

Beginning C

In the Beginning

The Punisher comics *In the Beginning... Was the Command Line*, a 1999 long essay by Neal Stephenson *In the Beginning: B.C. 4004 (In the Garden of Eden)*

In the Beginning may refer to:

Something Beginning with C

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Something Beginning with C is an album by New Zealand band the Exponents, released in 1992. It reached number one and spent 19 weeks on the New Zealand Albums Chart and went three times platinum.

It was the first album to be credited as the Exponents, rather than their former name the Dance Exponents. It is the band's fourth studio album overall.

In May 2013, Universal Music re-released the album digitally in New Zealand in remastered standard and deluxe editions. The deluxe edition has thirteen additional tracks of B-sides and the original UK demo of "Why Does Love Do This To Me". The album title was a play on the original plan of the band's to have the initials of their albums spell 'peace'. Something Beginning with C followed the albums Prayers Be Answered, Expectations and Amplifier.

List of islands by name (C)

This article features a list of islands sorted by their name beginning with the letter C. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z List of islands

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And in the Beginning...

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"And in the Beginning..." is the series premiere of the American crime drama mystery television series Dexter: Original Sin, prequel to Dexter and Dexter: New Blood. The episode was written by series creator Clyde Phillips, and directed by executive producer Michael Lehmann. It was released on Paramount+ with Showtime on December 13, 2024, and aired on Showtime two days later.

The episode's frame story picks up from "Sins of the Father", the finale of Dexter: New Blood, where after being shot by his son Harrison, Dexter Morgan (Michael C. Hall) is taken by the police to a hospital and revived by doctors after flatlining, where-upon his "life flashes before [his] eyes" to when he first began working as a forensic blood spatter analyst at the Miami Metro Police Department, the series exploring the younger Dexter (Patrick Gibson) and his inner conflicts, wherein he began his days as a serial killer.

The series premiere received mixed reviews from critics. While Patrick Gibson received praise for his performance as Dexter, the episode was criticized for its lack of originality and writing.

The Beginning...

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"The Beginning..." is the series finale of the American television series Gotham, based on the DC Comics characters Jim Gordon and Bruce Wayne. It is the twelfth episode of the fifth season and the 100th overall episode of the series. The episode was written by showrunner John Stephens and directed by Rob Bailey.

Ben McKenzie stars as Gordon, and is joined by principal cast members Donal Logue, David Mazouz, Morena Baccarin, Sean Pertwee, Robin Lord Taylor, Erin Richards, Cory Michael Smith and Chris Chalk. The episode follows Bruce returning to Gotham City after ten years of globetrotting to begin apprehending criminals as a vigilante, while Gordon investigates a plot targeting the city after Harvey Bullock is framed for a murder.

"The Beginning..." was first aired in the United States on Fox on April 25, 2019. It was watched by 2.19 million viewers with a 0.5/2 share among adults aged 18 to 49.

Gondwana

crust), beginning c. 800 to 650 Ma with the East African Orogeny, the collision of India and Madagascar with East Africa, and culminating in c. 600 to 530

Gondwana (gond-WAHN-?; Sanskrit: [go?????n?]) was a large landmass, sometimes referred to as a supercontinent. The remnants of Gondwana make up around two-thirds of today's continental area, including South America, Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Zealandia, Arabia, and the Indian subcontinent.

Gondwana was formed by the accretion of several cratons (large stable blocks of the Earth's crust), beginning c. 800 to 650 Ma with the East African Orogeny, the collision of India and Madagascar with East Africa, and culminating in c. 600 to 530 Ma with the overlapping Brasiliano and Kuunga orogenies, the collision of South America with Africa, and the addition of Australia and Antarctica, respectively. Eventually, Gondwana became the largest piece of continental crust of the Paleozoic Era, covering an area of some 100,000,000 km² (39,000,000 sq mi), about one-fifth of the Earth's surface. It fused with Laurasia during the Carboniferous to form Pangaea.

Gondwana began to separate from northern Pangea (Laurasia) during the Triassic, and started to fragment during the Early Jurassic (around 180 million years ago). The final stages of break-up saw the fragmentation of the Antarctic land bridge (involving the separation of Antarctica from South America and Australia, forming the Drake and Tasmanian Passages), which occurred during the Paleogene (from around 66 to 23 million years ago (Ma)). Gondwana was not considered a supercontinent by the earliest definition, since the landmasses of Baltica, Laurentia, and Siberia were separated from it. To differentiate it from the Indian region of the same name (see § Name), it is also commonly called Gondwanaland.

Regions that were part of Gondwana shared floral and faunal elements that persist to the present day.

