

*Anza Exploration in the San Francisco Bay Area The East Bay Regional Park District in collaboration with the National Park Service have produced fourteen interpretive panels and a brochure covering the Anza Exploration.*

Visit Website But between and a series of interconnected developments occurred in Europe that provided the impetus for the exploration and subsequent colonization of America. These developments included the Protestant Reformation and the subsequent Catholic Counter-Reformation, the Renaissance, the unification of small states into larger ones with centralized political power, the emergence of new technology in navigation and shipbuilding, and the establishment of overland trade with the East and the accompanying transformation of the medieval economy. Protestantism emphasized a personal relationship between each individual and God without the need for intercession by the institutional church. Thus, the rise of Protestantism and the Counter-Reformation, along with the Renaissance, helped foster individualism and create a climate favorable to exploration. At the same time, political centralization ended much of the squabbling and fighting among rival noble families and regions that had characterized the Middle Ages. With the decline of the political power and wealth of the Catholic church, a few rulers gradually solidified their power. Portugal, Spain, France, and England were transformed from small territories into nation-states with centralized authority in the hands of monarchs who were able to direct and finance overseas exploration. As these religious and political changes were occurring, technological innovations in navigation set the stage for exploration. Bigger, faster ships and the invention of navigational devices such as the astrolabe and sextant made extended voyages possible. But the most powerful inducement to exploration was trade. The Orient became a magnet to traders, and exotic products and wealth flowed into Europe. Those who benefited most were merchants who sat astride the great overland trade routes, especially the merchants of the Italian city-states of Genoa, Venice, and Florence. The newly unified states of the Atlantic—France, Spain, England, and Portugal—and their ambitious monarchs were envious of the merchants and princes who dominated the land routes to the East. The desire to supplant the trade moguls, especially the Italians, and fear of the Ottoman Empire forced the Atlantic nations to search for a new route to the East. Portugal led the others into exploration. Encouraged by Prince Henry the Navigator, Portuguese seamen sailed southward along the African coast, seeking a water route to the East. They were also looking for a legendary king named Prester John who had supposedly built a Christian stronghold somewhere in northwestern Africa. Henry hoped to form an alliance with Prester John to fight the Muslims. His school developed the quadrant, the cross-staff, and the compass, made advances in cartography, and designed and built highly maneuverable little ships known as caravels. Dias sailed around the tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean before his frightened crew forced him to give up the quest. A year later, Vasco da Gama succeeded in reaching India and returned to Portugal laden with jewels and spices. Born in Genoa, Italy, around 1451, Columbus learned the art of navigation on voyages in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Columbus, hoping to make such a voyage, spent years seeking a sponsor and finally found one in Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain after they defeated the Moors and could turn their attention to other projects. After ten weeks he sighted an island in the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador. Thinking he had found islands near Japan, he sailed on until he reached Cuba which he thought was mainland China and later Haiti. But the territorial disputes between Portugal and Spain were not resolved until when they signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, which drew a line leagues west of the Azores as the demarcation between the two empires. Despite the treaty, controversy continued over what Columbus had found. He made three more voyages to America between 1492 and 1498, during which he explored Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, and Trinidad. Each time he returned more certain that he had reached the East. In 1492 and Pedro de Mendoza went as far as present-day Buenos Aires in Argentina, where he founded a colony. Religious Motivations The impulse for exploration was further fueled by the European imagination. That idea had two parts: Ancient tales described distant civilizations, usually to the west, where European-like peoples lived simple, virtuous lives without war, famine, disease, or poverty. Such utopian visions were reinforced by religious notions. Early Christian Europeans had inherited from the Jews a powerful prophetic tradition that

