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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Ask the publishers to restore access to 500,000+ books. «El fracaso no te sobrecogerá si tu determinación de alcanzar el éxito es suficientemente poderosa». Og MandinoLa entrañable historia del camellero que se convirtió en el vendedor más exitoso continúa cambiando la vida de millones de personas alrededor del mundo. Su peregrinar lo llevó a encontrar los famosos pergaminos que resguardan las claves para obtener riqueza y lograr la plenitud. Aquellos secretos ancestrales son revelados por Og Mandino al transcribir el contenido de los rollos para sus lectores. ¿Qué enigmas encierran estos manuscritos? Durante muchos años el prodigioso legado se mantuvo bajo resguardo, pero hoy puede ser conocido para encontrar la prosperidad material y espiritual mediante su aplicación en nuestra vida.El vendedor más grande del mundo es una obra clásica que conmueve e inspira, gracias a su imperecedero mensaje de aliento y determinación, y a su cercanía, propia de los grandes maestros, para narrar las verdades más perdurables.Las revelaciones de este libro permanecerán por siempre en aquellos que deseen descubrir el camino de la esperanza, la fe y el éxito.ENGLISH DESCRIPTIONThe runaway bestseller with more than four million copies in print! You too can change your life with the priceless wisdom of ten ancient scrolls handed down for thousands of years.“Every sales manager should read The Greatest Salesman in the World. It is a book to keep at the bedside, or on the living room table—a book to dip into as needed, to browse in now and then, to enjoy in small stimulating portions. It is a book for the hours and for the years, a book to turn to over and over again, as to a friend, a book of moral, spiritual and ethical guidance, an unfailing source of comfort and inspiration.”—Lester J. Bradshaw, Jr., Former Dean, Dale Carnegie Institute of Effective Speaking & Human Relations“I have read almost every book that has ever been written on salesmanship, but I think Og Mandino has captured all of them in The Greatest Salesman in the World. No one who follows these principles will ever fail as a salesman, and no one will ever be truly great without them; but, the author has done more than present the principles—he has woven them into the fabric of one of the most fascinating stories I have ever read.”—Paul J. Meyer, President of Success Motivation Institute, Inc.“I was overwhelmed by The Greatest Salesman in the World. It is, without doubt, the greatest and the most touching story I have ever read. It is so good that there are two musts that I would attach to it: First, you must not lay it down until you have finished it; and secondly, every individual who sells anything, and that includes us all, must read it.”—Robert B. Hensley, President, Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,583 active editors 7,025,772 articles in English Sir William Gordon-Cumming (20 July 1848 – 20 May 1930) was a Scottish landowner, soldier and socialite. He was the central figure in the royal baccarat scandal of 1891. He joined the British Army in 1868 and saw service in South Africa, Egypt and the Sudan; he served with distinction and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. An adventurer, he also hunted in the US and India. A friend of Edward, Prince of Wales, for over 20 years, in 1890 he attended a house party at Tranby Croft, where he took part in a game of baccarat at the behest of the prince. During the course of two nights' play he was accused of cheating, which he denied. After news of the affair leaked out, he sued five members of the party for slander; Edward was called as a witness. The case was a public spectacle in the UK and abroad, but the verdict went against Gordon-Cumming and he was ostracised from polite society. After the court case he married an American heiress, but their relationship was unhappy. (Full article...) Recently featured: Great Wilbraham (causewayed enclosure) Henry de Hinuber Hurricane Claudette (2003) Archive By email More featured articles About Postcard with a Fula woman ... that François-Edmond Fortier published more than 3,300 postcards of French West Africa (example pictured) between 1901 and 1920? ... that a language riot broke out between members of Our Lady of the Rosary in 1917? ... that Oleksandr Rodin's opera Kateryna was staged despite barricades, bombings, and an air-raid alarm? ... that Paul Among the People treats the Pauline epistles as sources comparable to Homer, Aristophanes and Virgil on Greco-Roman attitudes? ... that Gyula Kakas competed at two Olympics in gymnastics, set the Hungarian pole-vault record, and played for a national-champion football club? ... that a lyric in Beautiful Chaos was praised for "spreading queer joy"? ... that defending champions Bermuda did not compete in the women's football tournament at the 2015 Island Games? ... that Vatican Taekwondo has no registered athletes or coaches? ... that Iceland's entry for Eurovision in 2025 brought out a line of Ash Wednesday costumes? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Muhammadu Buhari Former president of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari (pictured) dies at the age of 82. Clashes between Druze militias and the Syrian Armed Forces result in hundreds of deaths. The International Criminal Court issues arrest warrants for Taliban leaders Hibatullah Akhundzada and Abdul Hakim Haqqani over their alleged persecution of women in Afghanistan. Flooding in Central Texas, United States, leaves at least 140 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Andrea Gibson Raymond Guiot Felix Baumgartner Fauja Singh Bradley John Murdoch Frank Barrie Nominate an article July 20 Forensic experts at the site of the Suruç bombing 1807 – French brothers Claude and Nicéphore Niépce received a patent for their Pyréolophore, one of the world's first internal combustion engines. 1951 – Abdullah I of Jordan was assassinated while visiting the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. 1976 – The Viking 1 lander became the first spacecraft to successfully land on Mars and perform its mission. 1997 – USS Constitution, one of the United States Navy's original six frigates, sailed for the first time in 116 years after a full restoration. 2015 – A suicide attack (aftermath pictured) in Suruç, Turkey, for which Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility, killed 34 people and injured 104 others. Alexander the Great (b. 356 BC)Amanda Clement (d. 1971)Bruce Lee (d. 1973)Gisele Bündchen (b. 1980) More anniversaries: July 19 July 20 July 21 Archive By email List of days of the year About C/2022 E3 (ZTF) is a non-periodic comet from the Oort cloud that was discovered by the Zwicky Transient Facility (ZTF) in 2022. With a comet nucleus of around 1 kilometre (0.6 mi) in diameter, C/2022 E3 rotates on its axis once every 8.5 to 8.7 hours. Its tails of dust and gas extended for millions of kilometers and, during January 2023, an anti-tail was also visible. The comet reached its most recent perihelion in January 2023, at a distance of 1.11 AU (166 million km; 103 million mi) from the sun, and the closest approach to Earth was a few weeks later, at a distance of 0.28 AU (42 million km; 26 million mi). The comet reached magnitude 5 and was visible with the naked eye under moonless dark skies. This photograph of C/2022 E3 was taken in January 2023 and released by the Italian National Institute for Astrophysics. Photograph credit: Alessandro Bianconi; National Institute for Astrophysics Recently featured: Passion fruit Basilica of St Paul, Rabat Clouded Apollo Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca □□□□□ Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių □□□□□□ Македонски □□□□□□□□□□ Norsk nynorsk □□□□□□ Shqip Slovenščina □□□ □□□□□□ اردو Retrieved from " 2This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "1807" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2015) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1780s 1790s 1800s 1810s 1820s Years 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 vte February 7: Napoleon leads French troops into Russia in winter, and fights the Battle of Eylau. June 14: Napoleon triumphs over Russia's General Benningsen, at the Battle of Friedland. 1807 (MDCCCVII) was a common year starting on Thursday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Tuesday of the Julian calendar, the 1807th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 807th year of the 2nd millennium, the 7th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1800s decade. As of the start of 1807, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year 1807 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Brazil Canada Denmark France Germany New Zealand Norway Russia South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1807 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1807MDCCCVIIAb urbe condita2560Armenian calendar1256ԹՎ ՌՄԾԶAssyrian calendar6557Balinese saka calendar1728–1729Bengali calendar1213–1214Berber calendar2757British Regnal year47 Geo. 3 – 48 Geo. 3Buddhist calendar2351Burmese calendar1169Byzantine calendar7315–7316Chinese calendar丙寅年 (Fire Tiger)4504 or 4297 — to —丁卯年 (Fire Rabbit)4505 or 4298Coptic calendar1523–1524Discordian calendar2973Ethiopian calendar1799–1800Hebrew calendar5567–5568Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1863–1864 - Shaka Samvat1728–1729 - Kali Yuga4907–4908Holocene calendar11807Igbo calendar807–808Iranian calendar1185–1186Islamic calendar1221–1222Japanese calendarBunka 4(文化４年)Javanese calendar1733–1734Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4140Minguo calendar105 before ROC民前105年Nanakshahi calendar339Thai solar calendar2349–2350Tibetan calendar□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(male Fire-Tiger)1933 or 1552 or 780 — to —□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(female Fire-Hare)1934 or 1553 or 781 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1807. January 7 – The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland issues an Order in Council prohibiting British ships from trading with France or its allies.[1] January 20 – The Sierra Leone Company, faced with bankruptcy because of the imminent abolition of the slave trade in British colonies, petitions the British government for purchase and transfer of its property to the Crown; Parliament approves the transfer on July 29, and it takes effect on January 1, 1808.[2] February 3 – Napoleonic Wars and Anglo-Spanish War: Battle of Montevideo – The British Army captures Montevideo from the Spanish Empire, as part of the British invasions of the Río de la Plata. February 7 – Napoleon leads the forces of the French Empire in an invasion of the Russian Empire, and begins fighting at the Battle of Eylau against Russian and Prussian forces.[3] February 8 – Battle of Eylau: Napoleon fights a hard but inconclusive battle against the Russians under Bennigsen. February 10 – The Survey of the Coast (renamed the United States Coast Survey in 1836 and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1878) is established; work begins on August 3, 1816. February 17 – Henry Christopher is elected first President of the State of Haiti, ruling the northern part of the country. February 19 – Burr conspiracy: In Alabama, former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr is tried for conspiracy, but acquitted. February 23 – The Slave Trade Act is passed in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom by an overwhelming majority.[4] March 2 – The United States Congress passes the Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves "into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States ... from any foreign kingdom, place, or country" (to take effect January 1, 1808). March 25 The United Kingdom Slave Trade Act becomes law abolishing the slave trade in most of the British Empire[5] with effect from 1 May (slavery itself is abolished in British colonies in 1833). The Swansea and Mumbles Railway in South Wales, at this time known as the Oystermouth Railway, becomes the first passenger-carrying railway in the world. March 29 – H. W. Olbers discovers the asteroid Vesta. April 4–12 – Froberg mutiny: The British suppress a mutiny at Fort Ricasoli, Malta, by men of the irregularly-recruited Froberg Regiment. April 14 – African Institution holds its first meeting in London; it is intended to improve social conditions in Sierra Leone. May 22 – A grand jury indicts former Vice President of the United States Aaron Burr for treason.