

Dinosaur In A Haystack

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Commentary (books not included). Pages: 22. Chapters: The Mismeasure of Man, Ontogeny and Phylogeny, The Hedgehog, the Fox, and the Magister's Pox, Time's Arrow, Time's Cycle, The Structure of Evolutionary Theory, Eight Little Piggies, Bully for Brontosaurus, Ever Since Darwin, Dinosaur in a Haystack, Wonderful Life, The Lying Stones of Marrakech, I Have Landed, Leonardo's Mountain of Clams and the Diet of Worms, Rocks of Ages, Questioning the Millennium, Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes, An Urchin in the Storm, Full House: The Spread of Excellence from Plato to Darwin, The Panda's Thumb, The Flamingo's Smile. Excerpt: The Mismeasure of Man (1981), by Stephen Jay Gould, is a history and critique of the statistical methods and cultural motivations underlying biological determinism, the belief that "the social and economic differences between human groups - primarily races, classes, and sexes - are not from inherited, inborn distinctions and that society, in this sense, is an accurate reflection of biology." The principal theme of biological determinism, that "worth can be assigned to individuals and groups by measuring intelligence as a single quantity," is analyzed in discussions of craniometry and psychological testing, two methods used to measure and establish intelligence as a single quantity. That the methods have "two deep fallacies"; the first is "reification," which is "our tendency to convert abstract concepts into entities, such as the intelligence quotient (IQ) and the general intelligence factor (g factor), which have been the cornerstones of much research into human intelligence; the second fallacy is "ranking," the "propensity for ordering complex variation as a gradual ascending scale." The revised and expanded, second edition of the Mismeasure of Man (1996) analyzes and challenges the...

The sublime evokes our awe, our terror, and our wonder. Applied first in ancient Greece to the heights of literary expression, in the 18th-century the sublime was extended to nature and to the sciences, enterprises that viewed the natural world as a manifestation of God's goodness, power, and wisdom. In *The Scientific Sublime*, Alan Gross reveals the modern-day sublime in popular science. He shows how the great popular scientists of our time--Richard Feynman, Stephen Hawking, Steven Weinberg, Brian Greene, Lisa Randall, Rachel Carson, Stephen Jay Gould, Steven Pinker, Richard Dawkins, and E. O. Wilson--evoke the sublime in response to fundamental questions: How did the universe begin? How did life? How did language? These authors maintain a tradition initiated by Joseph Addison, Edmund Burke, Immanuel Kant, and Adam Smith, towering 18th-century figures who adapted the literary sublime first to nature, then to science--though with one crucial difference: religion has been replaced wholly by science. In a final chapter, Gross explores science's attack on religion, an assault that attempts to sweep permanently under the rug two questions science cannot answer: What is the meaning of life? What is the meaning of the good life?

'For the Rock Record' is dedicated to the proposition that the ideas of intelligent design should be of a serious concern to everyone. The editors gather leading figures from the geological community with a wide range of viewpoints that go to the heart of the debate over what is and is not science.

Bestselling author Michael Shermer delves into the unknown, from heretical ideas about the boundaries of the universe to Star Trek's lessons about chance and time A scientific

pretends to be a psychic for a day-and fools everyone. An athlete discovers that good rituals and getting into "the zone" may, or may not, improve his performance. A historian decides to analyze the data to see who was truly responsible for the Bounty mutiny. A doctor explores the possibilities of alternative and experimental medicine for his cancer-ravaged mother. And a skeptic realizes that it is time to turn the skeptical lens onto science itself. Each of the fourteen essays in *Science Friction*, psychologist and science historian Michael Shermer explores the very personal barriers and biases that plague and propel science, especially when scientists push against the unknown. What do we know and what do we not know? How does science respond to controversy, attack, and uncertainty? When does a theory become accepted fact? As always, Shermer delivers a thought-provoking, fascinating, and entertaining view of life in the scientific age.

