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Founding fathers of anthropology pdf

How We Will Accomplish Our Objective We will implement strategies to increase child support collections from non-custodial parents. These will include: by : Kristin A. Moore, Brent C. Miller, Barbara W. Sugland, Donna Ruane Morrison, Dana A. Glei, Connie Blumenthal, When adolescents become unintentionally pregnant they face several difficult choices. About equal proportions of pregnant adolescents have unintended births (37 percent) or induced abortions (35 percent), with smaller percentages of adolescent pregnancies ending in miscarriages or intended births (about 14 percent each). Given their young age and The family is the first environment in which youth experience adult relationships. Family composition and adult behaviors — such as the presence of one or both parents and the quality and stability of their relationships — have long-lasting consequences for youth. Past research has consistently shown, for example, that children whose parents In this study we have addressed a set of issues which have generally not been analyzed previously. We first examined the relationship between adolescent risky behaviors and long-term adult outcomes. Five adolescent behaviors were studied: alcohol use, marijuana use, cocaine use, sexual activity, and delinquency. Multiple outcomes were measured acr Family Structure : In 1979, data were collected on whom respondents lived with at the age of 14. Twenty-eight categories of living arrangements were collapsed into six family structure categories: living with both biological parents, with single mother, with single father, with mother and stepfather, with father and stepmother, and other relativ 20. An alternative question we could have posed would be whether family environment mitigates the impact of risky behaviors on adult outcomes for early initiators as compared with late initiators. We have chosen not to frame the question this way because we want to examine the effects of family environment given the choice to initiate at early a We have addressed the question of whether adolescent family structure may influence the paths of early initiators and found that intact families are generally the best at helping adolescents avoid most negative consequences of risky behaviors. However, even in intact families, some adolescents will develop adulthood problems while others do not. I In this section we examine family structure as a measure of family environment. Other literature has examined how family structure may influence the choices made by these youths. However, as before, we take as given the point at which youths initiate into a risky behavior. We frame the question of interest around early initiators. Specifically, do Parents' socioeconomic status (SES) can play a major role in a variety of ways. Higher income, higher education, and increased access to resources allow parents to invest more in their children's future. They have more access to information about education, jobs, and other opportunities. Furthermore, higher SES parents likely have better informati In the previous section we found that engaging in adolescent risky behaviors generally is associated with diminished adult outcomes; the earlier the initiation, the worse the outcome. In this section we examine the role played by adolescent family structure in the relationship to the adult outcomes. As noted in Chapter II , much of the research Most existing literature on adolescent risky behaviors concentrates on explaining the causes and correlates of the behaviors. A subset of the literature explores the relationship between the behaviors and long-term outcomes. Before we examine the relationship between engaging in adolescent risky behavior and subsequent adult outcomes, we show the ast research has emphasized the important role that family-related variables play in the prediction of various adolescent risky behaviors (e.g., Hawkins, et al., 1992; Kandel, 1996). It also seems likely that the impact of adolescent risk factors on adult outcomes is influenced, for the better or worse, by the adolescent's family unit. Family stru There is a fairly consistent pattern that engaging in risky behaviors as a teenager is associated with less successful adult outcomes. In most cases, the earlier one engages in the behavior, the more likely one faces a bad outcome as an adult. The most consistent predictor of a bad adult outcome is age of initiation into sexual activity. Alcohol u Child support provides critical income to families with children and reduces the likelihood of dependence. These child support risk factors reflect the presence and magnitude of child support payments made by noncustodial parents for families receiving services from the Child Support Enforcement Program. Figure ECON 8a. Total, Non-AFDC/TANF, The number of individuals involved in the criminal justice system is at a historic high. There are almost 2.3 million individuals in U.S. jails and prisons and more than 798,000 people on parole. It is estimated that 7,476,500 children have a parent who is in prison, in jail or under correctional supervision. Minority children are disproportion Contents Definitions Findings Implications The United States