COMPENDIO HISTORICO DE LOS ESTADO UNIDOS

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¿Cómo fue la historia de Estados Unidos? La Declaración de Independencia El 2 de julio de 1776, el Congreso votó a favor de declararse independiente de Gran Bretaña. El 4 de julio de 1776, el Congreso firmó la Declaración de Independencia. Por tal motivo, cada 4 de julio se celebra el Día de la Independencia y es un feriado federal en Estados Unidos.

¿Cómo se inició la Historia de los Estados Unidos? Estados Unidos surgió a partir de la colonización británica de América, protagonizada por oleadas de inmigrantes británicos entre los siglos XVII y XVIII fundaron las Trece Colonias en la costa atlántica del subcontinente norteamericano, al este de los Apalaches.

¿Cuál es el primer estado de los Estados Unidos? El 7 de diciembre de 1787, Delaware se convirtió en el primer estado en ratificar.

¿Quién llegó primero a Estados Unidos? Juan Ponce de León El descubridor de Estados Unidos.

¿Cómo se llamaba antes de Estados Unidos? Pudo ser 'Freedonia' o 'Columbia', pero se impuso 'América', un nombre que se hizo omnipresente en el siglo XX en respuesta a la conversión de Estados Unidos en imperio. La bandera de los 'Estados Unidos de América', un país que pudo llamarse 'Freedonia'.

¿Quién vivía en los Estados Unidos antes de la llegada de los europeos? Antes de que llegaran los europeos a lo que hoy es Estados Unidos de América lo habitaban numerosos pueblos indígenas. Los más conocidos fueron los apaches, los cherokees y los sioux, y entre los menos conocidos se encuentran los iroqueses,

los inuit y la cultura del Mississipi.

¿Cómo llegaron los ingleses a Estados Unidos? Inglaterra comenzó la Colonización británica de América del Norte mediante el establecimiento de la colonia de Jamestown en 1607 en Virginia lo que sería el comienzo de las Trece Colonias en Norteamérica, que fueron el origen de Estados Unidos así como de las provincias marítimas de Canadá.

¿Qué países fueron colonizados por Estados Unidos?

¿Quién vivía en los Estados Unidos antes de la llegada de los europeos? Antes de que llegaran los europeos a lo que hoy es Estados Unidos de América lo habitaban numerosos pueblos indígenas. Los más conocidos fueron los apaches, los cherokees y los sioux, y entre los menos conocidos se encuentran los iroqueses, los inuit y la cultura del Mississipi.

¿Cómo se descubrió Estados Unidos? Un grupo de hombres y mujeres puritanos, se embarcaron en el buque Mayflower y llegaron en 1620 a las costas de América del Norte. Allí fundaron la primera de las futuras trece colonias, Massachusetts.

¿Cuándo se convirtió Estados Unidos en un país?

¿Qué países fueron colonizados por Estados Unidos?

Dieta Baja en Colesterol y Grasas: Preguntas y Respuestas

¿Qué es una dieta baja en colesterol y grasas?

Una dieta baja en colesterol y grasas es un plan de alimentación que limita el consumo de alimentos ricos en colesterol y grasas saturadas, las cuales pueden aumentar los niveles de colesterol en sangre. Esta dieta se recomienda para reducir el riesgo de enfermedad cardiovascular, como enfermedad cardíaca y accidente cerebrovascular.

¿Por qué es importante reducir el colesterol?

El colesterol es un tipo de grasa que circula en la sangre. Los niveles altos de colesterol pueden acumularse en las paredes de las arterias, formando placas que pueden bloquear el flujo sanguíneo al corazón y al cerebro. Esto puede provocar un

ataque cardíaco o un accidente cerebrovascular.

¿Qué alimentos debo evitar o limitar en una dieta baja en colesterol y grasas?

