure representing only a tiny percentage of the animals affected. Though the number of dead animals had begun to taper off, substantial decreases in dolphin fertility persisted. It was thought that the strandings represented the largest mortality event to occur in the Gulf of Mexico. The brown pelican , recently delisted as an endangered species , was among the species most affected. A study projected that perhaps 12 percent of the brown pelicans and more than 30 percent of the laughing gulls in the area hit by the spill had been wiped out. According to another study, up to , birds were thought to have died. Even individuals not directly contaminated by oil were affected. A study determined that white pelicans that had migrated from the gulf to Minnesota to breed were producing eggs that contained discernible amounts of compounds that were traceable to the BP spill. Eggs containing traces of contaminants were found in Iowa and Illinois as well. Animals that were found alive in the wake of the spill were transported to rehabilitation centres and, after being cleaned and medically evaluated, were released into oil-free areas. Concerns about the offspring of sea turtles that nested on the gulf coasts of Alabama and Florida led wildlife officials to dig up thousands of eggs and hatch them in a warehouse for later release on the Atlantic coast. By late some 1, turtles had been found dead. It was estimated that up to 65,

imperiled turtles had died during alone, mostly as a result of oil contamination. It was also estimated that some , turtles, some of which were originally from breeding populations in other parts of the world, were in the region of the spill when it occurred, leading scientists to point out the global impacts of the disaster. The impacts on smaller species were more difficult to determine. Numerous species of fish and invertebrates spawned in the gulf, and it was thought likely that some would succumb to the toxic effects of the oil. A study showed that the larvae of commercially important fish species, including tuna, likely developed heart defects after exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons PAHs from the oil. Areas of the seabed that had been coated by by-products of bacteria were essentially dead zones; many sedentary organisms had suffocated or been sickened by the material, and most mobile organisms had fled. Reefs outside a mile km radius from the Deepwater well appeared largely unaffected, but those within were heavily stressed. Laboratory studies suggested that oil and dispersants made coral reproduction more difficult. Coral larvae, which are initially mobile, attached to mature corals at much-reduced rates following exposure to the substances. Tests also determined that oil and dispersants were fatal to rotifers, microorganisms crucial to the gulf food web. A modeling study released in February suggested that the activity of oil-eating microbes was negatively affected by blooms of other species of microbes that preferred to feed on the dispersants. An April mission conducted by the research group Ecosystem Impacts of Oil and Gas Inputs to the Gulf ECOGIG aboard the submersible Alvin “which had famously been involved in investigating the wreckage of the Titanic “noted some ecological recovery of oiled areas of the seafloor, though detectable oil levels in sediment cores remained the same as they had been four years earlier. It was hoped that extensive revisions to offshore-drilling regulations, prompted by the spill and issued in April , would mitigate the likelihood of future disasters. Deepwater Horizon oil spill of Fireboat response crews attempting to extinguish the blaze aboard the Deepwater Horizon oil rig, set off the previous day by an eruption of natural gas. Coast Guard collecting oil with a skimming boom off the coast of Mobile, Ala. Sand covered with oil on Pensacola Beach, Fla. Heavily oiled brown pelicans *Pelecanus occidentalis* captured at Grand Isle, La.

Chapter 2 : Encyclopedia Britannica Free Download

The Encyclopædia Britannica (Latin for "British Encyclopaedia"), published by Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., is a general knowledge English-language encyclopedia. It is written by about full-time editors and more than 4, contributors, who have included Nobel Prize winners and five American presidents.

