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Alice White, 4th September 2018

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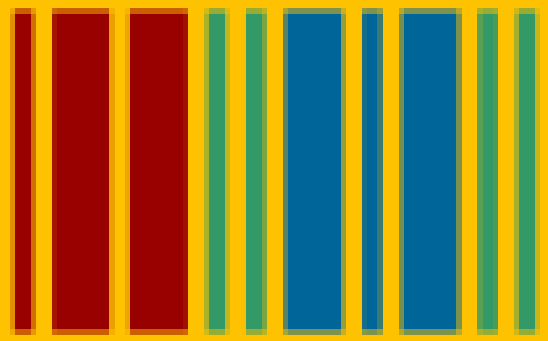
Useful places to look:



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History of engineering

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The *concept* of engineering has existed since ancient times as humans devised fundamental inventions such as the pulley, lever, and wheel. Each of these inventions is consistent with the modern definition of engineering, exploiting basic mechanical principles to develop useful tools and objects.

The term *engineering* itself has a much more recent etymology, deriving from the word *engineer*, which itself dates back to 1325, when an *engine'er* (literally, one who operates an *engine*) originally referred to "a constructor of military engines."[1] In this context, now obsolete, an "engine" referred to a military machine, *i. e.*, a mechanical contraption used in war (for example, a catapult). The word "engine" itself is of even older origin, ultimately deriving from the Latin *ingenium* (c. 1250), meaning "innate quality, especially mental power, hence a clever invention."[2]

Later, as the design of civilian structures such as bridges and buildings matured as a technical discipline, the term civil engineering[3] entered the lexicon as a way to distinguish between those specializing in the construction of such non-military projects and those involved in the older discipline of military engineering (the original meaning of the word "engineering," now largely obsolete, with notable exceptions that have survived to the present day such as military engineering corps, *e. g.*, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers).

The Watt steam engine, a major driver in the industrial revolution, underscores the importance of engineering in modern history. This model is on display at the main building of the ETSIIM in Madrid, Spain

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1 Ancient Era
2 Middle Era
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Ancient Era [edit | edit sour

The Acropolis and the Parthenon
of the Mayan, Inca and Aztec Emp
d pyramids

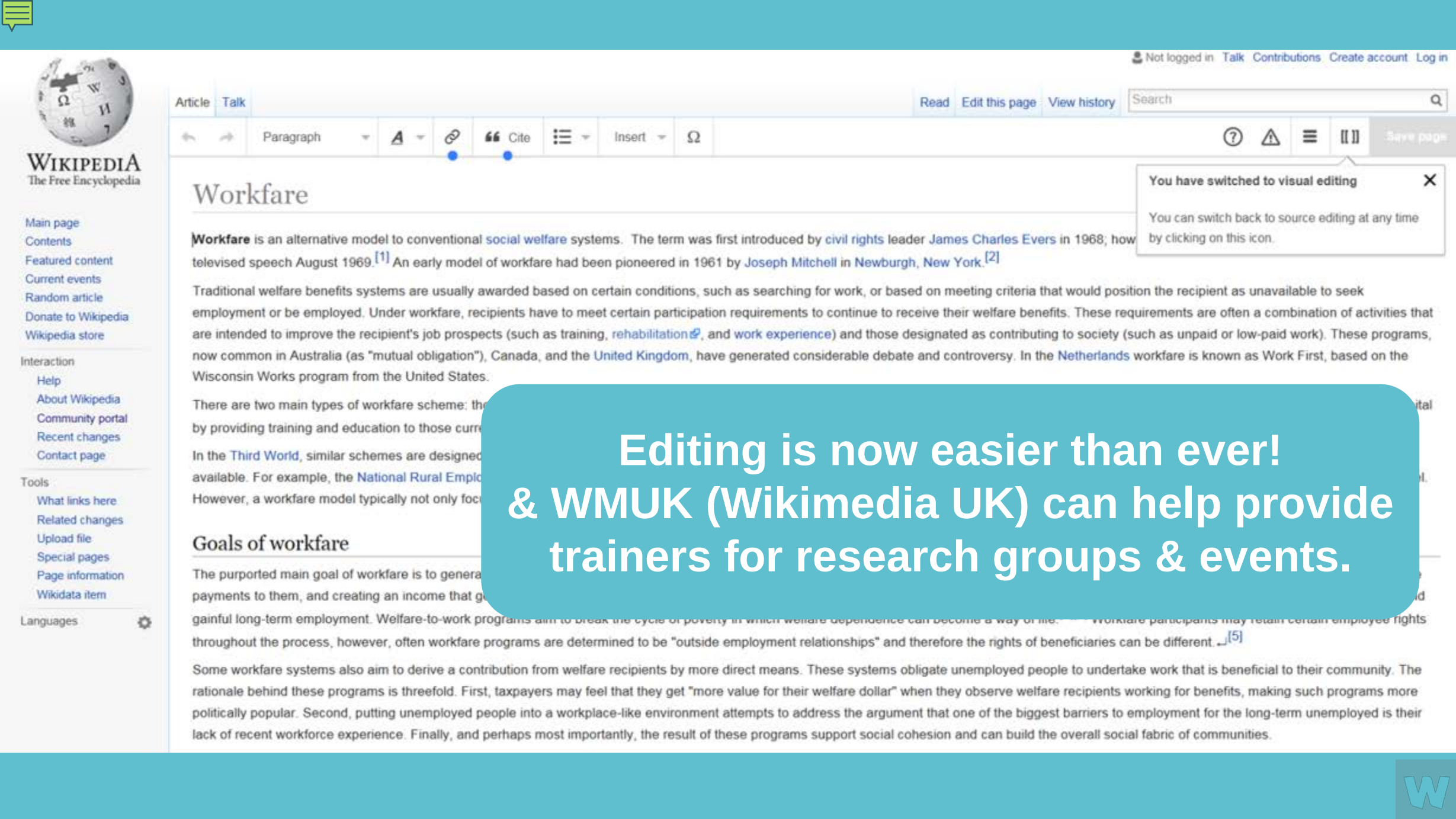
The earliest civil engineer known b
2630-2611 BC.[4] He may also hav
ypt around

