

## Chapter 1 : Catherine of Alexandria - Wikipedia

*Of the approximately pages in THE LEGACY OF THE GREAT WHEEL, about 30 are dedicated to the great wheel. The rest of the book focuses on a brief history of spinning wheels, fleece selection and washing, fiber prep (in this case, carding), and general spinning info (finishing your yarn, etc.).*

During the height of the Greek civilization, Greek culture spread throughout the Mediterranean. It was then imitated by the Ancient Romans. As a result, we see the affects of Ancient Greece throughout the world today.

**Government** The Greek city-state of Athens first introduced the world to the idea of a true democracy. Citizens were allowed to vote for their leaders and on new laws. This idea is prevalent in our world today.

**Supreme Court Building Source:** Today, philosophy students still study the writings and teachings of Greek philosophers. Much of western philosophy is based on the ideas of the Ancient Greeks.

**Theater** The Greeks invented the western drama where written work is performed by actors. Greek theater introduced the ideas of the comedy and the tragedy. Greek theater influenced art throughout Europe including plays such as those written by William Shakespeare. Today, we imitate the Greeks with Broadway plays, Television shows, and movies.

**Architecture** Greek architecture has been imitated throughout history. The Romans copied many of the Greek ideas into their buildings. Later, Renaissance architects tried to imitate the Greek style of architecture. Today, many government buildings are built in the Greek classical style including the U. Capitol Building and the U. Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.

**Science and Technology** The Greeks made many advancements in the areas of science and technology. They excelled in the field of mathematics and we still use many of their theories and ideas today. Other areas of Greek technology included medicine the Hippocratic Oath , astronomy, urban planning, and plumbing. Their legacy is exemplified in the modern-day Olympic Games which began with the Ancient Greeks in B.

During the Summer Olympics in London over 10,000 athletes participated from over 200 nations. It is estimated that around 4 billion people around the world watched some portion of the games.

**Art** Greek art heavily influenced western art throughout history. The Greeks are most known for their realistic sculpture which tried to capture the beauty and perfection in the subject. Roman art copied the Greeks, and the Romans often had Greeks create sculpture for them. The Renaissance later revived the Greek style and it still can be seen in artwork today. Today, many European languages have words that come from Greek. Greek letters are still commonly used in math, science, and engineering equations. Many college fraternities and sororities use Greek letters in their names. The New Testament of the Bible was originally written in Greek.

**Activities** Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more about Ancient Greece:

**Chapter 2 : The Mauryan Empire of Ancient India - TimeMaps**

*The legacy of the great wheel: Myths, history, and traditions, with practical lessons by Katy Turner and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [theinnatdunvilla.com](http://theinnatdunvilla.com)*

This was the classical age of the history of ancient India, a time of religious ferment when two new faiths, Buddhism and Jainism, appeared. One of the largest of these states was Magadha. It was located in the eastern part of the Ganges plain, on the periphery of the Aryan cultural area. At this stage in Indian history other states apparently regarded Magadha as semi-barbarous. Perhaps its position on the frontiers of the Aryan world meant that its people were not too strict in their commitment to the old Vedic religion of northern India. It is certainly the case that the two non-orthodox faiths of Jainism and Buddhism flourished here in their early days, and found patrons amongst the Magadha kings. Gradually, over a century or more, Magadha extended its borders. Then, under a line of kings of the Nanda dynasty reigned c. This seems to have destabilized the political situation amongst the Aryan states in the region, allowing the first great conqueror in Indian history, Chandragupta Maurya reigned BCE , to rise to power. Chandragupta " Statue of a standing young man in red stone. Internally, building on foundations laid by the Nanda kings, his reign saw the establishment of a strong central government. This was the work of his highly capable chief minister, Chanakya. Chandragupta was succeeded by his son, Bindusara reigned BCE. Asoka proved to be one of the most remarkable, and attractive, rulers in the history of India, and indeed the whole of world history. After a bloody war against Kalinga, in eastern India, Ashoka renounced warfare and converted to Buddhism. He determined that henceforward he would reign in peace. Indian relief from Amaravati, Guntur. Preserved in Guimet Museum. Reproduced under Creative Commons 3. Here they seem to have made little impact. We can still see the pillars Ashoka erected around his empire, on which were inscribed royal edicts and encouragements to his subjects to live in harmony with one another. What comes across is a compassionate, tolerant but firm ruler, seeking justice and well-being for all his subjects. He is widely regarded as the author of a political treatise called the Arthashastra, a down-to-earth manual on how to rule. Although most scholars agree that this work was in fact written a long time after the Maurya had left the stage, many think it does reflect conditions from that time. In any case, Chanakya seems to have organized an efficient military and civil administration, on which the Mauryan kings could build a solid power. Maurya kings were advised by a council of advisors, and was served by an elaborate administrative structure. The empire was divided into provinces, each governed by a member of the royal family. Under them, local rulers seem to have been kept in place, if they were loyal to the Maurya and forwarded the taxes from their domains promptly to the imperial treasury in the capital. Their activities, however, were checked on by senior royal officials, through regular inspections, and also watched by Mauryan spies, secretly. The Mauryan regime had an extensive espionage system, which Chandragupta in particular used to great effect. The cities of the empire were directly administered by a hierarchy of royal officials, responsible for the upkeep of such public facilities as roads and wells, and for the maintenance of justice. Mauryan power rested ultimately on its formidable army, which Greek and Roman authors regarded probably wrongly as the largest in the world at that time. One claimed that it included elephants, horses and , infantry, surely an exaggeration. These consisted primarily of the land tax. Since this depended on agricultural prosperity, the government sponsored the reclamation of large amounts of land from forests and wastelands it seems to have been illegal for private persons to clear land. Irrigation projects were undertaken to increase productivity. Taxes were also levied on trade, and trade was officially encouraged. Economy and society The Mauryan period, particularly during the reign of Ashoka, was one of the very few times in Indian history when the population as a whole experienced an extensive period of peace. As always, peace encouraged prosperity, and as we have seen, the government actively sponsored agriculture and trade. Trade routes would have been more secure than at any time before in ancient India, and indeed for most periods since. This would have made long-distance commerce easier. Silver punch mark coin of the Maurya empire, with symbols of wheel and elephant. Iron implements came into wider use, which would have helped the reclamation of land for farming, and led to greater productivity for farmers. Metal coinage became more widespread, which would have