Dinosaur Lives Revealed by Their Trace Fossils

Reflections in Natural History

The Must-Have Guide to Dinosaur - 314 Things You Did Not Know

For the Rock Record

Wie wat bewaart

Darwins moordbekentenis / druk 1

Het verdriet van Darwin

From their discovery in the 19th century to the dawn of the Nuclear Age, dinosaurs were seen in popular culture as ambassadors of the geological past and as icons of the "life through time" narrative of evolution. They took on a more foreboding character during the Cold War, serving as a warning to mankind with the advent of the hydrogen bomb. As fears of human extinction escalated during the ecological movement of the 1970s, dinosaurs communicated their metaphorical message of extinction, urging us from our destructive path. Using an eclectic variety of examples, this book outlines the three-fold "evolution" of dinosaurs and other prehistoric monsters in pop culture, from their poorly understood beginnings to the 21st century.

Look at Dinosaur now. 'Dinosaurs' are a varied band of creatures of the clade 'Dinosauria'. They foremost emerged throughout the Triassic time, 231.4million annums before, and were the authoritative earthly vertebrates for 135million annums, as of the start of the Jurassic (about 201million annums ago) till the end of the Cretaceous (66million annums ago), once the Cretaceous-Paleogene dying out happening guided to the dying out of nearly all dinosaur groupings at the close of the Mesozoic Era. The remnant record designates that fowls developed as of theropod dinosaurs throughout the Jurassic Period and, accordingly, they are deemed a subcategory of dinosaurs by numerous paleontologists. Some fowls outlived the dying out happening that happened 66 million annums before, and their successors resume the dinosaur ancestry to the present day. There has never been a Dinosaur Guide like this. It contains 314 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in

print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Dinosaur. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Lacrimal bone - In dinosaurs, Dinosaur in a Haystack, Pixar Animation Studios - The Good Dinosaur, Dinosaur Pile-Up - Early releases and line-up change, Dinosaur classification - Order Ornithischia, Dinosaurs: The Most Complete, Up-to-Date Encyclopedia for Dinosaur Lovers of All Ages - Table of contents, Origin of birds - Features linking birds and dinosaurs, Dentition - Dinosaurs, Dinosaur Tales - Editions, Evolution of dinosaurs - Mobility, Dinosaurs - Feathers, Clive Palmer - Palmer Coolum Resort: Dinosaur Park, Evolution of dinosaurs - Origins amongst archosaurs, Creation Science Evangelism - Dinosaur Adventure Land, and much more...

A collection of essays written since 1992 introducing the reader to natural science, and to the links between science, history and culture. The essays discuss subjects including New York City, Jurassic Park, the reconstruction of dinosaurs and the tragic myth of Frankenstein.

The discovery of dinosaurs and other large extinct saurians - a term under which the Victorians commonly lumped ichthyosaurs, plesiosaurs, pterosaurs and their kin - makes exciting reading and has caught the attention of palaeontologists, historians of science and the general public alike. The papers in this collection go beyond the familiar tales about famous fossil hunters and focus on relatively little-known episodes in the discovery and interpretation (from both a scientific and an artistic point of view) of dinosaurs and other inhabitants of the Mesozoic world. They cover a long time span, from the beginnings of modern scientific palaeontology in the 1700s to the present, and deal with many parts of the world, from the Yorkshire coast to Central India, from Bavaria to the Sahara. The characters in these stories include professional palaeontologists and geologists (some of them well-known, others quite obscure), explorers, amateur fossil collectors, and artists, linked together by their interest in Mesozoic creatures.

A Historical Perspective

Sex and Death

Geologists on Intelligent Design

Botany and Romantic Culture

The social construction of feeble-mindedness in the American eugenic era

Dinosaurs and Other Extinct Saurians

Where the Known Meets the Unknown

"Bubbles over with the joy of scientific discovery as he shares his natural enthusiasm for the blend of sleuthing and imagination."—Publishers Weekly, starred review What if we woke up one morning all of the dinosaur bones in the world were gone? How would we know these iconic animals had a 165-million year history on earth, and had adapted to all

land-based environments from pole to pole? What clues would be left to discern not only their presence, but also to learn about their sex lives, raising of young, social lives, combat, and who ate who? What would it take for us to know how fast dinosaurs moved, whether they lived underground, climbed trees, or went for a swim? Welcome to the world of ichnology, the study of traces and trace fossils – such as tracks, trails, burrows, nests, toothmarks, and other vestiges of behavior – and how through these remarkable clues, we can explore and intuit the rich and complicated lives of dinosaurs. With a unique, detective-like approach, interpreting the forensic clues of these long-extinct animals that leave a much richer legacy than bones, Martin brings the wild world of the Mesozoic to life for the 21st century reader.

