The University Of King S College

A Sermon Preach'd Before the University of Cambridge, in Kings College Chapel, on the 25th of March 1724 Being the Anniversary for Commemorating King Henry VI, the Founder. And on the Occasion of Laying the First Stone for the Foundation of a New College. By Gregory Doughty, ... To which is Added Some Account of this New Design, with a Plan ... and the Inscription Upon the First StoneA Sermon [on 1 Kings xii. 19] preached before the University of Cambridge, Jan. 30, 1794

Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Kings of Britain--the earliest book to detail the legendary foundation of Britain and life of King Arthur--was widely read during the Middle Ages. This volume presents the first English translation of what may have been his source, the anonymous First Variant Version, attested in just a handful of manuscripts.

"Ancestors, Kings, and the Dao outlines the evolution of musical performance in early China, first within and then ultimately away from the socio-religious context of ancestor worship. Examining newly discovered bamboo texts from the Warring States period, Constance A. Cook compares the rhetoric of Western Zhou (1046–771 BCE) and Spring and Autumn (770–481 BCE) bronze inscriptions with later occurrences of similar terms in which ritual music began to be used as a form of self-cultivation and education. Cook’s analysis links the creation of such classics as the Book of Odes with the ascendance of the individual practitioner, further connecting the social actors in three types of ritual: boys coming of age, heirs promoted into ancestral government positions, and the philosophical stages of transcendence experienced in self-cultivation. The focus of this study is on excavated texts; it is the first to use both bronze and bamboo narratives to show the evolution of a single ritual practice. By viewing the ancient inscribed materials and the transmitted classics from this new perspective, Cook uncovers new linkages in terms of how the materials were shaped and reshaped over time and illuminates the development of eulogy and song in changing ritual contexts."

From USA Today bestselling author Tracy Lorraine comes a new dark bully college romance. Scarlett Hunter could run... But she couldn't hide forever. The beautiful girl who tempted me. The heartless woman who broke me. She might have got away, but I haven't forgotten... or forgiven her. And I never will. Because piece by piece, she's taken away everything I care about. And for that she'll pay. When I claim my crown at Maddison Kings University, I'm going to make sure hers is tarnished. Scarlett Hunter is about to experience the revenge of a Legend.

Dear Reader, The Revenge You Seek is the first book in Letty and Kane's trilogy. This book is a dark bully romance that contains mature content and demanding alphaholes that some readers may find disturbing. You have been warned.

The Egúngún society is one of the least-studied and written-about aspects of African diasporic spiritual traditions. It is the society of the ancestors, the society of the dead. Its primary function is to facilitate all aspects of ancestor veneration. Though it is fundamental to Yorùbá culture and the Ifá/Òrìṣà tradition of the Yorùbá, it did not survive intact in Cuba or the US during the forced migration of the Yorùbá in the Middle Passage. Taking hold only in Brazil, the Egúngún cult has thrived since the early 1800s on the small island of Itaparica, across the Bay of All Saints from Salvador, Bahia. Existing almost exclusively on this tiny island until the 1970s (migrating to Rio de Janeiro and, eventually, Recife), this ancient cult was preserved by a handful of families and flourished in a strict, orthodox manner. Brian Willson spent ten years in close contact with this lineage at the Candomble temple Xango Cá Te Espero in Rio de Janeiro and was eventually initiated as a priest of Egúngún. Representing the culmination of his personal involvement, interviews, research, and numerous visits to Brazil, this book relates the story of Egúngún from an insider’s view. Very little has been written about the cult of Egúngún, and almost exclusively what is written in English is based on research conducted in Africa and falls into the category of descriptive and historical observations. Part personal
journal, part metaphysical mystery, part scholarly work, and part field research, In Search of Ancient Kings illuminates the nature of Egun as it is practiced in Brazil. In September of 1859, the entire Earth was engulfed in a gigantic cloud of seething gas, and a blood-red aurora erupted across the planet from the poles to the tropics. Around the world, telegraph systems crashed, machines burst into flames, and electric shocks rendered operators unconscious. Compasses and other sensitive instruments reeled as if struck by a massive magnetic fist. For the first time, people began to suspect that the Earth was not isolated from the rest of the universe. However, nobody knew what could have released such strange forces upon the Earth—nobody, that is, except the amateur English astronomer Richard Carrington. In this riveting account, Stuart Clark tells for the first time the full story behind Carrington's observations of a mysterious explosion on the surface of the Sun and how his brilliant insight—that the Sun's magnetism directly influences the Earth—helped to usher in the modern era of astronomy. Clark vividly brings to life the scientists who roundly rejected the significance of Carrington's discovery of solar flares, as well as those who took up his struggle to prove the notion that the Earth could be touched by influences from space. Clark also reveals new details about the sordid scandal that destroyed Carrington's reputation and led him from the highest echelons of science to the very lowest reaches of love, villainy, and revenge. The Sun Kings transports us back to Victorian England, into the very heart of the great nineteenth-century scientific controversy about the Sun's hidden influence over our planet.