drew upon apocalyptic biblical texts in the books of Daniel, Isaiah, and Revelations. They connected the Christianization of the world with the second coming of Christ. If secular and religious traditions evoked utopian visions of the New World, they also induced nightmares. The ancients described wonderful civilizations, but barbaric, evil ones as well. European encounters with the New World were viewed in light of these preconceived notions. To plunder the New World of its treasures was acceptable because it was populated by pagans. As European powers conquered the territories of the New World, they justified wars against Native Americans and the destruction of their cultures as a fulfillment of the European secular and religious vision of the New World. In 1492, Giovanni da Verrazano was commissioned to locate a northwest passage around North America to India. He was followed in by Jacques Cartier, who explored the St. Lawrence River as far as present-day Montreal. In 1565, Jean Ribault headed an expedition that explored the St. Johns River area in Florida. But the Spanish soon pushed the French out of Florida, and thereafter, the French directed their efforts north and west. Instead, the French traded with inland tribes for furs and fished off the coast of Newfoundland. New France was sparsely populated by trappers and missionaries and dotted with military forts and trading posts. Although the French sought to colonize the area, the growth of settlements was stifled by inconsistent policies. Initially, France encouraged colonization by granting charters to fur-trading companies. Then, under Cardinal Richelieu, control of the empire was put in the hands of the government-sponsored Company of New France. The company, however, was not successful, and in 1663 the king took direct control of New France. Although more prosperous under this administration, the French empire failed to match the wealth of New Spain or the growth of neighboring British colonies. The Netherlands The Dutch were also engaged in the exploration of America. Formerly a Protestant province of Spain, the Netherlands was determined to become a commercial power and saw exploration as a means to that end. In 1614 the newly formed New Netherland Company obtained a grant from the Dutch government for the territory between New France and Virginia. About ten years later another trading company, the West India Company, settled groups of colonists on Manhattan Island and at Fort Orange. The Dutch also planted trading colonies in the West Indies. By the mid-sixteenth century, however, England had recognized the advantages of trade with the East, and in 1482 English merchants enlisted Martin Frobisher to search for a northwest passage to India. Between 1497 and 1498 Frobisher as well as John Davis explored along the Atlantic coast. Gilbert headed two trips to the New World. He landed on Newfoundland but was unable to carry out his intention of establishing military posts. By the seventeenth century, the English had taken the lead in colonizing North America, establishing settlements all along the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies. This colony was short-lived, however, and was taken over by the Dutch in 1672. Croix and other islands in the cluster of the Virgin Islands. The Northern Voyages, a. Parry, The Spanish Seaborne Empire ; 2nd ed. Eric Foner and John A.

Chapter 2 : Dewey Classified Microfilm Inventory | UO Libraries

*NASA's Exploration Campaign: Back to the Moon and on to Mars. NASA's Exploration Campaign: Back to the Moon and on to Mars.*

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**Chapter 3 : Exploration - Wikipedia**

*Exploration Green is a permanently protected acre natural recreation and conservation space in Bay Area Houston.*

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structured and unstructured test results of achieving and non-achieving high ability college students. Visual-motor performance in the reproduction of geometric figures as a developmental phenomenon in children. The relationship between forced choice scores and differentiated response scores on the Kuder preference record - vocational. The perception of finality in simple tonal sequences as determined by pitch. Some emotional reactions of a theatre audience with regard to colored light. Visual perceptual abilities and tachistoscopic training related to reading progress. Level of cognitive awareness; its measure and relation to behavior. The relation between the perception of movement on the Rorschach test and levels of conceptualization; an experimental study and theoretical analysis of thought processes involved in the perception of movement on the Rorschach test. Thesis, New York U. The perception of time as a function of self-organization. The measurement of intuitive thinking. A study of certain relationships between self-concept, vocational interests, and occupational stereotypes. Socio-economic factors related to vocational interests as measured by the Strong vocational interest blank for men. An exploration of elements bearing on the interests of a selected group of elementary school children with particular reference to the literature of interest and development. Studies of the effects of systematic variations of certain conditions related to learning. Research project, Syracuse, The relation of personality factors to academic learning in children. Memory; a contribution to experimental psychology. Teachers College, Columbia, Factor analysis of memory ability. The effect of electroconvulsive shock and pentothal anesthesia on maze learning and retention.

**Chapter 4 : Nature Park | Houston | Exploration Green**

*The story of North American exploration spans an entire millennium and involves a wide array of European powers and uniquely American characters. It began with the Vikings' brief stint in.*

