

Chapter 3 answers

1. Romans
2. Saxons
3. Scots, Irish, Welsh
4. Magna Carta
5. the gospel/ the Scriptures
6. trade
7. Spain, France, England
8. land, religious freedom/ wealth or freedom from badgering types also acceptable
9. LaSalle
10. Florida
11. teaching
12. honor
13. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend
14. lost too much blood to live
15. Andrew Jackson

Discussion questions chapter 3 answers

1. Spain was dominant in the 1500s but the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 marked the beginning of her decline. France then became the political and cultural leader of Europe, but the repeal of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 marked the beginning of her decline. England was the third dominant power.
2. Huguenots were French Christians who had heard the gospel of grace as a result of the Protestant Reformation. The Edict of Nantes provided a compromise for the turmoil that the gospel caused in France, setting apart places where Christians could dwell unmolested. However, in 1685 this edict was revoked and the Huguenots were persecuted. Many fled France.
3. LaSalle claimed both the Mississippi watershed and later Texas for France. When the Louisiana Purchase was arranged by Jefferson, Texas was thought to be part of the deal; Jefferson claimed the Rio Grande as the border, which was disputed.
4. The British tried to use Indian hostility against whites to their own advantage, inciting the Indians and providing them with weapons.
5. The Tennessee militia were often guilty of insubordination and did not have good military discipline. They tended to run away when the going got rough.
6. "Honor" meant to conduct oneself with integrity and bravery in war; not sacrificing moral principles for expediency nor abandoning one's comrades in trouble.