Princeton's Great Persian Book of Kings presents the first comprehensive examination of a beautifully decorated yet relatively unknown manuscript of the Shahnama (Book of Kings), created in 1589-90 in the flourishing cultural center of Shiraz. Held by Princeton University and called the Peck Shahnama after its donor, the work ranks among the finest intact 16th-century Persian manuscripts in the United States. Composed more than one thousand years ago, the epic poem Shahnama narrates the story of Iran from the dawn of time to the 7th century A.D. Its 50,000 verses and countless tales of Iran's ancient kings and heroes have been a vital source of artistic inspiration in Persian culture for centuries. Author Marianna Shreve Simpson offers a detailed discussion of the Peck Shahnama, including its origins, history, and artistic characteristics. All of the manuscript's intricately illuminated and illustrated folios are reproduced with stunning new photography, and each is accompanied by commentary on its narrative themes and artistic presentation. An essay by Louise Marlow explores the manuscript's extensive marginal glosses, an unusual feature of the Peck Shahnama.

A brilliant retelling of an ancient myth, The Songs of the Kings offers up a different narrative of the Trojan War, one devoid of honor, wherein the mission to rescue Helen is a pretext for plundering Troy of its treasures. As the ships of the Greek fleet find themselves stalled in the straits at Aulis, waiting vainly for the gods to deliver more favorable winds, Odysseus cynically advances a call for the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter, Calchas the diviner interprets events for the reader, and a Homer-like figure called the Singer is persuaded to proclaim a tale of a just war to hide the corrupt motivations of those in power. But couched within the Singer's spin is a message at once timely and timeless: "There is always another story. But it is the stories told by the strong, the songs of kings, that are believed in the end."

This highly informative tour of a lost civilization discusses Mayan history and culture and focuses on seven sites that exemplify the Mayan tradition of using public places to record their history and belief system. Maps, drawings & photos.