The word "tundra" usually refers only to the areas where the subsoil is permafrost, or permanently frozen soil. Permafrost tundra includes vast areas of northern Russia and Canada. Tundra in Siberia Arctic tundra contains areas of stark landscape and is frozen for much of the year. Instead, bare and sometimes rocky land can only support certain kinds of Arctic vegetation, low growing plants such as moss, heath Ericaceae varieties such as crowberry and black bearberry, and lichen. There are two main seasons, winter and summer, in the polar tundra areas. During the summer, temperatures rise somewhat, and the top layer of seasonally-frozen soil melts, leaving the ground very soggy. The tundra is covered in marshes, lakes, bogs and streams during the warm months. Arctic tundras are sometimes the subject of habitat conservation programs. Although precipitation is light, evaporation is also relatively minimal. During the summer, the permafrost thaws just enough to let plants grow and reproduce, but because the ground below this is frozen, the water cannot sink any lower, and so the water forms the lakes and marshes found during the summer months. There is a natural pattern of accumulation of fuel and wildfire which varies depending on the nature of vegetation and terrain. Research in Alaska has shown fire-event return intervals FRIs that typically vary from to years, with dryer lowland areas burning more frequently than wetter highland areas. There are few species with large populations. Notable animals in the Arctic tundra include reindeer caribou, musk ox, Arctic hare, Arctic fox, snowy owl, lemmings, and even polar bears near the ocean. Due to the harsh climate of Arctic tundra, regions of this kind have seen little human activity, even though they are sometimes rich in natural resources such as petroleum, natural gas and uranium. In recent times this has begun to change in Alaska, Russia, and some other parts of the world: Relationship with global warming A severe threat to tundra is global warming, which causes permafrost to melt. The melting of the permafrost in a given area on human time scales decades or centuries could radically change which species can survive there. When the permafrost melts, it releases carbon in the form of carbon dioxide and methane, [8] both of which are greenhouse gases. The effect has been observed in Alaska. In the s the tundra was a carbon sink, but today, it is a carbon source. It is uncertain whether the impact of increased greenhouse gases from this source will be minimal or massive. Antarctic tundra occurs on Antarctica and on several Antarctic and subantarctic islands, including South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the Kerguelen Islands. Most of Antarctica is too cold and dry to support vegetation, and most of the continent is covered by ice fields. However, some portions of the continent, particularly the Antarctic Peninsula, have areas of rocky soil that support plant life. The flora presently consists of around 25 lichens, mosses, liverworts, and around terrestrial and aquatic algae species, which live on the areas of exposed rock and soil around the shore of the continent. Sea mammals and sea birds, including seals and penguins, inhabit areas near the shore, and some small mammals, like rabbits and cats, have been introduced by humans to some of the subantarctic islands. Alpine tundra is distinguished from arctic tundra in that alpine tundra typically does not have permafrost, and alpine soils are generally better drained than arctic soils. Alpine tundra transitions to subalpine forests below the tree line; stunted forests occurring at the forest-tundra ecotone the treeline are known as Krummholz. Alpine tundra occurs in mountains worldwide. The flora of the alpine tundra is characterized by dwarf shrubs close to the ground. The cold climate of the alpine tundra is caused by the low air temperatures, and is similar to polar climate. Climatic classification See also: Polar climate and Alpine climate Tundra region with fjords, glaciers and mountains. Tundra climates as a rule are hostile to woody vegetation even where the winters are comparatively mild by polar standards, as in Iceland. Despite the potential diversity of climates in the ET category involving precipitation, extreme temperatures, and relative wet and dry seasons, this category is rarely subdivided. Rainfall and snowfall are generally slight due to the low vapor pressure of water in the chilly atmosphere, but as a rule potential evapotranspiration is extremely low, allowing soggy terrain of swamps and bogs even in places that get precipitation typical of deserts of lower and middle latitudes. The

amount of native tundra biomass depends more on the local temperature than the amount of precipitation.

**Chapter 5 : magiclear fast action**

*Use our heat map to find crime, amenities, and lifestyle data for Poppy Fields Ln # T The property-related information displayed on this page is obtained from public records and other sources.*

Item Availability Returns Check the shipping calculator for estimated shipping costs. International buyers are responsible for duty and VAT charges. We do not collect those fees, we do not have control over them, nor do we know how much they will be for any given country. All items are available for local pick up, but please contact us to make arrangements before hand. Three classification levels of emissions related aftermarket products define which aftermarket parts can be sold legally in the state of California: Replacement Parts parts that have the same function and affect on emissions as the parts they are replacing. This means that if a vehicle was not originally equipped with a catalyst and all other emissions related controls that were connected such as oxygen sensors are reconnected, then the part is considered a Replacement Part. If the vehicle has a catalyst and the installation of the part does not remove the catalyst, and all other emissions related controls are reconnected, then this is considered a replacement part. Slip on mufflers in applications whereby the catalyst is not contained in the original muffler is an example of a replacement part. Full exhaust systems installed on vehicles that did not originally contain a catalyst and whereby the design allows the reinstallation and original function of any other emissions control related components are also considered replacement parts. Modified Parts parts that alter the emissions control related performance from the original part they are replacing, These parts may have catalysts in them but they perform differently from the original equipment part or they may require the alteration or elimination of other emissions related control components such as oxygen sensors. Competition or Racing Vehicle Parts parts that are used exclusively in competition on race only vehicles. These parts do not require approval as long as they "are not used on public highways". Labeling a product as being for "Racing Only" or "Closed Course Competition" is not sufficient for it to be included under this classification. It must be a competition vehicle and must not be used at any time on a public highway. If an item is designated as "Competition and Racing Vehicles Only", we will require a race waiver be digitally signed before an item can ship to California. If an item is to be exported from California, an export waiver is available as well. Many "Modified Parts" are sold with out restriction in California and will be identified with a C. Click "Ask a question" at the bottom of the description. If an item is damaged or incorrect from what was ordered, we will pay for all shipping and handling to get you the correct part ASAP. Please contact us with any questions.

