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## History of physical education in greece pdf

The Greeks told many stories to explain the origin of Delphi. The area was originally sacred to Gaia (also known as Ge), the Mother Goddess whose worship centered on the cave of Korykeon, high on Mount Parnassus. After the murder of a snake or her-dragon (known as Pythos) here, Apollo took the local name of Apollo Pythios. For a thousand years, pilgrims flocked to his sanctuary for guidance. The culmination of its reputation came between the 6th and 4th centuries BC, after the Amphikyini Union, a federation of 12 tribal states, took control of the sanctuary after the First Holy War (595-586 BC). As an autonomous state, Delphi gained great prosperity from benefactors, including the kings of Lydia and Egypt, and the Roman Emperor Hadrian. Nominally neutral, it was a place of political power. After the survival of the fire in 548 BC and the earthquake in 373 BC, the sanctuary was conquered by the Aetolyans around 300 B.C., and by the Romans in 191 B.C. Although the Roman general Soullia plundered Delphi in 86 B.C., later the emperors kept alive the rituals of the oracle until the 2nd century A.D. Eventually his influence diminished with the spread of Christianity, and the sanctuary was abolished by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius at the end of the 4th century A.D. By the 7th century, a new village, Kastri, had occupied the ancient site. It remained at the top of the ruins until the end of the 19th century, when its inhabitants were paid to relocate to the newly built village of Delphi, allowing archaeologists to dig up the ancient site. Children can start learning about American history at a young age. A number of great videos and movies have been created over the years both to entertain and educate children about America's short but glorious past. Filled with patriotic songs and fun lessons about America's founding fathers, the history of the country and how government works, these movies are the perfect place to start your toddler's American history education. Holidays like the Fourth of July can be the perfect introduction to these videos through your children you will enjoy them all year round. Photo © Disney. All rights reserved ID: 445F6 Schoolhouse Rock was a series of three-minute animated shorts that use music and funny but educational lyrics to teach children about grammar, arithmetic, history, science, government and more. The series aired from 1973 to 1986 and again in the early 1990s, winning many awards. The election collection is a collection of songs related to the U.S. government and U.S. history. The menu allows viewers to play all songs or choose election-related songs by category. With songs like I'm Just a Bill, the show explains some of the most complex processes in easy to understand and catchy melodies. This is great for ages 7 and up. Younger children will still enjoy songs and cartoons, but the song material might be over their heads. Photo © Paramount Home Entertainment In the late 1980s, Charles Schulz produced a CBS miniseries that found his favorite Peanuts characters traveling time to visit important people, places and events in U.S. history. This two-disc DVD set includes all eight episodes of the series, including Independence Day themed episodes of Charlie Brown, such as The Mayflower Voyagers, The Birth of the Constitution and Music and Heroes of America. As a new parent yourself, you may have grown up even watching what was aired or as re-runs on Saturday morning. You may even have songs like Yankee Doodle that the Peanuts gang performed. Photo © DIC Entertainment The TV series Liberty's Kids is an animated series that aired on PBS. Aimed at children ages 7 to 12, the series introduces children to American history through the eyes of two young apprentice journalists named Sarah and James, who experience firsthand the conflicts and events that shaped their nation. Famous names like Walter Cronkite, Dustin Hoffman, Annette Bening, Michael Douglas, Whoopi Goldberg and more lend their voices to bring history to life for children. It is designed to help them learn not only about history, but also about the different perspectives that people could have had at that critical time. All the exciting and educational episodes of the show are compiled into this remarkable DVD set. Photo © New Video Group Inc. This video collection features animated adaptations of three children's books celebrating the history and geography of the United States. In Lori Keller's The Scrambled States of America, pandemonium follows when the 50 states gather and decide to change their position. Arlo Guthrie sings along to his father's legendary song This Land is Your Land, which is beautifully depicted in American-inspired paintings by Kathy Jakobsen. Also, Aretha Franklin croons a soulful rendition of the national anthem in the animated The Star Spangled Banner. The DVD version includes two bonus stories about American heroes John Henry and Johnny Appleseed. Photo © American Animation Studios. From the DVD series Heroes of History, Paul Revere: Midnight Ride is a 3-D animated film that is both fun and educational. Ellie the Eagle and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson take a look back in time and relate to the amazing story of American hero Paul Revere. The children learn all about Revere's midnight walk and the famous shot that was heard all over the world. The remarkable presentation of this fascinating story will have children on the edge of their seats as they admire that such a story really happened. Photo © American Animation Studios. Heroes of dvd series history continues in this fascinating presentation of Patrick Henry's story in 3-D animated film called Patrick Henry: Quest for Freedom. Boomer eagle introduces children to founding fathers in the 1775 Virginia Convention. It also helps children understand Patrick Henry's past and the events that shaped his character and his beliefs that led to the moment he shouted those famous words, Give me freedom or give me death! Heroes of History DVD series depicts the stories of real American heroes in a way that helps kids see that the story can really be fascinating! Photo © 2007 NestFamily LLC, with all rights reserved. This moving story follows George Washington's extraordinary life through his days as military leader and highlights his contributions as the father