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Book of Proverbs (Prov.) of the Christian Bible

Prov Sadovsky (1818–1872), a Russian actor who founded the Sadovsky theatrical family

Providence University College and Theological Seminary (prov.ca), Otterburne, Manitoba, Canada

Provenance (prov.)

Providence (disambiguation) (prov.)

Province (prov.)

Proverb (prov.)

Providence, Rhode Island

Providence (branded as ProvPort) is the second largest deep-water seaport in New England. In 1994, the city incorporated ProvPort as an independent non-profit - Providence ( ) is the capital and most populous city of the U.S. state of Rhode Island. It is the third-most populous city in New England with a population of 190,934 at the 2020 census, while the Providence metropolitan area extending into Massachusetts has approximately 1.7 million residents, the 39th-largest metropolitan area in the U.S. It is the county seat of Providence County.

Providence is one of the oldest cities in New England, founded in 1636 by Reformed Baptist theologian Roger Williams, a religious exile from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He named the area in honor of "God's merciful Providence" which he believed was responsible for revealing such a haven for him and his followers. The city developed as a busy port, as it is situated at the mouth of the Providence River at the head of Narragansett Bay.

Providence was one of the first cities in the country to industrialize and became noted for its textile manufacturing and subsequent machine tool, jewelry, and silverware industries. Today, the city of Providence is home to eight hospitals and eight institutions of higher learning which have shifted the city's economy into service industries, though it still retains some manufacturing activity.

Book of Proverbs

The Book of Proverbs (Hebrew: ???????, Mišlê; Greek: ?????????, Paroimiai; Latin: Liber Proverbiorum, "Proverbs (of Solomon)") is a book in the third section - The Book of Proverbs (Hebrew: ???????, Mišlê; Greek: ?????????, Paroimiai; Latin: Liber Proverbiorum, "Proverbs (of Solomon)") is a book in the third section (called Ketuvim) of the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh)/the Christian Old Testament. It is traditionally ascribed to King Solomon and his students. When translated into Greek and Latin, the title took on different forms: in the Greek Septuagint (LXX), it became ????????? (Paroimiai, "Proverbs"); in the Latin Vulgate, the title was Proverbia—from which the English name is derived.

Proverbs is not merely an anthology but a "collection of collections" relating to a pattern of life that lasted for more than a millennium. It is an example of Biblical wisdom literature and raises questions about values, moral behavior, the meaning of human life, and right conduct, and its theological foundation is that "the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." Wisdom is personified and praised for her role in creation; God created her before all else and gave order to chaos through her. As humans have life and prosperity by conforming to the order of creation, seeking wisdom is the essence and goal of life.

The book of Proverbs is divided into sections: the initial invitation to acquire wisdom, another section focused mainly on contrasting the wise and the fool, and the third being moral discourses on various topics. Chapters 25–29 discuss justice, the wicked, and the rich and poor; chapter 30 introduces the "sayings of Agur" on creation and divine power.

Recent research on the book of Proverbs has taken two main approaches. Some scholars argue that different sections of the book originate from various periods, with chapters 1–9 and (30–)31 being the latest and final redaction dated to the late Persian or Hellenistic periods, while others focus on the book's received form, analyzing its overall meaning first.

W3C Prov

000Z</prov:endTime> </prov:activity> <prov:wasGeneratedBy> <prov:entity prov:ref="ex:e1"/> <prov:activity prov:ref="ex:a2"/> </prov:wasGeneratedBy> </prov:document> - PROV is a set of recommended standards of the World Wide Web Consortium. These include its data model, an XML schema for that model, an OWL2 ontology mapping that model to RDF, and a mapping from that ontology to Dublin Core. It also includes a notation standard for provenance that is easy for humans to read; methods for accessing and querying prov; and a few other subspecifications.

The PROV standard defines a data model, serializations, and definitions to support the interchange of provenance information on the Web. Here provenance includes all "information about entities, activities, and people involved in producing a piece of data or thing, which can be used to form assessments about its quality, reliability or trustworthiness".

Guangdong

Guangdong is a coastal province in South China, on the north shore of the South China Sea. The provincial capital is Guangzhou. With a population of 127 - Guangdong is a coastal province in South China, on the north shore of the South China Sea. The provincial capital is Guangzhou. With a population of 127.06 million (as of 2023) across a total area of about 179,800 km2 (69,400 sq mi), Guangdong is China's most populous province and its 15th-largest by area, as well as the third-most populous country subdivision in the

world.

