

THE KARTOSS GAMBIT THE WAY OF THE SHAMAN BOOK 2

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The Kartoss Gambit: The Way of the Shaman, Book 2

Q: What is "The Kartoss Gambit: The Way of the Shaman"?

A: "The Kartoss Gambit: The Way of the Shaman" is the second book in a fantasy series by Lisa Smedman. It follows the journey of Anya Kartoss, a young woman who discovers her shamanic abilities and must confront the forces that threaten her people.

Q: What is the main plot of the book?

A: As Anya continues to develop her shamanic powers, she faces a new threat: the Shadow King, an ancient evil that seeks to plunge the world into darkness. With the help of her allies, Anya must unravel the secrets of the Kartoss Gambit, a legendary artifact that could save her people.

Q: What are the key themes of the book?

A: "The Kartoss Gambit: The Way of the Shaman" explores themes of personal growth, self-discovery, and the importance of community. Anya's journey teaches her the value of embracing her unique abilities and finding her place in the world.

Q: What is the significance of the shamanic elements?

A: Shamanism plays a central role in the story. Anya's ability to communicate with spirits and harness the power of the natural world gives her an edge in the fight against the Shadow King. The book also explores the spiritual and mystical aspects

of the shamanic tradition.

Q: Who is the target audience for this book?

A: "The Kartoss Gambit: The Way of the Shaman" is suitable for readers of all ages who enjoy fantasy, adventure, and stories of personal growth and transformation. It is particularly appealing to those interested in shamanism and the spiritual side of life.

What are the rules of sociological methods as explained by Durkheim?

Durkheim wrote, "The first and most fundamental rule is: Consider social facts as things." This implies that sociology must respect and apply a recognized objective, scientific method, bringing it as close as possible to the other exact sciences. This method must at all cost avoid prejudice and subjective judgment.

What do the rules of sociological method Emile Durkheim suggests about deviance?

Émile Durkheim believed that deviance is a necessary part of a successful society and that it serves three functions: 1) it clarifies norms and increases conformity, 2) it strengthens social bonds among the people reacting to the deviant, and 3) it can help lead to positive social change and challenges to people's ...

How to cite Durkheim's rules of sociological method? Citation. Durkheim, E. (1938). The rules of sociological method (8th ed.).

What is the sociological theory of Durkheim? In summary, Durkheim argued that there were various means by which individual and society could be connected. Among these are education, social programs through the state, occupational groups, and laws. Together these could assist in regulating individuals and integrating individuals with society.

What was a key principle in the sociology of Émile Durkheim? Emile Durkheim is most known for his theories regarding functionalism, division of labor, solidarity, and anomie. He theorized that individual behavior is not only influenced by internal factors but also by external societal factors.

What is the main contribution of Émile Durkheim to sociology? Durkheim's main contribution was his thinking on how humanity is bound together, and he concluded

that there are two types of unity: biological solidarity and mechanical solidarity. His seminal writings include *The Division of Labor* (1893), *Rules of Sociological Method* (1895), and *Suicide* (1900).

How did Durkheim explain crime and deviance? Durkheim utilizes the concept of 'anomie', meaning a state of normlessness, to describe crime and deviance in terms of insufficient integration into society's norms and values.

What is the methodology of Durkheim sociology? In his work "The Rules of Sociological Method," Durkheim outlines the foundations of his sociological approach. He emphasizes two key guidelines: first, social facts should be regarded as "things," and second, social facts exert a constraint on individuals.

Who wrote the new rules of sociological method? *The Rules of Sociological Method* is a book by Emile Durkheim. It is recognized as being the direct result of Durkheim's own project of establishing sociology as a positivist social science. Durkheim is seen as one of the fathers of sociology, and this work, his manifesto of sociology.

What are the social types of Durkheim? Types of social facts: Durkheim stated that there are two types of social facts: material and non-material. Direct observation of material social facts is possible. Examples: the style of architecture, forms of technology, and legal codes. These material social facts are manifestations of some even greater moral power.

What are social facts according to Emile Durkheim? Durkheim defined social facts as things external to, and coercive of, the actor. These are created from collective forces and do not emanate from the individual (Hadden, p. 104). While they may not seem to be observable, social facts are things, and "are to be studied empirically, not philosophically" (Ritzer, p. 78).