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message Encyclopedias of various types had been published since antiquity, beginning with the collected works of Aristotle and the Natural History of Pliny the Elder , the latter having articles in 37 books. Most early encyclopedias did not include biographies of living people and were written in Latin , although some encyclopedias were translated into English, such as *De proprietatibus rerum* On the properties of things by Bartholomeus Anglicus. However, English-composed encyclopedias appeared in the 18th century, beginning with *Lexicon technicum, or A Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* by John Harris two volumes, published and , respectively , which contained articles by such contributors as Isaac Newton. Ephraim Chambers wrote a very popular two-volume *Cyclopaedia* in , which went through multiple editions and awakened publishers to the enormous profit potential of encyclopedias. Although not all encyclopedias succeeded commercially, their elements sometimes inspired future encyclopedias; for example, the failed two-volume *A Universal History of Arts and Sciences* of Dennis de Coetlogon published grouped its topics into long self-contained treatises, an organization that likely inspired the "new plan" of the Britannica. The first encyclopedia to include biographies of living people was the volume *Grosses Universal-Lexicon* published in 1771 of Johann Heinrich Zedler , who argued that death alone should not render people notable. Earliest editions 1st edition, 2nd edition, 3rd edition, 4th edition, 5th edition, 6th edition, 7th edition, 8th edition, 9th edition, 10th edition, 11th edition, 12th edition, 13th edition, 14th edition, 15th edition, 16th edition, 17th edition, 18th edition, 19th edition, 20th edition, 21st edition, 22nd edition, 23rd edition, 24th edition, 25th edition, 26th edition, 27th edition, 28th edition, 29th edition, 30th edition, 31st edition, 32nd edition, 33rd edition, 34th edition, 35th edition, 36th edition, 37th edition, 38th edition, 39th edition, 40th edition, 41st edition, 42nd edition, 43rd edition, 44th edition, 45th edition, 46th edition, 47th edition, 48th edition, 49th edition, 50th edition, 51st edition, 52nd edition, 53rd edition, 54th edition, 55th edition, 56th edition, 57th edition, 58th edition, 59th edition, 60th edition, 61st edition, 62nd edition, 63rd edition, 64th edition, 65th edition, 66th edition, 67th edition, 68th edition, 69th edition, 70th edition, 71st edition, 72nd edition, 73rd edition, 74th edition, 75th edition, 76th edition, 77th edition, 78th edition, 79th edition, 80th edition, 81st edition, 82nd edition, 83rd edition, 84th edition, 85th edition, 86th edition, 87th edition, 88th edition, 89th edition, 90th edition, 91st edition, 92nd edition, 93rd edition, 94th edition, 95th edition, 96th edition, 97th edition, 98th edition, 99th edition, 100th edition. [edit] First edition, [edit] First edition replica. Title page from the first edition A page from the first edition. The flow of short entries is interrupted here by one of the major treatises. The Britannica was the idea of Colin Macfarquhar , a bookseller and printer, and Andrew Bell , an engraver, both of Edinburgh. Needing an editor, the two chose a year-old scholar named William Smellie who was offered pounds sterling to produce the encyclopedia in parts called "numbers" and equivalent to thick pamphlets , which were later bound into three volumes. The first number appeared on 6 December in Edinburgh, priced sixpence or 8 pence on finer paper. The Britannica was published under the pseudonym "A Society of Gentlemen in Scotland", possibly referring to the many gentlemen who had bought subscriptions. Three of the engravings in the section on midwifery, depicting childbirth in clinical detail, were sufficiently shocking to prompt some readers to tear those engravings out of the volume. Smellie wrote most of the first edition, borrowing liberally from the authors of his era, including Voltaire , Benjamin Franklin , Alexander Pope and Samuel Johnson. With pastepot and scissors I composed it! Although this edition has been faulted for its imperfect scholarship, Smellie argued that the Britannica should be given the benefit of the doubt: With regard to errors in general, whether falling under the denomination of mental, typographical or accidental, we are conscious of being able to point out a greater number than any critic whatever. Men who are acquainted with the innumerable difficulties of attending the execution of a work of such an extensive nature will make proper allowances. To these we appeal, and shall rest satisfied with the judgment they pronounce. Wherever this intention does not plainly appear, neither the books nor their authors have the smallest claim to the approbation of mankind". The first edition was reprinted in London , with slight variants on the title page and a different preface, by Edward and Charles Dilly in and by John Donaldson in Macfarquhar took over the role himself, aided by pharmacist James Tytler , M. The second edition was published in numbers from 21 June to 18 September ; these numbers were bound into ten volumes dated 1800, having 8, pages and plates again engraved by Andrew Bell. Most of the maps of this edition eighteen of them are found in a single page article, " Geography ". The second edition improved greatly upon the 1st, but is still notable for the large amount of now-archaic information it contained. For example, "Chemistry" goes into great detail on an obsolete system of what would now be called alchemy, in which earth, air, water and fire are named elements containing various amounts of phlogiston. The 2nd edition also reports a cure for tuberculosis: He chose a spot of ground