The book is about the life of King Mariano,,How Government using the wrong numbers divides the Family,,& takes King Mariano for a live on the streets of Canada,,With out being allowed shelter or Sleep & finally taken to a mental health hospital,,All ordered by government highest officials & enforced by polices & ambulances & Doctors & Lawyers & Judges,,All at the same time Nature & the atmosphere which is alive Telling the king that he was royalty & that the
family no together is 2012,, Now the King embarks for a road to knowledge that takes him to
the orders of the Founders of Americas,,& how they knew about it all,,& the discovery of how
2012 works,, The Mayas & the founders are just the messangers of the Egyptian Pharos,,
Written in clear, lively prose, The End of Kings traces the history of republican governments
and the key figures that are united by the simple republican maxim: No man shall rule alone.
Breathtaking in its scope, Everdell's book moves from the Hebrew Bible, Solon's Athens and
Brutus's Rome to the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson and the Watergate proceedings
during which Nixon resigned. Along the way, he carefully builds a definition of "republic" which
distinguishes democratic republics from aristocratic ones for both history and political science.
In a new foreword, Everdell addresses the impeachment trial of President Clinton and argues
that impeachment was never meant to punish private crimes. Ultimately, Everdell's brilliant
analysis helps us understand how examining the past can shed light on the present. "[An]
"Ambitious in conception and presented in a clear and sprightly prose. . . . [This] excellent
study . . . is the best statement of the republican faith since Alphonse Aulard's essays almost a
century ago." —Choice "A book which ought to be in the hand of every American who agrees
with Benjamin Franklin that the Founding Fathers gave us a Republic and hoped that we would
be able to keep it."-Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Rabbis, Sorcerers, Kings, and Priests examines the impact of the Persian Sasanian context on
the Babylonian Talmud, perhaps the most important corpus in the Jewish sacred canon. What
impact did the Persian Zoroastrian Empire, as both a real historical force and an imaginary
interlocutor, have on rabbinic identity and authority as expressed in the Talmud? Drawing from
the field of comparative religion, Jason Sion Mokhtarian addresses this question by bringing
into mutual fruition Talmudic studies and ancient Iranology, two historically distinct disciplines.
Whereas most research on the Talmud assumes that the rabbis were an insular group isolated
from the cultural horizon outside their academies, this book contextualizes the rabbis and the
Talmud within a broader sociocultural orbit by drawing from a wide range of sources from
Sasanian Iran, including Middle Persian Zoroastrian literature, archaeological data such as
seals and inscriptions, and the Aramaic magical bowl spells. Mokhtarian also includes a
detailed examination of the Talmud's dozens of texts that portray three Persian "others": the
Persians, the Sasanian kings, and the Zoroastrian priests. This book skillfully engages and
demonstrates the rich penetration of Persian imperial society and culture on the Jews of late
antique Iran.
Taking in the bulk of Alexander the Great's Asian conquests, the Seleucid Empire
encompassed remarkable ethnic, religious, and linguistic diversity; yet it did not include
Macedonia, the dynasty's ancestral homeland. Paul Kosmin shows how rulers over lands to
which they had no historic claim transformed the territory into a coherent space.
La 4e de couverture porte : "Was there a difference in the portrayal of King Zedekiah in the
Hebrew and Greek versions of Jeremiah? Shelley L. Birdsong analyses the two different
depictions, highlights their unique characterizations and argues that the cruel and manipulative
king in the Greek is edited into a more compassionate king in the Hebrew."
Because of their enormous size, elephants have long been irresistible for kings as symbols of
their eminence. In early civilizations—such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Indus Civilization, and
China—kings used elephants for royal sacrifice, spectacular hunts, public display of live
captives, or the conspicuous consumption of ivory—all of them tending toward the elephant’s
extinction. The kings of India, however, as Thomas R. Trautmann shows in this study, found a
use for elephants that actually helped preserve their habitat and numbers in the wild: war.
Trautmann traces the history of the war elephant in India and the spread of the institution to the
west—where elephants took part in some of the greatest wars of antiquity—and Southeast Asia
(but not China, significantly), a history that spans 3,000 years and a considerable part of the
globe, from Spain to Java. He shows that because elephants eat such massive quantities of
food, it was uneconomic to raise them from birth. Rather, in a unique form of domestication,
Indian kings captured wild adults and trained them, one by one, through millennia. Kings were
thus compelled to protect wild elephants from hunters and elephant forests from being cut
down. By taking a wide-angle view of human-elephant relations, Trautmann throws into relief
the structure of India’s environmental history and the reasons for the persistence of wild
elephants in its forests.

Kings and Usurpers in the Seleukid Empire: The Men who would be King focuses on ideas of
kingship and power in the Seleukid state, specifically examining the role of usurpers. Drawing
on literary, numismatic, and epigraphic material, the volume presents a revelatory picture of
constant competition to rule and advances a novel political history predicated on social power,
redefining the role of the king as only one of several players within the social world. In doing so,
it both questions the current consensus on the Seleukid empire, arguing instead that despite its
many strong rulers it was structurally weak, and offers a new approach to writing
political history of the ancient world.

Trent Jonah (T.J.) Bolesky was a silly goofball, classic prankster, and overall happy kid. From
the moment of his birth until the tragic accident that took his life at age sixteen, he lived life with
passion and gusto. No one knew T.J. better than his best friend and father. As he shares the
true heartwarming story of his son’s journey through life, his father provides a glimpse into
T.J.’s lively spirit as he chronicles his antics that included teaching himself to growl like the little
lion cub in the movie, The Lion King, at just six months, allegedly riding a notorious outlaw
rooster like a horse, puffing cigars with his Uncle Andy, and barraging his family with
mischievous pranks as a teenager. While commemorating T.J.’s short yet joyous life with
entertaining anecdotes and insight into his son’s earth-shattering premonition, his father
illustrates that his son, who shined a bright light until the day he died, was truly one of God’s
angels and a king’s lion bound for home. In this true story, a father celebrates the life of his son
through joyous and poignant remembrances that serve as a gentle reminder to never take life
for granted and always have faith in God’s plan.

God made a promise to Abraham that included not only descendants and a blessing but also
physical land. So why is there such a history of turmoil over the Jewish homeland? In this book
Boyd Luter offers a scholarly exploration of the following questions: What are the conditions of
God’s promise to His chosen people? Why should Gentile believers be concerned with how
Jewish history affects the future? What is the deeper meaning of the language structure of
Scripture, considering its oral origins? How does Scripture give witness to God’s ongoing
commitment to the people of Israel in relationship to the lands of the patriarchs? God’s promise
is an extension of Himself—eternal and unchanging—and He is faithful to fulfill His divine intent
(even if we can’t see it yet).