Ancient Greece developed machin
of early mechanical engineering. So
are examples
eory that
helped design the gear trains of the Industrial revolution and are still widely used today in diverse fields such as robotics and automotive engineering.[5]

Chinese and Roman armies employed complex military machines including the Ballista and catapult. In the Middle Ages, the Trebuchet was developed.

You can use Wikipedia as a *subject* for research – think about what it tells us about public knowledge of a field, how narratives develop, comparing how a topic appears on different language Wiki's, etc…

How can I share my work?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Workfare
Workfare is an alternative model to conventional social welfare systems. The term was first introduced by civil rights leader James Charles Evers in 1968; how
televised speech August 1969.[1] An early model of workfare had been pioneered in 1961 by Joseph Mitchell in Newburgh, New York.[2]
Traditional welfare benefits systems are usually awarded based on certain conditions, such as searching for work, or based on meeting criteria that would position the recipient as unavailable to seek employment or be employed. Under workfare, recipients have to meet certain participation requirements to continue to receive their welfare benefits. These requirements are often a combination of activities that are intended to improve the recipient's job prospects (such as training, rehabilitation, and work experience) and those designated as contributing to society (such as unpaid or low-paid work). These programs, now common in Australia (as "mutual obligation"), Canada, and the United Kingdom, have generated considerable debate and controversy. In the Netherlands workfare is known as Work First, based on the Wisconsin Works program from the United States.
There are two main types of workfare scheme: th
by providing training and education to those curr
In the Third World, similar schemes are designe
available. For example, the National Rural Emplo
However, a workfare model typically not only foc
Goals of workfare
The purported main goal of workfare is to genera
payments to them, and creating an income that g
gainful long-term employment. Welfare-to-work program
throughout the process, however, often workfare programs are determined to be "outside employment relationships" and therefore the rights of beneficiaries can be different.[5]
Some workfare systems also aim to derive a contribution from welfare recipients by more direct means. These systems obligate unemployed people to undertake work that is beneficial to their community. The rationale behind these programs is threefold. First, taxpayers may feel that they get "more value for their welfare dollar" when they observe welfare recipients working for benefits, making such programs more politically popular. Second, putting unemployed people into a workplace-like environment attempts to address the argument that one of the biggest barriers to employment for the long-term unemployed is their lack of recent workforce experience. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the result of these programs support social cohesion and can build the overall social fabric of communities.
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trainers for research groups & events.