of our nation. The DVD has a 48-page resource and activity book. This will help your children learn as they have fun and takes the video one step further. It's a fantastic way to encourage early interest in the history of U.S. Photo © NestFamily LLC, All Rights Reserved. This DVD story about Benjamin Franklin focuses mainly on his contributions as an inventor. The children will learn about his experiments with lightning and electricity and the contrast he faced from those who questioned him. Like the George Washington edition, this DVD comes with a 48-page resource and activity book. From coloring pages to puzzles and word games, it promises to offer hours of educational entertainment. Photo © Bald Eagle Media, Inc. All Aboard America takes the kids on a fun-filled animated trip with Rudy, a bald eagle and his friends Stars the Dog and Stripes the Cat. Rudy and his friends take the kids on a fun trip to famous landmarks across America, enjoying famous American melodies such as Yankee Doodle Dandy and Home on the Range as they go. This fun little cartoon has a run time of about 39 minutes and is great for kids ages 2 to 8. The independent, reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! GetEducated.com © 2020 on copyright; Approved Colleges, LLC All rights are maintained The independent, reliable guide to online education for over 22 years! GetEducated.com © 2020 on copyright; Approved Colleges, LLC All Rights Reserved David Ferrer Jul 17, 2019 When was online education first introduced? What was the first online university? When did online education become popular? The history of online learning in higher education can sometimes seem too great to wrap your mind around, like the Internet itself, so we've put together a timeline to help better understand where today's online colleges and online degrees come from. Online Education links between many historical topics - computers, distance learning, and telecommunications, to name just a few. This means that tracing the history of online education goes much further back than the dawn of the Internet. We've done our best to bring all these relevant currents together in a single But, be aware, online learning is much more than internet technology. It also merges educational theory, computer technology, and even legislation. All this is necessary to enable today's online training. If you want to learn more about current trends in online education, or tips for online college, check out more of our articles in The Quad. If you're ready to start your search for online colleges but don't know where to start, check out our definitive ranking Better online colleges and universities. Finally, if you want to learn more about the technology described in this article, our ranking of The Best Online Bachelor's in Computer Science Curriculums can get you started. The industrial age and early computers: Don't think of computer technology as emerging at a time when the steam engine was considered modern technology. But the first computers were born during the Industrial Age. Some may question what counts as a computer. Strictly speaking, any counting machine like an abacus could be seen as a computer. But this time period really marks the debut of the first semi-automated computing machines. This season also marks the beginning of radio, film, and - especially important for our purposes - mail courses, laying the groundwork for distance learning and online colleges. Caleb Phillips begins advertising private (mail) mail courses in the Boston Gazette newspaper. Then, informal educational correspondence can be found, with varying degrees of quality and consistency. Establishment of an American postal system. Weaver and dealer Joseph-Marie Jacquard invent the loom punch card (computer). The punch card method of programming will be used later on IBM's early computers. Charles Babbage produces the first prototype of a modern style automated computer. He called it an analytical machine. The University of London becomes the first university in the world to offer full degrees through distance learning, with its External Programme. They are starting the first official mail schools in the United States. Their collective organization is called The Society for the Encouragement of Home Studies, founded by Ana Eliot Tickner in Boston, Massachusetts. Alexander Graham Bell makes the first phone call on March 10, thus inventing the first working phone. His message was, Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you. The first cinematic photograph is obtained by Edward Muybridge on June 19. This brief experimental recording shows a horse galloping. Muybridge was settled a dispute over whether running horses lift all four feet off the ground at the same time. The University of Chicago is the first traditional American educational institution (college or K-12) to offer mail courses. The term distance learning is first used by the University of Wisconsin-Madison in a brochure. The first radio message is sent by Guglielmo Marconi. This technology reaches England until 1899. The Great Wars and the Early Internet Age: The early motivation for innovation in computer technology was often related to In this day and age, the word computer meant another person doing calculations. During and after two world wars, the largest source of funding and federal support was for military purposes, mainly for competition with the USSR. The launch of Sputnik in 1957 set American forces on fire with new inspiration. After a decade of strong post-war post-war and innovation, the United States is able to take a leading role in technological development. In this era, radiotechnology reaches every home, and television and television recording was invented. In parallel with these new technologies, distance learning is beginning to evolve through radio and television correspondence. Calvert School of Baltimore (Maryland) is the first elementary school in the U.S. to offer mail courses.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison sends course materials and lectures on phonograph records on student distance, embracing new technology as a means of distance learning and setting the stage for online learning. The University of Queensland (Australia) opens the Department of Mail Studies. Pennsylvania State University is the first college or university to broadcast courses over the radio, increasing the speed and effectiveness of contact between students distance and course content. The University of Iowa is starting to offer course credit for five different radio correspondence courses. John Loggie Bird invents the first TV in England. The National House Study Council is formed. They will change their name to the Distance Education and Training Council in 1942 and the Distance Education Certification Committee (DEAC) in 2015. