

**Chapter 1 : Gold, Glory, and God - Spanish Motivations in the New World | Project History Teacher**

*His brother Adam, is burdened by his father's desire for glory, and must win The Coolangatta Gold Tri-Aquathon, It is the greatest endurance test of them all: a marathon involving a 20 kilometer beach run, 6 kilometer swim and a 17 kilometer surf ski from Surfers Paradise.*

However, this was not the first time the gospel was proclaimed in Europe cf. In fact, the "Macedonian call" Acts Philippi played an important role in the life and ministry of the Apostle Paul. He also had an effective and lasting ministry in the lives of the believers in the Lord Jesus in Philippi. Historical Overview The earliest city that occupied the site of Philippi was called Datas. In BC Greeks from the island of Thasos colonized it. They changed the name to Krenides, meaning "with many springs" because of the abundance of springs in the area Diodorus of Sicily, Library of History It was also famous for the fertile plain that stretched out before it as well as Mt. Pangaion to the southwest. To the east of Philippi was the Orbelos mountain range. It was these mines that caused friction between the Thracian tribes and the colonists from Thasos. Seeing the strategic importance of this city as well as the gold and silver mines, Philip II was more than happy to assist them. In the process of helping, he took over the city, enlarged and refortified its walls and renamed the city Philippi in his honor. Diodorus of Sicily, a Greek historian of the first century BC, writing in his Library of History describes what happened next. And because from these mines he had soon amassed a fortune, with the abundance of money he raised the Macedonian kingdom higher and higher to a greatly superior position, for with the gold which he struck [as coins] he organized a large force of mercenaries, and by using these coins for bribes induced many Greeks to become betrayers of their native lands" Book The Romans conquered Macedonia in BC and divided it into four parts. Philippi became the chief city of one of the districts cf. The Romans also built the via Egnatia, a military and commercial road that went across northern Greece between and BC. The Apostle Paul and his team were able to make effective use of this road for the spread of the gospel in the 1st century AD. A pivotal battle in the history of the Roman Empire took place at Philippi. They misjudged the mood of the people of Rome and had to flee to Asia Minor because the people did not support the assassination. While there, they began to raise an army in order to reconquer Rome and reestablish it as a Republic. Brutus had the audacity to mint coins with his portrait on the obverse and on the reverse two daggers, a liberty cap and the words "EID MAR" Eidibus Martiis! The Republican army of Burtus and Cassius had the clear advantage as far as its defensive position, access to supplies, finances and military tactics. However, the tired and ill supplied army of Mark Antony and Octavian defeated them. Upon recognizing their defeat, Brutus and Cassius committed suicide cf. The description of this battle can be read in the writings of the ancient historians Appian Roman History 4: This defeat meant that Rome would have an imperial form of government and not a republican one. It ensured the worship of the deified dead emperor and would later be grounds for contention between the Christians and the Roman government. The Christians would refuse to worship the imperial cult. After this battle, Philippi was enlarged and became a Roman colony and discharged soldiers were given fertile land to farm and settled in the city Strabo, Geography 7, fr. Luke was accurate when he said Philippi was a colony Acts It should be no surprise that Paul used military terminology when he wrote his epistle to the church of Philippi. Some of the believers might have had relatives that had been in the Roman army. Paul called Epaphroditus "my fellow soldier" Phil. Following the principle set forth by the Lord Jesus, he went out "two-by-two" with his co-worker Silas also known as Silvanus and their disciple Timothy cf. Luke, the author of the gospel that bears his name and the book of Acts, escorted them from Alexandria Troas Acts His desire for the Jewish people was that they might come to faith in the Lord Jesus as their Messiah Rom. On Shabbat he found a group of women praying by the riverside Acts The phrase "where prayer was customarily made" may indicate there was a synagogue or prayer structure of some sort near the riverside. Recent excavations of the western necropolis of Philippi unearthed a Jewish burial inscription from the 2nd century AD that mentioned a synagogue in Philippi Koukouli-Chrystantaki The question is, was there an earlier one? The Lord opened the heart of Lydia, a God-fearer from Thyatira. She and her household were baptized and she offered Paul and his team hospitality Acts One day, while Paul, Luke and Silas were on their