Guangdong's economy is the largest of any provincial-level division in China, with a GDP of CN¥14.16 trillion (US$2.0 trillion in GDP nominal) in 2024, contributing approximately 10.5 percent of mainland China's economic output. It has a diversified economy, and was known as the starting point of ancient China's Maritime Silk Road. It is home to the production facilities and offices of a wide-ranging set of Chinese and foreign corporations. Guangdong has benefited from its proximity to the financial hub of Hong Kong, which it borders to the south. Guangdong also hosts the largest import and export fair in China, the Canton Fair, in Guangzhou. The Pearl River Delta Economic Zone, a Chinese megalopolis, is a core for high tech, manufacturing and international trade. In this zone are two of the four top Chinese cities and the top two Chinese prefecture-level cities by GDP: Guangzhou and Shenzhen, the first special economic zone in the country. These two are among China's most populous and important cities, and have become two of the world's most populous megacities and leading financial centres in the Asia–Pacific region.

Guangdong surpassed Henan and Shandong to become China's most populous province in January 2005, registering 79.1 million permanent residents and 31 million migrants who lived in the province for at least six months of the year; the total population was 126,012,510 in the 2020 Chinese census, accounting for 8.93 percent of mainland China's population. This makes it the most populous first-level administrative subdivision of any country outside South Asia. The vast majority of the historical Guangdong Province is administered by the People's Republic of China (PRC). Pratas Island in the South China Sea is part of Cijin District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (ROC); the island was part of Guangdong before the Chinese Civil War.

After the unification of Lingnan region during the Qin dynasty, immigrants from the Central Plains moved in and formed a local culture with a unique style. With the outward movement of the Guangdong people, the Cantonese, Hakka and Teochew languages, music, cuisine, opera and tea ceremony have spread throughout the nation, Southeast Asia, and other countries. Guangdong was also the birthplace of the father of modern China and the founder of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-sen. He declared a military government there in the Warlord Era. The two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau fall within the scope of Guangdong's cultural influence, and its culture still has profound influences on the Chinese in Singapore and Malaysia, with the vast majority of the Chinese diaspora in the two countries claiming ancestry from Guangdong.

Guangdong is also one of the leading provinces in research and education in China. It hosts 160 institutions of higher education, ranking first in the South Central China region and second among all Chinese provinces/municipalities, after Jiangsu. As of 2023, two major cities in the province ranked in the world's top 20 cities (Guangzhou 8th and Shenzhen 19th) by scientific research output.

The BMJ

The BMJ is a fortnightly peer-reviewed medical journal, published by BMJ Publishing Group Ltd, which in turn is wholly owned by the British Medical Association - The BMJ is a fortnightly peer-reviewed medical journal, published by BMJ Publishing Group Ltd, which in turn is wholly owned by the British Medical Association (BMA). The BMJ has editorial freedom from the BMA. It is one of the world's oldest general medical journals. Previously called the British Medical Journal, the title was officially shortened to BMJ in 1988, and then changed to The BMJ in 2014. The current editor-in-chief of The BMJ is Kamran Abbasi, who was appointed in January 2022.

Helmand Province

Helmand (Pashto, Dari: ?????), also known as Hillmand, in ancient times as Hermand, Hirmand, and Hethumand, is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan, - Helmand (Pashto, Dari: ?????), also known as Hillmand, in ancient times as Hermand, Hirmand, and Hethumand, is one of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan, in the south of the country. It is the largest province by area, covering 58,584 square kilometres (20,000 sq mi) area. The province contains 18 districts, encompassing over 1,000 villages, and roughly 1,446,230 settled people. Lashkargah serves as the provincial capital. Helmand was part of the Greater Kandahar region until made into a separate province by the Afghan government in the 20th century. It is largely populated by Pashtuns.

The Helmand River flows through the mainly desert region of the province, providing water used for irrigation. The Kajaki Dam, which is one of Afghanistan's major reservoirs, is located in the Kajaki district. Helmand is believed to be one of the world's largest opium producing regions, responsible for around 42% of the world's total production. This is believed to be more than the whole of Myanmar, which is the second-largest producing nation after Afghanistan. The region also produces tobacco, sugar beets, cotton, sesame, wheat, mung beans, maize, nuts, sunflowers, onions, potato, tomato, cauliflower, peanut, apricot, grape, and melon. The province has a domestic airport (Bost Airport), in the city of Lashkargah that was heavily used by NATO-led forces. The former British Camp Bastion and the U.S. Camp Leatherneck is a short distance southwest of Lashkargah.

Throughout the 2001–2021 war in Afghanistan, Helmand was a hotbed of insurgent activities and was often considered at the time to be Afghanistan's "most dangerous" province. The province also witnessed some of the heaviest fighting during the war, where at its peak hundreds of civilians were being killed monthly. Additionally, Helmand is considered to be one of Afghanistan's most socially conservative areas.

This Providence

This Providence was a four-piece alternative rock band from Seattle, Washington, United States. The band consisted of Dan Young (lead vocals/guitar), David - This Providence was a four-piece alternative rock band from Seattle, Washington, United States. The band consisted of Dan Young (lead vocals/guitar), David Blaise (bass), Gavin Phillips (lead guitar), and Andy Horst (drums).