Edited by acclaimed science writer and physicist James Trefil, the Encyclopedia's 1000 entries combine in-depth coverage with a vivid graphic format to bring every facet of science, technology, and medicine into stunning focus. From absolute zero to the Mesozoic era to semiconductors to the twin paradox, Trefil and his co-authors have an uncanny ability to convey how the universe works and to show readers how to apply that knowledge to everyday problems.

This book considers the ways in which the idea of evolution has been used in popular fiction, focusing mainly on novels of the Victorian and Edwardian periods but also including a closing section on Steven Spielberg's first two Jurassic Park films. The book's overall argument is that in many of these texts the version of origins proffered by Darwinian theory is suggestively played off against both the version of human origins offered by Milton (and, the book suggests, implicitly supported by Shakespeare) and the version of national origins offered by Virgil and by the myth of Brutus, legendary grandson of Aeneas and supposed first founder of Britain. Nevertheless, although these novels tend to give such prominence to alternatives to Darwinian theory, they are also very ready to draw on any aspects of it which will lend support to their own agendas, especially when it comes to drawing sharp distinctions between races and sexes. Although Darwinian theory posed challenges to contemporary orthodoxies and pieties, it could thus also be used in the support of some of them.

The shift from traditional documentary to “factual entertainment” television has been the subject of much debate and criticism, particularly with regard to the representation of science. New types of factual programming that combine documentary techniques with those of entertainment formats (such as drama, game-shows and reality TV) have come in for strident criticism. Often featuring spectacular visual effects produced by Computer Generated Imagery these programmes blur the boundaries between mainstream science and popular beliefs. Through close analysis of programmes across a range of sciences, this book explores these issues to see if criticisms of such hybrid programmes as representing the “rotting carcass of science TV” really are valid. Campbell considers if in fact; when considered in relation to the principles, practices and communication strategies of different sciences; these shows can be seen to offer more complex and rich representations that construct sciences as objects of wonder, awe and the sublime.

over de pijn en de troost van het rationalisme

Dinosaurs Without Bones

Metaphors for God's Time in Science and Religion

The Dinosaur Artist

Popular Fictions and the Idea of Evolution

The Ashgate Encyclopedia of Literary and Cinematic Monsters

Een kleine geschiedenis van iedereen die ooit heeft geleefd

Francis Bacon, lawyer, statesman, and philosopher, remains one of the most effectual thinkers in European intellectual history. We can trace his influence from Kant in the 1700s to Darwin a century later. The *Advancement of Learning*, first published in 1605, contains an unprecedented and thorough systematization of the whole range of human knowledge. Bacon's argument that the sciences should move away from divine philosophy and embrace empirical observation would forever change the way philosophers and natural scientists interpret their world.

Chronicles the conflict between science-based and faith-based views of evolution and creation over three thousand years.

From vampires and demons to ghosts and zombies, interest in monsters in literature, film, and popular culture has never been stronger. This concise Encyclopedia provides scholars and students with a comprehensive and authoritative A-Z of monsters throughout the ages. It is the first major reference book on monsters for the scholarly market. Over 200 entries written by experts in the field are accompanied by an overview introduction by the editor. Generic entries such as 'ghost' and 'vampire' are cross-listed with important specific manifestations of that monster. In addition to monsters appearing in English-language literature and film, the Encyclopedia also includes significant monsters in Spanish, French, Italian, German, Russian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, African and Middle Eastern traditions. Alphabetically organized, the entries each feature suggestions for further reading. The *Ashgate Encyclopedia of Literary and Cinematic Monsters* is an invaluable resource for all students and scholars and an essential addition to library reference shelves.

Meer dan 40.000 jaar geleden probeert een jonge, zwangere neanderthalervrouw te overleven tijdens een strenge winter en dreigende hongersnood. Haar familie is verdwenen en ze is ten dode opgeschreven als ze niet een nieuwe groep soortgenoten vindt die haar wil opnemen. Haar zoektocht is verweven met het verhaal van de zwangere archeologe Rosamund, die een opzienbarende ontdekking doet als ze een graf blootlegt waarin de overblijfselen van een neanderthaler en een homo sapiens naast elkaar zijn begraven. Claire Cameron baseerde zich voor *De laatste neanderthaler* op de laatste antropologische en archeologische onderzoeken, en schetst daarmee een geloofwaardig beeld van de nadagen van de neanderthalers.

