CHAPTER 15 SECTION 4 GUIDED READING ANSWER BORNER

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How did other countries help Franco's forces Quizlet? - The Soviet Union provided arms and advisers to the government forces while Germany and Italy sent tanks, airplanes, and soldiers to help Franco.

Why did isolationists want these laws passed Quizlet? 3. Why did isolationist want these laws passed? . They wanted to stay out of another out of another war and European affairs.

How did other countries help Franco's forces? The governments of Italy, Germany and, to a lesser extent, Portugal contributed money, munitions, manpower and support to the Nationalist forces, led by Francisco Franco. Some nations that declared neutrality favored the nationalists indirectly.

What were two reasons that the Japanese wanted to invade Manchuria? A large motivation for the invasion of Manchuria was Japan's desire to fuel its economy. The Great Depression had begun just a few years earlier and Japan, like the rest of the world, was suffering the economic effects. The resources in Manchuria would help improve their economy.

Why did the isolationists wanted to avoid involvement in the war? Isolationists believed that World War II was ultimately a dispute between foreign nations and that the United States had no good reason to get involved. The best policy, they claimed, was for the United States to build up its own defenses and avoid antagonizing either side.

Why did isolationists want laws passed? Answer and Explanation: Isolationists wanted the Neutrality Acts passed based on the concern that the U.S. would be drawn into another foreign war.

Why did isolationists want the three Neutrality Acts passed? Supporters of neutrality, called "isolationists" by their critics, argued that America should avoid entangling itself in European wars. "Internationalists" rejected the idea that the United States could remain aloof from Europe and held that the nation should aid countries threatened with aggression.

How many people died under Franco? His dictatorship's use of forced labour, concentration camps and executions led to between 30,000 and 50,000 deaths. Combined with wartime killings, this brings the death toll of the White Terror to between 100,000 and 200,000.

Why didn't Spain join WWII? Much of the reason for Spanish reluctance to join the war was due to Spain's reliance on imports from the United States. Spain also was still recovering from its civil war, and Franco knew his armed forces would not be able to defend the Canary Islands and Spanish Morocco from a British attack.

What happened after Franco died? After his death in 1975 due to a heart attack, Spain transitioned into a democracy. During Franco's rule, Spain was officially known as the Spanish State (Estado Español). Territories and colonies of the Spanish State: Spain, Ifni, Western Sahara and Guinea.

Why did WWII start? Adolf Hitler's invasion of Poland in September 1939 drove Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany, marking the beginning of World War II. Over the next six years, the conflict took more lives and destroyed more land and property around the globe than any previous war.

Why did Japan lose WWII? It was the deployment of a new and terrible weapon, the atomic bomb, which forced the Japanese into a surrender that they had vowed never to accept. Harry Truman would go on to officially name September 2, 1945, V-J Day, the day the Japanese signed the official surrender aboard the USS Missouri.

Did Japan think they could beat the US? And although the Japanese government never believed it could defeat the United States, it did intend to negotiate an end to

the war on favorable terms. It hoped that by attacking the fleet at Pearl Harbor it could delay American intervention, gaining time to solidify its Asian empire.

How did other countries support the war in Spain? Both the Nationalist and Republican sides, seeing themselves as too weak to win a quick victory, turned abroad for help. Germany and Italy sent troops, tanks, and planes to aid the Nationalists. The Soviet Union contributed equipment and supplies to the Republicans, who also received help from the Mexican government.

How did other countries help his nationalist forces bring about the collapse of Republican resistance? Final answer: International support, particularly from Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy, was crucial for Franco's Nationalists in overcoming the Republicans during the Spanish Civil War. This support involved troops, weapons, and air power that the Republicans could not match.

Why do you think Franco's nationalist forces were able to defeat the Republicans? Foreign intervention by Germany and Italy on the side of the Nationalists was critical to their success. It meant that the nationalists were better armed and supplied, receiving more foreign aid in total by the end of the war than their Republican antagonists.