**Chapter 6 : Exploration of North America - HISTORY**

*Even with retin a % I saw absolutely NO peeling so I guess this is going to be a hard area to work on. I have moved on to a sure white serum & will see how that goes. 11 Re: magiclear fast action on Wed Mar 16, pm.*

The Romans organized expeditions to cross the Sahara desert with five different routes: All these expeditions were supported by legionaries and had mainly a commercial purpose. Only the one done by emperor Nero seemed to be a preparative for the conquest of Ethiopia or Nubia: One of the main reasons of the explorations was to get gold using the camel to transport it. Romans organized several explorations also in Northern Europe, and as far as Asia up to China. Ptolemy writes of the Golden Chersonese i. The Chinese historical texts describe Roman embassies, from a land they called Daqin. For example, it is known that the Norwegian Viking explorer, Erik the Red " , sailed to and settled in Greenland after being expelled from Iceland , while his son, the Icelandic explorer Leif Ericson " , reached Newfoundland and the nearby North American coast, and is believed to be the first European to land in North America. Austronesian expansion map Polynesians were a maritime people, who populated and explored the central and south Pacific for around 5, years, up to about when they discovered New Zealand. The key invention to their exploration was the outrigger canoe , which provided a swift and stable platform for carrying goods and people. Based on limited evidence, it is thought that the voyage to New Zealand was deliberate. It is unknown if one or more boats went to New Zealand, or the type of boat, or the names of those who migrated. Polynesians may have used the prevailing north easterly trade winds to reach New Zealand in about three weeks. The Cook Islands are in direct line along the migration path and may have been an intermediate stopping point. Early Maori had different legends of their origins, but the stories were misunderstood and reinterpreted in confused written accounts by early European historians in New Zealand trying to present a coherent pattern of Maori settlement in New Zealand. Mathematical modelling based on DNA genome studies , using state-of-the-art techniques, have shown that a large number of Polynesian migrants " , including women, arrived in New Zealand around the same time, in about Otago University studies have tried to link distinctive DNA teeth patterns, which show special dietary influence, with places in or nearby the Society Islands. Then in " , he visited North Africa and East Africa. European Age of Discovery[ edit ] The Transatlantic voyages of Christopher Columbus The Age of Discovery , also known as the Age of Exploration, is one of the most important periods of geographical exploration in human history. It started in the early 15th century and lasted until the 17th century. Portugal and Spain dominated the first stages of exploration, while other European nations followed, such as England , Netherlands , and France. The first voyage is shown in red, second voyage in green, and third voyage in blue. Long after the golden age of discovery, other explorers completed the world map, such as various Russians explorers, reaching the Siberian Pacific coast and the Bering Strait , at the extreme edge of Asia and Alaska North America ; Vitus Bering " who in the service of the Russian Navy, explored the Bering Strait , the Bering Sea , the North American coast of Alaska , and some other northern areas of the Pacific Ocean; and James Cook , who explored the east coast of Australia, the Hawaiian Islands , and circumnavigated the Antarctic continent. Space exploration[ edit ] Humanity is continuing to follow the impulse to explore, moving beyond Earth. Space exploration started in the 20th century with the invention of exo-atmospheric rockets. This has given humans the opportunity to travel to the moon , and to send robotic explorers to other planets and far beyond. Both of the Voyager probes have left the Solar System , bearing imprinted gold discs with multiple data types. It has been suggested that this section be split out into another article titled Mobilities. Discuss May Further information: Individual mobility A study, performed on mobile phone data and on GPS tracks of private vehicles in Italy , demonstrated that individuals naturally split into two well-defined categories according to their mobility habits, dubbed "returners" and "explorers".

**Chapter 7 : NASA's Exploration Campaign: Back to the Moon and on to Mars | NASA**

*Ashdod Source: The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Bible and Archaeology Contains accessibly written entries for topics*

*covering the religious, historical, and social aspects of the Bible.*

## Chapter 8 : Tundra - Wikipedia

*Exploration is the act of searching for the purpose of discovery of information or resources. Exploration occurs in all non-sessile animal species, including humans. In human history, its most dramatic rise was during the Age of Discovery when European explorers sailed and charted much of the rest of the world for a variety of reasons.*

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