[6] May 24 – Siege of Danzig ends after 6 weeks with Prussian and Russian defenders capitulating to French forces. May 29 – Selim III, Ottoman Emperor since 1789, is deposed in favour of his nephew Mustafa IV. May 31 – Primitive Methodism originates in an All Day of Prayer at Mow Cop, in the north midlands of England.[7] June 9 – The Duke of Portland is chosen as Prime Minister after the United Kingdom general election. June 10 – The Battle of Heilsberg ends in a draw. June 14 – Battle of Friedland: Napoleon decisively defeats Bennigsen's Russian army. June 22 – Chesapeake–Leopard affair: British Royal Navy fourth rate HMS Leopard attacks and boards United States Navy frigate USS Chesapeake off Norfolk, Virginia, seeking deserters. This act of British aggression plays a role in the run-up to the War of 1812. July 5 – A disastrous British attack is mounted against Buenos Aires, during the second failed invasion of the Río de la Plata. July 7–9 – The Treaties of Tilsit are signed between France, Prussia and Russia. Napoleon and Russian Emperor Alexander I ally together against the British. The Prussians are forced to cede more than half their territory, which is formed into the Duchy of Warsaw in their former Polish lands, and the Kingdom of Westphalia in western Germany. The Free City of Danzig is also formed (established September 9 by Napoleon). July 13 – With the death of Henry Benedict Stuart, the last Stuart claimant to the throne of the United Kingdom, Jacobitism comes to an effective end. July 20 – Nicéphore Niépce is awarded a patent by Napoleon Bonaparte for the Pyréolophore, the world's first internal combustion engine, after it successfully powers a boat upstream on the river Saône in France. August 17 – The North River Steamboat, Robert Fulton's first American steamboat, leaves New York City for Albany on the Hudson River, inaugurating the first commercial steamboat service in the world. September 1 – Former U.S. Vice President Aaron Burr is acquitted of treason. He had been accused of plotting to annex parts of Louisiana and Mexico, to become part of an independent republic. September 2–7 – Battle of Copenhagen: The British Royal Navy bombards Copenhagen with fire bombs and phosphorus rockets, to prevent the Dano-Norwegian navy from surrendering to Napoleon; 30% of the city is destroyed, and 2,000 citizens are killed. September 7 – Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, arrives in Guangzhou (Canton).[8] September 13 – Beethoven's Mass in C major, Op. 86, is premiered, commissioned by Nikolaus I, Prince Esterházy, and displeasing him.[9] September 27 – Napoleon purchases the Borghese art collection, including the Antinous Mondragone, and brings it to Paris.[10] October 9 – Prussian Reform Movement: Serfdom is abolished by the October edict. October 13 – The Geological Society of London is founded. October 30 – El Escorial Conspiracy: Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias is arrested for conspiring against his father Charles IV of Spain. November 24 – Battle of Abrantes, Portugal: The French under Jean-Andoche Junot take the town. November 29 – Portuguese Queen Maria I and the Court embark at Lisbon, bound for Brazil. Rio de Janeiro becomes the Portuguese capital. December 5–11 – Napoleonic Wars: Raid on Griessie – A British Royal Navy squadron attacks the Dutch port of Griessie on Java in the Dutch East Indies, eliminating the last Dutch naval force in the Pacific and concluding the Java campaign of 1806–1807.[11] December 17 – Napoleonic Wars: France issues the Milan Decree which confirms the Continental System (i.e. no European country is to trade with the United Kingdom). December 22 – The United States Congress passes the Embargo Act, a trade embargo on all foreign nations. Battle of Hingakaka between two factions of Māori people, the largest battle ever fought in New Zealand, and the last fought there without firearms.[12] In 1807 or 1808 is fought the Battle of Moremonui, first of the Musket Wars. Robert E. Lee January 13 – Napoleon Bonaparte Buford, American general, railroad executive (d. 1883) January 19 – Robert E. Lee, American Confederate general (d. 1870) January 28 – Robert McClure, Irish-born Arctic explorer (d. 1873) February 10 – Lajos Batthyány, 1st Prime Minister of Hungary (d. 1849) February 27 – Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, American poet (d. 1882)[13] March 1 – Wilford Woodruff, American religious leader (d. 1898) March 14 – Josephine of Leuchtenberg, Queen of Sweden and Norway (d. 1876) April 2 – William F. Packer, American politician (d. 1870) April 3 – Jane Digby, English adventurer (d. 1881) April 20 – John Milton, Governor of Florida (d. 1865) April 26 – Charles Auguste Frossard, French general (d. 1875) May 28 – Louis Agassiz, Swiss-born zoologist and geologist (d. 1873) June 6 – Adrien-François Servais, Belgian musician (d. 1866) June 16 – John Westcott, American surveyor and politician (d. 1888) Giuseppe Garibaldi July 4 – Giuseppe Garibaldi, Italian patriot (d. 1882) August 11 – David Rice Atchison, American politician (d. 1886) August 15 – Jules Grévy, 4th President of France (d. 1891) August 18 – Charles Francis Adams Sr., American historical editor, politician and diplomat (d. 1886) September 2 – Fredrika Runeberg, Finnish writer (d. 1879)[14] September 7 – Henry Sewell, 1st Premier of New Zealand (d. 1879) September 16 – John Lenthall, American naval architect and shipbuilder (d. 1882) October 8 – Harriet Taylor, English philosophical writer (d. 1858)[15] October 26 – Barbu Catargiu, 1st Prime Minister of Romania (d. 1862) October 29 – Anđeo Kraljević, Herzegovinian Catholic bishop (d. 1879) October 30 – Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln (d. 1885) November 16 – Eduard von Fransecky, Prussian general (d. 1890) December 8 – Friedrich Traugott Kützing, German pharmacist, botanist and phycologist (d. 1893) December 17 – John Greenleaf Whittier, American Quaker poet and abolitionist (d. 1892) Pasquale Paoli February 1 – Sir Thomas Troubridge, 1st Baronet, British admiral (b. c. 1758) February 5 – Pasquale Paoli, Corsican patriot, military leader (b. 1725) February 27 – Louise du Pierry, French astronomer (b.1746) March 10 – Jean Thurel, French soldier (b. 1698) April 4 – Jérôme Lalande, French astronomer (b. 1732) April 10 – Duchess Anna Amalia of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, regent of Weimar and Eisenach (b. 1739) May 10 – Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau, French soldier (b. 1725) May 13 – Eliphalet Dyer, American statesman, judge (b. 1721) May 17 – John Gunby, Maryland soldier in the American Revolutionary War (b. 1745) May 18 – John Douglas, Scottish Anglican bishop, man of letters (b. 1721) June 9 – Andrew Sterett, American naval officer (b. 1778) Angelica Kauffman July 13 – Henry Benedict Stuart, Italian-born cardinal, Jacobite claimant to the British throne (b. 1725) July 19 – Uriah Tracy, American politician and congressman from Connecticut, 1793 until 1807 (b. 1755) September 14 – George Townshend, 1st Marquess Townshend, British field marshal (b. 1724) October 22 – Jean-François Houbigant, French perfumer (b. 1752) November 2 – Louis Auguste Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Prime Minister of King Louis XVI of France (b. 1730) November 5 – Angelica Kauffman, Swiss painter (b. 1741) November 8 Darejan Dadiani, Georgian queen consort (b. 1738) Pierre-Alexandre-Laurent Forfait, French engineer, hydrographer, politician, and Minister of the Navy (1799–1801) (b. 1752) November 23 – Jean-François Rewbell, French politician (b. 1747) November 26 – Oliver Ellsworth, American founding father and 3rd Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (b. 1745) December 19 – Friedrich Melchior, Baron von Grimm, German writer (b. 1723) December 21 – John Newton, English cleric, hymnist (b. 1725) December 29 – Diogo de Carvalho e Sampayo, Portuguese diplomat, scientist (b. 1750) ^ William S. Dudley, ed. The Naval War of 1812: A Documentary History (Naval Historical Center, 1985) p34 ^ Stephen Tomkins, The Clapham Sect: How Wilberforce's Circle Transformed Britain (Lion Books, 2012) p200 ^ William Hodgson, The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Once Emperor of the French, who Died in Exile, at St. Helena, After a Captivity of Six Years' Duration (Orlando Hodgson, 1841) p384 ^ "William Wilberforce (1759–1833)". Retrieved January 18, 2021. ^ "Abolition of the Slave Trade 1807". BBC. Archived from the original on October 11, 2007. Retrieved September 11, 2007. ^ "The Aaron Burr Treason Trial" (PDF). ^ Farndale, W. E. (1950). The Secret of Mow Cop: a new appraisal of the origins of Primitive Methodism. London: Epworth Press. ^ "Sketch of the Canton Protestant Mission", by Rev. John Chalmers, in The Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, Volume 7 (American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1876) p174 ^ Marston, Nicholas (2006). Beethoven: Mass in C major, Op. 86 (PDF) (CD). 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"Mill [née Hardy; other married name Taylor], Harriet". Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online ed.). Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/38051. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.) Retrieved from " 3Second-largest asteroid of the main asteroid belt This article is about the asteroid. For the Roman goddess, see Vesta (mythology). For other uses, see Vesta (disambiguation). 4 VestaTrue color image of Vesta taken by Dawn. The massive Rheasilvia Crater dominates Vesta's south pole.DiscoveryDiscovered byHeinrich Wilhelm OlbersDiscovery date29 March 1807DesignationsMPC designation(4) VestaPronunciation/ˈvɛstə/[1]Named afterVestaMinor planet categoryMain belt (Vesta family)AdjectivesVestanVestian[a]Symbol (historically astronomical, now astrological)Orbital characteristics[6]Epoch 13 September 2023(JD 2453300.5)Aphelion2.57 AU (384 million km)Perihelion2.15 AU (322 million km)Semi-major axis2.36 AU (353 million km)Eccentricity0.0894Orbital period (sidereal)3.63 yr (1325.86 d)Average orbital speed19.34 km/sMean anomaly169.4°Inclination7.1422° to ecliptic5.58° to invariable plane[7]Longitude of ascending node103.71°Time of perihelion26 December 2021[8]Argument of perihelion151.66°SatellitesNoneEarth MOID1.14 AU (171 million km)Proper orbital elements[9]Proper semi-major axis2.36151 AUProper eccentricity0.098758Proper inclination6.39234°Proper mean motion99.1888 deg / yrProper orbital period3.62944 yr(1325.654 d)Precession of perihelion36.8729 (2343 years) arcsec / yrPrecession of the ascending node−39.5979 (2182 years) arcsec / yrPhysical characteristicsDimensions572.6 km × 557.2 km × 446.4 km[10]Mean diameter525.4±0.2 km[10]Flattening0.2204Surface area(8.66±0.2)×105 km2[b][11]Volume7.4970×107 km3[10]Mass(2.590271±0.000058)×1020 kg[12]Mean density3.456±0.035 g/cm3[10]Equatorial surface gravity0.22 m/s2 (0.022 g0)Equatorial escape velocity0.36 km/sSynodic rotation period0.2226 d (5.342 h)[6][13]Equatorial rotation velocity93.1 m/s[c]Axial tilt29°North pole right ascension20h 32m[d]North pole declination48°[d]Geometric albedo0.423[15]Temperaturemin: 75 K (−198 °C)max: 250 K (−23 °C)[16]Spectral typeV[6][17]Apparent magnitude5.1[18] to 8.48Absolute magnitude (H)3.20[6][15]Angular diameter0.70″ to 0.22″ Vesta (minor-planet designation: 4 Vesta) is one of the largest objects in the asteroid belt, with a mean diameter of 525 kilometres (326 mi).[10] It was discovered by the German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Matthias Olbers on 29 March 1807[6] and is named after Vesta, the virgin goddess of home and hearth from Roman mythology.[19] Vesta is thought to be the second-largest asteroid, both by mass and by volume, after the dwarf planet Ceres.[20][21][22] Measurements give it a nominal volume only slightly larger than that of Pallas (about 5% greater), but it is 25% to 30% more massive. It constitutes an estimated 9% of the mass of the asteroid belt.[23] Vesta is the only known remaining rocky protoplanet of the kind that formed the terrestrial planets.[24] Numerous fragments of Vesta were ejected by collisions one and two billion years ago that left two enormous craters occupying much of Vesta's southern hemisphere.[25][26] Debris from these events has fallen to Earth as howardite–eucrite–diogenite (HED) meteorites, which have been a rich source of information about Vesta.