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is established. Under the influence of the Association of Colleges and University Broadcasting, they contribute to keeping frequencies open for collective transmission. The Turing machine, a code-breaking computer, was invented by Alan Turing to help Allied forces break the code used for German military instructions. The first fully automated electromechanical programmable digital computer — the Z3 — is allegedly created by the German Konrad Zuse. Colossus is high. This set of computers helps British intelligence codes as part of the war effort. This computer system is considered to be the first fully programmable electronic digital computer device. The dispute remains over which computer systems were first, because most of the technology served secret military purposes and was then destroyed. The University of South Africa is starting to offer correspondence courses. IOWA State University's WOI-TV goes on the air with the first non-experimental, educationally owned television station. The University of Houston is starting to offer course credit for television correspondence courses. The USSR launches Sputnik, the first satellite, sparking a new era of global communications and escalating Cold War competition. Bell Laboratories invents the (modulator and de-portifier). This device converts digital signals into analog (electrical) signals, allowing wired communication between two or more computers. Arpa (Advanced Research Projects Agency) is created by the US government in response to Russia's Sputnik programme. ARPA will later play an important role in creating the basis for the Internet. The Space Age and the Early Internet: The Internet her first wobbly steps in those early years. This era is characterized by many firsts, including the invention of packet switching, ASCII encoding, the term internet, the launch of ARPANET, and of course, and the first signal on the internet - LO (trying the word LOGIN). Most of the technology developed in this period has since been withdrawn, obsolete by the natural evolution of the technology. But this would be a period of rapid and remarkable discovery, giving the first light to the prospect of a global computer network as well as the first virtual campus, although we were still a few years away from online education. The University of Illinois creates Intranet systems for students to access course materials and recorded lectures. MIT's J.C.R. Licklider envisions a galactic network concept where all computers can access data and programs from any other site, effectively describing what came to be known as the internet. Leonard Kleinrock, Lawrence Roberts and Thomas Merrill create the first wide-area computer network using phone lines. Their work was funded by ARPA. The University of Wisconsin is beginning to apply a statewide form of phone mail to train their doctor. ARPA is funding the launch of the ARPANET research project under the supervision of Robert Taylor. Its aim is to bridge package switching technology and computer networks. The first four nodes of the preliminary internet, ARPANET, connect via a physical interface message processor (IMP) network. The hubs are at UCLA, UC-Santa Barbara, Stanford, and the University of Utah. On October 29, Charley Kline transmitted the first internet signal (data packets) under the supervision of Leonard Kleinrock to UCLA. The end of receiving the signal was at the Stanford Research Institute. The message was L and O. The system collapsed before transferring the third letter, a G. On the second attempt they managed to send the full word LOGIN. Vint Cerf and Robert Kahn coin the internet term in a document called A Protocol for the Network Interface package. Lawrence Roberts founded Telenet through the support of Bolt Beraek and Newman (BBN). This is the first public version of ARPANET. Bill Gates and Paul Allen found Microsoft Corporation. The first virtual campus, Coastal Community College, is born, offering its degree program entirely through teleworking courses, also known as telecourses (using phone, TV, radio, archives, and movies). The iconic campus is operated by Fountain Valley, California. Lawrence Landweber establishes the Computer Science Network (CSNET) with the intention of connecting all U.S. universities and industrial computer groups. The age of computers and the modern Internet: Even though internet press signals had been transmitted from school to school in decades past, the 1980s are the birth years of the modern Internet. Before this time, the internet - and online education with it - were just research experiments. The vision for internet was mainly based on university computer labs. But online education finds its first newcomers in the 1980s with the first online college courses and online degrees as distance learning embraces the idea of online learning. During this time, the internet reaches Europe and Asia. The infrastructure is defined, which provides for faster and more expansive functions of the internet and essentially opens the door to the overall commercial and popular permeability of internet use in the decade that will follow immediately. Radia Perlman begins designing the IS-IS routing protocol. Essentially, this programming allows users to connect computers to a network simply by connecting them. This automatically configures computers instead of manually. Douglas Van Houweling begins to oversee NSFNET's National Science Foundation. The first networking efforts connect thousands of scientific and research teams (mainly schools) and will lay the groundwork for the global commercial internet that we know today. David Farber, the grandfather of the Internet, helps create the Computer Science Network (CSNET) of the National Science Foundation. CSNET is proving crucial to raising awareness about computer networking technology. Osborne 1 is the first commercially successful laptop. Western Behavioral Sciences Institute offers the first online college program through the School of Management and Strategic Studies. The modern internet