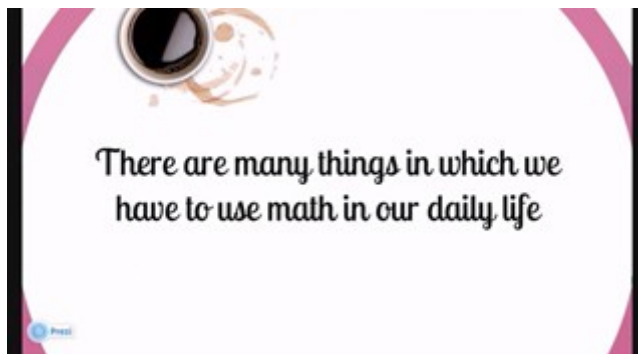


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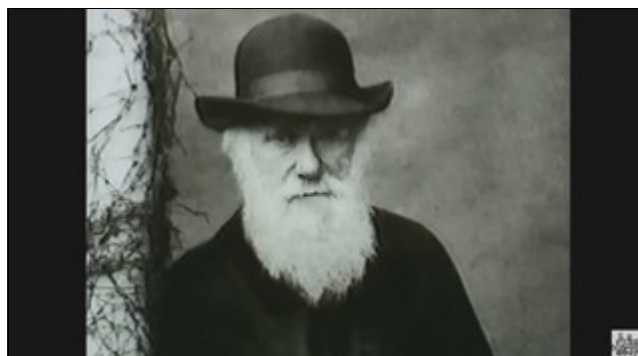
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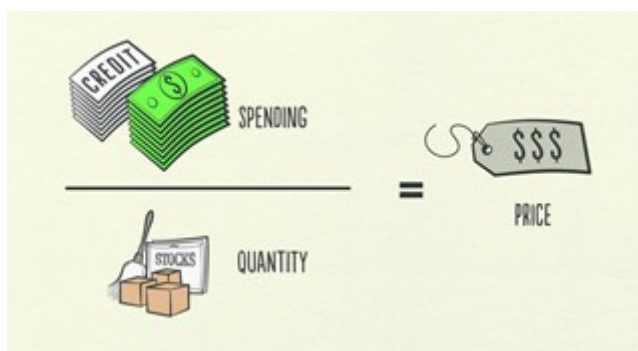
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## **A Brief History Of Chocolate**

by: **Zoe G** (reading – 4.6. - 10.6.)

Chocolate is one of the most popular and loved sweet treats around the world. It's loved in all sorts of shapes and sizes - bars, candy, spreadable chocolate, chocolate syrup... you name it. Everything that is created from chocolate leaves most of us wanting more. But, how did this incredible dessert come to life? Who was the genius that decided to create it? Chocolate had an incredible journey throughout our history, ending up in modern times where it's still favoured among sweet-toothed aficionados looking for candied satisfaction.

Cacao seeds grow naturally on trees, so it wasn't long until the ancient populations in Mesoamerica, where it all began, discovered the taste and properties of cacao. Chocolate started being consumed as a liquid, a drink made out of cacao seeds where spices and even wine was added; giving it a rather bitter taste and not the sweet one we all know and love. It was believed that this beverage had aphrodisiac properties, a story that still persist

today but is yet to be proven. In the 16th century, the primordial chocolate reached Europe, where sugar was added to the mixture. The higher classes consumed it at first, but it soon reached the 'common' people, who enjoyed it as well. The word "chocolate" comes from "chocolatl", which is Classical Nahuatl, the language of the Aztecs.

Between the 17th and 19th century, the craze for chocolate expanded, as the Europeans, more precisely the French, English, and Dutch, created colonies and started planting cacao trees to harvest the much-needed beans. But, it was during the Industrial Revolution that chocolate started to get the shape and taste we're now familiar with. In 1815, Coenraad van Houten, who was a Dutch chemist, decided to incorporate alkaline salts into the composition of chocolate. This process really diminished its initial bitterness. In 1828, the chemist created a special press that managed to remove approximately half of the butter chocolate contained, helping it reach a quality that was more consistent.

From this point on, it was only one more step to the

creation of modern chocolate. In 1847, Joseph Fry took the pressed "Dutch cocoa", as it was called, and added the melted cacao butter to it, creating a more malleable form of chocolate. And in 1879, Rodolphe Lindt, the creator of the chocolate with the same name, brought the final touch to modern chocolate with his conching machine, which improved the taste and texture of chocolate by mixing chocolate evenly with cocoa butter. Even so, beverages with chocolate were still popular, with milk being added since the 17th century, to improve their taste. But it was in 1875 when milk chocolate appeared, with Daniel Peter mixing chocolate liquor with powdered milk, created by Henri Nestlé.