[27][28][29] Vesta is the brightest asteroid visible from Earth. It is regularly as bright as magnitude 5.1,[18] at which times it is faintly visible to the naked eye. Its maximum distance from the Sun is slightly greater than the minimum distance of Ceres from the Sun,[e] although its orbit lies entirely within that of Ceres.[30] NASA's Dawn spacecraft entered orbit around Vesta on 16 July 2011 for a one-year exploration and left the orbit of Vesta on 5 September 2012[31] en route to its final destination, Ceres. Researchers continue to examine data collected by Dawn for additional insights into the formation and history of Vesta.[32][33] Vesta, Ceres, and the Moon with sizes shown to scale Heinrich Olbers discovered Pallas in 1802, the year after the discovery of Ceres. He proposed that the two objects were the remnants of a destroyed planet. He sent a letter with his proposal to the British astronomer William Herschel, suggesting that a search near the locations where the orbits of Ceres and Pallas intersected might reveal more fragments. These orbital intersections were located in the constellations of Cetus and Virgo.[34] Olbers commenced his search in 1802, and on 29 March 1807 he discovered Vesta in the constellation Virgo—a coincidence, because Ceres, Pallas, and Vesta are not fragments of a larger body. Because the asteroid Juno had been discovered in 1804, this made Vesta the fourth object to be identified in the region that is now known as the asteroid belt. The discovery was announced in a letter addressed to German astronomer Johann H. Schröter dated 31 March.[35] Because Olbers already had credit for discovering a planet (Pallas; at the time, the asteroids were considered to be planets), he gave the honor of naming his new discovery to German mathematician Carl Friedrich Gauss, whose orbital calculations had enabled astronomers to confirm the existence of Ceres, the first asteroid, and who had computed the orbit of the new planet in the remarkably short time of 10 hours.[36][37] Gauss decided on the Roman virgin goddess of home and hearth, Vesta.[38] Vesta was the fourth asteroid to be discovered, hence the number 4 in its formal designation. The name Vesta, or national variants thereof, is in international use with two exceptions: Greece and China. In Greek, the name adopted was the Hellenic equivalent of Vesta, Hestia (4 Εστία); in English, that name is used for 46 Hestia (Greeks use the name "Hestia" for both, with the minor-planet numbers used for disambiguation). In Chinese, Vesta is called the 'hearth-god(dess) star', 灶神星 Zàoshénxīng, naming the asteroid for Vesta's role, similar to the Chinese names of Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.[f] Upon its discovery, Vesta was, like Ceres, Pallas, and Juno before it, classified as a planet and given a planetary symbol. The symbol represented the altar of Vesta with its sacred fire and was designed by Gauss.[39][40] In Gauss's conception, now obsolete, this was drawn . His form is in the pipeline for Unicode 17.0 as U+1F777 .[41][42][g] The asteroid symbols were gradually retired from astronomical use after 1852, but the symbols for the first four asteroids were resurrected for astrology in the 1970s. The abbreviated modern astrological variant of the Vesta symbol is (U+26B6 ⚶).[41][h] After the discovery of Vesta, no further objects were discovered for 38 years, and during this time the Solar System was thought to have eleven planets.[47] However, in 1845, new asteroids started being discovered at a rapid pace, and by 1851 there were fifteen, each with its own symbol, in addition to the eight major planets (Neptune had been discovered in 1846). It soon became clear that it would be impractical to continue inventing new planetary symbols indefinitely, and some of the existing ones proved difficult to draw quickly. That year, the problem was addressed by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, who suggested numbering asteroids in their order of discovery, and placing this number in a disk (circle) as the generic symbol of an asteroid. Thus, the fourth asteroid, Vesta, acquired the generic symbol ④. This was soon coupled with the name into an official number–name designation, ④ Vesta, as the number of minor planets increased. By 1858, the circle had been simplified to parentheses, (4) Vesta, which were easier to typeset. Other punctuation, such as 4) Vesta and 4, Vesta, was also briefly used, but had more or less completely died out by 1949.[48] SPHERE image is shown on the left, with a synthetic view derived from Dawn images shown on the right for comparison.[49] Photometric observations of Vesta were made at the Harvard College Observatory in 1880–1882 and at the Observatoire de Toulouse in 1909. These and other observations allowed the rotation rate of Vesta to be determined by the 1950s. However, the early estimates of the rotation rate came into question because the light curve included variations in both shape and albedo.[50] Early estimates of the diameter of Vesta ranged from 383 kilometres (238 mi) in 1825, to 444 km (276 mi). E.C. Pickering produced an estimated diameter of 513 ± 17 km (319 ± 11 mi) in 1879, which is close to the modern value for the mean diameter, but the subsequent estimates ranged from a low of 390 km (242 mi) up to a high of 602 km (374 mi) during the next century. The measured estimates were based on photometry. In 1989, speckle interferometry was used to measure a dimension that varied between 498 and 548 km (309 and 341 mi) during the rotational period.[51] In 1991, an occultation of the star SAO 93228 by Vesta was observed from multiple locations in the eastern United States and Canada. Based on observations from 14 different sites, the best fit to the data was an elliptical profile with dimensions of about 550 km × 462 km (342 mi × 287 mi).[52] Dawn confirmed this measurement.[i] These measurements will help determine the thermal history, size of the core, role of water in asteroid evolution and what meteorites found on Earth come from these bodies, with the ultimate goal of understanding the conditions and processes present at the solar system's earliest epoch and the role of water content and size in planetary evolution.[53] Vesta became the first asteroid to have its mass determined. Every 18 years, the asteroid 197 Arete approaches within 0.04 AU of Vesta. In 1966, based upon observations of Vesta's gravitational perturbations of Arete, Hans G. Hertz estimated the mass of Vesta at (1.20±0.08)×10−10 M☉ (solar masses).[54] More refined estimates followed, and in 2001 the perturbations of 17 Thetis were used to calculate the mass of Vesta to be (1.31±0.02)×10−10 M☉.[55] Dawn determined it to be 1.3029×10−10 M☉. Vesta orbits the Sun between Mars and Jupiter, within the asteroid belt, with a period of 3.6 Earth years,[6] specifically in the inner asteroid belt, interior to the Kirkwood gap at 2.50 AU. Its orbit is moderately inclined (i = 7.1°, compared to 7° for Mercury and 17° for Pluto) and moderately eccentric (e = 0.09, about the same as for Mars).[6] True orbital resonances between asteroids are considered unlikely. Because of their small masses relative to their large separations, such relationships should be very rare.[56] Nevertheless, Vesta is able to capture other asteroids into temporary 1:1 resonant orbital relationships (for periods up to 2 million years or more) and about forty such objects have been identified.[57] Decameter-sized objects detected in the vicinity of Vesta by Dawn may be such quasi-satellites rather than proper satellites.[57] Olbers Regio (dark area) defines the prime meridian in the IAU coordinate system. It is shown here in a Hubble shot of Vesta, because it is not visible in the more detailed Dawn images.Claudia crater (indicated by the arrow at the bottom of the closeup image at right) defines the prime meridian in the Dawn/NASA coordinate system. Vesta's rotation is relatively fast for an asteroid (5.342 h) and prograde, with the north pole pointing in the direction of right ascension 20 h 32 min, declination +48° (in the constellation Cygnus) with an uncertainty of about 10°. This gives an axial tilt of 29°.[58] Two longitudinal coordinate systems are used for Vesta, with prime meridians separated by 150°. The IAU established a coordinate system in 1997 based on Hubble photos, with the prime meridian running through the center of Olbers Regio, a dark feature 200 km across. When Dawn arrived at Vesta, mission scientists found that the location of the pole assumed by the IAU was off by 10°, so that the IAU coordinate system drifted across the surface of Vesta at 0.06° per year, and also that Olbers Regio was not discernible from up close, and so was not adequate to define the prime meridian with the precision they needed. They corrected the pole, but also established a new prime meridian 4° from the center of Claudia, a sharply defined crater 700 metres across, which they say results in a more logical set of mapping quadrangles.[59] All NASA publications, including images and maps of Vesta, use the Claudian meridian, which is unacceptable to the IAU. The IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements recommended a coordinate system, correcting the pole but rotating the Claudian longitude by 150° to coincide with Olbers Regio.[60] It was accepted by the IAU, although it disrupts the maps prepared by the Dawn team, which had been positioned so they would not bisect any major surface features.[59][61] Relative sizes of the four largest asteroids. Vesta is second from left. This graph was using the legacy Graph extension, which is no longer supported. It needs to be converted to the new Chart extension.The mass of 4 Vesta (blue) compared to other large asteroids: 1 Ceres, 2 Pallas, 10 Hygiea, 704 Interamnia, 15 Eunomia and the remainder of the Main Belt. The unit of mass is×1018 kg. Other objects in the Solar system with well-defined masses within a factor of 2 of Vesta's mass are Varda, G!kúnǁʼhòmdímà, and Salacia (245, 136, and 492×1018 kg, respectively). No moons are in this range: the closest, Tethys (Saturn III) and Enceladus (Saturn II), are over twice and less than half of Vesta's mass. Vesta is the second most massive body in the asteroid belt, although it is only 28% as massive as Ceres, the most massive body.[62][23] Vesta is, however, the most massive body that formed in the asteroid belt, as Ceres is believed to have formed between Jupiter and Saturn. Vesta's density is lower than those of the four terrestrial planets but is higher than those of most asteroids, as well as all of the moons in the Solar System except Io. Vesta's surface area is about the same as the land area of Pakistan, Venezuela, Tanzania, or Nigeria; slightly under 900,000 km2 (350,000 sq mi; 90 million ha; 220 million acres). It has an only partially differentiated interior.[63] Vesta is only slightly larger (525.4±0.2 km[10]) than 2 Pallas (512±3 km) in mean diameter,[64] but is about 25% more massive. Vesta's shape is close to a gravitationally relaxed oblate spheroid,[58] but the large concavity and protrusion at the southern pole (see 'Surface features' below) combined with a mass less than 5×1020 kg precluded Vesta from automatically being considered a dwarf planet under International Astronomical Union (IAU) Resolution XXVI 5.[65] A 2012 analysis of Vesta's shape[66] and gravity field using data gathered by the Dawn spacecraft has shown that Vesta is currently not in hydrostatic equilibrium.[10][67] Temperatures on the surface have been estimated to lie between about −20 °C (253 K) with the Sun overhead, dropping to about −190 °C (83.1 K) at the winter pole. Typical daytime and nighttime temperatures are −60 °C (213 K) and −130 °C (143 K), respectively. This estimate is for 6 May 1996, very close to perihelion, although details vary somewhat with the seasons.[16] Further information: List of geological features on Vesta Before the arrival of the Dawn spacecraft, some Vestan surface features had already been resolved using the Hubble Space Telescope and ground-based telescopes (e.g., the Keck Observatory).[68] The arrival of Dawn in July 2011 revealed the complex surface of Vesta in detail.[69] Geologic map of Vesta (Mollweide projection).