

# Historical development of atom assignment



To show excessive fondness or love: parents who dote on their only child.

DOTÉ, Span. Law. The property which the wife gives to the husband on account of marriage. It is divided into Adventist and appreciation; the former is the dote which the father or grandfather, or other of the ascendants in the direct paternal line, give of their own property to the husband: the latter (Adventist) is that property which the wife gives to the husband, or that which is given to him for her by her mother, or her collateral relations, or a stranger. . Concubine is an interpersonal relationship in which a person engages in an ongoing relationship (usually matrimonially and sexually oriented) with another person to whom they are not or cannot be married. The inability to marry may be due to differences in social rank (inclusively status or because the man is already married. Historically, the relationship involved a man in a higher social status, who usually has a legally sanctioned wife and maintains a second household with the lesser "wife".

The woman in such a relationship is referred to as a concubine. 3. Suttee (s; t ; , s; ' t') [SST. Tat-faithful wife], former Indian funeral practice in which the widow immolated herself on her husband's funeral pyre. The practice of killing a favorite wife on her husband's grave has been found in many parts of the world; it was followed by such peoples as the Thracian, the Scythian, the ancient Egyptians, the Scandinavians, the Chinese, and peoples of Oceania and Africa. Suttee was probably taken over by Hinduism from a more ancient source.

Its stated purpose was to expiate the sins of both husband and wife and to ensure the couple's reunion beyond the grave, but it was encouraged by the low regard in which widows were held. The practice was not universal

throughout Hindu history. It was abolished by law in British India in 1829, but isolated cases of voluntary suttee have occurred into the 20th cent. See also funeral customs and suicide. 4. Foot binding (also known as "Lotus feet") is the custom of applying painfully tight binding to the feet of young girls to prevent further growth.

The practice possibly originated among upper-class court dancers during the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period in Imperial China (10th or 11th century) but spread in the Song Dynasty and eventually became common among all but the lowest of classes. Foot binding became popular as a means of displaying status (women from wealthy families who did not need them to work could afford to have their feet bound) and was correspondingly adopted as a symbol of beauty in Chinese culture.

The foot binding process begins with a young girl (4-7 years old) soaking her feet in warm water or animal blood with herbs. After soaking the feet, her toe nails were to be clipped short and given a foot massage. Next, every toe would be broken except for the big toe. Then the foot was wrapped with binding cloth. Every day, or every couple of days, the foot would be unwrapped and wrapped again. The girls were put into smaller shoes until their foot was about 4 inches long. When can something break on more, when are the pieces at their smallest, this man's name was Leucosis.

Leucosis also had a pupil who also thought the same way as Leucosis, his name was Democratic. They developed their ideas and when Democratic died his theory summed up briefly was that everything in the world was made of tiny pieces that could not be broken up any more. That how the

word atom was derived from the Greek work "atoms" meaning "unbreakable". This was the start of the theory of atoms. The first time this theory was taught at a school was by Epicures 306 BC which he established himself.

The theory laid dormant for about 2 millenniums this was basically because it was all but forgotten, this was because it had no evidence, and it was only logic. One of the first people to show some evidence was Robert Boyle, an English chemist. In 1662 he conducted 'Boyle's experiment and compressed air... The notion of the atom all started about 450 BC when a Greek scholar starting think when can something break on more, when are the pieces at their smallest, this mans name was Leucosis. Leucosis also had pupil who also thought the same way as Leucosis, his name was Democratic.

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One of the first people to show some evidence was Robert Boyle, an English chemist. In 1662 he conducted bobble's experiment and compressed air in a OZ' tube with mercury, this opened up a whole new window. This lead to new and old thought about different types of atoms, elements. The Greeks

thought similar to this but only divided it up into four groups. Their theory was close to Boyle's but Boyle had a more concise idea of these elements and by the end of the 1700s they had discovered about 30 elements.

In 1772 Frenchman Antoine Laurent Lavoisier discovered that no matter what happens a substance always has the same weight. In the late 1700s another Frenchman, Berthollet, discovered that elements can be combined to make different compounds, and that certain proportions had to be used. This became known as "law of definite proportions". A few years later an English chemist, John Dalton, a fan of Boyle worked on Proust's theory and came up with "the law of multiple proportions". Dalton soon came up with Dalton's theories of the atom and discovered that hydrogen was the lightest.