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Good agricultural practice

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article has multiple issues. Please help **improve it** or discuss these issues on the **talk page**. *(Learn how and when to remove these template messages)* [hide]

- This article **is in a list format that may be better presented using prose.** *(July 2012)*
- This article includes a list of references, but **its sources remain unclear** because it has **insufficient inline citations**. *(July 2012)*
- This article's **lead section does not adequately summarize key points of its contents**. *(July 2012)*

Good agricultural practice (**GAP**) are specific me… …n, when applied to agriculture, create food for consumers or further processing that is safe and wholesome. While there are numerous competing definitions of what methods constitute good agricultural practice the… …roadly accepted schemes that producers can adhere to.

Contents [hide]

1 Food and Agricultural Organization of the Un… …AP
2 United States Department of Agriculture G… …am
3 Smallholder productivity
4 Soil

Make sure your topic is represented as being as interesting, well-researched and nuanced as you know it to be: help students, colleagues & the public engage.

Some topics are completely missing: e.g. there's no article about Recovery colleges or Form roughness.

…AP [edit]

…l practice as a collection of principles to apply for on-farm production and post-production processes, resulting in safe and healthy food and …ental sustainability.

… applied through sustainable agricultural methods,

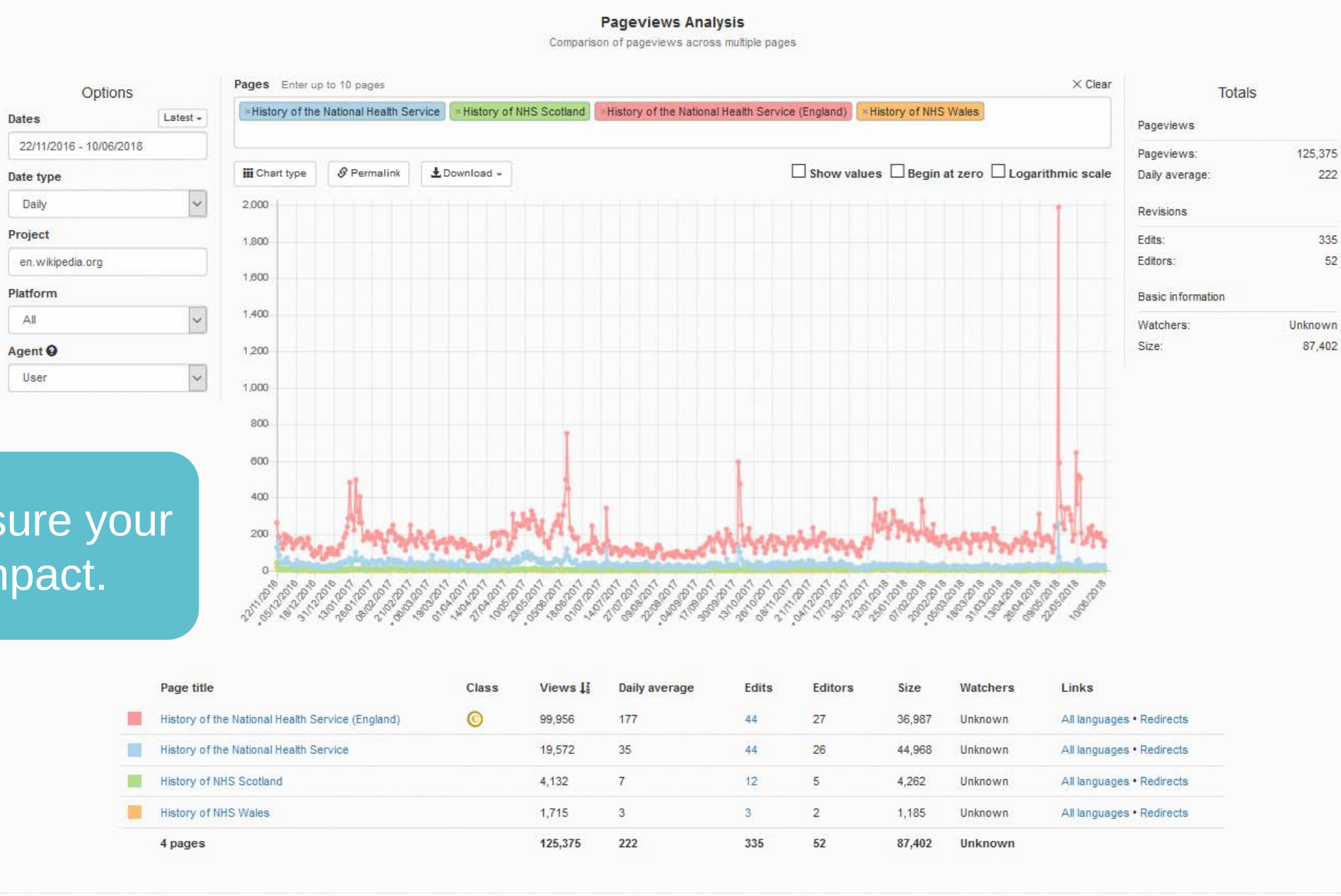
…utritious food (food quality);*Research that works for developing countries and Australia*. Retrieved 25 November 2007.

