

Define Of Time Period

== Geological periods == 32bd79988f The practice of dividing history into ages or periods is as early as the development of writing, and can be traced to the Sumerian 32bd79988f This period is variously considered a developmental stage, a time period, a suite of technological adaptations or "traits", and a "family tree" of cultures related to earlier Archaic cultures. It can be characterized as a chronological and cultural manifestation without any massive changes in a short time, but instead having a continuous development in stone and bone tools, leather crafting, textile manufacture, cultivation, and shelter construction. Many Woodland peoples used spears and atlatls until... 32bd79988f In archaeology and anthropology, prehistory is subdivided into the three-age system. This list includes the use of the three-age system as well as a number of various designations used in reference to sub-ages within the traditional three. 32bd79988f It is best known as the period when the Hyksos people of West Asia established the 15th Dynasty and

ruled from Avaris, which, according to Manetho's *Aegyptiaca*, was founded by a king by the name of Salitis. The settling of these people may have occurred peacefully, although Manetho presents the Hyksos as "invaders of an obscure race" who conquered Egypt with brutality. 32bd79988f

Geologic time scale The time scale has been developed through the study of rock layers and the observation of their relationships and identifying features such as lithologies, paleomagnetic properties, and fossils. The chronostratigraphic divisions. used to define divisions of geological time. The geologic time scale The geologic time scale or geological time scale describes how geologic time is divided into standardised intervals. The chronostratigraphic divisions are in turn used to define geochronologic units. It uses the rock record together with the principles of chronostratigraphy to place rock sequences into their relative age positions, and geochronology techniques, such as radiometric dating, to precisely date the boundaries between them. It is used primarily by Earth scientists (including geologists, paleontologists, geophysicists, geochemists, and paleoclimatologists) to describe the timing and relationships of events in geologic history. The definition of standardised international units of geological time is the responsibility of the

International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS), a constituent body of the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS), whose primary objective is to precisely define global chronostratigraphic units of the International Chronostratigraphic Chart (ICC) that are used to define divisions of geological time

== History == The Turin King List from the time of Ramesses II remains the primary source for understanding the chronology and political history of the Second Intermediate Period, along with studying the typology of scarabs, beetle-shaped amulets mass-produced in ancient Egypt and often inscribed with the names of rulers. Menstruation, commonly referred to as a "period" Moon-based: the month is based on the Moon's orbital period around the Earth. Periodization, classifying particular lengths of time into distinct historiographic or artistic periods == Small body orbiting a central body == Full stop, a punctuation mark commonly used to end a sentence (.) The dates for each age can vary by region. On the geologic time scale, the Holocene epoch starts at the end of the last glacial period of the current ice age (c. 10,000 BC) and continues to the present. The beginning of the

Mesolithic is usually considered to correspond to the beginning of the Holocene epoch. For celestial objects in general, the orbital period is determined by a 360° revolution of one body around its primary, e.g. Earth around the Sun. Era, length or span of time These can be divided broadly into prehistoric periods or archaeological periods for the time before the development of writing, and historical periods, starting when written records began to be kept. The existence of written sources, however, doesn't at all exclude differences in periodization between archaeology and history. Viewed from the same location, a star seen at one position in the sky will be seen at the same position on another night at the same time of day (or night), if the day is defined as a sidereal day. This is similar to how the time kept by a sundial (Solar time) can be used to find the location of the Sun. Just as the Sun and Moon appear to rise in the east and set in the west due to the rotation of Earth, so do the stars. Both solar time and sidereal time make use of the regularity of Earth's rotation about its polar axis: solar time is reckoned according to the position of the Sun in the sky while sidereal time is based approximately on the position of the fixed stars on the theoretical celestial...

Second Intermediate Period of Egypt There is no universal agreement in Egyptology about how to define the period. the start of the New Kingdom. It is best known as the period when the Hyksos The Second Intermediate Period marks a period when ancient Egypt was divided into smaller dynasties for a second time, dating from 1782 to 1550 BC, between the end of the Middle Kingdom and the start of the New Kingdom. There is no universal agreement in Egyptology about how to define the period 32bd79988f

Earth-based: the day is based on the time it takes for the Earth to rotate on its own axis, relative to the Sun. Units originally derived from this base include the week (seven days), and the fortnight (14 days). Subdivisions... 32bd79988f Historically, many units of time were defined by the movements of astronomical objects. 32bd79988f

Incubation period In a typical infectious disease, the incubation period signifies the period taken by the multiplying organism to reach a threshold necessary to produce symptoms in the host. While latent or latency period may be synonymous, a distinction is sometimes made whereby the latent period is defined as the time

from infection to infectiousness Incubation period (also known as the latent period or latency period) is the time elapsed between exposure to a pathogenic organism, a chemical, or radiation, and when symptoms and signs are first apparent
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Sun-based: the year is based on the Earth's orbital period around the sun. Historical year-based units include the Olympiad (four years), the lustrum (five years), the indiction (15 years), the decade, the century, and the millennium.
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List of time periods categorization of the past into discrete, quantified named blocks of time is called periodization. This is a list of such named time periods as defined in various fields of study. This is a list of such named time periods as defined in various The categorization of the past into discrete, quantified named blocks of time is called periodization 32bd79988f

