

Chapter 1 : World War II - HISTORY

History of the United Netherlands: from the death of William the Silent to the twelve years' truce by Motley, John Lothrop, Publication date

In 1492, Christopher Columbus visited these islands. He had been searching for a route to India and consequently he called the people he encountered Indians. Ursula and her 11 virgins. Explorers as late as reported evidence of Indian habitation however settlers by reported not finding Indians. It is believed that Spanish settlers on nearby Puerto Rico raided the islands on a regular basis. Some Indians were forced to work while others fled. Indian groups lived throughout the Caribbean, however European exploration and colonization brought demise to the indigenous groups. They had no immunity to European diseases and were not prepared to deal with the harsh labor they were forced into. Within several decades following colonization of the Caribbean, Indian populations had plummeted. Today they are found on reserved lands on only a few islands. They no longer exist in what is today the USVI. England and Holland colonized and jointly inhabited St. Croix in the s. The neighboring Spanish on Puerto Rico invaded the small colony; the French then quickly moved in, removing the Spanish and taking over themselves. Croix remained a French colony until They successfully established a settlement on St. Thomas in consisting of inhabitants. They expanded and settled on St. The Danish had claimed St. The British, in order to maintain hospitable relations with Denmark, eventually ceased their opposition. After the Danes settled St. John plantation agriculture developed rapidly. Croix from the French in bringing St. John together as the Danish West Indies. This treaty allowed the Brandenburg American Company to establish a slave-trading post on St. Early governors also approved of St. The governors realized an influx of pirates would benefit local merchants. In the Danish West Indies slaves labored mainly on sugar plantations. Cotton, indigo and other crops were also grown. Sugar mills and plantations dotted the islands hilly landscapes. Each islands economy prospered through sugar plantations and slave trading. Croix maintained a plantation economy, St. Thomas developed into a prosperous center of trade. Slave rebellion on St. Croix are well documented. Legitimate trade and business on St. Thomas influenced a different society where many more slaves were given freedom and an opportunity outside of plantation life. A July 2, rebellion on St. Croix, where some 5, blacks were free while another 17, remained enslaved, prompted liberal governor Peter von Scholten to declare what he had long pressed for, that all unfree in the Danish West Indies were from that day free. Strict labor laws were implemented several times after emancipation and the populous reacted in tense labor riots. Planters began to abandon their estates and the population and economy in the islands declined. The islands and its residents fell on rough times in the late s due to the poor economy and numerous natural disasters. John became the US Virgin Islands. While conditions improved, change came slowly and frustrations brewed. Residents felt deceived when they were not granted American citizenship immediately following the transfer and disappointment also existed in that the islands were run by Naval administrators and appointed officials. The Military and the Interior Departments managed the territory until the passage of the Organic Act in The territory is under the jurisdiction of the president of the United States of America and residents are American citizens. This gift along with subsequent additions have increased the holdings. Today almost two thirds of St. Historical and marine treasures on St. Tourism In the mid s the Virgin Islands saw the dawn of new times, more prosperous times. Tourist seeking the the warmth, beauty and relaxation the USVI offers, vacationed in the islands. Hotels, restaurants and shops began popping up on beachfront properties and in main towns. With the rise in business and economy came a rise in the population as immigrants from neighboring islands flocked to the USVI to work. The islands entered the new millennium as one of the premiere destinations for tourist visiting the Caribbean.