stimulated trade. The expansion of trade is reflected in the spread of northern pottery styles into south India. Palitpura, the Mauryan capital, was a large and imposing city. Links with other regions of the world The Mauryan government was in regular diplomatic relations with the Greek-speaking kingdoms to its west. This was of course specially true for the Seleucid empire, the nearest, but contacts with Macedonia, Egypt and other kingdoms of the Hellenistic world are also mentioned. There seem to have been marriage alliances between the Seleucid and Mauryan royal families. These diplomatic relations also involved trade missions, and under Asoka, missionary expeditions as well. Religion Buddhism flourished under the Maurya. Some scholars believe that it was in this period of ancient India, especially under Ashoka, that Buddhism became established as a major religion within the Indian sub-continent. Jainism also flourished, especially amongst the merchants of the cities who, as we have seen, were experiencing a time of prosperity. The merchants were to some extent on the margins of the early Hindu scheme of society. They would probably have been less patient than other social groups with the traditional Brahmin dominance over religious matters, and hence more attracted to the new heterodox faiths of Buddhism and Jainism. Outlying provinces fell away, and by the mid-2nd century BCE the empire had shrunk to its core areas. Why did this decline set in, and why was it so rapid? Ashoka has sometimes been blamed for sowing the seeds of decline by his too-gentle rule. He might have left unchecked destabilizing forces, which came to full power after he was gone. For this idea there is no evidence; indeed the edicts scattered around the empire suggest a firm and vigorous ruler. The causes of decline probably lie elsewhere, and can be summarized as follows: Causes of decline First, Ashoka seems to have been followed by a succession of weak rulers, who could not exert their will over such a large empire. Unlike the Han empire in China, which continued to run smoothly for almost years, even when the emperors were nonentities, the effectiveness of Mauryan rule was always directly dependent upon the personal ability and energy of the king. Later experience from around the world for example, from China and the Roman empire shows that, unless there is a well-working system for selecting and promoting capable and comparatively honest officials, a bureaucracy can soon become fragmented amongst the followers of over-powerful ministers and provincial governors. Something like this may well have occurred in late Maurya times, culminating in the breaking-away of large provinces from the empire. Finally, the fragmentation of the Mauryan empire was, to some extent, a product of its very success. During the peace and unity the Mauryan kings had brought ancient India, Aryan culture had spread throughout much of the sub-continent. Towns and cities had sprung up normally as centres of Mauryan administration in places distant from the old seats of civilization. Economic development had come to areas which were previously the abode of forest peoples, of nomads and hunter-gatherers. All this had put in place the economic and administrative foundations upon which new, independent states could be built; and, with the firm hand of the early Mauryan kings gone, such states soon appeared. The Mauryan legacy In later Indian records, the Mauryan empire appears only as an entry in the long list of kingdoms that made up the vast and complex history of India; no special significance was attached to it. No magnificent architecture was left the towns where the Maurya carried out most of their building work continued to be lived in right up to the present day, and so Mauryan remains are buried under streets and buildings used by later generations. Apart from a few brief mentions in some accounts, this great empire was all but forgotten an astonishing fact given the great importance accorded by peoples in other parts of the world to their ancient empires. In the 19th century, however, some British officials began to wonder, who built those mysterious pillars dotted around India? How come they are hundreds thousands of miles apart from one another? What do the inscriptions on them mean? Then the truth about the Maurya gradually began to emerge. When it was realised that these pillars were the work of one king, Ashoka, whose realm covered a vast area of India and beyond, it was realised that here was a phenomenon of huge significance for the history of ancient India. The Mauryan empire in world history The Mauryan empire was the first great empire of the history of ancient India, and that in itself gives it major importance in world history. Mauryan architecture in the Barabar Mounts. Grottoe of Lomas Rishi. It was one of the great empires of the ancient world; in size if not in longevity it was on a par with the Persian, Roman and Han empires. It stimulated the economic development of then-peripheral regions, as these were incorporated into Aryan society. In accomplishing this, the Mauryan empire vastly expanded the horizons of ancient Indian

civilization, and so made it a more powerful force in world history. In due course, southern India, which only under the Maurya began to be drawn into what we today think of as Indian culture, would play a pivotal role in the development of Indian Ocean trade networks, and act as a bridge for goods and ideas between the Middle East and South East Asia. The spread of Buddhism The Mauryan empire played a key role in the spread of Buddhism. This will have helped establish the sub-continent as a base from which Buddhism could later spread to other parts of Asia. Moreover, the Maurya directly promoted Buddhist missions to other regions, and although in most cases it was only later that the peoples of many of these countries became Buddhist to any large extent, these Maurya missions seem to have been directly responsible for the conversion of the ruling class of at least one country, Sri Lanka. A saintly ruler Asoka offers a rare example in world history of a saintly yet capable ruler. Although his outstanding personality was hidden in the historical records until the 19th century, since then it has given all those who study world history pause for thought. As world history becomes a subject of more widespread study, his example can only become more widely known. This meant it did not play in Indian history the role that the Han empire played in Chinese – that is, act as a powerful model for a unified government system which future generations would set about recreating, and leaving to them the institutional means by which they could do that. Unlike in Chinese history, the history of India is not one of a succession of great empires under which the sub-continent was united under a single regime. It would be one and half millennia before India again came near to unification, under the Delhi Sultanate – and then only very briefly. Likewise the Mughals and the British after them achieved brief moments of unity; but there was no ingrained habit of unity, no urge to merge, which rulers could draw on – a situation so different in Chinese history, where the only truly legitimate rulers are those who govern the entire or at least the bulk of that giant country.