Löb's theorem

that "if P is provable in PA then P is true", then P is provable in PA. If Prov(P) is the assertion that the formula P is provable in PA, we may express - In mathematical logic, Löb's theorem states that in Peano arithmetic (PA) (or any formal system including PA), for any formula P, if it is provab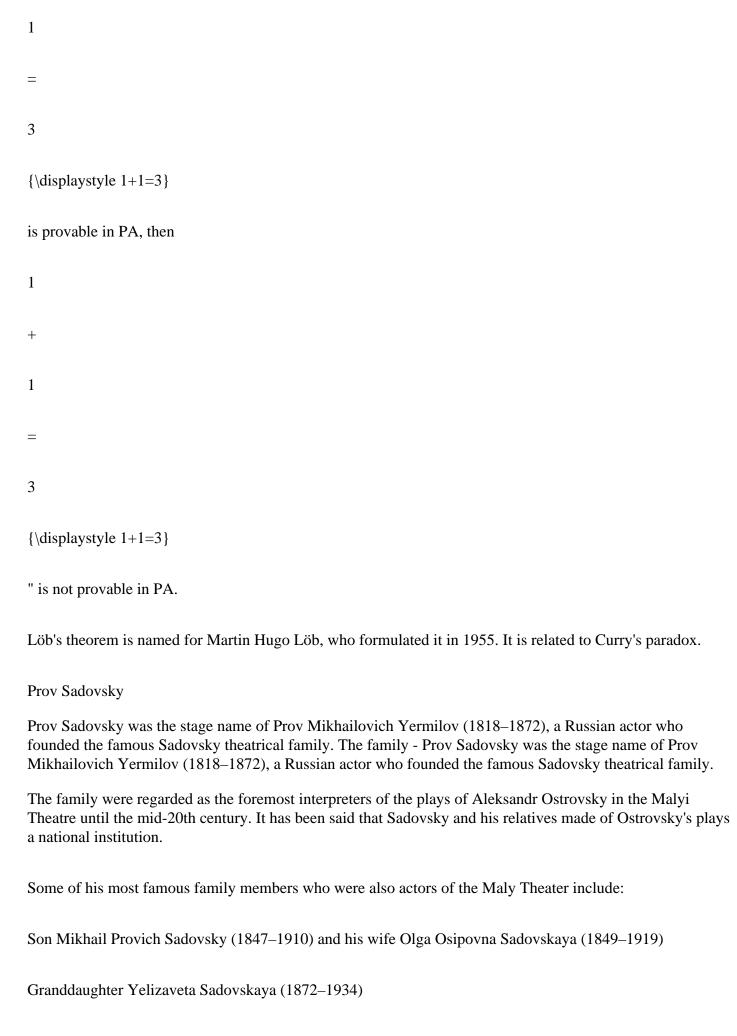le in PA that "if P is provable in PA then P is true", then P is provable in PA. If Prov(P) is the assertion that the formula P is provable in PA, we may express this more formally as

If

P

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P

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?

P

$${\displaystyle {\mathit {PA}}\vdash {\mathrm {Prov} (P)\rightarrow P}}$$

then

P

A

?

P

$${\displaystyle {\mathit {PA}}\vdash P}$$

.

An immediate corollary (the contrapositive) of Löb's theorem is that, if P is not provable in PA, then "if P is provable in PA, then P is true" is not provable in PA. For example, "If

1

+

1

=

3

{\displaystyle 1+1=3}

is provable in PA, then

1

+

1

=

3

{\displaystyle 1+1=3}

" is not provable in PA.

Löb's theorem is named for Martin Hugo Löb, who formulated it in 1955. It is related to Curry's paradox.

Prov Sadovsky

Prov Sadovsky was the stage name of Prov Mikhailovich Yermilov (1818–1872), a Russian actor who founded the famous Sadovsky theatrical family. The family - Prov Sadovsky was the stage name of Prov Mikhailovich Yermilov (1818–1872), a Russian actor who founded the famous Sadovsky theatrical family.

The family were regarded as the foremost interpreters of the plays of Aleksandr Ostrovsky in the Malyi Theatre until the mid-20th century. It has been said that Sadovsky and his relatives made of Ostrovsky's plays a national institution.

Some of his most famous family members who were also actors of the Maly Theater include:

Son Mikhail Provich Sadovsky (1847–1910) and his wife Olga Osipovna Sadovskaya (1849–1919)

Granddaughter Yelizaveta Sadovskaya (1872–1934)

Grandson Prov Sadovsky Jr. (1874–1947)

Grandson Mikhail Mikhailovich (senior) (1878–1962)

Prov Sadovsky is mentioned in Anton Chekhov's famous 1896 play, The Seagull, in a comparison to a famous Russian comedian of the same era, Pavel Chadin. Both men were known at the time to play the same character, Rasplyuev, from the comedy, The Marriage of Krechinsky by A. Sukhovo-Kobylin.

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