[70] The most ancient and heavily cratered regions are brown; areas modified by the Veneneia and Rheasilvia impacts are purple (the Saturnalia Fossae Formation, in the north)[71] and light cyan (the Divalia Fossae Formation, equatorial),[70] respectively; the Rheasilvia impact basin interior (in the south) is dark blue, and neighboring areas of Rheasilvia ejecta (including an area within Veneneia) are light purple-blue;[72][73] areas modified by more recent impacts or mass wasting are yellow/orange or green, respectively. Main articles: Rheasilvia and Veneneia Northern (left) and southern (right) hemispheres. The "Snowman" craters are at the top of the left image; Rheasilvia and Veneneia (green and blue) dominate the right. Parallel troughs are seen in both. Colors of the two hemispheres are not to scale,[j] and the equatorial region is not shown. South pole of Vesta, showing the extent of Rheasilvia crater. The most prominent of these surface features are two enormous impact basins, the 500-kilometre-wide (311 mi) Rheasilvia, centered near the south pole; and the 400-kilometre-wide (249 mi) Veneneia. The Rheasilvia impact basin is younger and overlies the Veneneia.[74] The Dawn science team named the younger, more prominent crater Rheasilvia, after the mother of Romulus and Remus and a mythical vestal virgin.[75] Its width is 95% of the mean diameter of Vesta. The crater is about 19 km (12 mi) deep. A central peak rises 23 km (14 mi) above the lowest measured part of the crater floor and the highest measured part of the crater rim is 31 km (19 mi) above the crater floor low point. It is estimated that the impact responsible excavated about 1% of the volume of Vesta, and it is likely that the Vesta family and V-type asteroids are the products of this collision. If this is the case, then the fact that 10 km (6 mi) fragments have survived bombardment until the present indicates that the crater is at most only about 1 billion years old.[76] It would also be the site of origin of the HED meteorites. All the known V-type asteroids taken together account for only about 6% of the ejected volume, with the rest presumably either in small fragments, ejected by approaching the 3:1 Kirkwood gap, or perturbed away by the Yarkovsky effect or radiation pressure. Spectroscopic analyses of the Hubble images have shown that this crater has penetrated deep through several distinct layers of the crust, and possibly into the mantle, as indicated by spectral signatures of olivine.[58] Subsequent analysis of data from the Dawn mission provided much greater detail on Rheasilvia's structure and composition, confirming it as one of the largest impact structures known relative to its parent body size.[74] The impact clearly modified the pre-existing very large, Veneneia structure, indicating Rheasilvia's younger age.[74] Rheasilvia's size makes Vesta's southern topography unique, creating a flattened southern hemisphere and contributing significantly to the asteroid's overall oblate shape.[69] Rheasilvia's ~22 km (14 mi) central peak stands as one of the tallest mountains identified in the Solar System.[74] Its base width of roughly 180 km (110 mi) and complex morphology distinguishes it from the simpler central peaks seen in smaller craters.[77] Numerical modeling indicates that such a large central structure within a ~505 km (314 mi) diameter basin requires formation on a differentiated body with significant gravity. Scaling laws for craters on smaller asteroids fail to predict such a feature; instead, impact dynamics involving transient crater collapse and rebound of the underlying material (potentially upper mantle) are needed to explain its formation.[77] Hydrocode simulations suggest the impactor responsible was likely 60–70 km (37–43 mi) across, impacting at roughly 5.4 km/s.[78] Models of impact angle (around 30-45 degrees from vertical) better match the detailed morphology of the basin and its prominent peak.[77] Crater density measurements on Rheasilvia's relatively unmodified floor materials and surrounding ejecta deposits, calibrated using standard lunar chronology functions adapted for Vesta's location, place the impact event at approximately 1 billion years ago.[79][70] This age makes Rheasilvia a relatively young feature on a protoplanetary body formed early in Solar System history. The estimated excavation of ~1% of Vesta's volume[74] provides a direct link to the Vesta family of asteroids (Vestoids) and the HED meteorites. Since Vesta's spectral signature matches that of the Vestoids and HEDs, this strongly indicates they are fragments ejected from Vesta most likely during the Rheasilvia impact.[27][79] The Dawn mission's VIR instrument helped to confirm the basin's deep excavation and compositional diversity. VIR mapping revealed spectral variations across the basin consistent with the mixing of different crustal layers expected in the HED meteorites. Signatures matching eucrites (shallow crustal basalts) and diogenites (deeper crustal orthopyroxenites) were identified, which usually correlate with specific morphological features like crater walls or slump blocks.[80][27] The confirmed signature of olivine-rich material, which were first hinted at by Hubble observations is strongest on the flanks of the central peak and in specific patches along the basin rim and walls, suggesting it is not uniformly distributed but rather exposed in distinct outcrops.[81][80] As the dominant mineral expected in Vesta's mantle beneath the HED-like crust,[10] the presence of olivine indicates the Rheasilvia impact penetrated Vesta's entire crust (~20–40 km (12–25 mi) thick in the region) and excavated material from the upper mantle.[81] Furthermore, the global stresses resulting from this massive impact are considered the likely trigger for the formation of the large trough systems, like Divalia Fossa, that encircle Vesta's equatorial regions.[82][69] The crater Aelia Feralia Planitia, an old, degraded impact basin or impact basin complex near Vesta's equator (green and blue). It is 270 km (168 mi) across and predates Rheasilvia (green at bottom) Several old, degraded craters approach Rheasilvia and Veneneia in size, although none are quite so large. They include Feralia Planitia, shown at right, which is 270 km (168 mi) across.[83] More-recent, sharper craters range up to 158 km (98 mi) Varronilla and 196 km (122 mi) Postumia.[84] Dust fills up some craters, creating so-called dust ponds. They are a phenomenon where pockets of dust are seen in celestial bodies without a significant atmosphere. These are smooth deposits of dust accumulated in depressions on the surface of the body (like craters), contrasting from the Rocky terrain around them.[85] On the surface of Vesta, we have identified both type 1 (formed from impact melt) and type 2 (electrostatically made) dust ponds within 0˚–30°N/S, that is, Equatorial region. 10 craters have been identified with such formations.[86] The "snowman craters" are a group of three adjacent craters in Vesta's northern hemisphere. Their official names, from largest to smallest (west to east), are Marcia, Calpurnia, and Minucia. Marcia is the youngest and cross-cuts Calpurnia. Minucia is the oldest.[70] "Snowman" craters by Dawn from 5,200 km (3,200 mi) in 2011Detailed image of the "Snowman" craters The majority of the equatorial region of Vesta is sculpted by a series of parallel troughs designated Divalia Fossae; its longest trough is 10–20 kilometres (6.2–12.4 mi) wide and 465 kilometres (289 mi) long. Despite the fact that Vesta is a one-seventh the size of the Moon, Divalia Fossae dwarfs the Grand Canyon. A second series, inclined to the equator, is found further north. This northern trough system is named Saturnalia Fossae, with its largest trough being roughly 40 km (25 mi) wide and over 370 km (230 mi) long. These troughs are thought to be large-scale graben resulting from the impacts that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters, respectively. They are some of the longest chasms in the Solar System, nearly as long as Ithaca Chasma on Tethys. The troughs may be graben that formed after another asteroid collided with Vesta, a process that can happen only in a body that is differentiated,[82] which Vesta may not fully be. Alternatively, it is proposed that the troughs may be radial sculptures created by secondary cratering from Rheasilvia.[87] A section of Divalia Fossae, with parallel troughs to the north and southA computer-generated view of a portion of Divalia Fossae Compositional information from the visible and infrared spectrometer (VIR), gamma-ray and neutron detector (GRaND), and framing camera (FC), all indicate that the majority of the surface composition of Vesta is consistent with the composition of the howardite, eucrite, and diogenite meteorites.[88][89][90] The Rheasilvia region is richest in diogenite, consistent with the Rheasilvia-forming impact excavating material from deeper within Vesta. The presence of olivine within the Rheasilvia region would also be consistent with excavation of mantle material. However, olivine has only been detected in localized regions of the northern hemisphere, not within Rheasilvia.[32] The origin of this olivine is currently unclear. Though olivine was expected by astronomers to have originated from Vesta's mantle prior to the arrival of the Dawn orbiter, the lack of olivine within the Rheasilvia and Veneneia impact basins complicates this view. Both impact basins excavated Vestian material down to 60–100 km, far deeper than the expected thickness of ~30–40 km for Vesta's crust. Vesta's crust may be far thicker than expected or the violent impact events that created Rheasilvia and Veneneia may have mixed material enough to obscure olivine from observations. Alternatively, Dawn observations of olivine could instead be due to delivery by olivine-rich impactors, unrelated to Vesta's internal structure.[91] Pitted terrain has been observed in four craters on Vesta: Marcia, Cornelia, Numisia and Licinia.[92] The formation of the pitted terrain is proposed to be degassing of impact-heated volatile-bearing material. Along with the pitted terrain, curvilinear gullies are found in Marcia and Cornelia craters. The curvilinear gullies end in lobate deposits, which are sometimes covered by pitted terrain, and are proposed to form by the transient flow of liquid water after buried deposits of ice were melted by the heat of the impacts.[71] Hydrated materials have also been detected, many of which are associated with areas of dark material.[93] Consequently, dark material is thought to be largely composed of carbonaceous chondrite, which was deposited on the surface by impacts. Carbonaceous chondrites are comparatively rich in mineralogically bound OH.[90] Cut-away schematic of Vestan core, mantle, and crust Eucrite meteorite A large collection of potential samples from Vesta is accessible to scientists, in the form of over 1200 HED meteorites (Vestan achondrites), giving insight into Vesta's geologic history and structure. NASA Infrared Telescope Facility (NASA IRTF) studies of asteroid (237442) 1999 TA10 suggest that it originated from deeper within Vesta than the HED meteorites.[94] Vesta is thought to consist of a metallic iron–nickel core, variously estimated to be 90 km (56 mi)[63] to 220 km (140 mi)[10] in diameter, an overlying rocky olivine mantle, with a surface crust of similar composition to HED meteorites. From the first appearance of calcium–aluminium-rich inclusions (the first solid matter in the Solar System, forming about 4.567 billion years ago), a likely time line is as follows:[95][96][97][98][99] Timeline of the evolution of Vesta 2–3 million years Accretion completed 4–5 million years Complete or almost complete melting due to radioactive decay of 26Al, leading to separation of the metal core 6–7 million years Progressive crystallization of a convecting molten mantle. Convection stopped when about 80% of the material had crystallized Extrusion of the remaining molten material to form the crust, either as basaltic lavas in progressive eruptions, or possibly forming a short-lived magma ocean. The deeper layers of the crust crystallize to form plutonic rocks, whereas older basalts are metamorphosed due to the pressure of newer surface layers. Slow cooling of the interior Vesta is the only known intact asteroid that has been resurfaced in this manner. Because of this, some scientists refer to Vesta as a protoplanet.[100] Composition of the Vestan crust (by depth)[101] A lithified regolith, the source of howardites and brecciated eucrites. Basaltic lava flows, a source of non-cumulate eucrites. Plutonic rocks consisting of pyroxene, pigeonite and plagioclase, the source of cumulate eucrites. Plutonic rocks rich in orthopyroxene with large grain sizes, the source of diogenites. On the basis of the sizes of V-type asteroids (thought to be pieces of Vesta's crust ejected during large impacts), and the depth of Rheasilvia crater (see below), the crust is thought to be roughly 10 kilometres (6 mi) thick.