on which no plants had been sown, and there he made a hole large and deep enough to admit the patient up to the chin. In this situation the patient suffered to remain till he began to shiver or felt himself uneasy As the force of love prevails, sighs grow deeper; a tremor affects the heart and pulse; the countenance is alternately pale and red; the voice is suppressed in the sauces; the eyes grow dim; cold sweats break out; sleep absents itself, at least until the morning; the secretions become disturbed; and a loss of appetite, a hectic fever, melancholy, or perhaps madness, if not death, constitutes the sad catastrophe. Over 1, copies of the second edition were sold this way by Elliot in less than one year, [9] making the second edition enough of a financial success that a more ambitious third edition was begun a few years later. The long period of time during which this edition was written makes the later volumes more updated than the earlier ones. Volume 10, published in after the Revolutionary War was over, gives in the entry for Virginia: The following is a description of this capital before the commencement of the present American war. Because several of the colonies had claimed the soul and exclusive right of imposing taxes upon themselves, the statute 6 Geo. And the attempting to enforce this by other acts of Parliament, penalties, and at last by military power, gave rise, as is well known, to the present revolt of our colonies. A page appendix, written in , is found at the end of Vol. It does not have its own title page, but merely follows with pagination continuing from to The appendix introduces articles on Entomology, Ichthyology, Weather, Hindus spelled Gentoos , and others, and contains many new biographies, including one of Captain James Cook. The first page of the supplement begins with the words "Appendix containing articles omitted and others further explained or improved, together with corrections of errors and of wrong references. Third edition, [edit] Third edition dated The third edition was published from to in weekly numbers 1 shilling apiece ; these numbers were collected and sold unbound in 30 parts 10 shilling, sixpence each , and finally in they were bound in 18 volumes with 14, pages and plates, and given title pages dated for all volumes. Macfarquhar again edited this edition up to "Mysteries" but died in aged 48 of "mental exhaustion"; his work was taken over by George Gleig , later Bishop Gleig of Brechin consecrated 30 October James Tytler again contributed heavily to the authorship, up to the letter M. Recruited by Gleig, several illustrious authorities contributed to this edition, such as Dr. Thomas Thomson , who introduced modern chemical nomenclature in a chart appended to the Chemistry article, [13] and would go on to re-write that article in the supplement see below , and John Robison , Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, who wrote several well-regarded articles on sciences then called natural philosophy. The third edition established the foundation of the Britannica as an important and definitive reference work for much of the next century. Gleig, or more likely, James Tytler , wrote that gravity is caused by the classical element of fire. For perfection seems to be incompatible with the nature of works constructed on such a plan, and embracing such a variety of subjects. The first United States copyright law was passed on 30 May "although anticipated by Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution ratified 4 March "but did not protect foreign publications such as the Britannica. Unauthorized copying of the Britannica in America was also a problem with the 9th edition Supplement to the third edition, , [edit] A two-volume supplement to the third edition was published in , having 1, pages and 50 copperplates by D. A revised edition was published in Bonar was friendly to the article authors, however, and conceived the plan of paying them as well as the article reviewers, and of allowing them to retain copyright for separate publication of their work. As with the 3rd edition, in which title pages were not printed until the set was complete, and all volumes were given title pages dated , title pages for the 4th edition were sent to bookbinders in , dated that year for all volumes. The editor was Dr. The mathematical articles of Prof. Wallace were widely praised in the 4th edition. Overall, the 4th edition was a mild expansion of the 3rd, from 18 to 20 volumes, and was updated in its historical, scientific, and biographical articles. Some of the long articles were entirely re-written for the 4th edition. For example, the page "Botany" of the 3rd edition was replaced in the 4th with a page version by moving all the individual plant articles into one. Conversely, the page " Metallurgy " of the 3rd was removed, and replaced by the note "see Gilding, Parting, Purifying, Refining, Smithery. Thomson would much later author the article for the 7th edition. The article "Electricity", pages in the 3rd edition, was completely re-written for the 4th edition and was pages. By contrast, the page " Metaphysics " of the 3rd was largely unchanged for the 4th, and the page "Medicine" of the 3rd was only superficially edited in the 4th and of roughly equal length. Medicine had been