**Chapter 3 : "Murder, She Wrote" The Legacy of Borbey House (TV Episode ) - IMDb**

*Legacy Great Wheel Traditions Practical Download Textbook Pdf Legacy Great Wheel Traditions Practical Download Textbook Pdf uploaded by Dylan Edwards on October 11 It is a pdf of Legacy Great Wheel Traditions Practical that you could be downloaded this by your self on.*

As a result of this rapid development of technology, we often take things for granted. One of these is the wheel. Take a look around, and you will see wheels everywhere, be it as tyres, or in everyday machinery. The wheel has even been imbued with symbolic meanings, most famously, perhaps, as a metaphor for the never ending cycle of life. One may be tempted to think that the wheel is just a humble or even primitive invention compared to some of the fancy gadgets that we have today. Nevertheless, the wheel specifically as a means of transportation was actually invented at a relatively late point of human history. The oldest known wheel found in an archaeological excavation is from Mesopotamia, and dates to around BC. This period was known as the Bronze Age, which is a relatively late chapter in the story of the development of human civilisation. By this time, human beings were already planting crops, herding domesticated animals, and had some form of social hierarchy. One of the reasons why the wheel was invented only at this point in history is due to the fact that metal tools were needed to chisel fine-fitted holes and axles. This leads to the next reason – the wheel was not just a cylinder rolling on its edge. It was a cylinder that was connected to a stable, stationary platform. This wheel-axle concept was a stroke of genius, but making it was a challenge. The ends of the axle, as well as the holes in the centre of the wheels had to be nearly perfectly smooth and round. Failing to achieve this would result in too much friction between these components, and the wheel would not turn. Although the axle had to fit snugly in the holes of the wheels, they had to have enough room to allow them to rotate freely. Given the complexity of the wheel-axle combination, it may be unsurprising that the wheel was not initially invented for transportation purposes. Instead, it has been claimed that wheels were first used by potters. Remember the 5,000-year-old wheel for Mesopotamia? It seems that the use of wheels for transportation only happened years later. The earliest wheels are believed to have been used for pottery making. Some have suggested that due to the immense challenge that the invention of the wheel posed to mankind, it probably happened only once, and spread from its place of origin to other parts of the world. However, others believe it developed independently in separate parts of the world at around the same time. At present, the birthplace of the wheel is said to be either in Mesopotamia or the Eurasian steppes. Although Mesopotamia has the oldest known wheel, linguistic evidence is used to support the claim that the wheel originated in the Eurasian steppes. Although the wheel has revolutionised the way early human beings travelled and transported goods from one place to another, the wheel was not a perfect invention. For instance, camels were a much more efficient form of transportation in the desert environment when compared to the wheel. It has also been claimed that between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries A. Nevertheless, the wheel was still used for domestic purposes, such as for irrigation, milling, and pottery making. This shows the various uses of the wheel, and its importance to mankind. Instead, we should view it as one of the great achievements of human society.

**Chapter 4 : Ancient Greece for Kids: Legacy**

*Legacy Great Wheel Traditions Practical by Skye Sawyer Textbook Pdf Download uploaded on September 19 It is a ebook of Legacy Great Wheel Traditions Practical that visitor could safe it with no cost at micahcooperative.*

Legend[ edit ] According to the traditional narrative, Catherine was the daughter of Constus, the governor of Egyptian Alexandria during the reign of the emperor Maximian . A vision of the Madonna and Child persuaded her to become a Christian. When the persecutions began under Maxentius , she went to the emperor and rebuked him for his cruelty. The emperor summoned 50 of the best pagan philosophers and orators to dispute with her, hoping that they would refute her pro-Christian arguments, but Catherine won the debate. Several of her adversaries, conquered by her eloquence, declared themselves Christians and were at once put to death. She was scourged so cruelly and for so long, that her whole body was covered with wounds, from which the blood flowed in streams. The spectators wept with pity; but Catherine, strengthened by God, stood with her eyes raised to heaven, without giving a sign of suffering or fear. He ordered her to be imprisoned without food, so she would starve to death. During the confinement, angels tended her wounds with salve. Catherine was fed daily by a dove from Heaven and Christ also visited her, encouraging her to fight bravely, and promised her the crown of everlasting glory. Upon the failure of Maxentius to make Catherine yield by way of torture, he tried to win the beautiful and wise princess over by proposing marriage. The saint refused, declaring that her spouse was Jesus Christ , to whom she had consecrated her virginity. The furious emperor condemned Catherine to death on a spiked breaking wheel , but, at her touch, it shattered. Catherine herself ordered the execution to commence. A milk-like substance rather than blood flowed from her neck. In , her incorrupt body was discovered by monks from the Sinai Monastery. The monks found on the surface of the granite on which her body lay, an impression of the form of her body. Her hair still growing, and a constant stream of the most heavenly fragrancd healing oil issuing from her body. This oil produced countless miracles. Her relics include her left hand, often warm to the touch and her head. Her incorrupt body is not publicly displayed. Countless people make the pilgrimage to the Monastery to receive miracle healing from Saint Catherine. Donald Attwater dismisses what he calls the "legend" of Saint Catherine, arguing for a lack of any "positive evidence that she ever existed outside the mind of some Greek writer who first composed what he intended to be simply an edifying romance. The monastery was built by order of Emperor Justinian I reigned , enclosing the Chapel of the Burning Bush ordered to be built by Helena , the mother of Constantine I , at the site where Moses is supposed to have seen the burning bush; the living bush on the grounds is purportedly the original. The main church was built between and , and the monastery became a major pilgrimage site for devotees of Catherine and the other relics and sacred sites there. The site is sacred to Christianity , Islam , and Judaism. There is no evidence that Katherine herself was a historical figure and she may well have been a composite drawn from memories of women persecuted for their faith. Many aspects of her Passio are clearly legendary and conform to well-known hagiographical topoi. Catherine of Alexandria, by Carlo Crivelli Saint Catherine was one of the most important saints in the religious culture of the late Middle Ages , and arguably considered the most important of the virgin martyrs, a group including Saint Agnes , Margaret of Antioch , Saint Barbara , Saint Lucy , Valerie of Limoges and many others. Her power as an intercessor was renowned and firmly established in most versions of her hagiography , in which she specifically entreats Christ at the moment of her death to answer the prayers of those who remember her martyrdom and invoke her name. The development of her medieval cult was spurred by the reported rediscovery of her body around the year at Mount Sinai , with hair still growing and a constant stream of healing oil issuing from her body. It was not alone in the west, however, accompanied by many, scattered shrines and altars dedicated to Catherine, which existed throughout France and England. Some were better known sites, such as Canterbury and Westminster , which claimed a phial of her oil, brought back from Mount Sinai by Edward the Confessor. Wodelarke may have chosen the name in homage to Catherine of Valois , mother of Henry VI of England , although it is more likely that it was named as part of the Renaissance cult of Saint Catharine, who was a patron saint of learning. Saint Catherine also had a large female following, whose