Dinosaurs by the Decades: A Chronology of the Dinosaur in Science and Popular Culture

Clandestine Marriage

Collecting and Provenance

Museums and Paleontology in America at the Turn of the Twentieth Century

Dinosaur Memories

Dinosaur in a Haystack

An Introduction to Philosophy of Biology

Providing an appealing chronology of "all things dinosaur," this book covers these ancient creatures' roles and surprising importance in science, religion, and society at large. • Depicts the history, breadth, depth, and diversity of how humans have learned about, argued over, and made use of dinosaurs—a resource appropriate for public, school, or academic libraries • Examines the events of the earliest discoveries of fossilized remains of dinosaurs and how those discoveries often became interwoven with religious ideas • Includes photographs, a glossary, an appendix of geological time, and a detailed, cross-referenced index to assist researchers and general readers

Menno Schilthuizen en Freek Vonk nemen je mee door de kleurrijke geschiedenis van de Nederlandse natuurhistorie – met meer dan 250 unieke kleurenfoto's Voor het prille begin van nationale natuurhistorische collecties in Nederland moeten we terug naar 1820, toen koning Willem I het Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie oprichtte, de voorganger van Naturalis. Wat begon als een bescheiden naturaliënkabinet groeide in de afgelopen twee eeuwen uit tot een kolos van internationale allure, versleet vele directeuren, onderzoekers en gebouwen en heeft zelfs oorlogen moeten doorstaan. Wie wat bewaart is een heerlijk verslag van de bijzondere historie van Naturalis en laat ons kennismaken met de vele wetenschappers, verzamelaars en natuurliefhebbers die een bijdrage hebben geleverd aan de uitbreiding en het behoud van de unieke collectie.

Menno Schilthuizen en Freek Vonk nemen ons mee op safari door de geschiedenis van de natuurlijke historie: van de allereerste insectenverzameling van een driejarige prins tot de precieze kunst van biologisch illustreren en overzeese verzamelexpedities. Vermakelijk en verrassend van begin tot eind. Prof. dr. Menno Schilthuizen is onderzoeker en evolutiebioloog bij Naturalis Biodiversity Center en hoogleraar kenmerkevolutie en biodiversiteit aan Universiteit Leiden. Hij is de auteur van onder andere Darwin in de stad en winnaar van de Jan Wolkersprijs. Daarnaast geeft hij vaak lezingen. Prof. dr. Freek Vonk is Nederlands bekendste bioloog en tevens programmamaker. Hij heeft verscheidene populaire televisieprogramma's gemaakt en heeft verschillende colleges gegeven voor DWDD University. Hij trekt jaarlijks vele bezoekers met zijn shows in AFAS Live en hij schrijft artikelen en columns voor onder andere KIJK en Nature. Sinds 1 februari 2020 is Freek door de Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam bijzonder hoogleraar Evolutionary Biochemistry.

Metaphors for God's Time in Science and Religion examines the exploratory work of metaphors for time in astrophysical cosmology, chaos theory, evolutionary biology and neuroscience. Happel claims that the Christian God is intimately involved at every level of physical and biological science. He compares how scientists and theologians both generate stories, metaphors and symbols about the universe and asks 'who is the God who invents me?'

Hoe praat je met CEO's, beleidsmakers en andere reuzen?;;;Voor wie zijn doel wil bereiken of een positie nastreeft.;;;Hoe herken je reuzen? En hoe worden reuzen reuzen?;;;Ontdek hoe je topmedewerker van reuzen kan worden. Reuzen zijn