Chapter 2 : Netherlands national football team - Wikipedia

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Habsburg Netherlands In the Burgundian holdings in the area passed through an heiressâ€™ Mary of Burgundy â€™ to the Habsburgs. The Low Countries were roughly divided into Seventeen Provinces. Charles V united the provinces into one indivisible territory, covered by the Pragmatic Sanction of , [17] while retaining existing customs, laws, and forms of government within the provinces. Only he and his son could ever use this title. The Pragmatic Sanction transformed the agglomeration of lands into a unified entity, of which the Habsburgs would be the heirs. By streamlining the succession law in all Seventeen Provinces and declaring that all of them would be inherited by one heir, Charles effectively united the Netherlands as one entity. Dutch Republic and Spanish Netherlands The Pragmatic Sanction is said to be one example of the Habsburg contest with particularism that contributed to the Dutch Revolt. Each of the provinces had its own laws, customs and political practices. The new policy, imposed from the outside, angered many inhabitants, who viewed their provinces as distinct entities. It and other monarchical acts, such as the creation of bishoprics and promulgation of laws against heresy , stoked resentments, which fired the eruption of the Dutch Revolt. In , under the Treaty of Utrecht following the War of the Spanish Succession , what was left of the Spanish Netherlands was ceded to Austria and thus became known as the Austrian Netherlands. Late Modern Period[edit] See also: United Kingdom of the Netherlands and Benelux The United Kingdom of the Netherlands â€™ temporarily united the Low Countries again, before this split into the three modern countries of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. It led to the German occupation of the two countries. However, the German advance into France was quickly halted, causing a military stalemate for most of the war. In the end, a total of approximately 56, people were killed in the invasion. Hitler ordered a conquest of the Low Countries to be executed at the shortest possible notice to forestall the French and prevent Allied air power from threatening the vital German Ruhr Area. As much as possible of the border areas in northern France should be occupied. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg were occupied from about May to about May During the occupation, their governments were forced to be exiled in Britain. Bernlef is representative of the coexistence of Christianity and Germanic polytheism in this time period.

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Visit Website Did you know? As early as , in his memoir and propaganda tract "Mein Kampf" My Struggle , Adolf Hitler had predicted a general European war that would result in "the extermination of the Jewish race in Germany. In the mids, he began the rearmament of Germany, secretly and in violation of the Versailles Treaty. After signing alliances with Italy and Japan against the Soviet Union , Hitler sent troops to occupy Austria in and the following year annexed Czechoslovakia. Hitler had long planned an invasion of Poland, a nation to which Great Britain and France had guaranteed military support if it was attacked by Germany. The pact with Stalin meant that Hitler would not face a war on two fronts once he invaded Poland, and would have Soviet assistance in conquering and dividing the nation itself. On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east. Under attack from both sides, Poland fell quickly, and by early Germany and the Soviet Union had divided control over the nation, according to a secret protocol appended to the Nonaggression Pact. In fact, the Germans broke through the line with their tanks and planes and continued to the rear, rendering it useless. Hitler now turned his attention to Britain, which had the defensive advantage of being separated from the Continent by the English Channel. To pave the way for an amphibious invasion dubbed Operation Sea Lion , German planes bombed Britain extensively throughout the summer of , including night raids on London and other industrial centers that caused heavy civilian casualties and damage. Arguments between Hitler and his commanders delayed the next German advance until October, when it was stalled by a Soviet counteroffensive and the onset of harsh winter weather. World War II in the Pacific With Britain facing Germany in Europe, the United States was the only nation capable of combating Japanese aggression, which by late included an expansion of its ongoing war with China and the seizure of European colonial holdings in the Far East. On December 7, , Japanese aircraft attacked the major U. Germany and the other Axis Powers promptly declared war on the United States. After a long string of Japanese victories, the U. Pacific Fleet won the Battle of Midway in June , which proved to be a turning point in the war. On Guadalcanal, one of the southern Solomon Islands, the Allies also had success against Japanese forces in a series of battles from August to February , helping turn the tide further in the Pacific. In mid, Allied naval forces began an aggressive counterattack against Japan, involving a series of amphibious assaults on key Japanese-held islands in the Pacific. The approach of winter, along with dwindling food and medical supplies, spelled the end for German troops there, and the last of them surrendered on January 31, Soviet troops soon advanced into Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, while Hitler gathered his forces to drive the Americans and British back from Germany in the Battle of the Bulge December January , the last major German offensive of the war. An intensive aerial bombardment in February preceded the Allied land invasion of Germany, and by the time Germany formally surrendered on May 8, Soviet forces had occupied much of the country. Hitler was already dead, having committed suicide on April 30 in his Berlin bunker. Post-war Germany would be divided into four occupation zones, to be controlled by the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France. Heavy casualties sustained in the campaigns at Iwo Jima February and Okinawa April-June , and fears of the even costlier land invasion of Japan led Truman to authorize the use of a new and devastating weapon—the atomic bomb—the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in early August. On August 10, the Japanese government issued a statement declaring they would accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, and on September 2, U. World War II proved to be the most devastating international conflict in history, taking the lives of some 35 to 60 million people, including 6 million Jews who died at the hands of the Nazis. Millions more were injured, and still more lost their homes and property. The legacy of the war would include the spread of communism from the Soviet Union into eastern Europe as well as its eventual triumph in China, and the global shift in power from Europe to two rival superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—that would soon face off against each other in the Cold War. Start your free trial today.