devotion was less likely to be expressed through pilgrimage. The importance of the virgin martyrs as the focus of devotion and models for proper feminine behavior increased during the Late Middle Ages. Catherine in particular was used as an exemplar for women, a status which at times superseded her intercessory role. In the Western church, the popularity of her cult began to reduce in the 18th century. However, the Russian Orthodox Church celebrates it on 24 November. The exact origin of this tradition is not known. In 11th-century Kyivan-Rus , the feast day was celebrated on 25 November. A story that Empress Catherine the Great did not wish to share her patronal feast with the Leavetaking of the feast of the Presentation of the Theotokos and hence changed the date is not supported by historical evidence. The Catholic Encyclopedia describes her historical importance: Ranked with St Margaret and St Barbara as one of the fourteen most helpful saints in heaven , she was unceasingly praised by preachers and sung by poets. It is believed that Jacques-Benigne Bossuet dedicated to her one of his most beautiful panegyrics and that Adam of St. Victor wrote a magnificent poem in her honour: *Vox Sonora nostri chori*. In many places her feast was celebrated with the utmost solemnity, servile work being suppressed and the devotions attended by great numbers of people. In several dioceses of France it was observed as a Holy Day of Obligation up to the beginning of the 17th century, the splendour of its ceremonial eclipsing that of the feasts of some of the Apostles. Numberless chapels were placed under her patronage and her statue was found in nearly all churches, representing her according to medieval iconography with a wheel , her instrument of torture. In France, unwed women who have attained the age of 25 wear richly decorated bonnets on the day of her feast. Favorites also are melons cut into circles with sherbet "hubs," or cookies shaped as spiked wheels with icing. Meanwhile, owing to several circumstances in his life, Saint Nicholas of Myra was considered the patron of young bachelors and students , and Saint Catherine became the patroness of young maidens and female students. Looked upon as the holiest and most illustrious of the virgins of Christ after the Blessed Virgin Mary , it was natural that she, of all others, should be worthy to watch over the virgins of the cloister and the young women of the world. The spiked wheel having become emblematic of the saint, wheelwrights and mechanics placed themselves under her patronage. Finally, as according to tradition, she not only remained a virgin by governing her passions and conquered her executioners by wearying their patience, but triumphed in science by closing the mouths of sophists , her intercession was implored by theologians , apologists , pulpit orators , and philosophers. Before studying, writing, or preaching, they besought her to illumine their minds, guide their pens, and impart eloquence to their words. Pilgrims to her monastery on Mt Sinai are given a ring, which has been placed on the relics of the saint as an evlogia blessing in remembrance of their visit. She can usually be easily recognised as she is richly dressed and crowned, as befits her rank as a princess, and often holds or stands next to a segment of her wheel as an attribute. She often has long unbound blonde or reddish hair unbound as she is unmarried. The vision of Saint Catherine of Alexandria usually shows the Infant Christ, held by the Virgin, placing a ring one of her attributes on her finger, following some literary accounts, although in the version in the Golden Legend he appears to be adult, and the marriage takes place among a great crowd of angels and "all the celestial court", [30] and these may also be shown. She is very frequently shown attending on the Virgin and Child, and is usually prominent in scenes of the Master of the *Virgo inter Virgines* , showing a group of virgin saints surrounding the Virgin and Child. A movie about Catherine, called *Decline of an Empire* , began production in January and was released in Catherine, Refectory Museum of the Cathedral of St.

Chapter 5 : The revolutionary invention of the wheel | Ancient Origins

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Also shown are a portion of the route followed by the Mormon Battalion and the path followed by the handcart companies to the Mormon Trail. Since its founding in , members of the LDS Church were often harshly treated by their neighbors, partially due to their religious beliefs, sometimes as a reaction against the actions and the words of the LDS Church and its members and leaders. These and other reasons caused the body of the Church to move from one place to another—to Ohio , Missouri , and then to Illinois , where church members built the city of Nauvoo. As a result of the conflict, the Mormons were expelled from the state by Governor Boggs, and Rigdon and Smith were arrested and imprisoned in Liberty Jail. Rigdon was released on a writ of habeas corpus and made his way to Illinois , where he joined the main body of Mormon refugees in . In Joseph Smith, and his brother Hyrum Smith were killed by a mob while in custody in the city of Carthage, Illinois. In , religious tensions reached their peak, and in mobs burned the Latter-day Saint temple in Nauvoo. Army had already captured New Mexico and California in late . During the winter of 1847, Latter-day Saint leaders in Winter Quarters and Iowa laid plans for the migration of the large number of Saints, their equipment, and their livestock. It was here that Brigham Young first met Thomas L. Kane , a non-Mormon from Philadelphia with deep personal connections to the Polk administration. Kane obtained permission for the Mormons to winter on Indian territory, and the site was originally called Kaneshville. Brigham Young continued to trust Kane throughout his own lifetime, particularly as an intermediary with the often hostile Federal government. This major undertaking was a significant test of leadership capability and the existing administrative network of the recently restructured Church. For his role in the migration, Brigham Young is sometimes referred to as the "American Moses. The wary Young insisted the Mormons should settle in a location no one else wanted, and felt the Salt Lake Valley met that requirement but would provide the Saints with many advantages as well. Vanguard company of [ edit ] Brigham Young organized a vanguard company to break the trail west to the Rocky Mountains , gather information about trail conditions, including water sources and native tribes, and to ultimately select the central gathering point in the Great Basin. The initial company would select and break the primary trail with the expectation that later pioneers would maintain and improve it. It was hoped that the group could, wherever possible, establish fords and ferries and plant crops for later harvest. In late February, plans were made to gather portable boats, maps, scientific instruments, farm implements and seeds. Techniques for irrigating crops were investigated. Given the needs of the large volume of Saints who would travel west, Church leaders decided to avoid potential conflicts over grazing rights, water access and campsites. John Taylor , Parley P. Chosen members of the vanguard group were gathered together, final supplies were packed, and the group was organized into military companies. The group consisted of men, including three blacks and eight members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, three women, and two children. The train contained 73 wagons, one cannon, 93 horses, 52 mules, 66 oxen, 19 cows, 17 dogs and some chickens, and carried enough supplies to fully provision the group for one year. Young divided this group into 14 companies, each with a designated captain. Apprehensive of possible Indian danger, a militia and night guard was formed under the direction of Stephen Markham. Journal records show that Young actively managed the journey, supervising details and occasionally giving reprimands when evening and Sunday recreation became rowdy or group members failed to complete their tasks. The company traveled six days during the week, but generally stayed in camp on Sunday to observe the Sabbath. Some camp members were assigned specific tasks. William Clayton was appointed company scribe and was expected to record an accurate description of their journey and the distance they traveled each day. After consulting with Orson Pratt , an accomplished mathematician, he designed a mechanism consisting of a set of wooden cog wheels attached to the hub of a wagon wheel, with the mechanism "counting" or recording by position the revolutions of the wheel. The odometer showed that the company averaged between fourteen