So, civilization has been fascinated by chocolate since the beginning of times, working hard and using innovation to improve the properties of this amazing dessert. Today, there are so many assortments of chocolates available; we can indulge in any we like!

## About The Author

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# How People Use Mathematics Today

by: **Jason S Drew** (reading – 11.6. - 17.6.)

It is no doubt that Math is a huge part of people's lives, regardless of whether you clean the house, mow the lawn or make supper. Whatever you do, wherever you do, you surely will be using math without even realizing it. It just comes naturally.

## Daily Application Of Math

**In The Kitchen -** Cooking and baking will require some mathematical skills because each ingredient must be measured. Sometimes, you have to divide or multiply to get the exact amount you need. In fact, even the use of the stove will require such skill.

**Communicating Through The Use Of Cell Phone -** A way of communicating for most people today is chatting on the cell phone. This is cost-efficient, accessible, and easy. Everybody has a cell and this will require basic knowledge of math. You have to know numbers and how they work.

**In The Garden -** If you need to sow or plant new

seeds, you have to make sure to make a row or perhaps count them out. You actually do this without thinking that you are doing math. Indeed, measuring skills are often necessary.

**At The Bank** - Can you imagine yourself going to the bank and not knowing what must be done or how to efficiently manage your finances? Well, this certainly will cause a big disaster in your life. Within minutes or hours, you will fall into bankruptcy.

**When Travelling** - Travelers may need to calculate their miles-per-gallon when fuelling up for daily trips. Air travelers, on the other hand, must know departure times and arrival schedules. Most importantly, they need to be aware of the weight of their luggage unless they want to spend much on their baggage surcharges. When they are onboard, they may enjoy some of the aviation-related math like altitude, speed, and flying time.

**In School & Work** - Students cannot avoid math. But even in History and English classes, they might need to know a little math. Indeed, some basic math

skills are necessary. Jobs in finance and business require an in-depth knowledge of how to read profit or to decipher graph analyses. But even those hourly earners must know if their working hours multiplied by their rate of pay accurately reflect the salary they receive every payday.

These are just some of the situations or places where people employ their math knowledge and skill. Indeed, you cannot do away with math since it is everywhere. Hence, it is important that parents and teachers of frustrated or unwilling math learners must use real-world examples to ignite their interest in learning such significant subject.

For more info, check out this site.

Due to the fact that math is important in your daily life, it is very important that you must teach your child to love it. Consider hiring math tutors who make use of unique and enjoyable techniques so your child can become interested in learning it. More information mentioned here.



## About The Author

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There are many things in which we  
have to use math in our daily life





## **Short Introduction to Naturalist Charles Darwin**

by: **Brent Tan** (reading – 18.6. - 24.6.)

Charles Darwin was a British naturalist who devoted his life to the study of nature and geology. He is best known for his extensive contributions to the study of evolution.

Darwin was born in 1809 to a wealthy family. His father was a prominent doctor who influenced Darwin to study medicine in his youth. He was sent to continue in his footsteps at the University of Edinburgh Medical School. To his father's dismay Darwin was squeamish during surgeries and uninterested in lectures.

Despite being enrolled at the best medical school in the UK Darwin focused his attention on theories that challenged religious entanglements with science. He became immersed in the study of marine invertebrates, and spent a great deal of time learning to classify plants and assemble the botany collection of the University Museum.

Darwin's father attempted to reshape his interests again by transferring him to Cambridge's Christ College. This course of education would have led Darwin to become an Anglican parson, but Darwin had other ideas. He spent a great deal of time on recreation, and on assembling a large beetle collection. He graduated in 1831 with an ordinary degree and a great deal of interest in natural theology. He had become a close friend of botanist and professor John Stevens Henslow who would subsequently recommend Darwin embark on an expedition on the HMS Beagle.

Darwin boarded the HMS Beagle in 1831 in the role of the gentleman naturalist. The five year voyage was intended to survey the South American coastline. Darwin assisted with geological surveys and kept a journal of his findings while also collecting fossils. At the end of the journey Darwin wrote that his findings seemed to reveal secrets about the origin of species. He'd also completed a great deal of experiential research pertaining to anthropology, geology, and zoology. Excerpts from his journals and letters had been distributed amongst scientific circles in England.

By March of 1837 as he organized his findings in writing Darwin mapped out his perception of an evolutionary tree. By June he was including his thoughts about sexual reproduction and lifespan as they applied to the adaptations of species. He used this research as a basis for his most famous theory of natural selection which was finally published in 1859.

