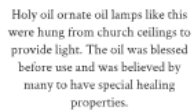
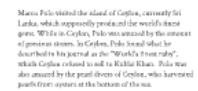
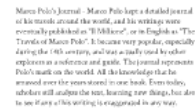
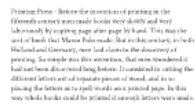
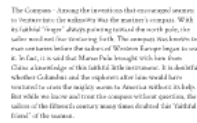


A horizontal timeline illustrating the evolution of the concept of the 'total' from 1900 to 2010. The timeline is marked with vertical lines and includes the following events:

- 1900**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Edmund Husserl.
- 1910**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the French philosopher Henri Bergson.
- 1920**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the Italian philosopher Benedetto Croce.
- 1930**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger.
- 1940**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre.
- 1950**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Hans-Georg Gadamer.
- 1960**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the French philosopher Jacques Derrida.
- 1970**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Jürgen Habermas.
- 1980**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the French philosopher Michel Foucault.
- 1990**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Jürgen Habermas.
- 2000**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the French philosopher Jacques Derrida.
- 2010**: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Jürgen Habermas.

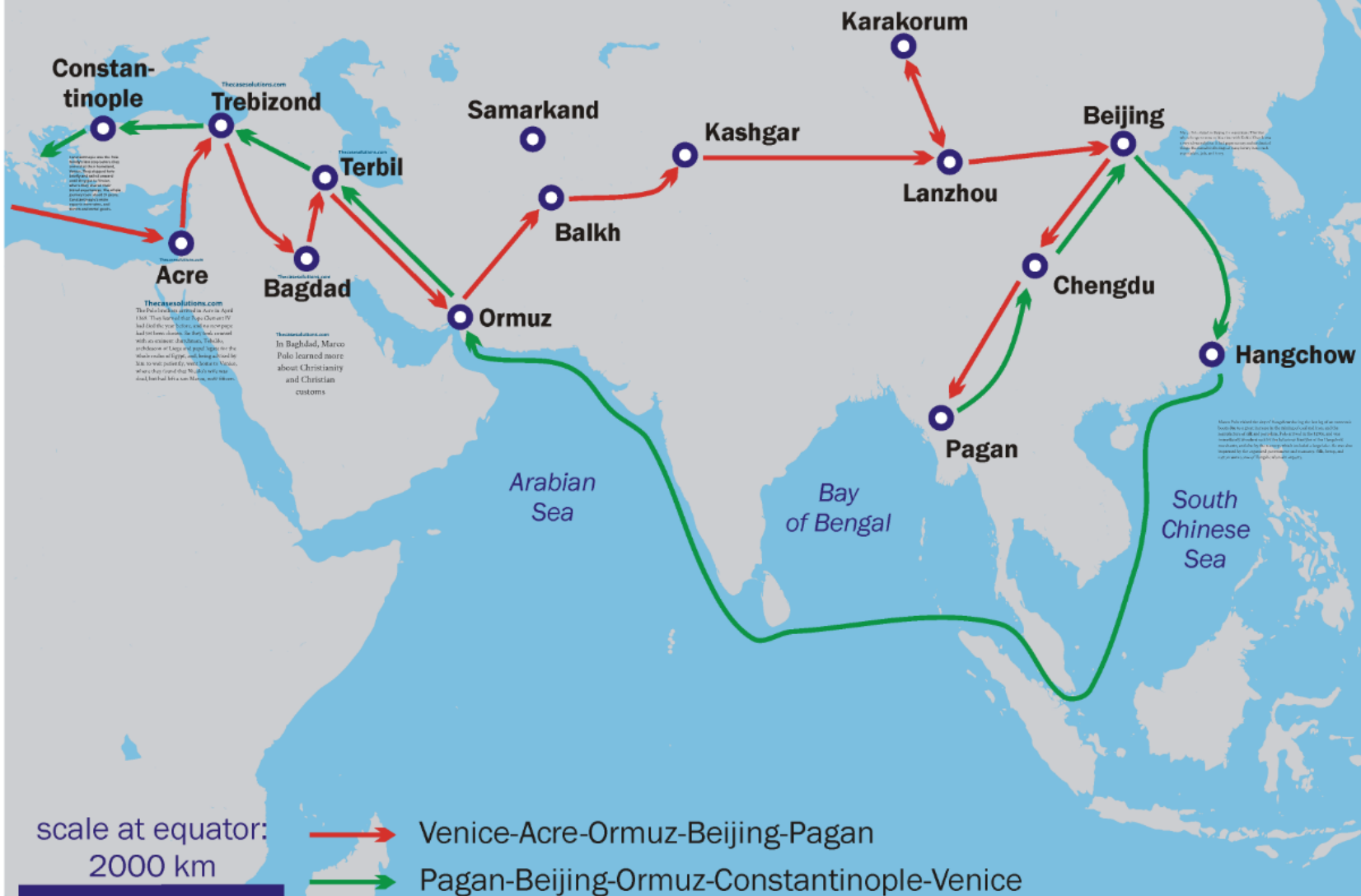
A red bracket highlights the period from 1930 to 1950, with the text: "1930-1950: The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger." Below the timeline, the text reads: "The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger." and "The concept of the 'total' is introduced by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger.".



Strategic Entrepreneurship in Emerging Market Multinationals: Marco Polo Marine

Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years. He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.

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Acre

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The Polo brothers arrived in Acre in April 1269. They learned that Pope Clement IV had died the year before, and no new pope had yet been chosen. So they took counsel with an eminent churchman, Tebaldo, archdeacon of Liege and papal legate for the whole realm of Egypt, and, being advised by him to wait patiently, went home to Venice, where they found that Nicolo's wife was dead, but had left a son Marco, now fifteen.

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Trebizond





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Bagdad

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In Baghdad, Marco
Polo learned more
about Christianity
and Christian
customs

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Terbil