a similar pages in the 2nd edition. The page "Agriculture" of the 3rd was entirely and excellently re-written, and is pages, for the 4th edition. Sixty pages of new information were added onto the end of "America," which grew to pages, with an index and new maps. Human "Physiology" was entirely re-written, and went from 60 pages to 80, with an index. In addition, some long articles appear for the first time in the 4th edition. For other examples, the 4th edition has a page article "Conchology", which listing does not appear in the 3rd or its supplement, and "Erpetology", 60 pages long in the 4th edition, with a 3-page index, is a new listing as well. Wizard for the opening of the 19th century. The majority of copy in the 4th edition, however, is unchanged from the 3rd. Large blocks of text were carried over, line-by-line, unchanged in their typesetting, with some minor editing here and there. For example, the "Boston" article in the 3rd edition contains the sentence, "The following is a description of this capital before the commencement of the present American war. The war had been over for years when the 3rd edition was published. In the 4th edition, the word "present" was replaced with "late," the rest of the article remaining entirely unchanged. The supplements had to be purchased separately. Fifth edition, [edit] Andrew Bell died in , one year before the 4th edition was finished. In , his heirs began producing the fifth edition but sold it to Archibald Constable , who finished it; Dr. Millar was again the editor. In lines 4 and 16 of the second paragraph, the word iron was corrected with the word zinc. The fifth edition was a corrected reprint of the fourth; there is virtually no change in the text. The errata are listed at the end of each volume of the 4th edition, and corrected in the 5th, but the number of errata is small and in some volumes there are none. The plates and plate numbers are all the same, but with the name A. Bell replaced with W. Archibald or other names on all plates, including the maps. Archibald was probably Constable himself. The long s started being phased out of English publications shortly after the turn of the 19th century, and by it was archaic. The Supplement To The Fifth edition, see below , as well as the 6th edition, used a modern font with a short s. Supplement to the fifth edition, later known as the supplement to the fourth, fifth and sixth editions [edit] After securing sole-ownership rights in December , Constable began work on a supplement to the 5th edition, even before the fifth edition had been released The supplement was completed in April , consisting of 6 volumes with pages, plates, 9 maps, 3 "dissertations" and biographies, mainly of people who had died within the preceding 30 years. This supplement contained a rudimentary form of an index, listing the articles in alphabetical order at the end of volume six, by volume but not page number, but it did not contain any sort of cross referencing. It was nothing to be compared to a typical encyclopedia index, such as the ones found at the end of the seventh and further editions of Britannica. This supplement had remarkably illustrious contributors. Constable was friends with Sir Walter Scott , who contributed the "Chivalry" article.

Chapter 3 : Encyclopedia Britannica's final print edition on verge of selling out | Books | The Guardian

Encyclopædia Britannica, the oldest and longest continually published English-language general print encyclopaedia, first issued in and retired in favour of its electronic versions.