and twenty miles per day. He made regular readings on scientific instruments, took notes on geological formations and mineral resources, and described plants and animals. Journals kept by both Clayton and Pratt have become valuable resources for historians of the Mormon trek west. Women of the company also performed vital tasks along the way. While much time was spent on traditional activities such as cooking, sewing, and tending children, several women served as scribes and diary keepers. Harriet Page Young, wife of Lorenzo Young, was the first woman selected for the company. She was in ill health and Lorenzo Young feared to leave her and their young children behind. Kimball, and Clarissa Decker Young, wife of Brigham Young, were asked to accompany the group to look after Harriet Young and keep her company. The three women were joined by a larger group of women church members from Mississippi who merged with the main party at Laramie, Wyoming. The company halted for repairs and to reshoe the draft animals. While at Fort Laramie, the vanguard company was joined by members of the Mormon Battalion who had been excused from service due to illness and sent to winter in Pueblo, Colorado. Also traveling in the new group were Church members from Mississippi who had taken a more southern route toward the Great Basin. At this point, the now larger company took the established Oregon Trail toward the trading post at Ft. At a difficult crossing of the Platte, just before encountering the Sweetwater River, the company made use of their portable boat and were able to cross with comparative ease. Seizing the opportunity to both help future travelers and increase the cash available to the migration, nine men under the direction of Thomas Grover were left behind to construct and operate a ferry at that location. Young also met mountain man Jim Bridger on June. They discussed possible routes into the Salt Lake Valley, and the feasibility of viable settlements in the mountain valleys of the Great Basin. Bridger was enthusiastic about settlement near Utah Lake, reporting fish, wild fruit, timber and good grazing. He told Young that local Indians raised good crops, including corn and pumpkins, but that there was ever-present danger of frost. About the same time, they were joined by thirteen more members of the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion. The vanguard company now faced a more rugged and hazardous journey, and were concerned about negotiating the passes of the Rocky Mountains. They had received conflicting advice, but Young chose to follow the trail used by the Donner-Reed party on their journey to California the previous year. Shortly after leaving Fort Bridger, the group met trapper Miles Goodyear, who owned a trading post at the mouth of the Weber River. He was enthusiastic about the agricultural potential of the large Weber Valley. During the trip through the rugged mountains, the vanguard company divided into three sections. Since crossing the Green River, several members of the party had suffered from a fever, generally accepted as a "mountain fever" probably induced by wood ticks. Young himself became ill soon after meeting Goodyear. The small sick detachment lagged behind the larger group, and a scouting division was created to move ahead on the designated route. The next day, larger segments of the valley were explored, streams and hot springs investigated and the first camp established in the Salt Lake Valley. On July 23, Pratt offered a prayer dedicating the land to the Lord. Ground was broken, irrigation ditches were dug, and the first fields of potatoes and turnips were planted. On July 24, Young first saw the valley from a "sick" wagon driven by his friend Wilford Woodruff. According to Woodruff, Young expressed his satisfaction in the appearance of the valley and declared "This is the right place, drive on. Young later reported that he had seen the valley, including Ensign Peak, in a vision and recognized the spot. On July 28, Young established a location for the future Salt Lake Temple and presented a city plan to the larger group for their approval. In August, Young and other selected members of the vanguard company returned to Winter Quarters. Several hundred, including Young, returned east to gather and organize the companies scheduled for following years. Demographic estimates place 1, pioneers in the valley of the Great Salt Lake during the winter of. The adult labor force, however, was quite small as a high percentage of the group, Twenty five percent of the total were children under the age of eight. The company was further divided into groups of 10 and 50 with authority and responsibility delegated downward. Travel conditions[ edit ] The pioneers traveled to the Salt Lake Valley in the Great Basin using mainly large farm wagons, handcarts, and, in some cases, personally carrying their belongings. Financial resources of the Church members varied, with many families suffering from the loss of land and personal possessions in Missouri and Illinois. Church funds were also limited at this time, but church leaders provided what funding and other material assistance they could to

families and companies which were under supplied. Covered wagons pulled by oxen were common, particularly in the early American companies. In October , as LDS members were preparing to leave Nauvoo, the Nauvoo Neighbor printed an extensive list of suggested provisions for each family wagon. Some pioneers overestimated the amount of goods they could haul on the long journey. As the oxen weakened under the strain, wagons were lightened by discarding prized possessions, including book collections, family china and furniture. In , just east of the Rocky Mountains, the Kimball family dug a large hole, wrapped their piano in buffalo skins and carefully buried it. An ox team retrieved the instrument the following spring and transported it to the Salt Lake Valley. Many of these pioneers walked much of the way as family members rode in the carts. Due to the weather in the American heartland, the best time to travel was Aprilâ€”September. Some companies, however, started late in the season which resulted in hardship and sometimes disaster. The most famous of these are the Willie and the Martin handcart companies. Leaving Iowa in July , they did not reach Utah until November, suffering many deaths due to winter weather and the lack of adequate supplies. The ship Brooklyn[ edit ] In November Samuel Brannan , newspaperman and small-scale publisher of the Mormon paper The Prophet later the New York Messenger , was directed by church elders to charter a ship that would carry its passengers away from the eastern United States to California, which was then part of Mexico. Over the course of two months, Brannan managed to recruit 70 men, 68 women, and childrenâ€” persons total. Richardson, master and a principal owner of the ship Brooklyn. Russell at Newcastle, Maine. The voyage is the longest passage made by a Mormon emigrant company. Augusta Joyce Crocheron , a passenger on the ship Brooklyn, described the voyage: As for the pleasure of the trip, we met disappointment, for we once lay becalmed in the tropics, and at another time we were "hatched below" during a terrific storm. Women and children were at night lashed to their berths, for in no other way could they keep in. Furniture rolled back and forth endangering limb and life. The waves swept the deck and even reached the staterooms When they arrived in San Francisco however, they were informed that they were in the United States of America.