meedogenloos, opportunistisch en egocentrisch. Maar die kwaliteiten volstaan niet. Net zoals Peter Pan kunnen reuzen immers ook vliegen, gaat alles schijnbaar moeiteloos en hebben ze zowat dagelijks een nieuw idee. Een ding hebben deze reuzen gemeen, of ze nu CEO of minister, oud, jong, man of vrouw zijn. Namelijk dat je alleen met hen kan communiceren op hun voorwaarden. En die voorwaarden lijken vaak ongerijmd en zijn moeilijk te doorgronden. Hoe praat je met CEO's, beleidsmakers en andere reuzen? Een steeds belangrijker vraag voor wie zijn doelstellingen wil realiseren, steun voor een project wil krijgen of aast op een nieuwe opdracht of functie. Noël Slangen werkt al jaren met reuzen uit de bedrijfswereld en de politieke. Hij werkte met de bekendste ondernemers en met talloze Belgische toppolitici, waaronder maar liefst vier Eerste ministers. Praten met reuzen leert je hoe je plannen, boodschap of project kan doordringen tot reuzen. Met talloze voorbeelden van echte reuzen, hoe je 'dwergen op stellen' kan herkennen en hoe je torens kan bouwen om met reuzen op hun niveau te praten.

The Changing Face of Prehistoric Animals in Popular Culture

The Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

Giants of the Past

Politics of the Pluriverse

The Second Jurassic Dinosaur Rush

The Advancement of Learning

Een kleine geschiedenis van bijna alles

Her interdisciplinary approach allows a deeper understanding of a time when exploration of the natural world was a culture-wide enchantment.

Dinosaur memories are hard to forget! Most who revel in the current renaissance in dinosaur science, art, fiction and movies, or who enjoy the other appealing prehistoric animals so well popularized by the media have fond recollections of what it was like growing up dinosaur. Together with wife Diane and his father Allen G. Debus, Allen A. Debus unveils treasured dinosaur memories and stories about prehistoric animals and paleo-people, spanning from the cold-blooded dinosaur era, to the modern wave dinosaur renaissance. Beginning with fondly recalled roadtrips to prehistoric places where T. rex still reigns, Dinosaur Memories ventures into the realm of thunder beasts and explores the rich pop-cultural appeal of prehistoric animals. If youve ever collected dinosaurs, enjoyed fossil hunting or visits to see the old bones in museums, Dinosaur Memories is a book youll still recall years from now! Thirty-five chapters are grouped into seven sections titled, Roads Into Prehistory, Thunder Beasts, Dinosaur Worlds, Fantasy Dinosaurs, Fossil Trickery, Paleo-people, and Rustlin up Dinos.

Scientists and other keen observers of the natural world sometimes make or write a statement pertaining to scientific activity that is destined to live on beyond the brief period of time for which it was intended. This book serves as a collection of these statements from great philosophers and thought-influencers of science, past and present. It allows the reader quickly to find relevant quotations or citations. Organized thematically and indexed alphabetically by author, this work makes readily available an unprecedented collection of approximately 18,000 quotations related to a broad range of scientific topics.

De invloed die de evolutietheorie van Charles Darwin (1809-1882) heeft gehad op de ontwikkeling van het denken van de mens over zichzelf en de natuur.

Science, Entertainment and Television Documentary

(De verhalen in onze genen)

A Chronology of the Dinosaur in Science and Popular Culture

Dino-Trekking for Beasts of Thunder, Fantastic Saurians, 'Paleo-People,'

'Dinosaurabilia,' and Other 'Prehistoria'

Framing the moron

New Evidence for Two Human Origins

The Scientific Sublime

Considered by many during his lifetime as the most well-known scientist in the world, Stephen Jay Gould left an enormous and influential body of work. A Harvard professor of paleontology, evolutionary biology, and the history of science, Gould provided major insights into our understanding of the history of life. He helped to reinvigorate paleontology, launch macroevolution on a new course, and provide a context in which the biological developmental stages of an organism's embryonic growth could be integrated into an understanding of evolution. This book is a set of reflections on the many areas of Gould's intellectual life by the people who knew and understood him best: former students and prominent close collaborators. Mostly a critical assessment of his legacy, the chapters are not technical contributions but rather offer a combination of intellectual bibliography, personal memoir, and reflection on Gould's diverse scientific achievements. The work includes the most complete bibliography of his writings to date and offers a multi-dimensional view of Gould's life-work not to be found in any other volume.