Print version[edit] 15th edition of the Britannica. The last three volumes are the Book of the Year black spine and the two-volume index cyan spine. Since , the Britannica has had four parts: The edition of Britannica contained approximately forty thousand articles. However, there are exceptions to this rule, such as defense rather than defence. Articles with identical names are ordered first by persons, then by places, then by things. Rulers with identical names are organized first alphabetically by country and then by chronology; thus, Charles III of France precedes Charles I of England , listed in Britannica as the ruler of Great Britain and Ireland. That is, they are alphabetized as if their titles were "Charles, France, 3" and "Charles, Great Britain and Ireland, 1". Similarly, places that share names are organized alphabetically by country, then by ever-smaller political divisions. In March , the company announced that the edition would be the last printed version. This was announced as a move by the company to adapt to the times and focus on its future using digital distribution. A given edition of the Book of the Year is named in terms of the year of its publication, though the edition actually covers the events of the previous year. Articles dating back to the edition are included online. The package includes a range of supplementary content including maps, videos, sound clips, animations and web links. It also offers study tools and dictionary and thesaurus entries from Merriam-Webster. Britannica Online is a website with more than , articles and is updated regularly. Beginning in early , the Britannica made articles freely available if they are hyperlinked from an external site. Non-subscribers are served pop-ups and advertising. The published edition of the encyclopaedia will not be affected by the changes. An exceptionally prolific contributor is Christine Sutton of the University of Oxford , who contributed 24 articles on particle physics. With a temerity almost appalling, [the Britannica contributor, Mr. Philips] ranges over nearly the whole field of European history, political, social, ecclesiastical The grievance is that [this work] lacks authority. This, tooâ€”this reliance on editorial energy instead of on ripe special learningâ€”may, alas, be also counted an "Americanizing": Goetz â€” , [3] and Robert McHenry â€” Dodge â€” and Philip W. He began his career there in , eventually earning the positions of Treasurer, Vice President, and Chief Financial Officer in his 58 years with the company, before retiring in For example, the copy editors were divided into 4 copy editors, 2 senior copy editors, 4 supervisors, plus a coordinator and a director. Similarly, the Editorial department was headed by Dale Hoiberg and assisted by four others; they oversaw the work of five senior editors, nine associate editors, and one executive assistant. The Britannica has an Editorial Board of Advisors, which includes 12 distinguished scholars: Cauz has been pursuing alliances with other companies and extending the Britannica brand to new educational and reference products, continuing the strategy pioneered by former CEO Elkan Harrison Powell in the mids. According to a report in the New York Post , the Britannica management has eliminated employee k accounts and encouraged the use of free images. These changes have had negative impacts, as freelance contributors have waited up to six months for checks and the Britannica staff have gone years without pay rises. Nevertheless, from the 9th edition onwards, the Britannica was widely considered to have the greatest authority of any general English language encyclopaedia, [68] especially because of its broad coverage and eminent authors. Encarta was the top-selling multimedia encyclopaedia, based on total US retail sales from January to February Thus, a Britannica article either has known authorship or a set of possible authors the editorial staff. The experts then compared the competing articlesâ€”one from each site on a given topicâ€”side by side, but were not told which article came from which site. Nature got back 42 usable reviews. In the end, the journal found just eight serious errors, such as general misunderstandings of vital concepts: It also discovered many factual errors, omissions or misleading statements: The rebuttal went on to mention that some of the articles presented to reviewers were combinations of several articles, and that other articles were merely excerpts but were penalized for factual omissions. The company also noted that several of what Nature called errors were minor spelling variations, and that others were matters of interpretation. My job is to create more awareness of our

very different approaches to publishing in the public mind. Since the 3rd edition, the Britannica has enjoyed a popular and critical reputation for general excellence. Jacobs , an editor at Esquire magazine, read the entire version of the 15th edition, describing his experiences in the well-received book, *The Know-It-All*: Only two people are known to have read two independent editions: Forester [88] and Amos Urban Shirk , an American businessman, who read the 11th and 14th editions, devoting roughly three hours per night for four and a half years to read the 11th. Given its roughly constant size, the encyclopaedia has needed to reduce or eliminate some topics to accommodate others, resulting in controversial decisions. It is expensive to produce a completely new edition of the Britannica, [a] and its editors delay for as long as fiscally sensible usually about 25 years. When American physicist Harvey Einbinder detailed its failings in his book, *The Myth of the Britannica*, [] the encyclopaedia was provoked to produce the 15th edition, which required 10 years of work. With regard to errors in general, whether falling under the denomination of mental, typographical or accidental, we are conscious of being able to point out a greater number than any critic whatever. Men who are acquainted with the innumerable difficulties attending the execution of a work of such an extensive nature will make proper allowances. To these we appeal, and shall rest satisfied with the judgment they pronounce.