way to prayer, they were harassed by a slave girl possessed with the "spirit of divination" "pythoness". Apollo, the god of prophecy and the giver of oracles at his shrine in Delphi inspired this "spirit". Not wanting an endorsement from the "enemy", Paul cast the demon out of this girl Acts The owners of the slave girl seized Paul and Silas but not Luke and brought them before the magistrates at the Forum. They were accused of being Jews and causing trouble in Philippi. This anti-Semitism might stem from the fact that Emperor Claudius had expelled the Jews from Rome the previous year because they were troublemakers Acts Paul and Silas were beaten and thrown into prison. While there, they were "praying and singing hymns to God" Acts This joyous attitude while being persecuted was already set forth by James the son of Zebedee James 1: At midnight, an earthquake struck and the Philippian jailer thought all the prisoners escaped. Thinking along the lines of Brutus and Cassius, he decided to commit suicide. Paul stopped him when he informed the jailer that nobody had escaped. The jailer, realizing that there was something different about Paul and Silas, asked them "Sirs, what must I do to be saved? The magistrates decided to let Paul and Silas go. However, Paul knowing Roman law asked that the magistrates come and get them out. They wanted an apology because they were uncondemned Roman citizens. When the magistrates found out Paul and Silas were Romans, they were afraid. I suspect that Paul wanted to hold this over the heads of the magistrates. If they persecuted the church at Philippi or did not protect them, Paul would tell the authorities in Rome what had happened. There would be severe punishment and loss of a job if Rome found out Acts Paul knew that Roman citizenship had its privileges! However, he knew that his heavenly citizenship was more important. This citizenship would entitle him to a place in Heaven and a transformation of his earthly body, when the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ returned to earth Phil. This was in marked contrast to the emperors who were called "saviors" but could not do anything about immortality and eternal life cf. While ministering there, and probably in Corinth, the church at Philippi sent Paul some money to help with the work Phil. Paul thanked them for the gift, but prayed the Lord would bless them for their efforts Phil. Paul visited Macedonia after an extended stay at Ephesus on his third missionary journey. Most likely Philippi was his first stop Acts After three months of traveling through Greece, he rejoined Luke at Philippi. Both proceeded to travel to Jerusalem for Pentecost Acts He thanked the Lord for their fellowship in the gospel and expressed his desire to visit with them again Phil. He was also going to send Timothy to visit on his way to minister in Ephesus Phil. After Paul was released from his first imprisonment II Tim. His desire was to go to Spain Rom. Church history seems to indicate that Paul visited this country. He was also on the island of Crete Tit. There is a good possibility that he wrote this epistle from Philippi before he went to Asia Minor. Some scholars have suggested that Dr. This is a possibility. When one examines the pronouns in the book of Acts this observation is borne out. Up until chapter 16, Luke is writing about the work of Peter and Paul. Luke escorts the group to Philippi Acts He is with them when they go to the place of prayer Acts When Paul and Silas leave Philippi, Dr. Luke stayed behind Acts Paul picks him up on his way to Jerusalem at the end of his third missionary journey Acts Luke appears to have stayed in Philippi for at least six years. More than likely it was because it was his home. After Paul cast the demon out of the slave girl, he and Silas were tried before the magistrates and accused of being Jewish, but Luke was not Acts Luke was a respected member of the community so they did not bring him before the magistrate. But also, Luke was a Gentile cf. This possibility will never know for certain unless an archaeologist uncovers an inscription in Philippi with Dr. A number of years ago an inscription was found in Corinth with the name of Erastus on it Rom. The Book of Philippians The central theme of the book of Philippians is: This theme is the reason Paul wrote to implore two sisters, Euodia and Syntyche, to be reconciled to one another and have the same mind in the Lord Phil.

## Chapter 2 : What is Gold Glory and God

*God, the Gold and the Glory by Lonnie Lane The expectation was high, the joy was exuberant, and the sense of Kingdom history taking place was profound. It was the first night of our One New Man conference held by Messianic Vision in August.*

Please log in to add or reply to comments. Jay E May 11, Daniel H September 08, 2: Will H August 14, 5: Hate to complain about a free item, but am I going to get the right version if I purchase multiple copies of the print for my gaming group? Daniel H January 16, Michael H May 03, Ned L April 18, What is the difference? Daniel H April 28, 7: They use the same weight of paper, and differ only by the color artwork or lack thereof in the black-and-white artwork. January 25, 3: Sorry if this is a dumb question. Can you let me know if the fgg. Timothy B January 26, 2: Daniel H February 04, 2: The differences are very minor: I replaced two pieces of artwork with sharper versions Portrait of an African Man, page 15 and Dark Thoughts, page to make them look better, and fixed a typo or two. Sorry about the confusion! Timothy B February 04, 4: February 04, 4: I appreciate the info. Eldritch S October 10, 3: Mark W January 18, 8: Nicholas B October 26, Daniel H October 29, 5: John D June 19, 4: Is there any plan to release a print version of this? Daniel H September 14, 2: For example, the listings for extraordinary strength are exact conversions. One unique aspect that I know of this compilation are the inclusion of vari [

*The movie wasn't bad, even though it's impossible to watch the first 20 minutes without making a gay joke. SPOILERS!!!  
But I hated the freakin ending.*