Los alimentos a evitar o limitar incluyen:

- Carnes grasas (p. ej., ternera, cerdo)
- Productos lácteos enteros
- Huevos (yemas)
- Mariscos fritos
- Comidas procesadas y empacadas
- Grasas saturadas (p. ej., mantequilla, manteca de cerdo)

¿Qué alimentos son ricos en colesterol y grasas buenas?

Los alimentos ricos en colesterol y grasas buenas incluyen:

- Pescados grasos (p. ej., salmón, atún)
- Aguacate
- Nueces y semillas
- Aceite de oliva
- Grasas monoinsaturadas (p. ej., aguacate, aceite de oliva)

¿Cuáles son los beneficios de seguir una dieta baja en colesterol y grasas?

Seguir una dieta baja en colesterol y grasas puede brindar los siguientes beneficios:

- Reduce los niveles de colesterol LDL (malo)
- Aumenta los niveles de colesterol HDL (bueno)
- Reduce el riesgo de enfermedad cardíaca y accidente cerebrovascular
- Mejora la salud cardiovascular general

What are the Stata commands? Most Stata commands are verbs. They tell Stata to do something: summarize, tabulate, regress, etc. Normally the command itself comes first and then you tell Stata the details of what you want it to do after. Many commands can be abbreviated: sum instead of summarize, tab instead of tabulate,

reg instead of regress.

What is the overview of Stata? Stata is a powerful statistical package with smart data-management facilities, a wide array of up-to-date statistical techniques, and an excellent system for producing publication-quality tables and graphs.

What is the basic function of Stata? Stata provides mathematical functions, probability and density functions, matrix functions, string functions, functions for dealing with dates and time series, and a set of special functions for programmers. You can find all of these documented in the Stata Functions Reference Manual.

What does the command test do in Stata? test performs Wald tests of simple and composite linear hypotheses about the parameters of the most recently fit model. test supports svy estimators (see [SVY] svy estimation), carrying out an adjusted Wald test by default in such cases. test can be used with svy estimation results, see [SVY] svy postestimation.

What is the list command in Stata? list, typed by itself, lists all the observations and variables in the dataset. If you specify varlist, only those variables are listed. Specifying one or both of in range and if exp limits the observations listed. list respects line size.

What are logical commands in Stata? In Stata, these expressions use one or more various relational and logical operators. The operators ==, ~=, != , >, >=, , and = are used to test equality or inequality. The operators & | ~ and ! are used to indicate "and", "or", and "not".

Is Stata difficult to learn? With software, one is often faced with the choice of a program that is easy to learn (but limited) or one that is hard to learn and use (but powerful). Stata is both easy to learn and also very powerful. Stata is easy to learn in two ways.

How to get an overview of data in Stata? The describe command shows you basic information about a Stata data file. As you can see, it tells us the number of observations in the file, the number of variables, the names of the variables, and more.

What are the disadvantages of Stata? The biggest weakness of STATA is it's visualization capabilities and it's clunky output format. It takes some effort to make STATA graphs and regression output tables publication quality.

Can you do calculations in Stata? You can perform an immediate calculation as an aside without changing your data. 2. The syntax for these commands is the same, the command name followed by numbers, which are the summary statistics from which the statistic is calculated.

What is the basic command for regression in Stata? The basic linear regression command in Stata is simply regress [y variable] [x variables], [options] The regress command output includes an ANOVA table, but depending on the options you specify, this may not be relevant and migt, in fact, be suppressed.

What is Stata best used for? Fast. Accurate. Easy to use. Stata is a complete, integrated software package that provides all your data science needs—data manipulation, visualization, statistics, and automated reporting.

How to calculate p-value using Stata?

How to interpret test results in Stata? STATA automatically takes into account the number of degrees of freedom and tells us at what level our coefficient is significant. If it is significant at the 95% level, then we have P 0.05. If it is significant at the 0.01 level, then P 0.01.

What does prob f mean in Stata? Prob > F = 0.0000 : This is the p-value of the model. It indicates the reliability of X to predict Y. Usually we need a p-value lower than 0.05 to show a statistically significant relationship between X and Y. R-squared = 0.8243 : R-square shows the amount of variance of Y explained by X.