[102] Findings from the Dawn spacecraft have found evidence that the troughs that wrap around Vesta could be graben formed by impact-induced faulting (see Troughs section above), meaning that Vesta has more complex geology than other asteroids. The impacts that created the Rheasilvia and Veneneia craters occurred when Vesta was no longer warm and plastic enough to return to an equilibrium shape, distorting its once rounded shape and prohibiting it from being classified as a dwarf planet today.[citation needed] Vesta's surface is covered by regolith distinct from that found on the Moon or asteroids such as Itokawa. This is because space weathering acts differently. Vesta's surface shows no significant trace of nanophase iron because the impact speeds on Vesta are too low to make rock melting and vaporization an appreciable process. Instead, regolith evolution is dominated by brecciation and subsequent mixing of bright and dark components.[103] The dark component is probably due to the infall of carbonaceous material, whereas the bright component is the original Vesta basaltic soil.[104] Some small Solar System bodies are suspected to be fragments of Vesta caused by impacts. The Vestian asteroids and HED meteorites are examples. The V-type asteroid 1929 Kollaa has been determined to have a composition akin to cumulate eucrite meteorites, indicating its origin deep within Vesta's crust.[28] Vesta is currently one of only eight identified Solar System bodies of which we have physical samples, coming from a number of meteorites suspected to be Vestan fragments. It is estimated that 1 out of 16 meteorites originated from Vesta.[105] The other identified Solar System samples are from Earth itself, meteorites from Mars, meteorites from the Moon, and samples returned from the Moon, the comet Wild 2, and the asteroids 25143 Itokawa, 162173 Ryugu, and 101955 Bennu.[29][k] Animation of Dawn's trajectory from 27 September 2007 to 5 October 2018 Dawn · Earth · Mars · 4 Vesta · 1 Ceres First image of asteroids (Ceres and Vesta) taken from Mars. The image was made by the Curiosity rover on 20 April 2014. Animation of Dawn's trajectory around 4 Vesta from 15 July 2011 to 10 September 2012 Dawn · 4 Vesta In 1981, a proposal for an asteroid mission was submitted to the European Space Agency (ESA). Named the Asteroidal Gravity Optical and Radar Analysis (AGORA), this spacecraft was to launch some time in 1990–1994 and perform two flybys of large asteroids. The preferred target for this mission was Vesta. AGORA would reach the asteroid belt either by a gravitational slingshot trajectory past Mars or by means of a small ion engine. However, the proposal was refused by the ESA. A joint NASA–ESA asteroid mission was then drawn up for a Multiple Asteroid Orbiter with Solar Electric Propulsion (MAOSEP), with one of the mission profiles including an orbit of Vesta. NASA indicated they were not interested in an asteroid mission. Instead, the ESA set up a technological study of a spacecraft with an ion drive. Other missions to the asteroid belt were proposed in the 1980s by France, Germany, Italy and the United States, but none were approved.[106] Exploration of Vesta by fly-by and impacting penetrator was the second main target of the first plan of the multi-aimed Soviet Vesta mission, developed in cooperation with European countries for realisation in 1991–1994 but canceled due to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Artist's conception of Dawn orbiting Vesta In the early 1990s, NASA initiated the Discovery Program, which was intended to be a series of low-cost scientific missions. In 1996, the program's study team recommended a mission to explore the asteroid belt using a spacecraft with an ion engine as a high priority. Funding for this program remained problematic for several years, but by 2004 the Dawn vehicle had passed its critical design review[107] and construction proceeded.[citation needed] It launched on 27 September 2007 as the first space mission to Vesta. On 3 May 2011, Dawn acquired its first targeting image 1.2 million kilometres (0.75×10^6 mi) from Vesta.[108] On 16 July 2011, NASA confirmed that it received telemetry from Dawn indicating that the spacecraft successfully entered Vesta's orbit.[109] It was scheduled to orbit Vesta for one year, until July 2012.[110] Dawn's arrival coincided with late summer in the southern hemisphere of Vesta, with the large crater at Vesta's south pole (Rheasilvia) in sunlight. Because a season on Vesta lasts eleven months, the northern hemisphere, including anticipated compression fractures opposite the crater, would become visible to Dawn's cameras before it left orbit.[111] Dawn left orbit around Vesta on 4 September 2012 11:26 p.m. PDT to travel to Ceres.[112] NASA/DLR released imagery and summary information from a survey orbit, two high-altitude orbits (60–70 m/pixel) and a low-altitude mapping orbit (20 m/pixel), including digital terrain models, videos and atlases.[113][114][115][116][117][118] Scientists also used Dawn to calculate Vesta's precise mass and gravity field. The subsequent determination of the J2 component yielded a core diameter estimate of about 220 km (140 mi) assuming a crustal density similar to that of the HED.[113] Dawn data can be accessed by the public at the UCLA website.[119] Albedo and spectral maps of 4 Vesta, as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images from November 1994 Elevation map of 4 Vesta, as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996 Elevation diagram of 4 Vesta (as determined from Hubble Space Telescope images of May 1996) viewed from the south-east, showing Rheasilvia crater at the south pole and Feralia Planitia near the equator Vesta seen by the Hubble Space Telescope in May 2007 The 2006 IAU draft proposal on the definition of a planet listed Vesta as a candidate.[120] Vesta is shown fourth from the left along the bottom row. Vesta comes into view as the Dawn spacecraft approaches and enters orbit: Vesta from 100,000 km(1 July 2011) Vesta from 41,000 km(9 July 2011) In orbit at 16,000 km(17 July 2011) In orbit from 10,500 km(18 July 2011) The northern hemisphere from 5,200 km(23 July 2011) In orbit from 5,200 km(24 July 2011) In orbit from 3,700 km(31 July 2011) Full rotation(1 August 2011) Composite greyscale image Cratered terrain with hills and ridges(6 August 2011) Densely cratered terrain near terminator(6 August 2011) Vestan craters in various states of degradation, with troughs at bottom(6 August 2011) Hill shaded central mound at the south pole of Vesta(2 February 2015) Detailed images retrieved during the high-altitude (60–70 m/pixel) and low-altitude (~20 m/pixel) mapping orbits are available on the Dawn Mission website of JPL/NASA.[121] Annotated image from Earth's surface in June 2007 with (4) Vesta Its size and unusually bright surface make Vesta the brightest asteroid, and it is occasionally visible to the naked eye from dark skies (without light pollution). In May and June 2007, Vesta reached a peak magnitude of +5.4, the brightest since 1989.[122] At that time, opposition and perihelion were only a few weeks apart.[123] It was brighter still at its 22 June 2018 opposition, reaching a magnitude of +5.3.[124] Less favorable oppositions during late autumn 2008 in the Northern Hemisphere still had Vesta at a magnitude of from +6.5 to +7.3.[125] Even when in conjunction with the Sun, Vesta will have a magnitude around +8.5; thus from a pollution-free sky it can be observed with binoculars even at elongations much smaller than near opposition.[125] In 2010, Vesta reached opposition in the constellation of Leo on the night of 17–18 February, at about magnitude 6.1,[126] a brightness that makes it visible in binocular range but generally not for the naked eye. Under perfect dark sky conditions where all light pollution is absent it might be visible to an experienced observer without the use of a telescope or binoculars. Vesta came to opposition again on 5 August 2011, in the constellation of Capricornus at about magnitude 5.6.[126][127] Vesta was at opposition again on 9 December 2012.[128] According to Sky and Telescope magazine, this year Vesta came within about 6 degrees of 1 Ceres during the winter of 2012 and spring 2013.[129] Vesta orbits the Sun in 3.63 years and Ceres in 4.6 years, so every 17.4 years Vesta overtakes Ceres (the previous overtaking was in April 1996).[129] On 1 December 2012, Vesta had a magnitude of 6.6, but it had decreased to 8.4 by 1 May 2013.[129] Conjunction of Ceres and Vesta near the star Gamma Virginis on 5 July 2014 in the Constellation of Virgo. Ceres and Vesta came within one degree of each other in the night sky in July 2014.[129] 3103 Eger 3551 Verenia 3908 Nyx 4055 Magellan Asteroids in fiction Diogenite Eucrite List of former planets Howardite Vesta family (vestoids) List of tallest mountains in the Solar System ^ Marc Rayman of the JPL Dawn team used "Vestian" (analogous to the Greek cognate Hestian) a few times in 2010 and early 2011 in his Dawn Journal, and the Planetary Society continued to use that form for a few more years.[2] The word had been used elsewhere, e.g. in Tsiolkovsky (1960) The call of the cosmos. However, otherwise the shorter form "Vestan" has been used by JPL.[3] Most modern print sources also use "Vestan".[4][5]Note that the related word "Vestalian" refers to people or things associated with Vesta, such as the vestal virgins, not to Vesta herself. ^ Calculated using the known dimensions assuming an ellipsoid. ^ Calculated using (1) the known rotation period (5.342 h)[6] and (2) the equatorial radius Req (285 km)[10] of the best-fit biaxial ellipsoid to Asteroid 4 Vesta. ^ a b topocentric coordinates computed for the selected location: Greenwich, United Kingdom[14] ^ On 10 February 2009, during Ceres perihelion, Ceres was closer to the Sun than Vesta, because Vesta has an aphelion distance greater than Ceres's perihelion distance. (10 February 2009: Vesta 2.56 AU; Ceres 2.54 AU) ^ 維斯塔 wéisītǎ is the closest Chinese approximation of the Latin pronunciation westa. ^ Some sources contemporaneous to Gauss invented more elaborate forms, such as and .[43][44] A simplification of the latter from c. 1930, ,[45] never caught on. ^ This symbol can be seen in the top of the most elaborate of the earlier forms, . It dates from 1973, at the beginning of astrological interest in asteroids.[46] ^ The data returned will include, for both asteroids, full surface imagery, full surface spectrometric mapping, elemental abundances, topographic profiles, gravity fields, and mapping of remnant magnetism, if any.[53] ^ that is, blue in the north does not mean the same thing as blue in the south. ^ Note that 6 Hebe may be the parent body for H chondrites, one of the most common meteorite types. ^ "Vesta". Dictionary.com Unabridged (Online). n.d. ^ "Search Results". Planetary Society. Archived from the original on 27 July 2020. 