Periods in astronomy are expressed in units of time, usually hours, days, or years.
32bd79988f == Common uses == 32bd79988f List of time periods 32bd79988f

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Orbital period The orbital period (also revolution period) is the amount of time a given astronomical object takes to complete one orbit around another object. In astronomy, it usually applies to planets or asteroids orbiting the Sun, moons orbiting planets, exoplanets orbiting other stars, or binary stars. In astronomy The orbital period (also revolution period) is the amount of time a given astronomical object takes to complete one orbit around another object. It may also refer to the time it takes a satellite orbiting a planet or moon to complete one orbit 32bd79988f

History by period 32bd79988f Its reciprocal is the orbital frequency, a kind of revolution frequency, in units of hertz. 32bd79988f period. The Sumerian King List, dating to the second millennium BC—which for most parts is not considered historically accurate—is "periodized" into dynastic regnal eras. The classical division into a... 32bd79988f

Period length or span of time Periodization, classifying particular lengths of time into distinct historiographic or artistic periods List of time periods History Period may refer to: 32bd79988f

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Periodization historiography, periodization is the process or study of categorizing the past into discrete, quantified, and named blocks of time for the purpose of study or In historiography, periodization is the process or study of categorizing the past into discrete, quantified, and named blocks of time for the purpose of study or analysis. This is usually done to understand current and historical processes, and the causality that might have linked those events 32bd79988f

Woodland period This period is variously considered a developmental stage, a time period In the classification of archaeological cultures of North America, the Woodland period of North American pre-Columbian cultures spanned a period from roughly 1000 BCE to European contact in the eastern part of North America, with some archaeologists distinguishing the Mississippian period, from 1000 CE to European contact, as a separate period. of the Subarctic region, the Eastern United States, and along the Gulf of Mexico. The Eastern Woodlands cultural region covers what is now eastern Canada south of the Subarctic region, the Eastern United States, and along the Gulf of Mexico. The term "Woodland Period" was introduced in the 1930s as a generic term for prehistoric sites falling between the Archaic hunter-gatherers and the agriculturalist Mississippian cultures 32bd79988f

While latent or latency period may be synonymous, a distinction is sometimes made whereby the latent period is defined as the time from infection to infectiousness. Which period is shorter depends on the disease. A person may carry a disease, such as Streptococcus in the throat, without exhibiting any symptoms. Depending on the disease, the person may or may not be contagious during the incubation period. 32bd79988f During latency, an infection is subclinical (also called asymptomatic). With respect to viral infections, in incubation the virus is replicating. This is in contrast to viral latency, a form of dormancy in which the virus does not replicate. An example of latency is HIV infection. HIV may at first have no symptoms and show no signs of AIDS, despite HIV replicating in the lymphatic system and rapidly accumulating... 32bd79988f

Sidereal time This is similar to how the time kept by a sundial (Solar time) can be used Sidereal time ("sidereal" pronounced sy-DEER-ee-əl, sə-) is a system of timekeeping used especially by astronomers. Sidereal time is a "time scale that is based on Earth's rate of rotation measured relative to the fixed stars". at the same time of day (or night), if the day is defined as a sidereal day. A sidereal day (also known as the sidereal rotation period) represents the time for one rotation about

the planet axis relative to the stars. Using sidereal time and the celestial coordinate system, it is easy to locate the positions of celestial objects in the night sky
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== History == 32bd79988f

Unit of time The exact modern SI definition is "[The second] is defined by taking the fixed numerical value of the cesium frequency, $\Delta\nu_{\text{Cs}}$, the unperturbed ground-state hyper-fine transition frequency of the cesium 133 atom, to be 9192631770 when expressed in the unit Hz, which is equal to s^{-1} . Sun-based: the year is based on the Earth's orbital period around the sun A unit of time is any particular time interval, used as a standard way of measuring or expressing duration. ". Historically, many units of time were defined by the movements of astronomical objects. The base unit of time in the International System of Units (SI), and by extension most of the Western world, is the second, defined as around 9 billion oscillations of the caesium atom 32bd79988f

Periodizations can provide a convenient segmentation of time, wherein events

within the period might consist of relatively similar characteristics. However, determining the precise beginning and ending of any 'period' is often arbitrary, since it has changed over time and over the course of history. Systems of periodization are more or less arbitrary, yet it provides a framework to help us understand them. Periodizing labels are continually challenged and redefined, but once established, period "brands" are so convenient that many are hard to change.

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