What does == mean in Stata? The double equals, ==, is used to test for equality. It is sometimes called logical equals because it is part of a logical test that returns either a one (true) or a zero (false).

How to calculate standard error in Stata?

How to tabulate data in Stata? Stata offers a variety of ways to tabulate data. The most basic table, table [variable] , will show the variable and the frequencies of each category, like so. This can also be done with more than one categorical variable, table [variable1] [variable2] [variable 3] [variable etc] .

What is the unique command in Stata? The command unique without a by reports the number of unique values for the varlist. With a by it does the same, but also creates a new variable (_Unique by default but can be named in the gen option). This new variable contains the number of unique values of the varlist for each level of the by variable.

What does ## mean in Stata? You can put a # between two variables to create an interaction–indicators for each combination of the categories of the variables. You can put ## instead to specify a full factorial of the variables—main effects for each variable and an interaction.

What is != in Stata? The relational operators are > (greater than), (less than), >= (greater than or equal), = (less than or equal), == (equal), and != (not equal).

Can I learn Stata in one week? We recommend investing 2 hours of learning per day. With that time investment, you will finish the course including the hands-on practices in 7 days.

Which is better SPSS or Stata? Conclusion. For complex data analysis, SPSS can be used and is a better option if one wants high productivity and outputs in generating data reports, Stata is considered and recommended choice.

Should I learn Stata or Python? Stata specializes in statistical analysis, especially for economics and social sciences. It offers an easier learning curve, powerful graphical capabilities, and strong data management features. Choose Python for complexity, integration, and broader applications.

What does the Stata stand for? The name Stata is a syllabic abbreviation of the words statistics and data. Stata's capabilities include data management, statistical analysis, graphics, simulations, regression, and custom programming. (from Wikipedia)

What are the Stata commands for statistics? The statistics we can put in statistics( ) are following: mean (mean), count (count of nonmissing observations), n (same as count), sum (sum), max (maximum), min (mini- mum), range (range = max - min), sd (standard deviation), and variance (variance).

What is R() in Stata? Results of calculations are stored by many Stata commands so that they can be easily accessed and substituted into later commands. return list lists results stored in r(). ereturn list lists results stored in e(). sreturn list lists results stored in s().

What is the syntax in Stata? Syntax is the grammar of Stata commands. [by varlist]: command [varlist] [=exp] [if exp] [in range] [weight] [using filename][, options]

What is the type command in Stata? type lists the contents of a file stored on disk. This command is similar to the Windows type command and the Unix more(1) or pg(1) commands. In Stata for Mac and Stata for Unix, cat is a synonym for type. asis specifies that the file be shown exactly as it is.

What does == mean in Stata? The double equals, ==, is used to test for equality. It is sometimes called logical equals because it is part of a logical test that returns either a one (true) or a zero (false).

What coding does Stata use?

What is the basic command for regression in Stata? The basic linear regression command in Stata is simply regress [y variable] [x variables], [options] The regress command output includes an ANOVA table, but depending on the options you specify, this may not be relevant and migt, in fact, be suppressed.

What is the structure of Stata? specifies that the graph to be produced is a histogram of x1 with 10 bins. End all commands by hitting the ``Return'' key. If a command goes beyond one line, keep typing -- the display will continue into the next line, and the command will not execute until you hit ``Return''.

How to code a variable in Stata? The most basic form for creating new variables is generate newvar = exp, where exp is any kind of expression. Of course, both generate and replace can be used with if and in qualifiers. An expression is a

formula made up of constants, existing variables, operators, and functions.

What is the unique command in Stata? The command unique without a by reports the number of unique values for the varlist. With a by it does the same, but also creates a new variable (_Unique by default but can be named in the gen option). This new variable contains the number of unique values of the varlist for each level of the by variable.