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Adaptive optics views of Vesta from Keck Observatory 4 Vesta images at ESA/Hubble Archived 22 January 2009 at the Wayback Machine Dawn at Vesta (NASA press kit on Dawn's operations at Vesta) NASA video Archived 22 April 2021 at the Wayback Machine Vesta atlas 4 Vesta at AstDyS-2, Asteroids—Dynamic Site Ephemeris · Observation prediction · Orbital info · Proper elements · Observational info 4 Vesta at the JPL Small-Body Database Close approach · Discovery · Ephemeris · Orbit viewer · Orbit parameters · Physical parameters Portals: Stars Spaceflight Outer space Science Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 4 Vesta External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Asteroid (links | edit) Apparent magnitude (links | edit) Comet (links | edit) Classical Kuiper belt object (links | edit) Deep Space 1 (links | edit) Earth (links | edit) Erosion (links | edit) Geology (links | edit) Galilean moons (links | edit) Giant planet (links | edit) Galileo project (links | edit) Interplanetary spaceflight (links | edit) Kuiper belt (links | edit) Human spaceflight (links | edit) Moon (links | edit) Mercury (planet) (links | edit) Meteorite (links | edit) Near-Earth object (links | edit) Oort cloud (links | edit) Olympus Mons (links | edit) Planet (links | edit) Planets beyond Neptune (links | edit) Plutino (links | edit) Planetary nomenclature (links | edit) Ring system (links | edit) Plate tectonics (links | edit) Ruthenium (links | edit) Sun (links | edit) Solar System (links | edit) Space exploration (links | edit) Space colonization (links | edit) Trans-Neptunian object (links | edit) Jupiter trojan (links | edit) Tau Ceti (links | edit) Venus (links | edit) Zodiacal light (links | edit) 1800s (decade) (links | edit) 1807 (links | edit) 433 Eros (links | edit) NEAR Shoemaker (links | edit) Ion thruster (links | edit) Jupiter (links | edit) Geochemistry (links | edit) Callisto (moon) (links | edit) Europa (moon) (links | edit) List of hypothetical Solar System objects (links | edit) Basalt (links | edit) Vulcan (hypothetical planet) (links | edit) Triton (moon) (links | edit) Pluto (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4_Vesta" «El fracaso no te sobrecogerá si tu determinación de alcanzar el éxito es suficientemente poderosa». Og MandinoLa entrañable historia del camellero que se convirtió en el vendedor más exitoso continúa cambiando la vida de millones de personas alrededor del mundo. Su peregrinar lo llevó a encontrar los famosos pergaminos que resguardan las claves para obtener riqueza y lograr la plenitud. Aquellos secretos ancestrales son revelados por Og Mandino al transcribir el contenido de los rollos para sus lectores.¿Qué enigmas encierran estos manuscritos? Durante muchos años el prodigioso legado se mantuvo bajo resguardo, pero hoy puede ser conocido para encontrar la prosperidad material y espiritual mediante su aplicación en nuestra vida.El vendedor más grande del mundo es una obra clásica que conmueve e inspira, gracias a su imperecedero mensaje de aliento y determinación, y a su cercanía, propia de los grandes maestros, para narrar las verdades más perdurables.Las revelaciones de este libro permanecerán por siempre en aquellos que deseen descubrir el camino de la esperanza, la fe y el éxito. «Este libro me dio la confianza de cambiar mi camino. Es la obra más motivadora que he leído en mi vida».Matthew McConaugheyEl clásico moderno que se ha convertido en el libro de cabecera de 5 MILLONES de lectores en todo el mundo. Una fábula atemporal con lecciones profundamente modernas, El mejor vendedor del mundo es una emotiva historia que continúa cambiando hoy la vida de millones de personas.Hafid, un joven camellero en Jerusalén, sueña con convertirse en algo más. Al contemplar los grandes imperios comerciales que otros han construido, desea hacer lo mismo: convertirse no solo en un vendedor, sino en el mejor vendedor del mundo. Deseoso de demostrar su valía, se acerca al mejor comerciante que conoce, quien le encomienda una tarea imposible que le llevará a emprender un viaje inolvidable.En su peregrinaje, descubrirá los diez pergaminos que resguardan secretos ancestrales para obtener riqueza y lograr la plenitud. Cada uno de estos pergaminos transmite enseñanzas de valor eterno que Og Mandino revela por primera vez a sus lectores:-perseverar frente a la adversidad,-dominar las emociones,-abrazar la alegría, o-forjar buenos hábitos...Las revelaciones de este libro permanecerán por siempre en aquellos que deseen descubrir el camino de la prosperidad material y espiritual.Citas:«El fracaso no te sobrecogerá si tu determinación de alcanzar el éxito es suficientemente poderosa». OG MANDINO DATOS DEL LIBRO Título: El Vendedor Más Grande del Mundo Autor: Og Mandino Año de publicación: 1979 Género: Superación Personal SINOPSIS El vendedor más grande del mundo es un libro best seller de Og Mandino. Fue publicado por primera vez en 1968, y relanzado en 1983 por la editorial Bantam Books, una edición de pasta dura fue publicada por Buccaneer Books en junio de 1993. El libro es una guía clásica de la filosofía de un vendedor, contando la historia de Hafid, quien se enamora de Lisha, la hija de un potentado mercader siendo él apenas un simple camellero. Hafid, descontento con esa vida, se acerca a su protector Pathros, a quien le pide consejo para convertirse en un hombre poderoso como él, y así algún día obtener también para él el título del vendedor más grande del mundo. Este anciano guarda un secreto en un cofre desde mucho tiempo y cuando está en el final de sus días revela estos secretos a una persona. TABLA DE CONTENIDO Introducción Pergamino uno: Hoy comienza una nueva vida Pergamino dos: Saludare este día con amor en mi corazón Pergamino tres: Persistiré hasta alcanzar el éxito Pergamino cuatro: Soy el milagro más grande de la naturaleza Pergamino cinco: Viviré este día como si fuera el último de mi existencia Pergamino seis: Hoy seré dueño de mis emociones Pergamino siete: Me reiré del mundo Pergamino ocho: Hoy multiplicare mi valor en un ciento por ciento Pergamino nueve: Procederé ahora mismo Pergamino diez: Oración Conclusiones Comentarios personales Bibliografía ¿DÓNDE COMPRAR? Puedes comprar este libro de forma fácil, rápida y segura en: ¿DÓNDE LEER? BIOGRAFÍA DE NOMBRE DEL AUTOR Agustine Og Mandino (12 de diciembre de 1923 – 3 de septiembre de 1996) fue un escritor estadounidense y autor del best seller El vendedor más grande del mundo. Se han vendido alrededor de cincuenta millones de copias de sus libros, que han sido traducidos a varios idiomas.Ensayista y psicólogo, es considerado como uno de los mayores especialistas mundiales en la escritura de libros de autoayuda. Su principal mensaje es “hazlo ahora” y recomendaba, con matices cristianos, las acciones repetitivas para formar buenos hábitos. Sus trabajos están fuertemente influenciados por el estilo de Napoleón Hill, W. Clement Stone y Emmett Fox. Tu turno. ¿Qué opinas sobre El Vendedor Más Grande del Mundo? ¿Ya lo leíste? ¿Lo leerás? Comparte tu opinión sobre este libro con otros lectores, en la sección para comentarios. Book by Og Mandino The Greatest Salesman in the World AuthorOg MandinoPublisherBantam BooksPublication date1968Media typePrintPages111ISBN0-553-27757-XOCLC27780187 The Greatest Salesman in the World is a book written by Og Mandino, that serves as a guide to a philosophy of salesmanship and success, telling the story of Hafid, a poor camel boy who achieves a life of abundance. The book was first published in 1968, and reissued in 1983 by Bantam. A hardcover edition was published by Buccaneer Books in June 1993. In 1970, the Success Motivation Institute purchased the rights to produce the audio recording. If Mandino's suggested reading structure is followed, it would take about 10 months to read the book. The instructions are to read Scroll I (Chapter 8) three times a day for thirty days straight. Only after completing the thirty days of reading Scroll I, should you continue to Scroll II (Chapter 9) and so forth through Scroll X (Chapter 17). Mandino composed The Legend Of The Ten Scrolls. They are: Scroll I - I will Form Good Habits and Become their Slave Scroll II - Greet Each Day With Love In Your Heart Scroll III - I Will Persist Until I Succeed Scroll IV - I am Nature's Greatest Miracle Scroll V - Live Each Day as if it Were Your Last Scroll VI - Master Your Emotions Scroll VII - The Power of Laughter Scroll VIII - Multiply Your Value Every Day Scroll IX - All is Worthless Without Action Scroll X - Pray to God for Guidance This is a book on the philosophy of life, and is not just applicable to being a great salesman. His primary message was to "do it now". In the marking of Scroll IX, "I will act now" is written 18 times. Actor Matthew McConaughey cited this book as having changed his life.[1] The book is also recommended by Tariq Jameel, who says that the book should be read by everyone looking for success in his life.[citation needed] "You were not created for a life of idleness. You cannot eat from sunrise to sunset or drink or play or make love. Work is not your enemy but your friend. If all manners of labor were forbidden to thee you would fall to your knees and beg an early death."[2][3] To learn and master anything, one has to pay the price in time and concentration, until it becomes part of one’s personality and habit in living. No other trade or profession has more opportunity for one to rise from poverty to great wealth than that of salesman. Rewards are great if one succeeds but the rewards are great only because so few succeed. Obstacles are necessary for success because in selling, as in all careers of importance, victory comes only after many struggles and countless defeats. This is a sequel to Mandino's 1967 bestselling book, published in 1988 and set fourteen years later than the first part; the main character Hafid is in a sad state, mourning the loss of his wife, Lisha. The story starts years into Hafid’s seclusion, when a dream convinces him to see a stranger that turns up on his doorstep and pulls Hafid out of retirement to embark on a new adventure: a speaking tour to enlighten others about the principles enclosed in The Ten Scrolls.[4] ^ "2017 - Issue Archives - The Austin Chronicle". Austinchronicle.com. Retrieved 11 December 2017. ^ "Ten Commandments of Success". Oocities.org. Retrieved 11 December 2017. ^ Mandino, Og (1 January 1984). "The Greatest Success in the World". Amazon.com. Bantam. Retrieved 11 December 2017. ^ Nicola de Corato. "The Greatest Salesman in the World part II, the end of the story". Tobetravelagent.com. Retrieved 10 December 2017. Retrieved from " What you are today is not important... for in this... What you are today is not important... for in this... Jump to ratings and reviewsThe Greatest Salesman in the World is a bestseller by Og Mandino. His books have sold over 50 million copies. Published in '68, reissued in '83 by Bantam, it's a guide to a philosophy of salesmanship, telling the story of Hafid, a poor camel boy who achieves a life of abundance. A cloth edition was published by Buccaneer Books in 6/93. It takes ten months to read the book. His instructions are to read Scroll I (Ch. 8) three times a day for 30 days. After completing Scroll I continue to II (Ch. 9) & so forth thru X (Ch. 17). The Ten Scrolls I - Commitment Scroll II - Love Scroll III - Persistence Scroll IV - Miracle Scroll V - Time Scroll VI - Emotion Scroll VII - Laughter Scroll VIII - Value Scroll IX - Action Scroll X - Guidance His primary message is to "do it now". In the marking of Scroll IX, "I will act now" appears 18 times. While his messages have Xian undertones, it's still a message of repetitive actions to build good habits. 3837 people are currently reading55212 people want to readAugustine "Og" Mandino II (December 12, 1923 – September 3, 1996) was an American author. He wrote the bestselling book The Greatest Salesman in the World. His books have sold over 50 million copies and have been translated into over twenty-five different languages. He was the president of Success Unlimited magazine until 1976 and is an inductee of the National Speakers Association's Hall Of Fame.Mandino was born December 12, 1923. According to the 1930 U.S. Census, he was named after his paternal grandfather.Mandino was once the editor of a high school paper and planned to attend the University of Missouri's journalism school. But in the summer of 1940, before Mandino was able to enter college, his mother died suddenly from a massive heart attack. This happened while Mandino's mother was in the kitchen preparing his lunch. After the incident, Mandino decided to work in a paper factory until 1942. Afterwards, Mandino joined the United States Army Air Corps where he became a military officer and a bombardier. He flew for thirty bombing missions over Germany on board a B-24 Liberator during World War II. It was also during this time that Mandino flew with fellow pilot and movie star, James Stewart. Mandino kept a personalized 8 X 10 photograph of Stewart. This photograph hung on the wall of his home office where he wrote his books.After his military duties, Mandino discovered that many companies were not hiring many former bomber pilots. As a result, he became an insurance salesman. Traveling on the road and sitting in bars at night, Mandino became an alcoholic. He was unable to keep a job. As a result, Mandino's wife, together with their only child, left him. One wintry November morning in Cleveland, Mandino almost tried to commit suicide. But as he sorted through several books in a library, volumes of self-help, success and motivation books captured Mandino's attention. He selected some titles, went to a table and began reading. Mandino followed his visit to the library with more visits to many other libraries around the United