*approximately pages in THE LEGACY OF THE GREAT WHEEL, about 30 are dedicated to the great wheel. The rest of the book focuses on a brief history of spinning wheels, fleece selection and washing, fiber prep (in this case, carding), and general spinning info (finishing your yarn, etc.*

By October, attendance had reached over 6 million. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition modeled itself on the Exposition, in both its profit-making and cultural aspects, as did the Pan-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. The official goals of the Fair, to provide stability in the face of great change, to encourage American unity, to celebrate technology and commerce, and to encourage popular education have their echoes in the fairs of Chicago and New York in the 1890s, and those most permanent of American fairs, Disneyland and DisneyWorld. Trends which originated in Chicago in 1893 and many of the ideas advanced there have shaped the very landscape of modern America. A number of additional elements of the Fair seem eerily familiar to late-twentieth century observers. Yet these aspects of the Exposition, often not discussed by contemporary observers and totally ignored by the official Fair, were not proactive influencers, but examples of the changes and problems in turn of the century America. However, new entertainment and popular culture forms were innovations, and the valorization of commerce, corporation, and technology, was planned and proactive. While these introductions and ideologies were reacting to American society, they were not simply reflective. They were the messengers of a paradigm shift, influential not only in the message, but in the unprecedented audience for the message. Culture The cultural and entertainment impact of the Fair was pervasive in from stories and jokes to songs and cartoons, the Exposition was everywhere. The cultural legacy of the Fair is not quite as obvious, but still as pervasive, today, coloring every aspect of daily modern life--from museums to the Pledge of Allegiance to hamburgers and Disney World. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was a showcase for American products, and showed them to advantage. To debut at the Fair, and possibly win a Columbian medal in product competitions, was a perfect way to win product recognition and a boon for the advertising department--advertisements in the months following the Fair prominently displayed ribbons and proudly pointed out, for example that this product was, "1st place, Bicycle Division. The Exposition provided the United States with a new holiday, Columbus Day, and a new method of inculcating patriotism in schoolchildren-- the Pledge of Allegiance. Yet nothing "says more about the power of the White City than that it inspired the Emerald City. Frank Baum never forgot the fair and transmuted it into Oz. The Fair positioned itself as a cultural event, and included music as an important element in that scheme. While Joplin was creating a new musical sound, the "entrepreneurs" of the Midway were creating a whole new entertainment form. The overwhelming popularity of the Midway, whether perceived as a guilty pleasure or not, has also been a huge influence on popular culture in the twentieth century. Not only did " By the turn of the century, the first permanent iteration of the concept of the Midway was established at Coney Island, New York, and has been followed by scores of permanent amusement and theme parks throughout the country--including Disneyland and DisneyWorld. It was not only popular culture that was influenced by the Fair, however. Thanks to the emphasis on exhibits and education at the Exposition, public science and art museums can be found in every population center in the country. Of course, many of these museums were built in the monumental Beaux-Arts style; civic architecture has utilized the style almost exclusively in the century since the Exposition closed. Not only was the Fair a "dry run for the mass marketing, packaging, and advertising of the twentieth century. Enjoying oneself became inextricably tied to purchasing goods or simply the act of spending money. However, this drive to consume entertainment, while not unique in America, was unusual in its large scale. The Columbian Exposition, in its valorization of consumption on many levels, aided in the transition from a producer to consumer society--and pointed the way into the twentieth century. The Exposition produced another innovation which would shape the coming century: The Directory and Commission were made up of both politicians and business leaders--U.S. Senators, presidents of railroads, banks, and department stores, and heads of real estate empires. As a result of the Fair, these men came to be considered more than leaders in business. The cultural and entertainment messages of the Fair gave social cache to these businessmen. Alan Trachtenberg has suggested that the

emergence of corporations and their wealthy leaders as cultural gatekeepers was one of the most important messages of the Fair. America would survive its current troubles and prosper in the future "through a corporate alliance of business, culture, and the state. Initially envisioned as a utopian experiment Experimental Prototype Community Of Tomorrow , the corporate vision prevailed. EPCOT is packaged as utopian and educational, with corporations as the explicit gatekeepers of technology, culture, and history. It also showed the way to modern America through its emphasis on technology, specifically electricity. Electricity would become an increasingly significant aspect of business and consumption, and it had to be given a new identity. No longer was technology to be the frightening or overpowering symbol of the shift from an agrarian to an industrial nation, but the harbinger of a new age of American progress. In the early s, the icon for technological advance was electricity. It can be argued that " Electricity was the latest in the marriage of science and progress, and its display throughout the grounds indicated the extent to which the management wished to promote its use and the underlying message of progress it connoted. Drawing on a widely held belief about progress, in which America was constantly moving forward and upward, the directors gave a new focus to the concept. Rather than considering political or moral innovation the epitome of progress, the Fair successfully turned the focus to technology. It became the vehicle for the hopes and dreams of Americans, as they saw in it a reflection of their own progressive nature and bright future. Visitors were meant to see that one of the most potent agents of change in their society--electricity--was not to be feared, but celebrated. Rather, it was a cultural statement, an argument for power, a societal influencer, and above all, a reflection of the confusions, fragmentations, and hopes of a transitional age. The Columbian Exposition, in its official, unofficial, and received form, was an expression of the convergence of forces which eventually shaped modern America. Harvard President Charles Eliot Norton, himself a member of the officiating Directory, said of the Exposition, The great Fair was indeed a superb and appropriate symbol of our great nation, in its noble general design and in the inequalities of its execution; in its unexampled display of industrial energy and practical capacity; in the absence of the higher works of creative imagination; in its incongruities, its mingling of noble realities and ignoble pretenses, in its refinements cheek-by-jowl with vulgarities, in its order and its confusion--in its heterogenousness and in its unity. The fair measured American progress and found it highly satisfactory, as well as inevitable; it saw itself as American destiny made manifest. The huge audience for the Columbian Exposition is the key to its definition as a watershed event in American history, influencing millions through visits, guidebooks, journal accounts, and photographic viewbooks. Yet the messages of consumption and technology were either received without comment or with outright enthusiasm. It is this--the acceptance and even celebration of consumption and technology--which has had the most significant and lasting impact on American society. The messages of consumption as well as the many goods introduced at the Fair , the rise of a business elite to national power, and the valorization of technology as positive progress have had the most significant and lasting effects on American society.