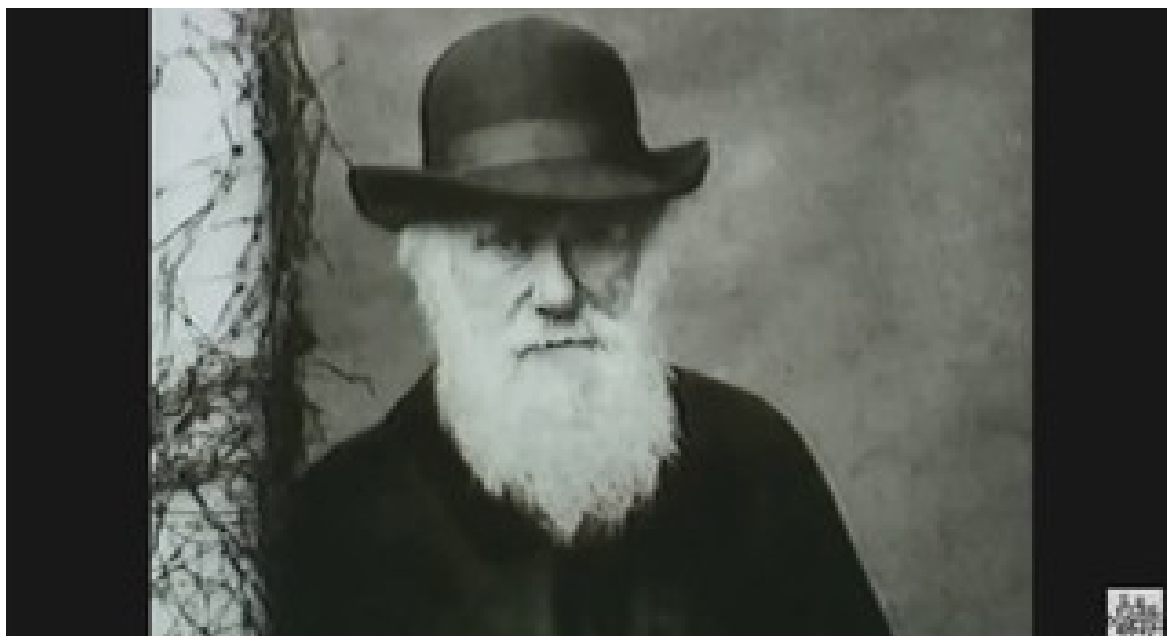
Darwin died in 1882 at the age of 73 after a long life of scientific study. His published works provide immense value globally, and he has been described as among the most truly influential people in the world's history.

For more information of Charles Darwin, please visit our website at [www.charlesdarwin.net](http://www.charlesdarwin.net)

## About The Author

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## **Classical Economics**

by: **Martin Hahn** (reading – 25.6. - 1.7.)

Classical economics, English school of economic notion that originated during the late 18th century with Adam Smith and that reached maturity in the works of David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill. The theories of the classical school, which dominated economic believing in Great Britain until approximately 1870, focused on economic freedom and economic growth, stressing laissez faire suggestions and competition that is free.

In analyzing the functions of free enterprise, the rudiments of a labor theory of value along with a principle of distribution were introduced by Smith. Ricardo expanded upon both suggestions in *Principles of Political Taxation and Economy* (1817). In his labor principle of worth, Ricardo stressed that the importance (i.e., price) of items produced and marketed under cut-throat circumstances tends to be proportionate to the labor expenses incurred in making them. Ricardo completely realized, nonetheless, which over short periods cost depends on demand and supply. This

idea started to be central to classical economics, as did Ricardo's principle of distribution, which divided national product between 3 community classes: wages for laborers, earnings for owners of capital, and rents for landlords. Taking the minimal growth potential of any national economic climate as a certain, Ricardo concluded that a certain public class could acquire a bigger share of the complete product just at the cost of another.

These along with other Ricardian theories had been restated by Mill in Principles of Political Economy (1848), a treatise which marked the culmination of classical economics. Mill's office related abstract economic concepts to real world social factors and thereby lent brand new authority to economic ideas.

During the mid 19th century, the teachings of the classical economists attracted much interest. The labor theory of worth, for instance, was used by Karl Marx, who worked out many of its rational ramifications and combined it with the concept of surplus worth, which was created on the assumption that man labor alone generates all value and hence constitutes the single source of earnings.

A lot more important were the consequences of classical economic notion on free trade doctrine. Probably the most important was Ricardo's basic principle of relative advantage, which says that every nation must specialize in the generation of those commodities it is able to deliver most efficiently; everything must be imported. This idea means that whether all nations were taking full advantage of the territorial division of work, total world output will invariably be bigger than it'd be if nations attempted to be self sufficient. Ricardo's comparative advantage concept became the cornerstone of 19th century international trade theory.

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