Chapter 13 – Section 1

Mediterranean Europe
Greece: Birthplace of Democracy

• 2000 BC – people moved into the Balkan Peninsula
• Mountainous region created isolated **city-states**; a political unit made up of a city & its surrounding lands.
• Greek science, philosophy, drama & art inspired modern culture.
• 400s BC – several city-states waged war against Persia; Athens also fought a ruinous war against Sparta.
• 338 BC – Greece was conquered by Macedonia; Alexander the Great spread Greek culture
Alexander the Great’s Empire
The Roman Empire

- As Greece lost power, Roman control was rising. Ruled most of the Italian Peninsula by 275 BC.
- **Republic**: a government in which citizens elect representatives to rule in their name.
- Conquered many territories including Palestine; Christianity spread across the empire and became Rome’s official religion.
Greatest Extent of the Roman Empire

117 AD
• 395 AD – the empire was too big and split in half; western & eastern
• Western side grew weak due to German invaders and fell in 476 AD
• Eastern Roman Empire lasted nearly 1000 years longer.
  • AKA Byzantine Empire
Italian City States

- Invaders that overran the Italian Peninsula had no tradition of central government – area became many city states for centuries.
- 1096 – European Christians launched the Crusades; a series of wars to take Palestine from the Muslims.
  - Venice & Florence became wealthy from selling supplies for the wars.
• The **Renaissance** brought renewed interest in learning & the arts that last from the 14th – 16th centuries.

• 1347 – The Bubonic Plague reached Italy from Asia and killed millions
Spain’s Empire

• 700s – Muslims from North Africa conquered the Iberian Peninsula and controlled it for more than 700 years.

• Catholic King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella retook control in 1492.
  • They paid for Christopher Columbus’ 1st voyage
  • Created colonies; spread their religion/language
“As soon as I arrived in the Indies, on the first Island which I found, I took some of the natives by force in order that they might learn and might give me information of whatever there is in these parts. ... They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They have no iron. Their spears are made of cane.... They would make fine servants.... With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.”

~Christopher Columbus
Captain’s Log, 1492
Culture

- Rome’s legacy – language and religion: Portuguese, Spanish, Italian & French are Romance languages that evolved from Latin.
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity & Roman Catholicism
- Centuries of inspirational art & architecture
  - **Aqueducts**: structures used to carry water long distances
Economy

- Northern & Western: more industrial
- Mediterranean: fishing, olives, grapes, citrus and wheat
  - More manufacturing in textiles, cars, clothing & shoes
- European Union has helped many countries grow economically
The Basques

- Stateless-Nation living in the foothills of the Pyrenees Mtns.
- Their language is the only pre-Roman language still spoken in Southwestern Europe.
- 1970s – granted self-rule of their region; although they want independence from Spain
Louie’s Basque Corner

On the corner of 4th Street & Evans Ave
Downtown
City Growth

• Transitioning from agriculture to manufacturing & service industries is causing many people to move into the cities.
• Housing shortages, pollution and traffic jams
  • Athens is expanding subway systems to address some of the issues
Chapter 13 – Section 2

Western Europe
Cultural Divisions

• France & Germany are dominant in western Europe
• **Benelux** countries have been influenced by German & French culture
  • Belgium, the Netherlands & Luxembourg
Reformation

- A religious (Christian) movement created new differences.
- During the renaissance people questioned authority and began to question the Catholic Church.
- 1517 – Martin Luther published 95 statements criticizing church practices.
  - This began the **reformation**: a period when many Christians left the Catholic Church and started Protestant churches.
  - Fought many religious wars over their differences.
The Rise of Nation-States

• Middle Ages – period between fall of Rome and the Renaissance

• **Feudalism** developed in Europe; political system in which powerful lords owned most of the land (peasants worked on it) & they gave some land to nobles in exchange for military service.

• **Nationalism** is the belief that people should be loyal to their nation.
  • Causes groups to want their own countries → nation-states rise
Feudal Pyramid of Power
France

• One of the 1st nation-states
• Late 1600s – Kings held absolute power and benefitted themselves
• 1789 – French Revolution; disposed of the king & formed a republic
• Napoleon Bonaparte seized power and made himself emperor in 1804; then tried to conquer all of Europe & was defeated
Modern Conflicts

- Nationalistic rivalry and competition for colonies helped cause WWI
- Allied Powers fought the Central Powers; AP won and imposed harsh terms on Germany. Their resentment over this helped caused WWII, led by Adolf Hitler.
- The Nazis carried out the **Holocaust**; a program of mass murder of Jews & other minorities (6 million).
• 1945 – The Allies defeat Germany and it splits into 2 countries; East Germany (communist) and West German (capitalist).
• The capital city, Berlin, was cut into 2 and separated with a the **Berlin Wall**. Anyone caught trying to cross was killed on sight.
• 1989 – Under pressure from other nations & protests, the wall came down and the countries were reunited on October 3, 1990.
Economics

- Rich in agriculture since 1800s
- Manufacturing, high-tech industries & services
- Switzerland specializes in banking & refuses to fight in wars
- Germany has the strongest economy in Europe today
- Export many luxury items; German cars, Swiss watches, French clothes
- Major tourist destination; mild climate & historical sites
Music & Art

• Germany & Austria are famous for their musicians
  • Bach, Beethoven & Mozart (child genius)

• France & Netherlands are famous for their painters
  • Van Eyck, Vermeer, Rembrandt, Monet, Cézanne, Gaugin
City Life

• Interesting and pleasant places to live
• Good public transportation, cultural attractions, lower crime rate than US
• Smaller homes than US; people socialize in public settings
• Have more paid vacation time than the US
Chapter 13 – Section 3
Northern Europe
• Nordic Countries
  • Denmark
  • Finland
  • Iceland
  • Norway
  • Sweden
• Northern Europe
  • United Kingdom
  • Ireland
Ancient Inhabitants - Nordic