…ch of the major agro-ecological area (see ecoregion), thus to collect, analyze and disseminate information of good practices in relevant

…gram [edit]

The United States Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service currently operates an audit/certification program to verify that farms use good agricultural practice and/or good handling practice. This is a voluntary program

Measure your impact.



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History of the National Health Service		19,572	35	44	26	44,968	Unknown	All languages • Redirects
History of NHS Scotland		4,132	7	12	5	4,262	Unknown	All languages • Redirects
History of NHS Wales		1,715	3	3	2	1,185	Unknown	All languages • Redirects
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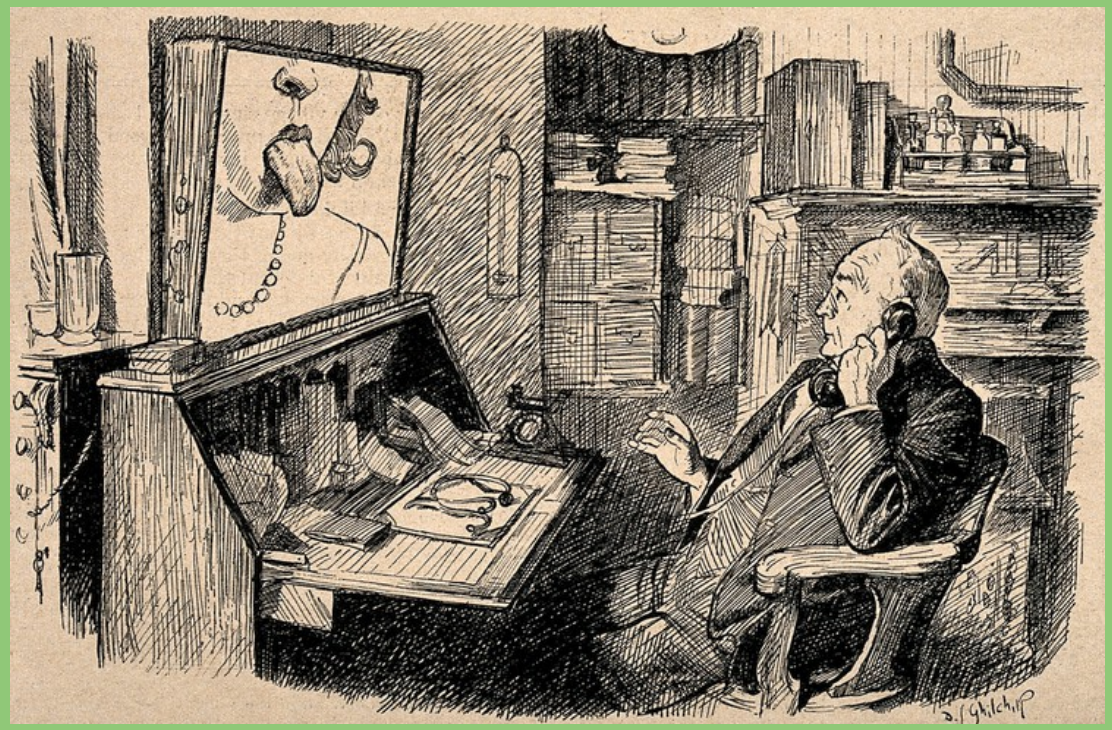

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Your peers can learn more about your work before/during/after conferences & collaborations.

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Thank You

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