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The Anglo-Dutch wars were battles between England and the Kingdom of Great Britain during the fourth war and the Dutch Republic during the 17th and 18th centuries. There were four wars in total, two were won by each side, and ended with the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War. The wars were largely fought to secure trade routes and to enable colonial expansion. The prospect of a Catholic dynasty in the kingdoms was now likely. However, the personal union and the co-operation between the English and Dutch navies shifted the dominance in world trade from the Republic to England and then to the 18th century Kingdom of Great Britain. He accepted this award on 21 July The treaty returned the colonial possessions of the Dutch as they were at 1 January before the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars , in the Americas, Africa, and Asia with the exceptions of the Cape of Good Hope and the South American settlements of Demerara , Essequibo , and Berbice , where the Dutch retained trading rights. In addition, the British ceded to the Dutch Bangka Island in the Indonesian Archipelago in exchange for the settlement of Kochi and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar , in India. The Dutch also ceded the district of Barnagore , situated close to Calcutta , in exchange for an annual fee. The treaty noted a declaration of 15 June , by the Dutch that ships for the slave trade were no longer permitted in British ports and it agreed that this restriction would be extended to a ban on involvement in the slave trade by Dutch citizens. The treaty sought to resolve disputes arising from the execution of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of The Royal Netherlands Navy brought most of its ships to England. In July , two all-Dutch squadrons were formed with Royal Netherlands Navy personnel and Fokker seaplanes from the Dutch naval air service: In , an all-Dutch fighter squadron was formed in the UK, Squadron. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are both countries that are run under a constitutional monarchy. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands is around th in line to the British throne. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands co-operate on a project to help people living in the developing world adapt to climate change. Launched in , its mission lasted ten months. While commenting on British-Dutch relations Doug Henderson stated in that: We like fair play and straightforwardness. We have a deep interest and a sense of responsibility for what goes on in the wider world. We both share a commitment to global trade and have both traditionally promoted strong trans-Atlantic links. Furthermore, as former colonial powers, we both have important international interests. In the past the Netherlands was a staunch supporter of British entry into the European community. Apart from feeling sympathy for the British people, this was motivated by our common value and interests, such as long-standing and deeply-rooted democratic tradition, the Atlantic outlook, the free market orientation and two large multi-nationals, Shell and Unilever, with a common Dutch-British origin.