is born when ARPANET switches to TCP/IP protocols, leaving behind the first (weaker, less flexible) protocols of network control programs (NCPs). The first email is sent from the US to Germany on 3 August. He says, Wilkommen KSNET. The Electronic University Network is created to promote access to online courses. The first accredited online postgraduate program is offered by Nova Southeastern University. The first US research and education network was developed: NSFNET. This network is the first open computer network focused on research and higher education. The previous networks were all closed networks. The Electronic University Network offers its first course for use with DOS and Commodore 64 computers. The University of Phoenix, a private school for profit, is launching its online degree program. The Information Age and the Internet Boom: The 1990s are marked by an explosion of technology as the commercial prospects of the internet begin to take root. The first pioneers of online learning are entering the fray around this era, with the first accredited college, as well as the development of learning management systems (LMS). But other companies are starting to use the internet to pioneer brand new avenues of entertainment, learning, exploration, and discovery. Sometimes called the Internet bubble, this tech boom is characterized by inflated economic growth. Linus Torvalds creates Linux, which will become a leading way of open source software, a necessary aspect of many modern online learning learning Tim Berners-Lee creates the first website on August 6. The first address of the website is: . The site is still active today. Al Gore invents the internet. In fact, it creates and helps pass the high-performance Information and Communications Act (The Gore Bill), placing \$600 million to promote Internet technology and create the Information Superhighway (the term was eventually subsumed by the internet). The World Wide Web (WWW) opens to the public, allowing the use of the internet and online education as we know them today. Western Michigan University is developing an automated computerized scoring system known as Computer Assisted Personalized Approach (CAPA). The Electronic University Network offers a PhD program through America Online. CALCAMPUS offers the first online college courses with real-time education and participation, e.g. modern learning. E-mail exceeds mail in number of documents sent and received. Jones International University - the first fully web-based, accredited university - is launching. (The school closed after graduating from its last class in 2015.) Blackboard Course Management software launches, essentially opening the market to a wide range of online options that were previously considered too cumbersome to handle. California Virtual University is set up to provide students with information about online courses. The Journal of Asynchronous Learning Networks is set up to publish and promote academic research on online education. The Interactive Learning Network is created and used by many schools as early (LMS). Google search engine is developing. The information age, part two — the Global Community: After the rapid expansion of the Internet in the 1990s, innovation is beginning to weaken and its truly seismic effect is being felt throughout the world and throughout society. Distant villages and households connect to the internet. Legislation and policy are increasingly being challenged to keep up with the hasty pace of information over the Internet. Increasingly, conventional businesses and media are shifting to online formats and it becomes the norm for most to have a website, as well as a unique digital profile (recording one's interactions on social media, browsing, commentary and shopping). There is a proliferation of online colleges and online degrees, as well as free and open online education options. Since 2000, the internet has been firmly established as a critical dimension of modern society, in with a simple new technology added to the old society. Computer prodigy Aaron Swartz builds creative commons under the supervision of law professor Lawrence Lessig. Suarez was 15 at the time. Jimmy Wales launches Wikipedia. MIT offers free educational resources through the Open CourseWare Project. Mark Zuckerberg and his small group of fellow Harvard Students launch Facebook, originally intended as a collective collective chat site. Chad Hurley and Jawed Karim subscribe to the YouTube domain on Valentine's Day - the online video giant was originally designed as a dating site. The site starts in December. iTunes U launches. Salman Khan founded the Khan Academy. YouTube/EDU starts. Liberty University, a private, Christian college, is launching its first online degree program. More than 5.5 million students worldwide enrolled in at least one online college course. The Department of Education issues new regulations requiring online colleges to meet all state educational requirements. This mandate places a huge regulatory burden on online colleges. In addition, the same regulatory measures impose a strict category that uses credit hours to measure learning, rather than skills or other measures. Udacity launches Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) on behalf of Harvard and MIT. President Barack Obama announces \$500 million in grants to community colleges, most of which support the development of online learning resources and programs. University of Florida-Online launches, becoming the first online-only public university. 98% of public universities and colleges offer some form of online program. The University of Pennsylvania becomes the first Ivy League university to offer a completely online degree program. Going further — The Future of Online Learning: With the advent of online learning, more people than ever are able to connect, learn, and grow on their own terms, without many of the obstacles associated with traditional, on-campus education. While online colleges can never completely replace the traditional experience, it is undeniable that online education has had a significant impact not only on how we pursue formal education, but on how we teach, learn, and perceive knowledge. [Back to the top...] If you're interested in finding out what's next for online learning and how you can contribute to the next big wave of innovation, see: Last updated: July 17, 2019 2019

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