of America was a collaboration among several brilliant men, focusing on enlightenment and the concept of equality for all men, regardless of birth. We use the term "Founding Fathers" to refer to the men who shaped the concept and destiny of America, including diplomats, inventors, soldiers, and philosophers. Each of the following Founding Fathers had a unique contribution to the concept of democratic government by the people, for the people. Working together, these leaders determined a workable frame of government that is now a model for citizen-guided rule throughout the world. George Washington was a gentleman landowner and veteran soldier by the time the colony declared their independence from England. With service as a field officer in the French and Indian Wars, Washington was a solid choice to lead the fledgling militia and unite the disparate colonial armies. Although Washington suffered some of history's most famous routs, his flexibility and strategic battle plans, as well as his charismatic leadership of war-worn troops, made him successful in the end. Using training from elite German Hussars, Washington created a cohesive fighting unit. As president, Washington realized the importance of leading through merit and avoiding the European tradition of kings ruling until their death. His decision to leave office after 8 years set a precedent that facilitated popular rule in the country. joecicak / Getty Images Long before he was the star of a popular Broadway musical, Alexander Hamilton shaped the future of American economic policy. As the first Secretary of the Treasury, he argued for the formation of a national bank. A strong proponent of a central government, Hamilton worked passionately to have the U.S. Constitution ratified, bringing the thirteen disparate colonies together into a fledgling nation with a united legal framework and shared values. He wrote the majority of the Federalist Papers, arguing for a centralized government and a living document, the Constitution. The foresight Hamilton had for an amendable frame of government has made it possible for the United States federal rule to evolve as culture and technology changes. traveler1116 / Getty Images Benjamin Franklin is best known as a prolific inventor, although his biting wit, in the form of Poor Richard's Almanack displays his quick thinking and cleverness. These traits also made him an extraordinary diplomat rallying support for the colonies from European nations. As an elder statesman by the time of the Revolution, he was instrumental in drafting the Declaration of Independence and reining in some of the more hotheaded patriots. As part of the Constitutional Convention, his common sense helped shape the document into an acceptable federal government for the disparate colonies. It's his diplomacy in France during the war, however, that truly helped the young colonies gain independence from Britain. With persuasion and charm, he easily swung the French King to the side of America. joecicak / Getty Images John Adams was a distinguished lawyer from Massachusetts, responsible for drafting part of the U.S. Constitution, and later negotiating the Treaty of Paris alongside Benjamin Franklin in 1783, ending the Revolutionary War. His conservative approach to government is reflected in both the U.S. Constitution and the Constitution of Massachusetts, which is still in use by the state to this day. He was also responsible for urging the promotion of George Washington to the colonial army commander, serving under Washington as Vice President and later being elected President in his own right. wynter / Getty Images Thomas Jefferson is known best for penning the Declaration of Independence, although this was a collaborative project amongst a small committee of the country's founders. He also accompanied Benjamin Franklin to Paris as an ambassador to France and helped negotiate the 1783 Treaty of Paris. Jefferson served as Vice President under John Adams, his main political rival, and then President in his own right after. In an interesting coincidence, both Jefferson and Adams died on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a document bearing both of their "John Hancock's." traveler1116 / Getty Images Known as the Father of the Constitution, James Madison had a large hand in writing it. Although the constitution was a collaboration of the First and Second Constitutional Committees, Madison penned most of the document itself. In addition, he authored the Bill of Rights, or the first ten amendments to the constitution. This procedure of amending an existing government document, versus crafting an entirely new one, allowed the US Constitution to be a living document. Madison went on to succeed his friend and political colleague Thomas Jefferson as the 4th President of the United States. GeorgiosArt / Getty Images Although John Jay wasn't as firey of a patriot at the outset of the revolution - in fact, he advocated reconciling with England initially, once war broke out, he quickly joined the fighting alongside his American countrymen. He was a noted military commander who wen ton to become the governor of New York immediately following the action. Once the Supreme Court was established by the Constitution, Jay was appointed