Reconstruction based upon grammatical and lexical items in the book of Kings of the dialect of
Hebrew peculiar to the northern kingdom of Israel. Occasional Publications of the Department
of Near Eastern Studies and the Program of Jewish Studies, Cornell University, no. 5
At the heart of the book is Mordred, King Arthur’s incestuous son, shown by Guerin to be an
integral part of the Arthurian tradition from the very beginning. Mordred is seen as the tangible
proof of the king’s sin, committed in all innocence in his youth but resulting in a living
incarnation of evil who will kill his father on Salisbury Plain, putting an end to the Arthurian
world. But in the early stages of Arthurian romance, because this story cannot be told without
the death of Arthur, it cannot be told at all, for Arthur’s existence is the necessary condition of
the genre: the story of his death would entail authorial suicide and the impossibility of further
literary creation. Guerin argues that the authors of the texts examined in this study - Chretien
de Troyes’s Le Chevalier de la Charrette and Le Conte du Graal and the anonymous Middle
English Sir Gawain and the Green Knight - deliberately use the medieval reader’s extra-textual
knowledge of the Mordred story to create a second level of reading: behind Lancelot, Perceval, and Gawain is the shadowy figure of Mordred (never explicitly mentioned), and the modern reader must learn to see this shadow in order fully to appreciate the authors' purpose. Taking into account this hidden framework not only sheds a surprising new light on these texts, it also gives a convincing solution to the much-discussed question of why Chretien left two of his romances, Le Chevalier de la Charrette and Le Conte du Graal, unfinished. The first chapter, which deals with Arthurian tragedy in the thirteenth century Prose Cycle, is particularly timely as it coincides with the publication of the first English translation of the cycle, to which Guerin's study serves as an excellent introduction.

'Philosopher Kings' examines the attempts by courts to sort out conflicts involving freedom of expression, including religious expression on the one hand and rights to privacy and other important social values on the other. Describes the formation of the Peking opera in late Qing and its subsequent rise and re-creation as the epitome of the Chinese national culture in Republican era China. This book looks into the lives of some of the opera's key actors, and explores their methods for earning a living, and their status in an ever-changing society. The first systematic account of how structures of justice led to the emergence of representative institutions and state-formation in Western Europe. It will be of interest to scholars and students of political science, political economy and economic history, history, historical sociology, political sociology, law and legal history. First published in 1994. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The Work of Kings is a stunning new look at the turbulent modern history and sociology of the Sri Lankan Buddhist Monkhood and its effects upon contemporary society. Using never-before translated Sinhalese documents and extensive interviews with monks, Sri Lankan anthropologist H.L. Seneviratne unravels the inner workings of this New Buddhism and the ideology on which it is based. Beginning with Anagarika Dharmapala's "rationalization" of Buddhism in the early twentieth century, which called for monks to take on a more activist role in the community, Seneviratne shows how the monks have gradually revised their role to include involvement in political and economic spheres. The altruistic, morally pure monks of Dharamapala's dreams have become, Seneviratne trenchantly argues, self-centered and arrogant, concealing self-aggrandizement behind a façade of "social service." A compelling call for reform and a forceful analysis, The Work of Kings is essential to anthropologists, historians of religion, and those interested in colonialism, nationalism, and postcolonial politics.

For years I've kept my secrets. Kept the darkest, most twisted parts of myself buried from everyone around me. My need to destroy those responsible for tainting my life, ruining the person I was, the person I could've been, burns hotter with every passing day. And when I finally get the chance to confront one and unleash the monster he turned me into, I walk straight into the other. The one who haunts my nightmares. The girl who torments me relentlessly. The angel who could have saved me... but damned me instead. It's my turn to use her. As bait. Instead of leading me to destruction, this time she's leading me to the source of my torture. She might not remember me from all those years ago, but one thing is for sure, by the time I'm done, she won't be able to forget who I am. Once and for all she will understand the pain she caused. Because one way or another, I'm going to reap devastation on those who wronged me. Starting with Macie. Dear Reader, TDYR is the sixth book in my Maddison Kings University series and the first book in Leon's duet. It's a dark bully romance that contains mature content and demanding alphaholes that some readers may find disturbing. You have
been warned.

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