In which of the following ways did Francisco Franco contribute to the cause of World War II? Though he sympathized with the Axis powers, Franco largely stayed out of World War II (1939-45) but did send nearly 50,000 volunteers to fight alongside the Germans on the Soviet front. Franco also opened his ports to German submarines and invaded the internationally administered city of Tangier in Morocco.

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Did the U.S. support Franco? As the Cold War deepened after 1950, Washington threw a lifeline to the Francoist dictatorship that included financial aid and military bases. Membership in NATO came in 1982, after Francisco Franco's death and the Spanish transition to democracy.

Which country helped the Republicans? Republicans, who supported the overthrown democratic republic, were supported with munitions and money from the Soviet Union and Mexico. Volunteers, nicknamed the International Brigades, came from countries including Ireland, France, Poland, Canada, and the United States.

Who did the Nationalists get foreign support from? The Nationalists were supported by Mussolini's Italy and Nazi Germany. The Republicans received aid from the Soviet Union as well as from the International Brigades, composed of volunteers from Europe and North America.

How did nationalism lead to the breakup of the following empires? Answer and Explanation: Nationalism led to the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire because it fostered a sense of identity and allegiance among different ethnic groups within the empire. Each group began to see itself as separate and distinct from the others, leading to secession and independence calls.

What did Nationalists want in the Spanish Civil War? The Nationalists were not ideologically united – monarchists wanted the restoration of the monarchy to replace the republic, Carlists supported the re-establishment of a separate line to the Spanish throne and the Falange rejected the monarchy, wanting instead to establish Spain as a fascist dictatorship similar to ...

Why did the Nationalists win the Spanish Civil War essay? The essay concludes that the Nationalists' victory in the war was indeed largely the result of foreign assistance. While foreign assistance was not the only reason why Franco and the Nationalists won, Germany and Italy's contributions helped ensure a decisive, definite defeat of the Republicans.

What advantages did the Nationalists have over Republicans in the Spanish Civil War? The Republicans also had the aid of about 40,000 individuals from other countries. Groups of these foreign fighters became known as the International

Brigades. The Nationalists had two big advantages. They controlled the military, and they were united under Franco.

Was Franco left or right? Franco was a fascist, or an extreme right-winger. Technically, his ideology does belong in the right-wing, but his extremism (particularly regarding violent oppression and imprisonment of non-supporters) is not indicative of moderate right-wing parties.

How did Franco stay in power? Death and legacy. Unlike most rulers of rightist authoritarian regimes, Franco provided for the continuity of his government after his death through an official referendum in 1947 that made the Spanish state a monarchy and ratified Franco's powers as a sort of regent for life.

Was Francisco Franco a good leader? Although Franco had visions of restoring Spanish grandeur after the Civil War, in reality he was the leader of an exhausted country still divided internally and impoverished by a long and costly war. The stability of his government was made more precarious by the outbreak of World War II only five months later.

Projective Geometry in Computer Graphics

Q: What is projective geometry? A: Projective geometry is a branch of mathematics that studies the properties of geometric figures that are preserved under projection. Projection is a process of imaging a 3D object onto a 2D surface, such as a screen.

Q: How is projective geometry used in computer graphics? A: Projective geometry is used in computer graphics to create realistic images and effects. It is used to:

- Model perspective and depth
- Transform objects in 3D space
- Project images onto surfaces

Q: What are the benefits of using projective geometry in computer graphics? A: Projective geometry provides several benefits for computer graphics, including:

- Realistic image rendering: Projective geometry helps create realistic images by accurately simulating the way light interacts with objects and surfaces.
- Efficient object transformation: Projective geometry provides efficient methods for transforming objects in 3D space, making it easy to manipulate and animate objects.
- Accurate surface projection: Projective geometry ensures that images are projected onto surfaces accurately, resulting in realistic and immersive experiences.