Een kleine geschiedenis van iedereen die ooit heeft geleefd van Adam Rutherford is een adembenemende ontdekkingsreis door de menselijke geschiedenis, voor iedereen die Harari 's Sapiens heeft gelezen. In onze unieke genomen dragen we allemaal de geschiedenis van onze soort – geboorte, dood, ziekte, oorlog, hongersnood, migratie en hé é l veel seks. Maar die verhalen zijn altijd verborgen gebleven – tot nu. Wie waren onze voorouders? Waar kwamen ze vandaan? Genetici zijn plotseling historici geworden en het harde bewijs in ons DNA heeft alles we dachten te weten over de afgelopen 100.000 jaar in een ander daglicht gesteld. De bejubelde wetenschapper en schrijver Adam Rutherford zal je anders doen denken over neanderthalers, evolutie, royalty, ras en zelfs roodharigen.

From fads to fungus, baseball to beeswax, Gould always circles back to the great themes of time, change, and history, carrying readers home to the centering theme of evolution.

Is the history of life a series of accidents or a drama scripted by selfish genes? Is there an "essential" human nature, determined at birth or in a distant evolutionary past? What should we conserve—species, ecosystems, or something else? Informed answers to questions like these, critical to our understanding of ourselves and the world around us, require both a knowledge of biology and a philosophical framework within which to make sense of its findings. In this accessible introduction to philosophy of biology, Kim Sterelny and Paul E. Griffiths present both the science and the philosophical context necessary for a critical understanding of the most exciting debates shaping biology today. The authors, both of whom have published extensively in this field, describe the range of competing views—including their own—on these fascinating topics. With its clear explanations of both biological and philosophical concepts, *Sex and Death* will appeal not only to undergraduates, but also to the many general readers eager to think critically about the science of life.

Dinosaurs Ever Evolving

Around the Day in Eighty Worlds

Books by Stephen Jay Gould

Gaither's Dictionary of Scientific Quotations

Praten met reuzen

Stephen Jay Gould

Twee eeuwen Nederlandse natuurhistorie

In this 2018 New York Times Notable Book, Paige Williams "does for fossils what Susan Orlean did for orchids" (Book Riot) in her account

of one Florida man's attempt to sell a dinosaur skeleton from Mongolia--a story "steeped in natural history, human nature, commerce, crime, science, and politics" (Rebecca Skloot). In 2012, a New York auction catalogue boasted an unusual offering: "a superb Tyrannosaurus skeleton." In fact, Lot 49135 consisted of a nearly complete T. bataar, a close cousin to the most famous animal that ever lived. The fossils now on display in a Manhattan event space had been unearthed in Mongolia, more than 6,000 miles away. At eight-feet high and 24 feet long, the specimen was spectacular, and when the gavel sounded the winning bid was over \$1 million. Eric Prokopi, a thirty-eight-year-old Floridian, was the man who had brought this extraordinary skeleton to market. A onetime swimmer who spent his teenage years diving for shark teeth, Prokopi's singular obsession with fossils fueled a thriving business hunting, preparing, and selling specimens, to clients ranging from natural history museums to avid private collectors like actor Leonardo DiCaprio. But there was a problem. This time, facing financial strain, had Prokopi gone too far? As the T. bataar went to auction, a network of paleontologists alerted the government of Mongolia to the eye-catching lot. As an international custody battle ensued, Prokopi watched as his own world unraveled. In the tradition of *The Orchid Thief*, *The Dinosaur Artist* is a stunning work of narrative journalism about humans' relationship with natural history and a seemingly intractable conflict between science and commerce. A story that stretches from Florida's Land O' Lakes to the Gobi Desert, *The Dinosaur Artist* illuminates the history of fossil collecting--a murky, sometimes risky business, populated by eccentrics and obsessives, where the lines between poacher and hunter, collector and smuggler, enthusiast and opportunist, can easily blur. In her first book, Paige Williams has given readers an irresistible story that spans continents, cultures, and millennia as she examines the question of who, ultimately, owns the past.

Many people are shocked upon discovering that tens of thousands of innocent persons in the United States were involuntarily sterilized, forced into institutions, and otherwise maltreated within the course of the eugenic movement (1900–30). Such social control efforts are easier to understand when we consider the variety of dehumanizing and fear-inducing rhetoric propagandists invoke to frame their potential victims. This book details the major rhetorical themes employed within the context of eugenic propaganda, drawing largely on original sources of the period. Early in the twentieth century the term "moron" was developed to describe the primary targets of eugenic control. This book demonstrates how the image of moronity in the United States was shaped by eugenicists. This book will be of interest not only to disability and eugenic scholars and historians, but to anyone who wants to explore the means by which pejorative metaphors are used to support social control efforts against vulnerable community groups. In 'Een kleine geschiedenis van bijna alles' lukt het Bill Bryson om wetenschappelijke kennis uit onder andere de geologie, scheikunde, kwantumfysica, paleontologie en sterrenkunde voor een groot publiek te ontsluiten. Hij doet dat op zo'n heldere en spannende wijze dat ook

degenen die altijd in slaap vielen tijdens de natuurkundeles Bryson met veel plezier zullen volgen op zijn avontuurlijke reis door de bètawetenschappen.