The Britannica encyclopedia is one set of books I would recommend be a part of every families library. For fast and complete reference information, Britannica has always led the way. The new set continues that tradition.

Information technology has become better and more electronic encyclopedias such as Microsoft Encarta and Wikipedia have made people not want to buy encyclopedias in print anymore. Since the early s, the company has also promoted spin-off reference works. Actually, you can say that the 10th edition was only an extension to the 9th edition, and the 12th and 13th editions were extensions to the 11th edition. The 15th edition was reorganised in , and the updated, current version is the 15th edition. First era[change change source] In its first years 1stâ€”6th editions, â€” , the Britannica was controlled by the people who first wrote it, Colin Macfarquhar and Andrew Bell , and by their friends and relations, such as Thomas Bonar , George Gleig and Archibald Constable. It was written to replace the French Encyclopedie. Its logo , which is the floral emblem of Scotland , shows that the Britannica was a Scottish business. The encyclopedia being created is one of the most famous events that happened in the time when Scotland started inventing many things, or the Age of Enlightenment. When the first era was almost over, the Britannica had many people helping to write it, all having different types of skills. The encyclopedia managed to get so many people by inviting their friends to help. Although some of the people who helped write the Britannica helped because they were friends of the most important editors, many other people wanted to help the Britannica because it was becoming very successful. These people came from many other countries, and some of them were very famous for the things they wrote about. An index of all the articles was written to add to the 7th edition of the encyclopedia, and they continued to make an index until The 9th edition is considered to be the Britannica most meant for students ever written. Third era[change change source] U. The 11th edition is said by many people to be the best edition of the encyclopedia. Its owner, Horace Hooper , worked extremely hard to make the 11th edition perfect. In , he started to continuously revise the encyclopedia often still done so today , in which every article is checked at least two times every ten years. This was a big difference from before, when the articles were not changed until they wrote a new edition, about every 25 years, with some articles used again without revising them. In , William Benton managed the Britannica until his death in Benton also set up the Benton Foundation , which managed the Britannica until In , near the end of this era, the Britannica celebrated its year anniversary , and in published the last printed edition. However, this rule is not always followed, for example defense and not defence. If the articles have the same names, articles about persons go first, then by places, then by things. People with the same names are arranged first alphabetically by country and then by their time. Similarly, places that have the same names are arranged by alphabet by the country they are in. Printed[change change source] There are a few smaller versions of the Britannica encyclopedias. The company also publishes a few books on special topics, such as Shakespeare: The whole DVD also includes other bonus tools including maps, videos, sound clips, animations and web links. It also has study tools and a dictionary and thesaurus from Merriam-Webster. People need to pay to use the website. Articles can be read online for free, but only the first few sentences can be seen. Beginning in early , the Britannica let people read the articles for free if they are linked to another website, [24] since these links let the articles appear more often and easily in search engines. An idea to use a wiki -Britannica was announced on the June 3, A lot of people will be involved, with the Britannica staff editing important parts.

Chapter 5 : EncyclopÆdia Britannica - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Encyclopedia Britannica Ultimate Edition (formerly "Student and Home Edition") builds on the success of its completely revamped previous editions in The rate of innovation in the last four versions was impressive and welcome.