**Chapter 7 : Katy Turner (Author of The legacy of the great wheel)**

*The legacy of the great wheel: Myths, history, and traditions, with practical lessons.*

Instead of a steering wheel, the Quadricycle had a tiller. The gearbox had only two forward gears with no reverse. Ford leaves company within one year. The company was a separate organization with its own set of shareholders. It was created to sell vehicles not just in Canada, but also all across the then-current British Empire. Childe Harold Wills designed the Ford logo. However, the Ford oval would not be featured on a car until the Model A. Ford sold 15 million Model Ts before ceasing production in May , making it one of the best-selling vehicles of all time, and arguably the most famous car in the world. In , there were only about 18, miles of paved roads in the US. To deal with the primitive roads, Ford used light and strong vanadium steel alloy for critical parts. At the time, most of the automobiles in existence were luxurious novelties rather than affordable transport. Fortunately for millions of new drivers, it was. The accelerating speed with which Ford could produce cars helped him continue to lower the price of the Model T. The increased pay, increased leisure time, and even increased the personal mobility of car ownership were all critical factors in the creation of an American middle class. It would become the largest integrated factory in the world by the following decade. Throughout its history, the self-contained Rouge Complex has contained a wide array of industries necessary to produce cars, including steel mills, a tire factory, a glass factory, a power plant and a reception depot for coal, iron ore, rubber and lumber. In the s the complex employed over , workers. Today the River Rouge Complex continues to evolve to meet the needs of modern manufacturing processes. This early pickup was rated at one ton. These 42 Eagle-class boats were the first product manufactured at the Rouge. In its efforts to aid the Allies in WWI, Ford also produced more than 38, Model T cars, ambulances, and trucks, 7, Fordson tractors, two types of armored tanks, and 4, Liberty airplane engines for the Allies. Afterward, Ford hired disabled veterans returning from the war, making the automaker one of the first companies to hire people with disabilities and to adapt work environments to their specific needs. On the same day, Henry Ford put a plan in place to buy out his investors and make himself, Clara Ford, and Edsel the sole owners of the business. His aesthetic legacy lives on in the original Lincoln Continental. While the Model T dominated the auto industry from to the early s, by the middle of the decade there was fierce competition from other automakers. After the 15 millionth Model T drove off the assembly line on May 26, , Ford closed plants all over the world to spend six months retooling factories and perfecting the design of a new car. The car was the first vehicle to sport the iconic Blue Oval logo, and it included innovative features like a Safety Glass windshield. As with the new Model A, Henry Ford shut down all other production operations to work on this innovative project. At great effort and expense, the company engineered a way to cast the first commercially successful V8 engine. The flathead was a hit. It was affordable, versatile, and introduced just as the American market was becoming fascinated with ever-more powerful engines. It remained in production for over 22 years. To this day the flathead remains extremely popular with hot rodders. Much like the Mercury brand, Lincoln-Zephyr was designed to sell at a price point between the Ford V8 De Luxe and the high-end luxury cars offered by Lincoln. Edsel Ford created Mercury cars to bridge the gap between affordable Fords and luxurious Lincoln cars. The vehicles were nicknamed for their "GP," or general-purpose designation. Through its manufacturing expertise, Ford facilities built a staggering number of automobiles, planes, tanks, aircraft engines and other materiel for the war effort. In , Rose Will Monroe was working at Willow Run as a rivet gun operator when she was chosen to appear in a promotional film for war bonds. Edsel was the only child of Henry and Clara Ford. When Henry II took over, the company and its bookkeeping practices were in disarray. With the help of ten former U. With its first postwar truck design, Ford ceased building trucks on car platforms and used a purpose-built truck platform instead. In , the F was replaced by the F line of trucks. Since , F-series has been the best-selling vehicle in the U. View slideshow Ford introduces the Ford. With its wind tunnel-tested aerodynamic shape, integrated pontoon fenders, airplane-inspired spinner grille and an updated V8, the new car was as radical a change as the Model A. The T-Bird emphasized comfort and convenience over sportiness. With its performance, design and distinctive porthole windows, the car would become a classic. In the 60

years since then, Ford has performed more than 31, crash tests around the world. In recent years Ford has also used virtual crash testing to maximize the quantity and availability of crash data. In tandem with physical testing, the crash simulations help Ford gather more data than ever before. Edsel and designer E. Gregorie named these stylish and elegant cars for the inspiration they drew from the "continental" cars they saw in Europe. Introduced as a recession was beginning in the United States, the Edsel was simply the wrong car for the wrong time. The Mustang came to define the pony car class with its combination of a long hood, short deck, affordable price and customization options. The Mustang was a huge success, and today it remains one of the fastest-selling vehicles in history. With its role in movies like Bullitt and songs like "Mustang Sally," the car quickly became a cultural icon as well. Ford owned Philco from to , during which the company produced consumer electronics, computer systems, and military projects. These satellites are still used today to send television transmissions and telephone calls between continents. Its sweep the podium at the 24 Hours of Le Mans. Moreover, Ford built a massive plant in Almusafes, Spain, near Valencia, to manufacture the car. The investments paid off, and the Fiesta broke the one-year sales record of the Mustang. The smaller platform debuted in response to rising oil prices and new fuel economy regulations. When the Ford Escort was first sold in North America, the car was designed to share components with the European Escort. The car was an important part of a worldwide shift in automotive design. Within Ford, the car represented a shift toward increased quality standards and front-wheel drive designs. The modular assembly line made use of automated ancillary assembly lines to produce vehicle sub-assemblies. The sub-assemblies were then added into the main assembly line. The trial run at St. Louis was a success, and today most Ford plants use modular assembly lines. In doing so, Ford helped launch the domestic SUV market. The Explorer was a more comfortable and better-handling replacement for the Ford Bronco, which was discontinued in . Today the Mondeo is known as the Fusion in the United States. With lead acid batteries, regenerative braking, and a lb. To commemorate the centennial of the company that put the world on wheels, Ford offered limited production centennial editions of five of the vehicles in its lineup at the time. Instead of waiting out the crisis, Ford continued to aggressively invest in product development so that when the economy recovered Ford products would be some of the best vehicles on the market. One Ford envisioned every person in every part of the global enterprise as part of a single team united by a common culture and a shared goal to deliver outstanding products. Created from a partnership between Ford and Microsoft, SYNC offers a hands-free, voice-activated connectivity system with mobile phone integration, navigation and voice-activated access to entertainment. Ford has continuously updated SYNC since its introduction in order to help drivers keep their hands on the wheel and their eyes on the road while remaining connected to their technology. The technology necessary to create the new truck resulted in over new patents approved or pending for Ford. For , the all-new sixth generation of the iconic pony car includes an independent rear suspension and a selection of high-output engines. Fields is committed to building momentum around the One Ford plan through product excellence and instilling a spirit of innovation throughout the company. With a focus on changing the way the world moves, Ford Smart Mobility takes the company to the next level in connectivity, mobility, autonomous vehicles, the customer experience, and data and analytics. This includes the launch of the more intuitive Sync 3 System on Ford and Lincoln vehicles, more than 30 global mobility experiments, testing of autonomous vehicles in the snow – a first for the industry, and the introduction of FordPass for Ford members and non-members alike. Ford Chip Ganassi Racing enters four Ford GTs numbered 66, 67, 68 and 69 to honor the historic four consecutive victories that began 50 years prior.

