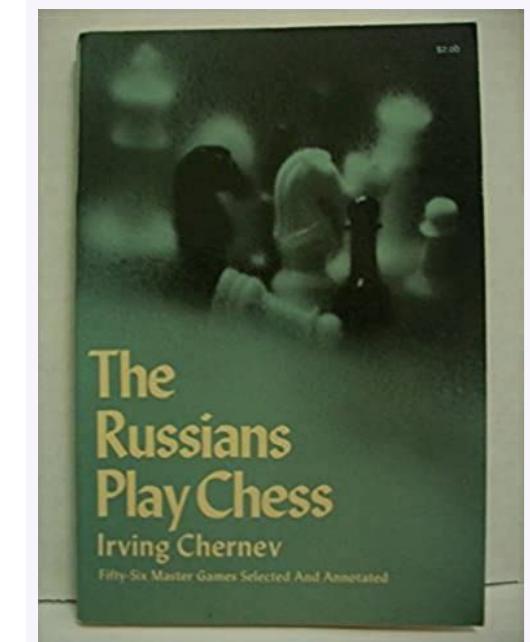
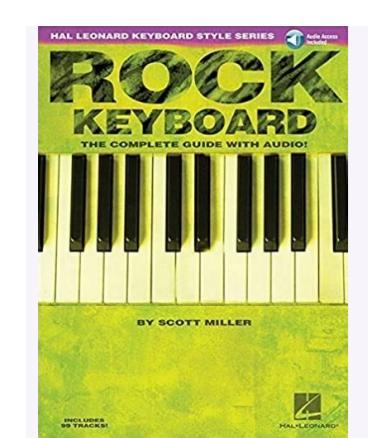


Chapter 16 section 2 war in europe answers key book pdf

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

DIRECTIONS Read each FALSE statement below. Replace each underlined word with one from the word bank that makes each sentence TRUE.

King Ferdinand Spanish Inquisition Reconquista
Queen Isabella heresy

1. Pope Innocent III was a prince from Aragon, one of the largest Spanish kingdoms.
 2. The Castile was the effort to retake Spain from the Moors.
 3. The Granada was an organization of priests that looked for and punished non-Christians in Spain.
 4. Religious ideas that agree with church teachings are called Moors.
 5. The Muslims funded the voyages of Christopher Columbus.

