

Am I Supposed To Feel This Way

How Am I Supposed to Live Without You

the recording, alleging that "How Am I Supposed to Live Without You" copied his song "Promise Me I'll Feel This Way Tomorrow". In her testimony of the

"How Am I Supposed to Live Without You" is a song co-written in 1982 by Doug James and Michael Bolton. The track was originally recorded by Laura Branigan in 1983, charting at number one in both the US and Canadian Adult Contemporary charts. Bolton later recorded his own version of the song that topped the US Billboard Hot 100 and became a worldwide hit.

"How Am I Supposed to Live Without You" was supposed to be recorded by Australian duo Air Supply, but when Arista President Clive Davis asked for permission to change the lyrics of the chorus, Bolton refused, and Davis let go of the song. Subsequently Laura Branigan recorded it as written, and it became the first major hit for the two songwriters. Bolton's own rendition became a worldwide hit in early 1990.

Lysa TerKeurst

including It's Not Supposed to Be This Way, Unglued: Making Wise Choices in the Midst of Raw Emotions, Uninvited: Living Loved When You Feel Less Than, Left

Lysa TerKeurst (born July 21, 1969) is an American speaker and author of Christian non-fiction. She has written more than a dozen books, including the number 1 New York Times bestsellers *Uninvited: Living Loved When You Feel Less Than, Left Out*, and *Lonely and Forgiving What You Can't Forget*. She is president of Proverbs 31 Ministries.

J. Robert Oppenheimer

wrote to a friend: "I am having a pretty bad time. The lab work is a terrible bore, and I am so bad at it that it is impossible to feel that I am learning

J. Robert Oppenheimer (born Julius Robert Oppenheimer OP-*n*-hy-m^r; April 22, 1904 – February 18, 1967) was an American theoretical physicist who served as the director of the Manhattan Project's Los Alamos Laboratory during World War II. He is often called the "father of the atomic bomb" for his role in overseeing the development of the first nuclear weapons.

Born in New York City, Oppenheimer obtained a degree in chemistry from Harvard University in 1925 and a doctorate in physics from the University of Göttingen in Germany in 1927, studying under Max Born. After research at other institutions, he joined the physics faculty at the University of California, Berkeley, where he was made a full professor in 1936.

Oppenheimer made significant contributions to physics in the fields of quantum mechanics and nuclear physics, including the Born–Oppenheimer approximation for molecular wave functions; work on the theory of positrons, quantum electrodynamics, and quantum field theory; and the Oppenheimer–Phillips process in nuclear fusion. With his students, he also made major contributions to astrophysics, including the theory of cosmic ray showers, and the theory of neutron stars and black holes.

In 1942, Oppenheimer was recruited to work on the Manhattan Project, and in 1943 was appointed director of the project's Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico, tasked with developing the first nuclear weapons. His leadership and scientific expertise were instrumental in the project's success, and on July 16, 1945, he was present at the first test of the atomic bomb, Trinity. In August 1945, the weapons were used on Japan in

the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to date the only uses of nuclear weapons in conflict.

In 1947, Oppenheimer was appointed director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, and chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the new United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). He lobbied for international control of nuclear power and weapons in order to avert an arms race with the Soviet Union, and later opposed the development of the hydrogen bomb, partly on ethical grounds. During the Second Red Scare, his stances, together with his past associations with the Communist Party USA, led to an AEC security hearing in 1954 and the revocation of his security clearance. He continued to lecture, write, and work in physics, and in 1963 received the Enrico Fermi Award for contributions to theoretical physics. The 1954 decision was vacated in 2022.

I Am Woman

"I Am Woman" is a song written by Australian musicians Helen Reddy and Ray Burton. Performed by Reddy, the first recording of "I Am Woman" appeared on

"I Am Woman" is a song written by Australian musicians Helen Reddy and Ray Burton. Performed by Reddy, the first recording of "I Am Woman" appeared on her debut album *I Don't Know How to Love Him*, released in May 1971, and was heard during the closing credits for the 1972 film *Stand Up and Be Counted*. A new recording of the song was released as a single in May 1972 and became a number-one hit later that year, eventually selling over one million copies. The song came near the apex of the counterculture era and, by celebrating female empowerment, became an enduring feminist anthem for the women's liberation movement. Following Reddy's death in September 2020, the song peaked at number 2 on the Australian digital sales chart.

Cogito, ergo sum

expressed this insight as dubito, ergo sum, vel, quod idem est, cogito, ergo sum ("I doubt, therefore I am — or what is the same — I think, therefore I am";).

The Latin *cogito, ergo sum*, usually translated into English as "I think, therefore I am", is the "first principle" of René Descartes' philosophy. He originally published it in French as *je pense, donc je suis* in his 1637 *Discourse on the Method*, so as to reach a wider audience than Latin would have allowed. It later appeared in Latin in his *Principles of Philosophy*, and a similar phrase also featured prominently in his *Meditations on First Philosophy*. The dictum is also sometimes referred to as the *cogito*. As Descartes explained in a margin note, "we cannot doubt of our existence while we doubt." In the posthumously published *The Search for Truth by Natural Light*, he expressed this insight as *dubito, ergo sum, vel, quod idem est, cogito, ergo sum* ("I doubt, therefore I am — or what is the same — I think, therefore I am"). Antoine Léonard Thomas, in a 1765 essay in honor of Descartes presented it as *dubito, ergo cogito, ergo sum* ("I doubt, therefore I think, therefore I am").

Descartes's statement became a fundamental element of Western philosophy, as it purported to provide a certain foundation for knowledge in the face of radical doubt. While other knowledge could be a figment of imagination, deception, or mistake, Descartes asserted that the very act of doubting one's own existence served—at minimum—as proof of the reality of one's own mind; there must be a thinking entity—in this case the self—for there to be a thought.