**Chapter 8 : Not every Subaru all-wheel-drive system is created equal - Roadshow**

*Spoken English Lessons - Ceema (ESL) - English Lesson: Recession - Vocabulary, Slangs & Idioms. English Lessons to speak fluent English.*

The Mazda6 is fresh from a major facelift for the current model year. I personally love this car. However, I also like the Ford Fusion. On the other hand, I always admired the performance-oriented attitude of the Subaru Legacy. The Legacy is still a great car to drive and is the only one in this test equipped with standard all-wheel drive. The Ford Fusion can be optioned with a similar drivetrain, but the Mazda6 only comes in front-wheel drive. If you are shopping in this category, both the models of the Honda Accord and Toyota Camry are the top picks. But if both of those cars are too mainstream for your palate, then the Mazda6, Ford Fusion, and Subaru Legacy are certainly worthy of attention. This car has the agility and reflexes of the smaller Mazda3. Even the steering feel is better than in the new Mazda MX The Mazda6 can be driven hard and still ask for more. You can thrash this car the entire day without upsetting the magnificent balance of the chassis. It is a sporty midsize sedan and makes no qualms about it. It is more than that. Previous models were still relatively comfortable despite the sporting apprehensions, and new model is no different. There is a firmness to the ride that can only be appreciated by those who have driven a Bentley Continental. Also standard is an 8-inch touchscreen infotainment system with Bluetooth connectivity and six speakers. You also get blind-spot monitoring, rear cross-traffic alert, and a rearview camera. All in all, not bad for a base model, right? You get the same engine in base trim but it comes mated to a slick 6-speed automatic. Also standard is the i-Activsense safety package that includes forward collision warning with automatic emergency braking, adaptive cruise control, and lane departure warning with lane keeping assist. The Mazda6 Grand Touring is my personal bet. You get all the goodies in the Touring trim along with a more powerful turbocharged 2. The engine is mated to a six-speed auto and also comes with an speaker audio system with satellite radio and standard navigation. If you need a family sedan that drives like a sporty compact, nothing comes close to the Mazda6. The driving experience is similar to the Mazda6, but the sportiness is toned down a bit to deliver more refinement. Older models were touted to be sportier and more responsive, but the new Fusion is still dynamically impressive despite the added refinement. All I can say is this: It also comes with a luxurious interior and plenty of space for passengers and cargo. It may be a bit long in the tooth to be quite honest, but Ford managed to keep the Fusion fresh in the eyes of potential buyers. The base S model comes equipped with a 2. The motor is a connected to a six-speed automatic. But still, the base trim comes well-equipped with inch steel wheels nasty , automatic headlights, a 4. Higher trim models get an upgraded Ford Co-Pilot Assist system that adds dual-zone climate control, Ford Sync, adaptive cruise control, and a navigation system. For the money, I would gladly upgrade to the Fusion SE that includes a more powerful turbocharged 1. The SE is also available in all-wheel drive. If you choose this option, Ford will throw in a lively 2. The SEL and Titanium trim gets the revised 2. Ford is also offering the Fusion in V6 Sport trim. You get a turbocharged 2. For the money, the Ford Fusion is still one of the best choices in the midsize segment. This is high praise given the presence of the perennial and updated Toyota Camry and magnificent Honda Accord. What the Mazda6 lacks in comfort, the Ford Fusion more than makes up for it. The only thing that bothers me about the Legacy is the conservative and humdrum styling, especially in base and mid-level trim options. From the side, it even resembles a previous-model Honda Accord. But for a midsize family sedan that hack it over snow, mud, or rough roads, you can do no better than the Subaru Legacy. The Legacy in base 2. You also get a 2. All of a sudden, the Subaru Legacy in base trim is starting to look like excellent value, right? The Sport model also gets rear cross-traffic alert and blind spot monitoring for added safety. Finally, the top-end 3. When it comes to value, it is hard to ignore the Subaru Legacy. You will need to pay more money if you want an all-wheel drive Fusion, while the Mazda6 is only sold in front-wheel drive. The Legacy shines when you need it most, such as when faced with rough or demanding terrain. Verdict All of our three midsize sedan contenders are excellent alternatives to the Camry and Accord. The Mazda6 is the perfect choice for enthusiast drivers. The Ford Fusion is an excellent family hauler with decent levels of sportiness. The Subaru Legacy offers the best

bang for the buck in this category.

## Chapter 9 : World's Columbian Exposition: The Legacy of the Fair

*The obvious legacy of the Columbian Exposition's influence on consumerism and corporate control in the twentieth century is Walt Disney World's EPCOT Center. Initially envisioned as a utopian experiment (Experimental Prototype Community Of Tomorrow), the corporate vision prevailed.*