States. He read hundreds of books that dealt with success, a pastime that helped him alleviate his alcoholism. It was in a library in Concord, New Hampshire, where he found W. Clement Stone's classic, Success Through a Positive Mental Attitude, a book that changed Mandino for the better.Mandino eventually became a successful writer. His works were inspired by the Bible and influenced by Napoleon Hill, W. Clement Stone, and Emmet Fox.Displaying 1 - 30 of 2,495 reviewsApril 26, 2011At first, I turned away from this book because of the title. I assumed it was a guide to exploitation and hoarding. Actually, it's a spiritual book. There's even a whole chapter on love. But throughout it is also about sales.pg 88 - 89Today I will multiply my value a hundredfold.A mulberry leaf touched with the genius of man becomes silk.A field of clay touched with the genius of man becomes a castle.A cyprus tree touched with the genius of man becomes a shrine.A cut of sheep's hair touched with the genius of man becomes raiment for a king.If it is possible for leaves and clay and wood and hair to have their value multiplied a hundred, yea a thousandfold by man, cannot I do the same with the clay which bears my name?Here's one about limiting factors:pg 100I ask not for gold or garments or even opportunities equal to my ability; instead, guide me so that I may acquire ability equal to my opportunities.June 8, 2012I've been reading this book for the last 2.5 years, 3 times/day every day. What I thought was good about this book was scroll #1. Scroll #1 gave the secret to changing everything in your life, so I read it over and over and over again. I then read scrolls #2-#10 as a result of reading scroll #1. I read each of them over and over and over again, as a result of reading scroll #1. I've been repeating this process over and over again and what I've come to the conclusion of is this; there is much value in the Habit you create when you read this book in the prescribed way the book says to read it. I now have 3 blocks of time set aside during the day, everyday, which I did not have before I started reading this book. I cannot lose them when I finish reading the book (because I made them a Habit), but I can fill them with another personal development/mind re-conditionning system if I so choose to. Why? Well, because I've created that space 3/day (Habit) in which I can now create any new or other Habits. Now that's of value!May 17, 2010I listened to the audio book and was surprised. I was expecting a high intensity instruction book on selling and closing the sale. As you all know, or should learn, is that The Greatest Salesman in the World is miles away from that perception. I am reading the first scroll now, and am on day 16. If you've read the book, you know what I'm talking about. If you haven't, you should. It's an easy read. It has the potential to change your life. August 15, 2012Og Mandino’s The Greatest Salesman in the World starts off fairly harmless—in that vague, Paulo Coehlo’s The Alchemist self-help kind of way—but by the end, I found it rather detestable. The Greatest Salesman in the World isn’t actually about sales; it’s more of a ‘secrets of success’ book. It centers in on Hafid, a wealthy old man who’s looking to give away his prized possession of 10 scrolls of successful salesmanship to a rightful heir. Each of these 10 scrolls contains a principle like “Persist until you succeed” and yes, the short book winds up sharing each of these scrolls. It’s not quite as broad as allegory, but it’s still ambiguous enough that it’s an everyman’s guide to success. In many ways, you fill it in based on who you are—your challenges, your values, your goals—and that’s where I ran in to problems (so I’ll be ranting a wee bit long in this review). While I don’t think The Greatest Salesman in the World is the type of book you can spoil, as I’ll give away certain parts in the upcoming paragraphs, consider this your warning. The book contains several blunt Christian undertones—so blunt, in fact, that I think you’d have to be dense to miss them. At first, I figured many readers would feel like they got a bait and switch, as the book isn’t exactly labeled as Jesus-tastic, but by the end I found it quite offensive. To be fair, Christian books live in a weird universe when it comes to criticism. As you can’t possibly cover every theological angle in a book, you’re unfortunately always open to criticism, but on the flip side, by that same measure, you always have a shield against that criticism, too. Given that I’m a Jesus lovin’ fella and this is my review, this is the area where things get awkward:Late in the read, the Apostle Paul—yeah, Paul from the New Testament—shows up and gets these 10 secrets of success scrolls from Hafid. Now I didn’t pounce on the chapter about kinda sorta praying to an ambiguous God doing something somewhere—as I figured it was part of this catch-all, sell a million copies by being vague routine—but I’ll rip on this specific point: The inference is that the Apostle Paul ‘successfully’ spread the good news of Jesus because he was a great salesman who believed in himself, see? Not because God worked through him, but because Paul learned these 10 fancypants scrolls. Given that the Bible teaches that God wants people to get to know Him—and that, thankfully, isn’t based on any man’s work, good or shoddy—you can see how this effort message is a problem. But this is what irks me: The Greatest Salesman in the World is the type of nebulous philosophy book coated by ‘God wants you to be successful’ Christianity that I can see it being dreadfully popular in the western church. Sure, God cares about your desires and dreams and who He made you to be. Additionally, He not only likes hard work, He usually honors it (as covered by books in the Bible like Proverbs), but there’s more to the equation than just you. If you haven’t noticed, the world is a vast, messed up place full of questions, so if you make your faith all about how you can be really, really good at something, you’re likely missing what Jesus is all about. Hebrews 11 lists a bunch of faithful people in the Bible. It says a peculiar thing about them (listing verse 13 here, but verses 39-40 also cover it): “All these people were still living by faith when they died. They did not receive the things promised; they only saw them and welcomed them from a distance, admitting that they were foreigners and strangers on earth.” The point is, there was more than their desires, and even with things God promised them, they didn’t get them before they died. So if God didn’t give the things He promised to the people apparently on the right track in this life, why would He somehow guarantee the things that aren’t promised, like a successful business or a happy-go-lucky existence? Again, God likes hard work, a successful business can be a blessing, and yeah, The Greatest Salesman in the World advocates giving to the poor, but all of this is rather short sighted. Maybe if the book were less blunt in its Christian overtones I’d pass it off as that ‘vague sells’ point I’ve been harping on, but it’s specific enough on this aspect to be dangerous. For most people, they won’t view it that way, but when it comes to me and my review, I’m chucking Og Madnino’s philosophy far away. One star and boot across the room. jesus-fu short-stories-novellasApril 1, 2011I read this book 25 years ago on a business trip to Chicago. Not beverage service, turbulence, nor a thunderstorm could get me to look up from it. I think I read it in a day. The flight attendant asked about it at the end of the flight. "That must be one very good book," she said. It is. Mandino gets pigeon-holed for being an "inspirational" writer, which takes in down a notch in some literary circles. It is a shame. He writes very gripping stories about the spritual truths that we all confront.July 16, 2010Probably the most inspiring book i've ever read.This is written by a guy who had the most difficult life, as a travelling salesman, he experienced some serious difficulties and became an alcoholic, lost his wife and became homeless. He picked himself up, became a writer and achieved huge success.I was reading it at a very challenging time, when I was selling books door-to-door over a summer at University and I absorbed the principles of the book. It gave me motivation when I was struggling to continue knocking on doors. It helps one to develop all the character traits needed to be a success in any market.It, together with the experience at the time, has changed my life...April 12, 2009WOW, only 110 pages but not one word was wasted. There is something about these older books that just blow my mind. It was in the 60's and written about B.C. time frame and the principles that were true in that time are still true today. "The secret", "Think and Grow Rich", "Rich Dad Poor Dad", and countless others teach a lot of the same concepts and they are all true!! If you vision it, if you are positive, if you act, if you keep trying, if you give back, ... it well come true. "Your desire to succeed has to be greater than your fear of failure" - WOW, it's that simple people. Find your goal and never give up.February 12, 2022Pese a la gran cantidad de 5 estrellas que tiene este libro, no he sabido encontrarle el punto para dárselas. De hecho le doy 3 estrellas por darle algo.Empecé a leer el libro sin siquiera saber de qué iba. Básicamente lo seleccionamos para las clases de español porque era cortito y no vi grandes florituras lingüísticas cuando lo hojeé por encima. Al poco de empezar a leerlo me recordó más a una de las múltiples historias de las Mil y Una Noches que a un libro de autoayuda o motivacional (más bien diría que se trata de esto último), y si hubiese continuado pareciéndose al primero aún lo hubiese salvado de la hoguera. Sin embargo, cuando comenzó el tema de los pergaminos y su contenido, mi interés fue decayendo poco a poco hasta llegar al final. 50 páginas más y le hubiese quitado hasta más estrellas. Creo que yo no soy la clase de público al que va dirigido, o al menos mi estado mental ahora mismo no lo necesita. A lo mejor te pilla con una depresión y lo pongo en un altar, pero no es el caso. Da muy buenos consejos pero tampoco es la panacea, nada que no te haya dicho tu madre o tu padre a lo largo de la vida. Sobre los giros religiosos... pues bueno, tampoco es que me hayan impactado mucho.Que nada, que no tengo más de dónde rascar. Fin.December 29, 2013This book had lots of great information, but it was told in a story setting that annoyed me. I'd prefer just a list. When the book was written in 1968, Og Mandino was the most widely read inspirational ansd self-help author in the world. He believed that "failure will never overtake you if your determination to succeeed is strong enough." The life lessons were told in scrolls that were opened:1. Today I begin a new life.2. I will greet the day with love in my heart.3. I will persist until I succeed.4. I am nature's greatest miracle.5. I will live this day as if it is my last.6. Today I will be master of my emotions.7. I will laugh at the world.8. Today I will multiply my value a hundredfold.9. I will act now.10. I will pray for guidance.Self-help books remind me of New Year's resolutions. It's good to have goals but the test comes in the follow-through. "All people of wealth salve their conscience with gifts of gold for the poor." Reminds me of my friend who says, "People like to help, just not very much."August 1, 2020LIST OF DOCS FROM THE GREATEST SALESMAN IN THE WORLD--1. I WILL ADAPT GOOD HABITS.2. I WILL PERSIST,UNTILL I WILL WIN.3. I WILL MYSELY INFINITELY.4. I AM NATURE'S GREATEST MIRACLE.5. I WILL THIS DAY AS IF IT IS MY LAST.6. I WILL BE MASTER OF MY EMOTIONS. 