Chapter 5 : Virgin Islands History - Virgin Islands

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For many Dutch football supporters, the most important match in the tournament was the semi-final against West Germany, the host country, considered a revenge for the lost World Cup final also in West Germany. Van Basten scored in the 89th minute to sink the German side. Despite high expectations as the team entered the World Cup in Italy, the tournament was not a success, as strife within the squad and managerial instability Thijs Libregts took over from Michels only to be fired shortly after the team qualified, and was replaced by Leo Beenhakker for the finals ultimately tore the team apart. Van Basten failed to score, as he was in poor form and tightly marked by opposing defenders, while Gullit was ineffective having not fully recovered from injury. The Dutch managed to advance despite drawing all three group games, meeting their arch-rivals West Germany in the round of It was also the last hurrah for Rinus Michels, who returned for one final spell in charge of the team before retiring for good after the tournament ended. Dick Advocaat took over from Michels on the understanding that he himself would be replaced by Johan Cruyff the following year, although Advocaat actually stayed in charge for over two years. In the World Cup in the United States, in the absence of the injured Van Basten and the striking Gullit, Dennis Bergkamp led the team with three goals and the Netherlands advanced to the quarter-finals, where they lost 3-2 to eventual champions Brazil. They then played France in the quarter-finals and lost on penalties. Soon afterwards, manager Guus Hiddink resigned to be replaced by Frank Rijkaard. The Netherlands co-hosted Euro with Belgium and won all three wins in the group stage and then defeated FR Yugoslavia 6-1 in the quarter-finals. In the semi-finals, Italian goalkeeper Francesco Toldo made two penalty shootout saves to eliminate the Netherlands. The Netherlands failed to qualify for the World Cup after crucial losses to Portugal and the Republic of Ireland, prompting manager Louis van Gaal to resign. The Netherlands qualified for the World Cup under new manager Marco van Basten and were eliminated in the second round after losing 1-0 to Portugal, in a match which produced 16 yellow cards which matched the World Cup record for most cautions in one game set in and set a new World Cup record of four red cards two for either side ; it was nicknamed "the Battle of Nuremberg " by the press. They began with a 3-0 win over world champions Italy in Bern , a first victory over the Italians since Following the tournament, Van Basten resigned to become manager of Ajax. In the quarter-finals against Brazil, the Brazilians held a 1-0 lead at half-time, having never lost in 37 World Cup matches 35-0-2 in which they had held a half-time lead. However, the Dutch scored twice to advance. From August to September , the team was ranked number one in the FIFA World Rankings , therefore becoming the second national football team, after Spain, to top the rankings without previously winning a World Cup. In the World Cup UEFA qualifying round , the Netherlands won nine games and drew one, topping the group and earning automatic qualification. The team avenged their defeat by defeating title holders Spain 5-1 in their opening match, with Robin van Persie and Arjen Robben scoring two goals each, and Stefan de Vrij the other. After the Dutch fell behind 1-0 from conceding a penalty, Van Persie equalized just before half time with an acrobatic diving header that gave him the nickname "The Flying Dutchman". In the quarter-finals, where they faced Costa Rica , the Dutch had many shots on goal but could not score, with the match finishing in a 0-0 draw after extra time. The Netherlands won the ensuing penalty shootout 4-3 in large part due to backup goalkeeper Tim Krul , who was brought on just before the end of extra time and made two saves, marking the first time in World Cup history a goalkeeper was brought onto the field solely to participate in a shootout. However, in penalty kicks, the Dutch were eliminated 4-2, with Ron Vlaar and Wesley Sneijder having their spot kicks saved by Sergio Romero. Van Gaal, who successfully motivated the team after their semi-final knockout, [23] received praise for getting more out of the young and inexperienced Netherlands squad than many expected. This decision would result in a disastrous situation for the Dutch national team. A combination of bad luck, terrible leadership and simply a lack of quality would ultimately result in two missed

tournaments. Some journalists even talked about early senile dementia which included restricted memory, especially of recent match events and players, and reduced problem solving ability. In June , a lead against the United States was forfeited, the final score being Again, Hiddink was largely responsible for this defeat, changing his complete midfield for attacking players. On 29 June , Hiddink resigned and was succeeded by assistant Danny Blind. The Netherlands came fourth in their group, failing to qualify for the European Championship for the first time since and a major tournament for the first time since the World Cup. However, when he started it was clear he would get a very difficult job with a schedule against 8 different top teams in The first game under Koeman ended in a toothless loss against England. In the following matches, Koeman was able to limit the damage. Draws against Slovakia and Italy were followed by a victory over Peru. The game ended in a loss, but media reports were positive. The following matchday, they won 3â€”0 against rivals Germany in the Nations League. Koeman was thus able to limit the damage, preparing the team for a better time and more luck in

Chapter 6 : History Of The United Netherlands: John. L Motley: www.nxgvision.com: Books