AUTOMATION AND CONTROL ENGINEERING

REAL-TIME RENDERING

COMPUTER GRAPHICS with CONTROL ENGINEERING

Gabriyel Wong
Jianliang Wang





Over 2 million children were killed during the Holocaust

1. Exploration and expansion section 2 preview à € ª Main Idea / Reading Focus à € ª Spain builds an empire à € ª the Portuguese in Brazil à € ª French, Dutch and English colonies in the Americas à € ª Quick facts: causes and effects Of the French and Indian war à € ª colonies in the conquest of the Americas and colonies 2. Exploration and expansion section 2 reading focus à € ª how did Spain do to build an empire in the Americas? What kind of colony has established the Portuguese in Brazil? à € ª How was life in the French, Dutch and English colonies in the Americas? Main idea 1. The countries of Europe established colonies in the lands they had discovered but, in some cases, only after violently conquering the natives who lived there. Conquest and colonies 3. Exploration and expansion section à € ª Scramble to establish colonies and empires in new lands à € ª Spain before successfully settlement in the Americas à € ª at the end conquered native empires, the Aztecs and inters à € ª The first areas established by the Spanish, Caribbean, Hispaniola, Cuba à € ª columbo islands hoped to find gold, did not introduce the Spanish encomienda system in the Caribbean à € ª colonist given land and native Americans to work the land à € ª 4. Express and expansion section 2 Conquistador à € ª Some Spaniards moved from the Caribbean to the mainland to create colonies à € ª Hern worlds © S Guida the expedition to Mexico, ended with the conquest of aztecs à € ª Corty © S A Conquistador, military leader who fought against Native Americans other advantages à € ª In addition to the Native American allies, short had metal weapons, heavy armor, pistols, horses, animals never seen first in America à € ª the disease also brushes ATO through the Aztec Empire, killing thousands of people Cortes Marche on the capital à € ª Moctezuma II, Aztec emperor at the time of the Spanish arrival in Mexico à € ª Potenti aztecs, governed most of Mexico; unpopular with those who have conquered à € ª A Cortava united by thousands of those who wanted to defeat Aztecs the conquest of Mexico 5. Exploration and expansion Section 2 Aztec Empire 8 November 1519, Cortá © S, Army entered Tenochtitlāione, capital AZ à € ª Cortá © S, 6. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 à € ª 1532, new sovereign, Atahualpa, agreed to meet the Spanish à € ª Pizarro asked Atahualpa accepting Christianity, the hand above the empire in Spain à € ª Atahualpa refused à € ª Spanish killed Atahualpa, destroyed the Inca army, took on the New Ruler Empire à € ª 10 years after the conquest of Azte, Francisco Pizarro conducted the shipment in Peru à € ª à € ª illness, mistreatment took the toll on the native population à € ª À € ª Some preferential to treatment à € ª À € ª a reformer, Bartolomä © de las Casas has recommended the replacement of Native Americans as workers with imported African slaves à € ª The slave work soon It became Common practice in America life in the Spanish empire à € ª With Mexico, Peru, Spain has gained control of enormous colonial empire in America à € ª Spanish king has chosen officials 8. Explosion and expansion section 2 as the Spaniards did To create an empire in the Americas? Aztecs and Inca conquered empires; Nominated vicerã © to govern 9. Exploration and expansion section 2 2. The Portuguese built an empire in the Americas because of the treaty, their empire was not as large as the Spanish one - 1494, the Tordesillas treaty translated the imaginary line through The Atlantic Ocean- "Everything is that in the west, including most of the American discovered then, it would belong to Spain-all to the east would be Portuguese-Solo, Brazil remained as a treatise on Portuguese-Pesive colonies Brazilian jungles made mining, the Agriculture difficult for Portuguese "Portuguese. In No Hurry to settle à € ª à € ª à € ª 1530s, Colonists Slowly Moved in, Mostly Along Atlantic Coast à € ª à € ª "Established Huge Farming Summer, as in Spanish Lands à € ª à € ª First Used Native American, then African Slave, Labor to Work on Farms Colonization the Portuguese in Brazil 10. Exploration and expansion section 2 explains why a few settlers moved to Brazil? Answer / s: heavy jungle made agriculture and mining difficult. 11. Exploration and expansion Section 2 Native American hunters were the main source of french traders fur. Many merchants married Native American women, mixing the two cultures. The silver and gold of the American colonies began to circulate in Europe; Other European countries have paid close attention. The leaders of France, England and the Netherlands have decided to have to establish colonies in the Americas. À, à à à à € ª the French explorers have established colonies in New France, or Canada, hoped that this would be a source full of gold, silver - they did not find wealth, but they found other potentially precious commercial products in French, Dutch is English. The colonies in the Americas - waters of the North Atlantic that shawd with fish, the basis of the European diet - European Diet Forests produced fur - The Frenchman did not send a large number of settlers; Small groups of merchants is not crushed natives commercial American and colonization 12. Express and expansion Section 2 à € ª à € ª develop canoed down entire Mississippi River to Gulf of Mexico à € ª à € ª Claimed enormous Mississippi region, tributaries for France à € ª à € ª Named huge, fertile area Louisiana, after King Louis XIV Mississippi to Gulf of Mexico à € ª à € ª A few French explorers headed south to seek more lands to claim à € ª à € ª 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded city of Quebec à € ª à € ª French also explored Mississippi River à € ª à € ª Thought it flowed to Pacific, would provide route to Asia South from New France Further Explorations 13. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 Trade Interests à € ª à € ª Dutch who came to North America interested in trade à € ª à € ª Only large colony, New Netherland, in Hudson River valley Slow Growth in Americas à € ª à € ª New Netherland did not grow à € ª à € ª Dutch focused on developing colonies in other parts of world à € ª à € ª Other colonies more profitable New Amsterdam à € ª à € ª 1626, governor bought island of Manhattan from Wappinger à € ª à € ª Founded city of New Amsterdam, later New York City More Valuable Goods à € ª à € ª Produced goods that could not be obtained in Europe, Americas à € ª à € ª Caribbean sugar, Asian spices more valuable The Dutch of New Netherland 14. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 à € ª à € ª 3. 1607, first English colony established at Jamestown à € ª à € ª Settlers hoped to find gold, silver, river route to Pacific à € ª à € ª Instead found marshy ground, impure water à € ª à € ª 80 percent of settlers died during first winter in America à € ª à € ª Colony still endured à € ª à € ª 1620, Pilgrims sailed from England à € ª à € ª Pilgrims had been persecuted in England for religious beliefs à € ª à € ª Established colony at Plymouth, Massachusetts à € ª à € ª Persevered despite difficulties à € ª à € ª Colony self-sufficient within 5 years Pilgrims à € ª à € ª English settlers did not share same relationship with Native Americans as French, Dutch à € ª à € ª Jamestown, Plymouth colonies received aid from local peoples à € ª à € ª Still, colonists viewed Native Americans with distrust, anger Native Americans The English Colonies 15. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 Problems English English ran into conflict with French settlers in Americas à € ª à € ª Mid-1700s, English colonists attempted to settle in French territory, upper Ohio River valley; tension in region grew; war broke out, 1754 Costly War à € ª à € ª Eventually French surrendered, yielded Canada, all French territory east of Mississippi à € ª à € ª War costly for British; king tried to place costs of war on colonists à € ª à € ª Led to resentment, which eventually brought about American Revolution French and Indian War à € ª à € ª Both had Native American allies: English called it French and Indian War à € ª à € ª War began badly for British; French had more soldiers than English à € ª à € ª British turned tide, took city of Quebec British-French Conflict 16. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 17. Exploration and Expansion Section 2 Sequence What series of events led to the French and Indian War? Answer(s): English attempted to settle in Ohio River valley; tension grew between English and French; Native Americans allied with each side The requested URL was not found on this server. Additionally, a 404 Not Found error was encountered while trying to use an ErrorDocument to handle the request. Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) Server at accreditation.ptsem.edu Port 443 Want to cite, share, or modify this book? This book uses the Creative Commons Attribution License and you must attribute OpenStax. Attribution information If you are redistributing all or part of this book in a print format, then you must include on every physical page the following attribution: Access for free at If you are redistributing all or part of this book in a digital format, then you must include on every digital page view the following attribution: Access for free at Citation information à € ª Jan 27, 2022 OpenStax. Textbook content produced by OpenStax is licensed under a Commons Attribution License. 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