Bardiche

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A bardiche , berdiche, bardische, bardeche, or berdish is a type of polearm used from the 14th to 17th centuries in Europe. Ultimately a descendant of the medieval sparth axe or Dane axe, the bardiche proper appears around 1400, but there are numerous medieval manuscripts that depict very similar weapons beginning c. 1250. The bardiche differs from the halberd in having neither a hook at the back nor a spear

point at the top. The use of bardiches started in early 14th-century Austria.

In the 16th century the bardiche was associated with the streltsy, arquebusiers of Imperial Russia established by Ivan the Terrible.

Prehistoric Egypt

period from the final part of the Neolithic period beginning c. 6210 BC to the end of the Naqada III period c. 3000 BC. The dates of the Predynastic period

Prehistoric Egypt and Predynastic Egypt was the period of time starting at the first human settlement and ending at the First Dynasty of Egypt around 3100 BC.

At the end of prehistory, "Predynastic Egypt" is traditionally defined as the period from the final part of the Neolithic period beginning c. 6210 BC to the end of the Naqada III period c. 3000 BC. The dates of the Predynastic period were first defined before widespread archaeological excavation of Egypt took place, and recent finds indicating a very gradual Predynastic development have led to controversy over when exactly the Predynastic period ended. Thus, various terms such as "Protodynastic period", "Zero Dynasty" or "Dynasty 0" are used to name the part of the period which might be characterized as Predynastic by some and Early Dynastic by others.

The Predynastic period is generally divided into cultural eras, each named after the place where a certain type of Egyptian settlement was first discovered. However, the same gradual development that characterizes the Protodynastic period is present throughout the entire Predynastic period, and individual "cultures" must not be interpreted as separate entities but as largely subjective divisions used to facilitate study of the entire period.

The vast majority of Predynastic archaeological finds have been in Upper Egypt, because the silt of the Nile River was more heavily deposited at the Delta region, completely burying most Delta sites long before modern times.

List of Iron Age states

Age, in the Ancient Near East beginning c. 1200 BC, and in Europe beginning in 793. It is taken to end with the beginning of Classical Antiquity, in about

The Iron Age is an archaeological age, the last of the three-age system of Old World prehistory.

It follows the Bronze Age, in the Ancient Near East beginning c. 1200 BC, and in Europe beginning in 793.

It is taken to end with the beginning of Classical Antiquity, in about the 6th century BC,

although in Northern Europe, the Germanic Iron Age is taken to last until the beginning of the Viking Age, c. AD 800.

The term "Iron Age" is mostly limited to Europe, the Near East, and the Indian subcontinent, although

West Africa also had iron metallurgy, beginning with the Nok culture c. 550 BC and spread by the Bantu expansion.

There are also cast iron artefacts in China from about 500 BC,

but use of iron was minimal, and the Bronze Age in China is usually extended to the beginning of the classical period (Qin dynasty).

C (programming language)

curly brace indicates the beginning of the code that defines the function. The next line of code calls (diverts execution to) the C standard library function

C is a general-purpose programming language. It was created in the 1970s by Dennis Ritchie and remains widely used and influential. By design, C gives the programmer relatively direct access to the features of the typical CPU architecture, customized for the target instruction set. It has been and continues to be used to implement operating systems (especially kernels), device drivers, and protocol stacks, but its use in application software has been decreasing. C is used on computers that range from the largest supercomputers to the smallest microcontrollers and embedded systems.

A successor to the programming language B, C was originally developed at Bell Labs by Ritchie between 1972 and 1973 to construct utilities running on Unix. It was applied to re-implementing the kernel of the Unix operating system. During the 1980s, C gradually gained popularity. It has become one of the most widely used programming languages, with C compilers available for practically all modern computer architectures and operating systems. The book *The C Programming Language*, co-authored by the original language designer, served for many years as the de facto standard for the language. C has been standardized since 1989 by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and, subsequently, jointly by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

C is an imperative procedural language, supporting structured programming, lexical variable scope, and recursion, with a static type system. It was designed to be compiled to provide low-level access to memory and language constructs that map efficiently to machine instructions, all with minimal runtime support. Despite its low-level capabilities, the language was designed to encourage cross-platform programming. A standards-compliant C program written with portability in mind can be compiled for a wide variety of computer platforms and operating systems with few changes to its source code.

Although neither C nor its standard library provide some popular features found in other languages, it is flexible enough to support them. For example, object orientation and garbage collection are provided by external libraries GLib Object System and Boehm garbage collector, respectively.

Since 2000, C has consistently ranked among the top four languages in the TIOBE index, a measure of the popularity of programming languages.

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