Who formulated the rules of sociological research? In *The Rules of Sociological Method*, Emile Durkheim proposes a specific object for sociology, namely the social fact, which he defines as a social force.

Which sociological perspective is Émile Durkheim responsible for? As a functionalist, Émile Durkheim's (1858–1917) perspective on society stressed the

necessary interconnectivity of all of its elements. To Durkheim, society was greater than the sum of its parts.

What is the theory of society by Durkheim? Emile Durkheim's view on suicide is based on why the individual decides to take their own life rather than seeing it as plain "suicide." He argues the victim knows whether the suicide will have positive or negative results. Durkheim classifies suicide in 4 forms; egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic.

What is the theory of socialization by Durkheim? The concepts of Durkheim's socialization theory include the interconnection of social obligation and individual desires, the integration of moral duty and individual desires, and the development of personality through the interpenetration of organic needs and environmental conditions.

What is the main idea of Émile Durkheim's theory? According to Durkheim, all elements of society, including morality and religion, are part of the natural world and can be studied scientifically. In particular, Durkheim sees his sociology as the science of institutions, which refer to collective ways of thinking, feeling, and acting.

What is the basis of Durkheim's theory? The basis for Durkheim's theory of society is the idea that people are simply just the products of the social environment around them. Emile Durkheim developed lots of social structure theories, they included things like the division of labor, anomie and functionalism.

Why is Emile Durkheim the father of sociology? Emile Durkheim is considered the father of sociology because he established a department of sociology at the University of Bordeaux. It was the first of its kind in Europe. Durkheim was also responsible for introducing social science into the French academic system.

What is the purpose of sociology according to Durkheim? For Durkheim, sociology was the science of institutions, understanding the term in its broader meaning as the "beliefs and modes of behaviour instituted by the collectivity," with its aim being to discover structural social facts.

What is Durkheim's social integration theory? Durkheim social integration affirmed that people must rely on others to provide certain things that one alone

cannot accomplish, thus the need for interdependence on a larger group is necessary. His published text *The Division of Labor in Society*, 1893, discussed the aforementioned concept.

What is Durkheim's theory of anomie? The idea of anomie means the lack of normal ethical or social standards. This concept first emerged in 1893, with French sociologist Emile Durkheim. Normlessness is a state where the expectations of behavior are unclear, and the system has broken down.

What are the weaknesses of Durkheim's theory? The strengths of Durkheim's control and consensus theory include its focus on social integration and its ability to explain social order. Weaknesses include its neglect of individual agency and its limited applicability to diverse societies.

What is Durkheim's control theory? Durkheim's view of social control is conveyed as follows: "The more weakened the groups to which [the individual] belongs, the less he depends on them, the more he consequently depends only on himself and recognizes no other rules of conduct than what are founded on his private interests" (Durkheim 1951, p.

What does Durkheim say about social change? Durkheim's Conception of Social Change 339 For Durkheim, change is natural, necessary, and normal because it is construed as growth, which is natural, necessary, and normal-and because it is also construed to effect adaptation, as required for survival under alterable-altering conditions of collective existence.

What is the sociological method? Sociological Methodology seeks qualitative and quantitative contributions that address the full range of methodological problems confronted by empirical research in the social sciences, including conceptualization, data analysis, data collection, measurement, modeling, and research design.

What method do sociologists use? In planning a study's design, sociologists generally choose from four widely used methods of social investigation: survey, experiment, field research, and textual or secondary data analysis (or use of existing sources).

What is the functional method of sociology? Functionalism emphasizes how various social institutions work together to meet the needs of a society. Structural-functional theory, also called functionalism, sees society as a structure with interrelated parts designed to meet the biological and social needs of the individuals in that society.

How do you write a case study solution?

What breakthrough did Otis come up with in his use of elevators? Invention of the Elevator Safety Brake The use of levers, ropes and pulleys, and other lifting means persisted without many significant improvements until the invention in 1852 of the elevator safety brake by Elisha G. Otis (1811–61).

What is the story behind the Otis elevator? The OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY can trace its origins to 1853, when Elisha Graves Otis introduced the first safety passenger elevator at the Crystal Palace Convention in New York City. His invention impressed spectators at the convention, and the first passenger elevator was installed in New York City in 1856.