In addition, there were copper engravings by Bell. Wherever Smellie lacked a satisfactory outside source for an entry, he wrote the article himself; hundreds of articles were doubtless composed by him. The first part of the first edition was published and advertised for sale in Edinburgh on December 10, 1797. Encouraged by the success of the first edition, the publishers issued a second edition in 10 volumes between 1797 and 1801. Unlike the first edition, the second contained biographies, engravings by Bell, and a list more than four pages long of chief publications used in its compilation. The preface pointed out how much more expensive it would be to buy all these sources than to buy the encyclopaedia. The third edition, completed in 18 volumes in 1801, contained engravings by Bell and was the first to include a dedication to King George III and articles by outside contributors. The fourth edition in 20 volumes was completed in 1801. Literary piracy was already an issue, a pirated version of the third edition by Thomas Dobson appearing in Philadelphia in 1802. The fifth edition, a reprinting of the fourth with corrections, was published in 1809. The sixth edition, published between 1809 and 1810, included updates to some articles. The beginnings of a scholarly tradition Contributions to the Britannica from the leading scholars of the day first appeared in a six-volume Supplement, published in 1803, to the fourth, fifth, and sixth editions. This Supplement was a new venture in more ways than one: It also included, outside the regular alphabetical sequence, three dissertations on the progress of the philosophy of mind since the Renaissance. Sir Walter Scott, 1st Baronet, The eighth edition, published in 1829, contained 21 volumes and a separate index volume. The eighth edition also contained the first American contributions and the first articles on such new subjects as photography, communism, and the telegraph electric. In its pages T. Frazer contributed articles on totemism and taboo. Altogether, 1,000 contributors, including 70 from the United States and approximately 60 from continental Europe, worked on the encyclopaedia. It was the first edition to include birth and death dates of individuals and the first to contain bibliographies. Also, it was the first edition to appear in an authorized printing in the United States, and more sets were sold in the United States than in Britain. Brown Brothers A special reprint of the ninth edition was marketed through an arrangement with The Times of London, in which The Times advertised and took orders and received a commission for each set sold. The set was sold on the installment plan, a novelty in the marketing of books at that time. The 10th edition 1824 consisted of an volume supplement to the ninth, with volume numbers beginning with 25, where the ninth left off. The 34th volume was an atlas with more than 100 maps and a gazetteer. Also for the first time, biographical articles on living persons, representing not merely heads of state but also prominent figures in various walks of life, were introduced. Such biographical articles, left unsigned, were often illustrated with text engravings of their subjects. The plates included a number of reproductions of works of art. Map of Berlin c. 1820. Hooper, an associate editor in New York, was in charge of editorial work in the United States. By this time ownership of the Britannica had passed to two Americans. The 11th edition was different from earlier editions and encompassed several innovations: There was also a classified table of contents inserted in volume Three and later six supplemental volumes to the 11th edition resulted in the 12th 1827 and 13th editions, whose contributors included Marie Curie on radium, W. Mencken, and Leon Trotsky on Lenin. The 13th edition followed the 12th by only four years because the latter had been produced too soon after the end of World War I to give an objective account of the period. The 13th aimed to show what really happened between 1914 and 1918 without dwelling on the details of the conduct of the war. By the time the volume 14th edition appeared in 1929, the principal operations of the company had moved to the United States. The rapid changes in the world since the publication of the 11th edition meant that no one editor could claim the omniscience that would have been needed to organize the whole field of human knowledge. Thus, for the 14th edition there were more than 50 associate editors in London and New York who advised on their own subjects, while the coordinating work was performed by staffs in both offices. With this edition, editorial staff became a permanent fixture of the company. Starting in 1933, a new printing was published each year, incorporating the latest changes and updates. In

the first edition of the Britannica Book of the Year appeared. Well-known contributors to the 14th edition included Lon Chaney , G. Chesterton , Cecil B. Johnson , John F. The 15th edition had a global perspective with more than 4, contributing authors from more than countries. A major revision was published in , bringing the size of the set to 32 volumes. The Britannica had been the first encyclopaedia on the Internet in As of , 7. Illustration of the bones in a human hand. Illustration of a juvenile human hip joint. Illustration of the muscles and glands of the human head. Illustration of the organs in the human abdomen and thorax. Illustration of posterior musculature. Illustration of the human central nervous system. Illustration of a human ear. Illustration of a whale.

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Chapter 8 : Britannica Book of the Year () - Encyclopedia Britannica

The final edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica has almost sold out after nostalgic readers rushed to acquire their own copies of the volume set, which will be the last ever printed. Sales.

Chapter 9 : Encyclopædia Britannica Technical Support

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