the Court's first Chief Justice. bauhaus1000 / Getty Images Although brew-lovers through the country may know Sam Adams best for the collection of tasty beers, this Founding Father (who was actually a New England brewer, professionally!) was one of the earliest to advocate for independence from Great Britain. As one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, Adams was also responsible for the "Boston Tea party" protest against unfair tariffs for tea, paper, and other imported goods. He was a delegate to the first and second continental congresses, as well as one of the drafters of the Articles of Confederation, the precursor to the Constitution. THEPALMER / Getty Images Thomas Paine was one of the philosophers behind the American Revolution. His pamphlet, Common Sense, advocated for the "summer soldier and sunshine patriot" to take up arms against the English, and establish a free nation, ruled by the people, for the people. He may have been America's first propagandist, advocating separation from Great Britain, and then again during the war, spurring soldiers on to continue fighting with his pamphlet The Crisis. popovaphoto / Getty Images This impassioned speaker is best known for his speech decrying "Give me Liberty, or give me Death!" A radical revolutionary from the outset, he was governor of Virginia during the revolution, one of the wealthiest an most populous colonies. As leader of one of the largest and wealthiest colonies, he strongly disapproved of a strong Federal government, speaking out against the Constitution as it was and advocating for the inclusion of the Bill of Rights. bauhaus1000 / Getty Images "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness ..." — perhaps the most recognized phrase from the Declaration of Independence — was written in 1776 by Thomas Jefferson, a man with not only distinguished, mature wisdom but with curled, white hair characteristic of America's Founding Fathers. But don't let those two traits fool you — Jefferson was far from the old man most of us might imagine him to have been when he wrote and signed the Declaration of Independence.Only 33 years old at the time, Jefferson was actually following a high society hairstyle trend that included dousing a wig (or one's natural hair) with white powder in order to cover the smell, as well as create a mature, refined look.And he was far from alone in his youth. While some of the other signatories were in their 50s or 60s, many others hadn't yet reached their 40s. This created a whopping 44 year age difference between the oldest signatory — Benjamin Franklin at 70 — and the youngest two, Edward Rutledge and Thomas Lynch Jr., both 26. Here are 13 of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence and just how old they were when they signed:Edward Rutledge (26). One of the two youngest signatories, Rutledge was a lawyer who went on to become Governor of South Carolina. Benjamin D. Rush (30). Perhaps the most recognized physician in the 18th century, Rush was also the first person to write an American chemistry book. Thomas Jefferson (33). The writer and architect of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson went on to become third president of the United States.Arthur Middleton (34). Middleton owned a conglomerate of plantations in South Carolina and held a number of state political offices.Samuel Chase (35). A lawyer, Chase served as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Congress attempted to impeach Chase, but he was later acquitted. Francis Hopkinson (38). A lawyer and writer of poetry, music and satire, Hopkinson was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1776. John Hancock (39). The first to sign the document, his large, flamboyant writing led to his name becoming synonymous with a request for one's signature. Patrick Henry (40). An attorney best known for the declaration "Give me liberty, or give me death!," he later became a driving force behind the creation of the Bill of Rights. John Adams (40). Adams helped prepare the Declaration of Independence, was America's first vice president and went on to become the second U.S. president.Richard Henry Lee (44). Lee was known for his oratory skills, and in 1783 he served as the president of Congress.Lyman Hall (52). Hall was a physician who later became a judge and Governor of Georgia. Samuel Adams (53). Today his name may be associated with a famous brand of beer, but Adams' real success was with tea — he was a pivotal leader and planner of the Boston Tea Party.Benjamin Franklin (70). The oldest signatory, Franklin is said to be the most important Founding Father and contributor to the Declaration. He's also known for inventing the lightning rod and bifocals — and of course earning a spot on the \$100 bill.Now That's InterestingIf you're wondering why you didn't see the names of some of the most famous Founding Fathers — George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison — you may be surprised to learn they didn't actually sign the Declaration of Independence. They were all out of state due to other political obligations, but they were still shockingly young — 35, 21 and 25, respectively — the year the Declaration was signed.

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