What did the spring in Otis elevators do? An inspired piece of engineering, Otis' safety brake kept the elevator from falling if the hoisting rope broke. If the rope went slack, the release of tension triggered the safety brake – a large leaf spring that snapped into notches cut into rails that supported the elevator on opposite sides of the elevator car.

How to write a case study example?

How to answer a case study assignment example?

How did the Otis elevator help society? A ceaseless tinkerer created the first safe elevator, then died before he could see it revolutionize architecture, cities, and the way we live. Although the concept of a powered hoist had been around for some time, Elisha Otis designed the first elevator that could lift and lower people and cargo safely.

Why does every elevator say Otis? In 1852, Elisha Otis invented the safety elevator, which automatically comes to a halt if the hoisting rope breaks. After a

demonstration at the 1853 New York World's Fair, the elevator industry established credibility.

How did Otis cause cities to change? It commemorates the first sale of an elevator with Elisha Otis' safety brake. The invention sparked a new industry that made elevators safe and spurred new ways for cities to grow and for people to move.

What does Otis stand for in elevators? Elisha Graves Otis (August 3, 1811 – April 8, 1861) was an American industrialist and founder of the Otis Elevator Company. In 1853, he invented a safety device that prevents elevators from falling if the hoisting cable fails.

What is the motto of the Otis elevator? Made to move you™

How does Otis elevator work?

Why did Elisha Otis invent the elevator break? Riding in an elevator used to be dangerous business — until Elisha Otis, of Otis Elevator Company fame, invented a device that could prevent a passenger elevator from falling if its rope broke. It debuted precisely 160 years ago at the E.V.

What does it mean that Otis is the elevator guy? A: So, I guess every firehouse has an Otis. He's the guy that carries the elevator key and Otis elevators make up like 90% of the elevator industry. So he has the keys to operate the elevators.

What percentage of elevators are Otis? Otis Worldwide Corporation - Overview Their largest market share is in the Elevator Manufacturing industry, where they account for an estimated 24.3% of total industry revenue.

How do you format a case study answer?

How do you present a case solution?

What is the format of a case study? Most case studies are one or two pages with clear sections that a reader can skim to find the information most important to them. Include data to support claims. Show real results — both facts and figures and customer quotes — to demonstrate credibility and prove the solution works.

What is an example of a case study method? Researchers might study a group of people in a certain setting or look at an entire community. For example, psychologists might explore how access to resources in a community has affected the collective mental well-being of those who live there.

Study Guide for the Skeletal System

1. What are the six main functions of the skeletal system?

- Support and protection
- Movement and locomotion
- Mineral storage and homeostasis
- Blood cell production
- Acid-base balance
- Endocrine regulation

2. Name the four types of bone cells and describe their functions.

- Osteoblasts: bone-building cells
- Osteoclasts: bone-resorbing cells
- Osteocytes: mature bone cells
- Osteoprogenitor cells: stem cells that can differentiate into osteoblasts

3. Explain the difference between the axial and appendicular skeletons.

- **Axial skeleton:** Forms the central axis of the body and includes the skull, vertebral column, and rib cage.
- **Appendicular skeleton:** Consists of the limbs (upper and lower extremities) and their supporting structures (shoulder girdle, pelvic girdle).

4. Describe the structure and function of the long bone.

- **Diaphysis:** Long, central shaft
- **Epiphyses:** Expanded ends of the bone
- **Metaphysis:** Transition zone between diaphysis and epiphyses

- **Articular cartilage:** Covers the ends of the epiphyses for smooth movement
- **Periosteum:** Membrane that covers the outer surface of the bone
- **Endosteum:** Membrane that lines the inner surface of the bone
- **Medullary cavity:** Hollow space within the diaphysis that contains bone marrow

5. What are the common bone fractures, and how can they be treated?

Types of fractures:

- Simple: Bone breaks into two pieces without protruding through the skin.
- Compound: Bone breaks through the skin.
- Greenstick: Only one cortex of the bone is fractured.
- Spiral: Bone fractures along its long axis.

Treatment:

- Non-surgical: Immobilization (casting or splinting) to allow for healing.
- Surgical: Insertion of rods, plates, or screws to stabilize the fracture.

[rules of sociological method emile durkheim, otis elevator case study solution, study guide for skeletal system](#)

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