What is assert command in Stata? Description. assert verifies that exp is true. If it is true, the command produces no output. If it is not true, assert informs you that the "assertion is false" and issues a return code of 9; see [U] 8 Error messages and return codes.

What are the different types of variables in Stata? Stata distinguishes between two types of variables: string and numeric variables. String variables may contain both characters and numbers, numeric variables only numbers. Generally – if possible - commands apply to all variables if no variables are specified in a command.

What does ## mean in Stata? You can put a # between two variables to create an interaction–indicators for each combination of the categories of the variables. You can put ## instead to specify a full factorial of the variables—main effects for each variable and an interaction.

What is f in Stata? The F statistic tests the hypothesis that all coefficients excluding the constant are zero. In other words, if we have a significant p-value for the overall F test, we can state that this model (i.e,, the "package" of combined coefficients) is superior to the intercept-only model.

What does ~= mean in Stata? Sorted by: 4. From this page it appears that ~=. means Not Equal to a Missing Number .

Is Stata coding hard? With software, one is often faced with the choice of a program that is easy to learn (but limited) or one that is hard to learn and use (but powerful). Stata is both easy to learn and also very powerful. Stata is easy to learn in two ways.

Should I learn Stata or Python? Stata specializes in statistical analysis, especially for economics and social sciences. It offers an easier learning curve, powerful graphical capabilities, and strong data management features. Choose Python for complexity, integration, and broader applications.

Is Stata easier than R? R is a programming language that allows you to go beyond what Stata can achieve. If you have a basic understanding of coding or are familiar with the coding environment. Stata, on the other hand, should be preferred over R if you have little or no coding experience.

What is the main idea of the poem Oranges by Gary Soto? The central idea of "Oranges" by Gary Soto is the transformative power of young love and the innocence of adolescence. The poem depicts a young boy's experience on a date with a girl for the first time. Throughout the poem, the speaker vividly describes his nervousness, excitement, and desire to impress the girl.

What do the Oranges symbolize in Gary Soto's Oranges? He was twelve years old when he went on his first date. There are some interesting juxtapositions in these first lines as the boy sets out, excited and nervous for his first day in the winter weather of December. He's carrying two oranges in his jacket, a symbol of warmth and hope.

What literary devices are used in Oranges by Gary Soto? Taking chances can often result in good outcomes. Gary Soto uses similes, metaphors, attitude, and varied stanza structure in "Oranges" to highlight the importance of taking chances.

What does the orange symbolize in the poem? The oranges symbolically represent the purity and sweetness of love as well as the boy's latent spirit. The speaker initially carries the oranges to share with the girl as a gesture of his love.

What is the lesson in oranges by Gary Soto? Gary Soto's poem "Oranges" uses contrasts between brightness and dullness, warmth and cold, and young and old, to convey a romantic experience between the narrator and his girlfriend. The poet reminds us that the recollection of an innocent first love can warm the heart and burn bright in one's memory.

What is the message of oranges? The themes present in the poem "Oranges" by Gary Soto include love, maturation and poverty. The poem is an account of a first date between a young boy and girl. Although Soto never explicitly uses the word "love" to describe the relationship between the young couple, the emotion saturates the poem.

What are oranges a metaphor for? There are many others just like my mother and me who use the thought of an orange to fight against the thirst of the desert. Oranges are a symbol of my family's perseverance and gratefulness. This is why my fruit platter always contains oranges.

What is the tone of the poem "Oranges"? In the poem "Oranges" by Gary soto, it follows the sacrifices that a young boy makes to ensure that his lover is happy. Gary soto uses a nostalgic tone to emphasize that sacrifice is necessary in love. The larger issues throughout this whole poem is that gratitude from strangers can make someone else's day amazing.

What is the conflict in the poem oranges? The main conflict in the poem "Oranges" by Gary Soto is the internal conflict of the speaker, who is a young boy, navigating the challenges of young love and societal expectations. The conflict arises when the speaker wants to impress a girl he likes by buying her a gift, but he is limited by his lack of money.