Charles V was more of a diplomat than a religious zealot, however his son, Phillip II, who reigned in Spain from 1556 to 1598, was indeed a religious zealot. Phillip believed himself to be the defender of the true Catholic faith. Men who were sent to serve the Spanish empire as vice-roys and governors were also interested in gaining glory for themselves through the increase of wealth. In one of Las Casas writings to the crown, he discussed the Indians and the goal of making them Christians. Penguin Press, 1993, 58 Ozhia 3 with the encomiendas and allow the Indians to live free from strife and struggle due to slavery from the Spaniards. All peoples encountered on the new world were to be converted to Catholicism. Columbus had seen that as part of his duty to God and the church, to convert the pagan natives to Christ. Though they had been successful in running the Moors and Islam out of Iberia, the protestant reformation was in full swing. The Spanish crown was, perhaps, worried this heretical thought would spread further. The Jews were also considered a plague on mankind, having been ran out of Spain at the same time as the Moors. Spain sent priests, friars and missionaries to the new world in an effort to convert the heathen Indians to Catholicism. The Indians were viewed as idolaters, which was strictly forbidden by biblical law and cannon law. The religious zealots of the Catholic Church and the conquistadors had a very difficult time converting the natives as their religion was unfamiliar to the Indians and bore completely foreign concepts. An inquisition started in the new world, in efforts to convert the Indians from pagan religions to Catholicism. Library of Congress Online Catalog. Cruz, editors Cultural Encounters: University of California Press, c 1996. After the fall of Constantinople in 1453, this became more dangerous, coupled with the demise of the Mongol empire, and overland trade with Asia was now dangerous and expensive. The capture and destruction of commercial shipping as well as the subsequent enslavement of the crew was having a devastating effect on European commercialism. All of these issues together meant trade with the Far East was becoming very expensive, thus driving up costs of goods in Europe. Columbus set sail in 1492 in an effort to discover a new trade route to China. Coupled with his quest for gold, Columbus, who was a devout Catholic, wanted to convert the Asians to Christianity and use their wealth and other assets to finally crush Islam and reclaim Jerusalem. Columbus sought to reach China through a more direct route, which he thought was directly west of Europe. Another case for seeking gold was the expense of the recent Reconquista, the religiously backed quest to drive Islam from the Iberian peninsula. The drive to reclaim the Iberian peninsula from Islamic rule had drained the royal treasuries of Castile, Aragon and Leon. A trade route and possible colonies would increase the monies coming into the treasuries of the Spaniards. Ferdinand and Isabella had forged a great alliance that consolidated power of those kingdoms into the country of Spain. Penguin Press, 1993, 33 Ozhia 5 Taylor notes that between 1492 and 1500, the Spanish shipped about 1600 tons of gold and 160,000 tons of silver to Spain. Taylor also noted the great infusion of specie into the economy was greater than the amount of goods coming in. Personal and Imperial Glory The conquistadors also sought personal wealth. Having fought during the reconquista, they were experienced soldiers who now had nobody to fight. Most of the conquistadors were from the gentry, or hidalgo class. They would prepare for expeditions using their own money or monies obtained from investors, obtain a license from the crown and set off for gold and glory. Their soldiers did not receive pay, rather they were to be paid through what was taken from the Indians. The conquistadors would take their small army to the new world, conquer the natives with the blessing of the crown, then demand annual payments known as encomiendas, from those they had defeated and enslaved. In Europe, the explorer had in one way or another been subservient to persons of higher station. Penguin Press, 1993, 58 Ozhia 6 In the new world, the explorers could become master of their own destinies. The conquistadors and their men would greet the natives with kind words, though most if not all of the natives had no idea what they were saying. After reading the requerimiento, the Spaniards took what they wanted and destroyed who they wanted. The Spanish crown during the 16th century was also very concerned with increasing the empire in an effort to thwart the French, Dutch and English. Spain wanted to be the dominant power in Europe. Part of this was due

to familial dynastic dreams. During the 16th century, the crown of Spain was in the hands of the Hapsburg family. The Hapsburg family was a dynastic family in Europe from the 12th century up through the late 18th century. The expansion by Spain into the new world was fueled by religious zeal, commercialism and imperialism. Each person leaving for the new world had his own agenda, as did the crown. They wanted to push out Islam forever, claim sovereignty in Europe and monopolize trade. Each successive ruler in Spain pushed this agenda as did conquistadors and the church. The new world was seen as a vast property to enrich the crown, the church and the individual bold enough to venture forth. Ozhiah 7 Bibliography de las Casas, Bartolome. Guns, Germs, and Steel: Perry, Mary, and Anne Cruz.