7. I WILL BECOME MASTER OF MYSELF.8. I WILL LAUGH AT THE WORLD.... THIS THIS SHALL PASS...9. I WILL MULTIPLY MY VALUE A HUNDREDFOLD.10. I WILL ACT NOW.November 30, 2013Deep. Beautiful. Excellent. Containing the basic principles of life, simple but powerful, this short book can change a person's life if he applies these principles properly. I admired each word of the book, as I admire the author's biography and how he led his life through pain and misery to joy and success.August 30, 2017I found this book brilliant, profound in its message and yet simple in its delivery. It is one of those life-changing books that one can take as much or as little from, but cannot claim to be untouched by its message in some way. Although a short read in page numbers, this is not a quick read. It needs time, patience, a clear mind and a highlighter! This book was recommended to me by a dear friend and I am immensely grateful. I must add that I do not work in sales so the title puzzled me at first. Rest assured, this book is the story about a salesman, but is certainly not confined to sales or any one group of people for that matter. It is almost a manual to living a superb life, explained through a series of scrolls. I highly recommend this read to all my friends.2017-favourites books-to-read-againDecember 29, 2008Like hearing a good rock band but being disappointed to learn they are a *Christian* rock band, I grooved to this book until the "Jesus" chorus. Thankfully, Mandino saved it for the last chapter, allowing the reader to get through the great messages and mantras without (depending on one's religious lean) feeling betrayed. Except for the Gospel lesson, this was a great and well-written story that will be like a reference book anytime I catch myself lacking courage, motivation, or laughter. August 31, 2016There are three books that I read on a yearly basis: "The Screwtape Letters" by C.S. Lewis, "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens and "The Greatest Salesman in the World" by Og Mandino.As a profession, I am not a salesman. I have never really been a salesman. That's not the reason to read this book...although it will help you in that field.What this book does is show you simple steps to take to make important changes in your life to become "The Greatest ____________ in the World." (Fill in the blank yourself.)October 19, 2014This book went straight into my personal favorites of all time. It's extremely motivational and will inspire you to take action to achieve your goals. I cannot recommend it enough. Don't let the title fool you, the book is not just about sales. The topic is more about general success and the 10 lessons presented in the book are evergreen wisdom. I highly recommend you to check out this book!January 8, 2023Among the New Age books I adored from 1980 until about 2010, this was one of my very favorite.Og Mandino's parable-like storytelling was immersive.I was also impressed by his selectivity in keeping this success parable simple (though never simplistic).Mandino was, you could say, a great salesman for the Greatest Salesman Concept.September 12, 2013Og Mandino's "The Greatest Salesman in the World"Published in 1968 and still true today. The story is simple, yet fascinating. Mr. Mandino uses a wonderful tale to catch your attention, to teach and, in the end, to blow your mind. I will admit, I'm not the best at self-promoting. I didn't read this to find any "tips." I heard it was a "good read" by a friend who had just finished my book and thought I would like his style. What I found were truths that will help one through life. No surprises in revealing the 10 ways to change your life, but the surprise is revealed in the story.1)Any act, with practice, becomes easy2)"love is my weapon to open the hearts..." pg.603)Persistance breeds success4)Acknowledge your unique-ness5)Live each day as if it were your last6)Master your emotions and live with humility7)"happiness is the wine that sharpens the taste of the meal" pg. 86--LAUGH often (THIS IS MY FAVORITE!!)8)Compound your goals9)Take Action (Nike used this to succeed--JUST DO IT)10)Call on the Lord to guide youAgain, the story has so much more to it than these 10 terrific tips.I encourage readers to take the journey to finding out exactly WHO is the greatest salesman in the world???... July 30, 2015A friend gave me this book and I finished it in about an hour. Its short and to the point however the ritualistic requirements for the practices in the book is not really my cup of tea.This is one of those “fake it until you make it” type of personal growth books asking the reader to read one chapter/scroll 3 times a day for a month before going to the next chapter. It’s designed to be a meditative reflection on each principle to help you overcome obstacles in your life. The wisdom each scroll contains is nothing new but perhaps we all need to sometimes be reminded that we are smart, capable and worthy of the things we desire in our lives and that bad times will always pass.A lot of the content feels a bit cliché and perhaps its because this book was published in 1968 and we have heard these words before in some guise or another. “ True wealth is in the heart, not the purse”“The only people who never fail are those who never try”“Always strive to make the next hour better than this one” If self-development is of interest you may have read this classic already.July 29, 2021Like many others, I expected this book to be some type of manual or guide that would tell me how to become a businesswoman. I was pleasantly surprised when it was written as more of a story rather than like instructions. A great read that may have the potential to change your life.Btw, if you like The Alchemist, you’d probably enjoy this!!August 7, 2011Want to improve something, anything in your life? That usually involves changing habits. This short classic parable has helped inspire many people with a heart warming story and ten scrolls, each with a short but very important lesson. In Mandino's story, the inheritors of the scrolls are told they must read each scroll morning, noon, and night for thirty days before moving to the next scroll. By doing so, the principals in each scroll become a habit. The message is powerful. Want to make a change, sustained repetition is the answer. Unemployed and soul searching? Want to get in shape? Having a hard time getting organized? Just want to be inspired? Read the 100 or so sparse pages through quickly or listen to the audio book while on a long trip alone, turn off the cell phone. You may be inspired to read each scroll thrice daily for thirty days - it will make a great positive change in your life. October 15, 2016Tiene dos cosas que me encantaron: Los pergaminos y el final inesperado. En cuanto a los pergaminos no esperaba realmente que tuvieran el mensaje que tenían. De hecho, inicie a leer este libro por curiosidad, por leer algo diferente pero a medida que seguí leyendo fue como un imán para mí. Muchos lo consideran como libro de autoayuda, pero para mí es algo diferente. Algo que no puedo explicar. En cuanto al final pues si me sorprendí, aunque no escribo esto con el objeto de hacer spoilers. Leanlo y disfrutenlo.January 1, 2011Fabulous book that I have read so many times that I have lost count. Each time I read it, I read it the way it is meant to be read, staying on each "scroll" chapter for 30 days, before moving onto the next chapter, thus taking ten months to read the book. I try to live my life by the amazing tenets handed down for centuries in these ten scrolls. If we all lived by these tenets our world would be a much more loving, peaceful, and wonder-filled place to live. April 14, 2022It doesn’t matter what you sell, this book applies to ALL occupations. Now I understand why people have read it everyday for 10+ months. August 24, 2011Although ostensibly about a camel boy, this book impressed me as an obscene commercialization of the figures of Jesus and Paul, so glaring were the associations to the gospels. Morally, it struck me much as war sermons do. Jesus as warrior--Jesus as marketing representative--egad!My coming to read it was by unusual means. Having just recently graduated from seminary, my great-uncle Hans recommended and loaned it to me, probably thinking I'd relate to the Christian message and certainly not imagining I'd be offended. He himself had done sales for the Butterfinger company and clearly had found the book's "philosophy" of salesmanship useful. Only out of respect for him did I force myself through the thing. Out of respect for him, I never spoke ill of Mandino in his presence. Uncle Hans had paid attention to me as a kid and had always been kind and soft-spoken.August 17, 2013An incredible story that contains anecdotes for success in it's pages. The author set the tone beginning with a storyline that sets up his opportunity to put forth 10 daily habits to encompass in your daily work. Then he closes the storyline with a beautiful ending tying it all together.Strangely enough I came to know about this book while reading a bio of Matthew Mcconaughey on IMDB, who is a famous actor that grew up in my small town of Longview Tx. He stated this book as being one of his inspirations for his career and success. I am normally not influenced by statements of the famous, but after reading the synopsis I was intrigued. I'm glad I was. Thank you Matthew and I wish you continued success in career, but more importantly life.March 10, 2013It was one of the greatest book that ever read. I'm very excited about the story. The book wasn't only related to the sells. It also contains a lot of wisdom how to improve your life and how to become more excellent in everything you do. I will read that book every year ! Thank you Mr. Mandino. favorites the-best to-read-every-yearFebruary 12, 2014I have been in sales for over 30 years and read almost ever title imaginable (Check out my shelves with more to add!)I had resisted reading this book (seemed too trendy at the time to be relevant) until I had my first "commission only" job. The book did not provide me with closing techniques, prospecting methods, or anything that might immediately help me feed my wife and 6 month old.It did, however, provide me with something infinitely much better...hope! That is hard to quantify, but without it...all is lost.I used the inspiration of this book to become a student of sales and service. I have had great success in sales and now write my own sales books - The Sales Crumbs Trilogy - that are inspiration and instructional. They have been compared to this title often but go more into the contemporary challenges of a sales person going from struggle to success. Yes, I was inspired to engage a parable style approach due, in no small part, to this work by Og Mandino.If you are in sales and love to quote "Glengarry Glen Ross" then this may not be a book for you. But if you are struggling, need to find balance between your life's mission/commission, or just a refresher about what it noble about sales, then you need to read this book!July 18, 2019I've heard the name Og Mandino for years, but only decided to read this book recently after seeing it recommended by Jason Hewlett. I've now added it, along with The Greatest Miracle in the World, to my bookshelf and plan to encourage my family members to read them both. They are part of the self-help category, but I learned something new from each of them. There's a lot of practical wisdom in Mandino's writing and I have since learned that he wrote this book (Greatest Salesman) in a single night during an intense 'flow' experience. I can see that he was definitely drawing on inspiration for it. I was inspired. I hope you are too.March 31, 2010I selected this book based on the recommendation of a respected colleague. I thought it was going to be just another book on how to sell. When I read the first sentence, I knew that my expectations were wrong.While this book may improve your sales, its greater message is on how to live your life so that you will be successful. If this has piqued your curiosity at all, get a copy and read it. It's short and only takes about 2 hours to read, so do it soon.Displaying 1 - 30 of 2,495 reviewsGet help and learn more about the design. edit descriptions of this character La entrañable historia del camellero que se convirtió en el vendedor más exitoso continúa cambiando la vida de millones de personas alrededor del mundo. Su peregrinar lo llevó a encontrar los famosos pergaminos que resguardan las claves para obtener riqueza y lograr la plenitud. Aquellos secretos ancestrales son revelados por Og Mandino al transcribir el contenido de los rollos para sus lectores. ¿Qué enigmas encierran estos manuscritos? Durante muchos años el prodigioso legado se mantuvo bajo resguardo, pero hoy puede ser conocido para encontrar la prosperidad material y espiritual mediante su aplicación en nuestra vida. El vendedor más grande del mundo es una obra clásica que conmueve e inspira, gracias a su imperecedero mensaje de aliento y determinación, y a su cercanía, propia de los grandes maestros, para narrar las verdades más perdurables. Las revelaciones de este libro permanecerán por siempre en aquellos que deseen descubrir el camino de la esperanza, la fe y el éxito.

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