This collection of essays highlights the enduring significance of provenance and its implications for historians and art historians, as well as students and researchers engaged in museum studies. It also offers an opportunity to demonstrate its relevance to other fields of expertise, such as conservation, visual culture studies, aesthetics, authentication and connoisseurship versus technology as a means of establishing attributions and detecting forgeries. Provenance is still of vital importance to jurisdiction, whether it concerns property law or ownership. It also remains topical because of the ongoing debates over looted art in the 1930s and 1940s and the illicit trade in antiquities conducted from Iraq and Syria by terrorist groups.

Popular Science Unravels the Mysteries of the Universe

hoe je met leiders werkt en communiceert

Discoveries That Reconcile the Bible and Science

The Mismeasure of Man, Ontogeny and Phylogeny, the Hedgehog, the Fox, and the Magister's Pox, Time's Arrow, T

Thunder Eats a Haystack

Reflections on His View of Life

de ontwikkeling van het denken van Charles Darwin

In Around the Day in Eighty Worlds Martin Savransky calls for a radical politics of the pluriverse amid the ongoing devastation of the present. Responding to an epoch marked by the history of colonialism and ecological devastation, Savransky draws on the pragmatic pluralism of William James to develop what Savransky calls a "pluralistic realism"—an understanding of the world as simultaneously one and many, ongoing and unfinished, underway and yet to be made. Savransky explores the radical multifariousness of reality by weaving key aspects of James's thought together with divergent worlds and stories: of Magellan's circumnavigation, sorcery in Mozambique, God's felt presence among a group of evangelicals in California, visible spirits in Zambia, and ghosts in the wake of the 2011 tsunami in Japan. Throughout, he experiments with these storied worlds to dramatize new ways of approaching the politics of radical difference and the possibility of transforming reality. By exploring and constructing relations between James's pluralism and the ontological turn in anthropology, Savransky offers a new conceptualization of the pluriverse that fosters modes of thinking and living otherwise.

*The so-called "Bone Wars" of the 1880s, which pitted Edward Drinker Cope against Othniel Charles Marsh in a frenzy of fossil collection and discovery, may have marked the introduction of dinosaurs to the American public, but the second Jurassic dinosaur rush, which took place around the turn of the twentieth century, brought the prehistoric beasts back to life. These later expeditions—which involved new competitors hailing from leading natural history museums in New York, Chicago, and Pittsburgh—yielded specimens that would be reconstructed into the colossal skeletons that thrill visitors today in museum halls across the country. Reconsidering the fossil speculation, the museum displays, and the media frenzy that ushered dinosaurs into the American public consciousness, Paul Brinkman takes us back to the birth of dinomania, the modern obsession with all things Jurassic. Featuring engaging and colorful personalities and motivations both altruistic and ignoble, *The Second Jurassic Dinosaur Rush* shows that these later expeditions were just as foundational—if not more so—to the establishment of paleontology and the budding collections of museums than the more famous Cope and Marsh treks. With adventure, intrigue, and*

rivalry, this is science at its most swashbuckling.

The subject of human origins is a topic that not only feeds our curiosity; it also offers to be a topic that can bring us greater meaning to our lives. It has been assumed by many scientists and biblical scholars that the human race emerged from a single nucleus. Could this have been a wrong assumption? New evidence has come to light indicating that Adam and Eve's descendants married into an existing race. Where did this existing race come from? When and where did these two races merge? This book provides a thesis which answers all these questions and, in so doing, harmonizes the teaching of the Bible and the true teachings of science.

De laatste Neanderthaler

Dinosaur in A Haystack

Science Friction

Obsession, Betrayal, and the Quest for Earth's Ultimate Trophy

Chronology of the Evolution-creationism Controversy