Q: What are some examples of projective geometry in computer graphics? A: Some common examples of projective geometry in computer graphics include:

- Creating perspective effects: Projective geometry is used to create the illusion of depth in 3D scenes.
- Modeling camera lenses: Projective geometry is used to model the behavior of camera lenses, such as focal length and field of view.
- Shadow generation: Projective geometry is used to calculate the shadows cast by objects in a 3D scene.

Q: How can I learn more about projective geometry in computer graphics? A: There are several resources available to learn more about projective geometry in computer graphics, including books, online tutorials, and university courses. Some recommended resources include:

- "Computer Graphics Principles and Practice" by Foley, van Dam, Feiner, and Hughes
- "An Introduction to Computer Graphics and Visualization" by van Dam, Foley, Feiner, and Hughes
- Coursera course: "Computer Graphics" by Simon Winder

White Metal Bearing Alloys: Babbitt Metal Alchemy

Q1: What are white metal bearing alloys? White metal bearing alloys, commonly known as babbitt metal, are low-friction alloys used in plain bearings of internal combustion engines, compressors, and pumps. They consist primarily of tin,

antimony, copper, and lead. These alloys possess excellent conformability and embedability, allowing them to conform to shaft irregularities and tolerate embedded debris without seizing.

Q2: What is the composition of babbitt metal? Babbitt metal is typically an alloy of tin (80-90%), antimony (4-12%), copper (4-10%), and lead (0-4%). The specific composition varies depending on the application and required properties. Higher tin content improves fatigue resistance and conformability, while more antimony increases hardness and wear resistance.

Q3: How is babbitt metal produced? Babbitt metal is produced through a casting process. The alloy ingredients are melted together in a crucible and then poured into a mold cavity. The molten metal is cooled and solidified, forming solid bearing castings. These castings are subsequently machined or lined to fit the desired bearing surfaces.

Q4: What are the advantages of using babbitt metal bearings? Babbitt metal bearings offer several advantages, including:

- Excellent conformality and embedability
- Low friction and wear resistance
- High load-carrying capacity
- Corrosion resistance
- Good heat dissipation

Q5: What are the applications of white metal bearing alloys? White metal bearing alloys are widely used in various industrial applications, such as:

- Industrial engines
- Compressors
- Pumps
- Gearboxes
- Turbine generators
- Marine engines

Simulation Modeling and Analysis with ExpertFit Software: A Comprehensive Guide

Question 1: What is Simulation Modeling? Answer: Simulation modeling is a technique that uses computational models to represent real-world systems and processes. It involves simulating the behavior of a system over time, allowing analysts to understand how it will perform under different conditions.

Question 2: How can ExpertFit be used for Simulation Modeling and Analysis? Answer: ExpertFit is a specialized software that provides advanced capabilities for simulation modeling and analysis. It offers features for creating dynamic, discrete-event simulations, as well as tools for data analysis, visualization, and optimization.

Question 3: What are the Benefits of Using ExpertFit for Simulation Modeling? Answer: ExpertFit offers several benefits for simulation modeling, including:

- Increased accuracy and realism of simulations
- Enhanced insights into system behavior and performance
- Reduced development time and costs
- Improved decision-making capabilities

Question 4: What Types of Simulation Models can be Created with ExpertFit? Answer: ExpertFit supports the creation of a wide range of simulation models, including:

- Discrete-event simulations (e.g., manufacturing processes, logistics systems)
- Agent-based simulations (e.g., crowd behavior, traffic flow)
- System dynamics simulations (e.g., population growth, economic models)

Question 5: How can ExpertFit Help with Simulation Analysis? Answer: ExpertFit provides robust analysis tools to evaluate simulation results and draw meaningful conclusions. These tools include:

- Statistical analysis (e.g., confidence intervals, hypothesis testing)

- Sensitivity analysis (e.g., determining the impact of input parameters)
- Optimization algorithms (e.g., finding optimal system configurations)

> *the use of projective geometry in computer graphics*, *white metal bearing alloys babbitt metal alchemy*, *simulation modeling and analysis with expertfit software*

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