## Chapter 4 : Gold, God, Glory: Reasons for Exploration by on Prezi

*The Spanish that explored and conquered parts of the New World had three basic ideas that motivated them--Gold, Glory, and God. GOLD Upon his return from the New World, Columbus reported to the Spanish crown that he saw much potential for riches in the newly discovered territory.*

As merchants gained influence in late-medieval western Europe, they convinced their governments to establish a direct connection to the lucrative Asian trade, leading to the first European voyages of discovery in the 15th century. Some kings sought to establish their claims to newly contacted territories so as to strengthen their position in European politics and increase their power at the expense of the landowning nobility. Motivated by these three aims, several western European peoples gained control or influence over widening segments of the globe during the Early Modern Era. By the 16th century, Europeans dominated much of the world politically and economically. The Spanish and Portuguese were pioneers in the new era of overseas expeditions because they had a favorable geographic location facing the Atlantic and North Africa, a maritime tradition of deep sea fishing, an aggressive Christian crusading tradition, and possession of the best ships and navigation techniques in Europe by the 15th century. They were also motivated by the desire to circumnavigate the Venetian domination of Afro-Asian trade into Europe. Combining Chinese and Arab technologies with local inventions, the Portuguese, Spanish, and other Europeans built better ships to sail the rough Atlantic and learned how to mount weapons on ships, increasing their advantage at sea. The Spanish and Portuguese, using artillery, naval cannon, and muskets, could now conquer or control large territories in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, whose people lacked guns. The English were building the most maneuverable ships and the best iron cannon by the late 16th century. By the 17th century, European land and sea weapons greatly outclassed those of once militarily powerful China, India, Persia, and Ottoman Turkey. The intense competition between major European powers led to increased exploration, the building of trade networks, and a scramble for colonies—subject territories where Europeans ruled and directly controlled economic production and trade. In the later 15th century the Portuguese began direct encounters with the peoples of coastal West and Central Africa. By the 16th century Portuguese explorers had opened a new era of exploration by entering the Indian Ocean, reaching East Africa, and then sailing to India. Soon, they seized several key Asian ports. Meanwhile Spanish fleets led by a Genoese mariner, Christopher Columbus, discovered that a huge landmass to the west, soon to be named America, lay between Europe and East Asia. Columbus had hoped to find the sea route to the silk and spice-rich lands of China and Southeast Asia, and to introduce Christianity into these distant realms. By the later 16th century the Spanish had explored large regions of the Americas and conquered many of its peoples, including the great Inca and Aztec empires, and the Portuguese had established footholds in Brazil. Diseases brought from the Eastern Hemisphere, especially smallpox, killed off some 90 percent of the American population in the 16th and 17th centuries, facilitating colonization. The only practical sea route to Asia via the Americas was finally discovered in 1492, by a Spanish expedition across the Pacific led by Ferdinand Magellan. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Dutch colonized parts of Indonesia, including Java and the Spice islands, and the Spanish conquered and Christianized the Philippines. The English and French became active in Asia in the 17th century. American minerals supported a great expansion of the European economy and allowed Europeans to buy into the rich Asian trade, especially of goods from China. These conquests and economic activities enabled the transfer of vast resources to Europe, especially silver, gold, sugar, coffee, and spices. Undergoing a profound economic, intellectual, and political transition, western Europeans left many of their medieval beliefs and institutions behind, and between 1492 and 1700 introduced even more profound changes in the world, including capitalism, industrialization, and the building of great Western empires in Asia and Africa.

## Chapter 5 : Reasons for Spanish Exploration: God, Gold or Glory? by Josephine Herbut on Prezi

*Gold, God, and Glory BIBLIOGRAPHY. Historians use a standard shorthand, "Gold, God, and Glory," to describe the motives generating the overseas exploration, expansion, and conquests that allowed various European countries to rise*

to world power between and

### Chapter 6 : Gods, Gold and the Glory of Philippi

*The Gold And The Glory (A Martha Pemberton Western) [Chet Cunningham] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Martha Pemberton was the beautiful, impetuous daughter of a San Francisco shipbuilding tycoon.*

### Chapter 7 : Gold and the Glory by Chet Cunningham

*The jingle of gold and the chance to earn glory in the battlefield motivate many people to answer the call to arms. These men and women are mercenaries, willing to fight someone else's battle for the chance to earn a few coins or lasting fame.*

### Chapter 8 : The Gold and the Glory ()

*Oziah 1 God, Gold & Glory: The causes of expansion into the new world Kenneth Oziah American Military University AMU ID# 10/22/ Professor Robert Owens HIST, Colonial America Oziah 2 The conquest of the New World by Spain was fueled by a strong religious fervor as well as a strong desire to gain wealth and prominence for the new nation of Spain.*

### Chapter 9 : The Coolangatta Gold (The Gold and the Glory) () - Rotten Tomatoes

*Exploration God, Glory, or Gold? Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising. If you continue browsing the site, you agree to the use of cookies on this website.*