What is the repetition in Oranges by Gary Soto? The repetition of "bright" and "girl" suggests that the speaker is drawn to the girl's beauty and vitality, and the repetition of "orange" and "face" suggests that the orange is a symbol of the girl's innocence and purity.

What type of poetry is Gary Soto known for? Again, Soto is very much a contemporary American poet, writing autobiographically in free verse and using images that are drawn from ordinary experience and popular culture.

What does light in her eyes a smile staring at the corners of her mouth mean? For example, "[I] asked what she wanted- Light in her eyes, a smile Starting at the corners Of her mouth"(Soto,1), shows that he was able to make her really happy just because he had asked her what she wanted from the candy aisle.

What is the central idea of oranges by Gary Soto? "Oranges" is all about the tensions that surface when a first date, an initial meeting, is to be experienced. In this case, the reader hears all about it from the young man's perspective - it would be an interesting exercise to read about the girl's experience of the same date.

What is the message of orange? The psychology of orange in North America tells us that the color has traditionally been a symbol of optimism, happiness, enthusiasm and youthful connections. It is also considered a spiritual color and an autumnal season color. On the negative side, orange can elicit feelings of arrogance, pride, and impatience.

What is the metaphor of oranges by Gary Soto? Soto's metaphor compares the brightness of both the orange and the fire. The boy's orange looks bright against the dark setting in his hands and when he peels the orange, the narrator compares it to a "fire in my hands".

What do oranges symbolize in literature? Orange: The color orange often represents energy, excitement, joy, and creativity. Since orange is the color of fire, it may also symbolize heat.

Why is the poem called oranges? The title of the poem is "Oranges"; one orange is used at the end to show that the boy has a newfound sense of warmth; the other orange is left with the woman at the drugstore, not as a substitute for cash as much as a way of giving her something truly good in thanks for her understanding.

What is the significance of the title of the story not just oranges? Throughout, the chapter Jenette's mother thinks that there are only oranges but, Jenette sys that Heterosexuality is one way to live a better life in society but there are many others which should be valued. It signifies that every person has their own value and freedom to live and enjoy the life.

What is the purpose of oranges? In addition to vitamin C, oranges have other nutrients that keep your body healthy. The fiber in oranges can keep blood sugar levels in check and reduce high cholesterol to prevent cardiovascular disease. Oranges contain approximately 55 milligrams of calcium, or 6% of your daily requirement.

What does the woman behind the counter understand in the poem "Oranges"? 2) What does the woman behind the counter understand? The woman behind the counter understands that the boy is trying to impress his girl, so she does not embarrass him even though he does not have enough money to pay for the chocolate.

What is a short paragraph about oranges? Oranges are round, orange-coloured fruit that grow on a tree which can reach 10 metres (33 ft) high. Orange trees have dark green shiny leaves and small white flowers with five petals. The flowers smell very sweet which attracts many bees. An orange has a tough shiny orange skin that holds acid in outside layer.

What is the theme of the poems of Gary Soto? His poems depict the violence of urban life, the exhausting labor of rural life, and the futility of trying to recapture the innocence of childhood.

What is the theme of the lesson seventeen oranges? Answer: Seventeen Oranges Author : Bill Naughton Genre : Autobiography Theme : Fear Vs Inner Voice One day the narrator was caught by Pongo, the policeman red handed while his strings had broken.

What is the point of view of the poem oranges? Line-by-Line Analysis of the Poem. "Oranges" is all about the tensions that surface when a first date, an initial meeting, is to be experienced. In this case, the reader hears all about it from the young man's perspective - it would be an interesting exercise to read about the girl's experience of the same date.

What is the theme of the sad oranges? "The Land of the Sad Oranges" describes the influence of deportation on Palestinians when Israeli troops took over their country in 1948. Jaffa oranges were cultivated by Palestinian farmers from the mid-19th century, and take their name from the port city of Jaffa.

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