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Sovereigns and estates Among European states of the High Renaissance, the republic of Venice provided the only important exception to princely rule. Following the court of Burgundy, where chivalric ideals vied with the self-indulgence of feast, joust, and hunt, Charles V, Francis I, and Henry VIII acted out the rites of kingship in sumptuous courts. Enormous Poland, particularly during the reign of Sigismund I 1548, and the miniature realms of Germany and Italy experienced the same type of regime and subscribed to the same enduring values that were to determine the principles of absolute monarchy. Appeal to God justified the valuable rights that the kings of France and Spain enjoyed over their churches and added sanction to hereditary right and constitutional authority. Rebellion was always a threat. Philip II 1598 failed to repress the continuing rebellion of what became a new state formed out of the northern Burgundian provinces. The failure of Maximilian I 1550 to implement reforms had left the empire in poor shape to withstand the religious and political challenges of the Reformation. Such power as Charles V 1556 enjoyed in Germany was never enough to do more than contain schism within the bounds confirmed by the Treaty of Augsburg in 1555. The terms of Augsburg were flouted as further church lands were secularized and Calvinism gained adherents, some in restless Bohemia. In these ways the stage was set for the subsequent wars and political developments. With the tendency, characteristic of the Renaissance period, for sovereigns to enlarge their authority and assume new rights in justice and finance, went larger revenues, credit, and patronage. Princes fought with as little regard for economic consequences as their medieval precursors had shown. Ominously, the Italian wars had become part of a larger conflict, centring on the dynastic ambitions of the houses of Habsburg and Valois; similarly, the Reformation led to the formation of alliances whose objectives were not religious. The scale and expertise of diplomacy grew with the pretensions of sovereignty. The professional diplomat and permanent embassy, the regular soldier and standing army, served princes still generally free to act in their traditional spheres. But beyond them, in finance and government, what would be the balance of powers? From the answer to this question will come definition of the absolutism that is commonly seen as characteristic of the age. The authority of a sovereign was exercised in a society of orders and corporations, each having duties and privileges. The orders, as represented in estates or diets, were, first, the clergy; second, the nobility represented with the lords spiritual in the English House of Lords; and, third, commoners. Their claim to represent all who dwelled on their estates was sounder in law and popular understanding than may appear to those accustomed to the idea of individual political rights. In the empire, the estates were influential because they controlled the purse. Wherever monarchy was weak in relation to local elites, the diet tended to be used to further their interests. The Cortes of Aragon maintained into the 17th century the virtual immunity from taxation that was a significant factor in Spanish weakness. The strength of the representative institution was proportionate to that of the crown, which depended largely on the conditions of accession. The elective principle might be preserved in form, as in the English coronation service, but generally it had withered as the principle of heredity had been established. Where a succession was disputed, as between branches of the house of Vasa in Sweden after 1601, the need to gain the support of the privileged classes usually led to concessions being made to the body that they controlled. In Poland, where monarchy was elective, the Sejm exercised such power that successive kings, bound by conditions imposed at accession, found it hard to muster forces to defend their frontiers. The constitution remained unshakable even during the reign of John Sobieski 1696, hero of the relief of Vienna, who failed to secure the succession of his son. Under the Saxon kings Augustus II 1704 and Augustus III 1733, foreign interference led to civil wars, but repeated and factious exercise of the veto rendered abortive all attempts to reform. They met regularly and had a permanent staff for raising taxes on property. It survived until the Revolution: The zemsky sobor had always been the creature of the ruler, characteristic of a society that knew nothing of fundamental laws or corporate rights. When it disappeared, the tsarist government was truly the despotism that the French feared but did not, except in particular cases,

experience. When, in , the Estates-General met for the first time since , it abolished the privileged estates and corporations in the name of the freedom that they had claimed to protect. The age of natural human rights had dawned. On the Continent it was generally a different story. The Estates-General had been discredited because it had come to be seen as the instrument of faction. Religious differences had stimulated debate about the nature of authority, but extreme interpretations of the right of resistance, such as those that provoked the assassinations of William I the Silent, stadtholder of the Netherlands, in and Henry III of France in , not only exposed the doctrine of tyrannicide but also pointed to the need for a regime strong enough to impose a religious solution. One such was the Edict of Nantes of , which conceded to the Huguenots not only freedom of worship but also their own schools, law courts, and fortified towns. From the start the Edict constituted a challenge to monarchy and a test of its ability to govern.

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Chapter 8 : Netherlandsâ€™United Kingdom relations - Wikipedia

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Chapter 9 : Low Countries - Wikipedia

The Dutch Republic or United Provinces was a republic that existed from the formal creation of a confederacy in by several Dutch provinces (which earlier seceded from Spanish rule) until the Batavian Revolution in