

The Best American Essays 6th Sixth Edition Text Only

History of the Encyclopædia Britannica

amended with multi-volume "supplements" (3rd, 4th/5th/6th), several consisted of previous editions with added supplements (10th, 12th, 13th), and one represented

The Encyclopædia Britannica has been published continuously since 1768, appearing in fifteen official editions. Several editions were amended with multi-volume "supplements" (3rd, 4th/5th/6th), several consisted of previous editions with added supplements (10th, 12th, 13th), and one represented a drastic re-organization (15th). In recent years, digital versions of the Britannica have been developed, both online and on optical media. Since the early 1930s, the Britannica has developed "spin-off" products to leverage its reputation as a reliable reference work and educational tool.

Print editions were ended in 2012, but the Britannica continues as an online encyclopedia on the internet.

A Dictionary of the English Language

of sixth edition See online copy of sixth edition See online copy of sixth edition See online copy of sixth edition See online copy of sixth edition Winchester

A Dictionary of the English Language, sometimes published as Johnson's Dictionary, was published on 15 April 1755 and written by Samuel Johnson. It is among the most influential dictionaries in the history of the English language.

There was dissatisfaction with the dictionaries of the period, so in June 1746 a group of London booksellers contracted Johnson to write a dictionary for the sum of 1,500 guineas (£1,575), equivalent to about £310,000 in 2023. Johnson took seven years to complete the work, although he had claimed he could finish it in three.

He did so single-handedly, with only clerical assistance to copy the illustrative quotations that he had marked in books. Johnson produced several revised editions during his life.

Until the completion of the Oxford English Dictionary 173 years...

McGuffey Readers

the first four readers (1836–1837 edition), while the fifth and sixth were created by his brother Alexander Hamilton McGuffey during the 1840s. The series

The Eclectic Readers (commonly, but informally known as the McGuffey Readers) were a series of graded primers for grade levels 1–6. They were widely used as textbooks in American schools from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, and are still used today in some private schools and homeschooling.

The editors of the Readers were brothers William Holmes McGuffey and Alexander Hamilton McGuffey. William created the first four readers and Alexander McGuffey created the fifth and sixth reader. About 120 million copies of McGuffey's Readers were sold between 1836 and 1960, placing its sales in a category with the Bible and Webster's Dictionary. Since 1961, they have continued to sell at a rate of some 30,000 copies a year. Only the Ray's Arithmetic series (1834–1913) matched it in popularity...

Kontakion

11th-beginning 12th c. (vol. 1: facsimile, vol. 2: edition of the texts, vol. 3: monographic essays)]. Памятники славяно-русской письменности. Новая серия

A kontakion (Greek κοντάκιον, kondákion, plural κοντάκια, kondákia) is a form of hymn in the Byzantine liturgical tradition.

The kontakion form originated in Syriac hymnography and gained prominence in Byzantium during the 6th century, particularly through the work of St. Romanos the Melodist of Emesa.

Kontakia have a number of strophes (oikoi or ikoi, stanzas; singular oikos or ikos) and begin with a prologue (the prooimion or koukoulion). A kontakion sometimes has a biblical theme and may feature a dialogue

between biblical characters. The only kontakion that is used in full length today is the Akathist to the Theotokos.

Jain literature

accept 45 texts, while the Sthānakavāsins and Terāpanthins only accept 32. The canons (Siddhāntha) of the Śvētāmbaras are generally composed of the following

Jain literature (Sanskrit: जैन साहित्य) refers to the literature of the Jain religion. It is a vast and ancient literary tradition, which was initially transmitted orally. The oldest surviving material is contained in the canonical Jain Agamas, which are written in Ardhamagadhi, a Prakrit (Middle-Indo Aryan) language. Various commentaries were written on these canonical texts by later Jain monks. Later works were also written in other languages, like Sanskrit and Maharashtri Prakrit.

Jain literature is primarily divided between the canons of the Digambara and Śvētāmbara orders. These two main sects of Jainism do not always agree on which texts should be considered authoritative.

More recent Jain literature has also been written in other languages, like Marathi, Tamil, Rajasthani, Dhundari,...

Samuel Hahnemann

Friedrich" . The American Cyclopædia. 1879. A digitized copy of Hahnemann's personal 5th edition with handwritten notes for the 6th edition Brief History

Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (HAH-nə-mən, German: ['za:mue:l 'ha:nəman]; 10 April 1755 – 2 July 1843) was a German physician, best known for creating the pseudoscientific system of alternative medicine called homeopathy.

The Norton Anthology of English Literature

The anthology underwent periodic revisions. The fifth edition in 1986 included the addition of the full texts of James Joyce's "The Dead";. The sixth edition

The Norton Anthology of English Literature is an anthology of English literature published by W. W. Norton & Company, one of several such compendiums. First published in 1962, it has gone through ten editions; as of 2006 there were over eight million copies in print, making it the publisher's best-selling anthology. M. H. Abrams, a critic and scholar of Romanticism, served as General Editor for its first seven editions, before handing the job to Stephen Greenblatt, a Shakespeare scholar and Harvard professor. The anthology provides an overview of poetry, drama, prose fiction, essays, and letters from Beowulf to the beginning of the 21st century.

Annales school

France: Essays from "Annales" (1972) Goubert, Pierre. The French Peasantry in the Seventeenth Century (1986) excerpt and text search Goubert, Pierre. The Ancien

The Annales school (French pronunciation: [a'nal]) is a group of historians associated with a style of historiography developed by French historians in the 20th century to stress long-term social history. It is named after its scholarly journal *Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales*, which remains the main source of scholarship, along with many books and monographs. The school has been influential in setting the agenda for historiography in France and numerous other countries, especially regarding the use of social scientific methods by historians, emphasizing social and economic rather than political or diplomatic themes.

The school deals primarily with late medieval and early modern Europe (before the French Revolution), with little interest in later topics. It has dominated French social history...

Yogachara

During the sixth and seventh centuries, various forms of competing Yogācāra systems were popular in Chinese Buddhism. The translator Bodhiruci (6th century)

Yogachara (Sanskrit: योगाचारा, IAST: Yogācāra) is an influential tradition of Buddhist philosophy and psychology emphasizing the study of cognition, perception, and consciousness through the interior lens of meditation, as well as philosophical reasoning (hetuvidyā). Yogachara was one of the two most influential traditions of Mahayana Buddhism in India, along with Madhyamaka.

The compound Yogācāra literally means "practice of yoga", or "one whose practice is yoga", hence the name of the school is literally "the school of the yogins". Yogācāra was also variously termed Vijñānavāda (the doctrine of consciousness), Vijñaptivāda (the doctrine of ideas or percepts) or Vijñaptimātratā-vāda (the doctrine of 'mere representation'), which is also the name given to its major theory of mind which seeks...

Narcotics Anonymous

Anniversary Commemorative (of the First Edition Basic Text) Sixth Edition Basic Text. In 2003, NA World Services approved a new text entitled Sponsorship. This

Narcotics Anonymous (NA), founded in 1953, describes itself as a "nonprofit fellowship or society of men and women for whom drugs had become a major problem." Narcotics Anonymous uses a 12-step model developed for people with varied substance use disorders and is the second-largest 12-step organization, after 12-step pioneer Alcoholics Anonymous.

As of May 2018 there were more than 70,000 NA meetings in 144 countries.

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