• Sami
  • Descendents of early migrating peoples
  • Reindeer herders
  • Want to preserve their traditional way of life
    • Protest against mining
Ancient Inhabitants – Northern Europe

• Celtic in Great Britain
  • Romans conquered S. Britain by 80 AD
  • Germanic tribes invaded in the 400s, pushed Celts to North and West
William the Conqueror of Normandy

- 1066 – he conquered England and ruled it
- The Normans spoke French and English acquired many new words of French origin.
Empire Building

- Denmark, Sweden & Norway
  - Became kingdoms in the 900s
  - Never major empires

- Great Britain
  - Powerful empire
  - Island = protection
  - After 1066 no outside power ever successful invaded it
  - Worldwide colonies; great sailors
  - Spread English language
  - Representative government & the industrial revolution influenced the world
Power of the British

“The sun never sets on the British Empire.”
Moving into Modern Age

• Britain has a monarchy and a **parliament**: a representative lawmaking body whose members are elected or appointed.
  • Over time rulers lost power to parliament

• 1215 – nobles forced the king to sign the Magna Carta; a document that inspired the ideas as trial by jury, no taxation without representation

• Iceland has the world’s oldest parliament (930)
Industrial Revolution

- The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain in the late 18th and 19th centuries, brought about by the introduction of machinery.
  - Deposits of iron ore & coal
- Use of steam power, the growth of factories, and the mass production of manufactured goods.
Economics

• Manufacturing, timber exports, fishing industry

• Technology – **Silicon Glen**: section of Scotland that has many high-tech companies.

• Many nations joined the European Union (EU) and adopted the common currency, the **euro**.
Languages/Religions

• Nordic
  • Germanic and Sami Languages
  • Protestant

• Northern Europe
  • Celtic (Welsh, Irish/Scottish Gaelic)
  • Protestant, except Catholic in Ireland
Social Welfare Today

• Nordic
  • Yearly allowance to help raise children
  • National healthcare insurance programs

• Northern Europe
  • National healthcare insurance program
    • High Taxes
Cultural Figures

- **Nordic**
  - Henrik Ibsen: Father of modern drama
  - Ingmar Bergman: Swedish film director

- **Northern Europe**
  - William Shakespeare: Great Playwright
  - William Wordsworth: Everyday speech in poetry
  - Charlotte Brontë: English Novelist
  - James Joyce: Irish Novelist
Leisure/Customs

• Nordic
  • Smorgasbord, Sauna, Cross-Country Skiing and Ski Jumping

• Northern Europe
  • Tea Time, horse riding, fox hunting, rugby and cricket
Chapter 13 – Section 4

Eastern Europe
History

- **Cultural Crossroads**: a place where various cultures cross paths.
- Because of its location between Europe & Asia and that people are always moving through it, many world powers have tried to control it.
• 100 AD – Rome held the Balkan Peninsula and surrounding lands; after the empire split, the Byzantine Empire held it until for centuries.
• 400s-600s – Several small Slavic kingdoms formed in the region.
• 1300s & 1400s – Ottoman Empire took control of southern E. Europe.
• 1400s – Austria became a great power, drove the Ottomans out of Hungary & took control → Austro-Hungarian Empire
• 1700s – Poland ceased to exist when Austria, Prussia & Russia divided it up for themselves.
The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary by William R. Shepherd, 1911.
20th Century

- Due to centuries of foreign rule, most ethnic groups fiercely guard their cultural identities and want their own nation-states.
- 1908 – Many nations broke free from the Ottoman Empire
- 1912 – Greece, Serbia & Bulgaria went to war against the Ottoman Empire who lost most of their remaining European territory.
- Balkan countries fought over it, creating the term **balkanization**: process of a region breaking up into small mutually hostile units.
• Serbia wanted to free Slavs in Austria-Hungary.
• 1914 – A Serb assassinated an Austrian noble, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, sparking the start of WWI.
• After the war, Austria-Hungary split apart, several nations gained independence & the Ottoman Empire ended; Turkey become a nation.

Serbian student Gavrilo Princip
• 1939 – Germany seized Poland, starting WWII. Soviet Union went through Eastern Europe to fight Germany.

• They later refused to withdraw from the region until they set up communist governments there; creating a region of **satellite nations**: nations dominated by another country.

• 1980s – Soviet Union had severe economic problems and their leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, was giving more freedoms to Eastern Europe.
  • Many countries now demanded political & economic reforms and free elections.
  • Instability followed and many people returned to their ethnic loyalties.
Economy

• Under communism the government controlled all the factories and told them what to make. This caused a lack of motivation to please customers or to cut costs.

• They didn’t keep up with technology and poor trade with other nations.

• 1989 – moved toward a **market economy**: industries make the goods consumers want to buy & can be privately owned.
  • Problems arose: inflation & unemployment

• Issues: uneducated workers, old technology, lack of funds for investment, previous civil wars left countries damaged and struggling to rebuild their infrastructures.
Culture

• Many different ethnic groups, cultures and languages which can cause issues uniting people.

• Catholicism, Eastern Orthodox Christianity, Protestant, Islam & Judaism

• Folk art is produced by rural people with traditional lifestyles instead of professional artists.
  • Pottery, woodcarving and costumes
Moving Toward Modern Life

- Urban development is lacking; most people live in rural areas
- Cities have many benefits, but also bring more pollution, traffic jams and housing shortages
- Ethnic hatred is another issue within the region; discrimination
- **Anti-Semitism** is discrimination against Jews
- Countries are moving toward democracy and gaining more rights.