European Timeline:

- ❖ Middle Ages 500-1500
  - ➢ Roman Empire Falls 400
  - ➢ Christian Church becomes most power force in Europe
    - ▪ Crusades
      - • Take back Holy Lands (8 of them)
      - • Brings back Trade
  - ➢ Feudal System
    - ▪ Magna Carta
  - ➢ 1347 Black Death
    - ▪ Killed a third of Europe and was spread through rats and fleas.
  - ➢ Renaissance 1350 – 1500
    - ▪ Rebirth of Europe's history and culture
    - ▪ Started in Italy – Florence and Venice
    - ▪ Humanism
      - • Emphasized the abilities and accomplishments of Human beings.
    - ▪ Michelangelo
    - ▪ Leonardo da Vinci
    - ▪ William Shakespeare
    - ▪ Printing Press
      - • Allowed ideas of the Renaissance to spread beyond Italy quickly and cheaply.
  - ➢ Reformation
    - ▪ A religious reform movement in the 1500's
    - ▪ Martin Luther 1517
      - • Lead a protest against the church and formed a separate church called the protestant church
- ❖ Science and Exploration
  - ➢ Scientific Revolution
    - ▪ The series of events that led to the birth of modern science.
    - ▪ People started to base things on facts instead of what they were told by the church.
    - ▪ Sir Isaac Newton
      - • Created calculus and other contributions to math and physics
    - ▪ Inventions helped ships sail farther and longer
      - • Compasses and astrolabes
  - ➢ Exploration
    - ▪ Marco Polo
    - ▪ 1492 Christopher Columbus
      - • Found the America's searching for a sea route to India
    - ▪ Wealth through conquest
- ❖ Political Change
  - ➢ 1600 to 1700
    - ▪ Monarchs ruled most of Europe
    - ▪ John Locke
      - • Thought government should be a contract between a ruler and the people
      - • Also believed that all people had certain natural rights such as life, liberty, and property
    - ▪ 1642 English King forced to sing the Magna Carta
      - • Worlds 1st constitution
    - ▪ American Revolution 1775
    - ▪ French Revolution 1789
      - • Period was called the Reign of Terror

- Government executed thousands at the guillotine
  - 1799 Napoleon Bonaparte
    - Took control of France
    - 1810 had control of most of Europe
    - 1812 had a failed invasion of Russia that led to the fall of his rule.
- ❖ Industrial Revolution
  - ➢ A period of rapid growth in machine-made goods
  - ➢ Better farming methods lead to more food and larger population
  - ➢ People moved from the rural areas to the urban areas
  - ➢ Started in Great Britain
    - Large workforce, rich supplies of coal, money to invest
    - Colonial markets also increased the demand
  - ➢ 1760 James watt
    - Built the first modern steam engine
  - ➢ Telegraph
    - Made communication faster
  - ➢ Factory System
    - Women and children were paid less than men
    - Workers worked 12 hours a day for 6 days a week
    - Miserable conditions and unsafe
    - Late 1800's Industrial Revolution spread throughout Europe
    - Made goods cheaper and more available and strengthened the middle class
    - Challenges
      - Cities grew rapidly, Over crowded, Disease spread rapidly
- ❖ World War I
  - ➢ Nationalism
    - Devotion and loyalty to one's country
    - Fierce competition emerged
    - Secret Alliances
      - An agreement between countries
    - 1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand killed starting WWI
    - Austria-Hungary, Germany known as the Central Powers
    - Serbia, Russia, Great Britain, and France were the Allied powers
    - Trench Warfare
    - Poison Gas
    - Britain will use a navy blockade
    - Germans will use U-boats
    - 1918 Central Powers will surrender
    - 8.5 million soldiers were killed
    - Allied leaders punish Germany for war
- ❖ Rise of Communism
  - ➢ Political system in which the government owns all property and controls all aspects of life
  - ➢ Lenin overthrew the tsars in Russia and formed the USSR or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
  - ➢ Joseph Stalin will take power after Lenin
- ❖ Between the Wars
  - ➢ Deep economic and political problems for many countries
    - 1929 Stock market crashed in the USA triggering a global economic crisis called the Great Depression
- ❖ Rise of Dictators 1930's
  - ➢ A ruler who has total control
  - ➢ Benito Mussolini took power in Italy

- Adolf Hitler took power in Germany along with his Nazi Party
- ❖ Holocaust
  - ➢ The attempt by the Nazi government during WWII to eliminate Europe's Jews
  - ➢ Over 6 million Jews were murdered
- ❖ World War II 1939 – 1945
  - ➢ Germany, Italy, and Japan formed an alliance called the Axis Powers
  - ➢ France, Great Britain, Russia, and the USA created an alliance called the Allies
  - ➢ 1941 US joins war
  - ➢ 1941 Germany invaded the Soviet Union
  - ➢ 1944 Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy, an invasion called D-Day
  - ➢ 1945 World War II is over –Allies won
  - ➢ More than 50 million people lost their lives
  - ➢ United States and Soviet Union emerged from the war as Super Powers
  - ➢ The United Nations is created
    - ▪ An international peacekeeping organization
- ❖ Cold War
  - ➢ A period of tense rivalry between the US and the Soviet Union
  - ➢ Super powers
    - ▪ Strong and influential countries
  - ➢ US wanted to spread Democracy and free enterprise
  - ➢ Soviet Union wanted to spread Communism and control individual freedoms
  - ➢ Germany was rebuilt rather than punished
    - ▪ Separated into 4 parts
      - • US, France, Great Britain, and Soviet Union each had a part to rebuild and establish a government
    - ▪ 1948 US, France, Great Britain reunited their parts to form West Germany
    - ▪ The Soviet Union did not give back their part forming a country called East Germany
    - ▪ The Berlin Wall was created to prevent any East Germans from fleeing to the West
  - ➢ New Alliances
    - ▪ NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization
      - • USA and Western Europe
    - ▪ Warsaw Pact
      - • USSR and Eastern Europe
  - ➢ Space Race
  - ➢ Arms Race
    - ▪ Competition between countries to build superior weapons
  - ➢ The high cost of the arms race in addition to a war gone wrong is Afghanistan will cause the fall of the Soviet Union
    - ▪ Eastern European countries will gain their independence from the USSR
      - • Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and many more
  - ➢ Cold War ends in 1989 with the collapse of the Soviet Union
- ❖ European Cooperation
  - ➢ European Union
    - ▪ An organization that promotes political and economic cooperation in Europe
    - ▪ Has over 30 members
    - ▪ Has an executive, legislative, and Judicial branch
    - ▪ EU members work together toward common economic goals, so they can compete with countries like the USA
    - ▪ 1999 Europe created a common currency called the Euro