One critique of the dictum, first suggested by Pierre Gassendi, is that it presupposes that there is an "I" which must be doing the thinking. According to this line of criticism, the most that Descartes was entitled to say was that "thinking is occurring", not that "I am thinking".

List of songs written by Willie Nelson

Yesterday I Can't Find The Time I Didn't Sleep A Wink I Don't Feel Anything I Don't Go To Funerals (co-written with Buddy Cannon) I Don't Know Where I Am Today

This list contains songs written by American country singer-songwriter Willie Nelson, including those where he is credited as co-author. The 344 songs are arranged alphabetically.

Michael Bolton

also saw him as a successful songwriter, co-writing hits like "How Am I Supposed to Live Without You" for Laura Branigan, which he later recorded as a

Michael Bolotin (born February 26, 1953), known professionally as Michael Bolton, is an American singer and songwriter. Bolton performed in the hard rock and heavy metal music genres from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, both on his early solo albums and those he recorded as the frontman of the band Blackjack. His early career also saw him as a successful songwriter, co-writing hits like "How Am I Supposed to Live Without You" for Laura Branigan, which he later recorded as a solo single.

Bolton achieved peak recognition as a pop ballad singer in the late 1980s and early 1990s with collaborations with songwriters like Diane Warren and Desmond Child. During that time, he covered such songs as Otis Redding's "(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay" and Percy Sledge's "When a Man Loves a Woman". Despite his commercial success in the adult contemporary genre, Bolton faced criticism for being derivative. In 2000, he faced a controversial legal battle with the Isley Brothers over plagiarism, which resulted in a substantial financial settlement.

In later years, he ventured into various other media, including television and film, often appearing as himself. Bolton also participated in *Dancing with the Stars* and produced the documentary *American Dream: Detroit*. His personal life includes a long-term relationship and broken engagement with actress Nicollette Sheridan and a 15-year marriage to Maureen McGuire, with whom he has three daughters. Bolton is also known for his philanthropic efforts, particularly through The Michael Bolton Charities, although he has faced criticism over the way funds raised by the organization have been allocated. He has been recognized for his contributions to music and charity, including receiving a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Bolton has sold more than 75 million records, and recorded eight top 10 albums and two number-one singles on the Billboard charts, as well as winning six American Music Awards and two Grammy Awards. He has performed with artists including Lucia Aliberti, Patti LaBelle, José Carreras, Tony Cetinski, Ray Charles, Celine Dion, Plácido Domingo, Renée Fleming, Wynonna Judd, B.B. King, The Lonely Island, Luciano Pavarotti, Percy Sledge, and Zucchero.

You Am I

the Who, the Rolling Stones, Sonic Youth and Oasis. You Am I's second studio album, Hi Fi Way, appeared in the eighth position in the book, 100 Best Australian

You Am I are an Australian power pop band, fronted by its lead singer-songwriter and guitarist, Tim Rogers. They formed in December 1989 and are the first Australian band to have released three successive albums that have each debuted at the number-one position on the ARIA Albums Chart: *Hi Fi Way* (February 1995), *Hourly, Daily* (July 1996) and *#4 Record* (April 1998). Nine of their tracks appeared on the related ARIA Singles Chart top 50 with "What I Don't Know 'bout You" (February 1998), their highest charting, at No. 28. You Am I have received ten ARIA Music Awards from thirty-one nominations. The band have supported international artists such as the Who, the Rolling Stones, Sonic Youth and Oasis.

You Am I's second studio album, *Hi Fi Way*, appeared in the eighth position in the book, *100 Best Australian Albums* (October 2010). Their third album, *Hourly, Daily* was listed at number fifty five. The same two releases were also voted into the "Hottest 100 Australian Albums of All Time" list compiled by Australian

youth radio station, Triple J, in 2011. Fourteen of their songs have been placed on the related annual Hottest 100 lists with "Heavy Heart" (July 1998), the highest at No. 9.

Station 19 season 7

Production Company. Pat Healy does not return from the previous season. This is the only season under showrunners Zoanne Clack and Peter Paige. Station

The seventh and final season of the American television action-drama Station 19, spin off of Grey's Anatomy, began airing in the United States on the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) on March 14, 2024. The season was produced by ABC Signature, in association with Shondaland Production Company.

Pat Healy does not return from the previous season. This is the only season under showrunners Zoanne Clack and Peter Paige.

Station 19 centers around the professional and personal lives of the firefighters of the fictional Station 19 of the Seattle Fire Department. Several plot points connect to parent series Grey's Anatomy through fictional crossover events.

It's Such a Beautiful Day (film)

That's when you say to yourself: are stick figures supposed to make me feel this way? In the hands of a master, yes. And Hertzfeldt is to stick figures what

It's Such a Beautiful Day is a 2012 American experimental animated drama film written, directed, animated, photographed, produced, and narrated by Don Hertzfeldt. It follows Bill, a stick figure who struggles with memory loss and surreal visions, among other symptoms of an unknown neurological problem.

The film employs offbeat humor with its philosophical musings. It mostly consists of stick figures with stylized real-life footage sometimes appearing in split-screen windows that are photographed through multiple exposures. The film is divided into three chapters, all of which were originally released in theaters as animated short films: Everything Will Be OK (2006), I Am So Proud of You (2008), and It's Such a Beautiful Day (2011). The three short films collectively received over 90 film festival awards upon their original releases, including the Sundance Film Festival's Grand Prize for Everything Will Be OK. In 2012, the three chapters were combined and released as a new feature film.

It's Such a Beautiful Day received widespread critical acclaim, with its experimental storytelling and surreal elements being singled out for praise. Many listed it as one of the best films of 2012, and it has since come to be widely regarded as one of the greatest animated films of all time.

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