

FIELD: HISTORY- WORLD HISTORY

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CONTEXT:

Describe and write about the European history. APA format 8 pages

Title: European History

Abstract:

European history is whatever the historian wants it to be. It is a summary of the events and ideas political, religious, military, pacific, serious, romantic, prosaic, near at hand, far away, tragic, comic, significant, meaningless, anything else you would like it to be. There is only one limiting factor. It must take place in or derive from the area we call Europe. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of European history, spanning from ancient civilizations to the present day. It examines key events, cultural developments, political transformations, and social changes that have shaped the continent over the centuries. The paper is divided into multiple sections, each focusing on a specific period or topic, including ancient Europe, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, the Age of Exploration, the Industrial Revolution, World Wars, the Cold War, and the European Union. By exploring the diverse and complex history of Europe, this paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of the continent's rich heritage and its influence on global affairs.

Introduction:

Europe's history is characterized by a remarkable tapestry of civilizations, conflicts, ideas, and progress. European history is identical with the history of Europe, was that of its people, culture and to the limited land that they occupied. It would have included the societies from which those present civilizations sprang namely the Phoenicians, the Hebrews and the Egyptians. From the ancient Greeks and Romans to the modern-day European Union, the continent has witnessed significant changes that have shaped the course of world history. The European union was created as a result of post war or cooperation in Europe to ensure peace, prosperity



and stability in the continent. This paper aims to provide an extensive account of European history, highlighting major historical events, cultural achievements, and political developments that have shaped the continent over time.

Section 1: Ancient Europe

In this section, we delve into the roots of European civilization, examining the ancient cultures that laid the foundations for later developments. We explore the rise and fall of powerful empires, such as the Greeks and the Romans, and their contributions to politics, philosophy, art, and architecture. The impact of Christianity and the eventual fall of the Western Roman Empire also play significant roles in shaping the continent's subsequent history. History of Europe is traditionally divided into four time periods: prehistoric Europe (prior to about 800 BC), classical antiquity (800 BC to AD 500), the Middle Ages (AD 500 to AD 1500), and the modern era (since AD 1500).

During the era of myth and legends, ancient Europe also saw huge advances in fields of medicine, mathematics, theatre, agriculture and urban design. Across the continent are sites that still stand as testaments to the incredible ingenuity of ancient civilizations.

The oldest European civilizations is the Minoan civilization which existed between 3200 and 1450 BC on the island of Creta.

Those who look at the ancient Greek language to pause it roots combine eurus, means wide and ops meaning face or eye to arrive at wide grazing as an appropriate description of Europe's broadline shoveline as seen from the shipboard perspective of the maritime Greek.

The expression Ancient Europe may be used in a variety of senses:

- The ancient concept of Europa in Greek geography, in origin "the landmass adjacent to Thrace"

Europa (ancient geography)

Europa (Roman province), in the Diocese of Thrace.

- The territory of Europe (the continent according to its modern definition) in "ancient times":

- Prehistoric Europe, human presence in Europe before recorded history

✓ Neolithic Europe, 7000 BCE to 1700 BCE

✓ Bronze Age Europe

✓ Iron Age Europe

- Roman imperial period (chronology)



- Roman Iron Age

- The territories of Europe participating in Classical antiquity

- Ancient Greece

- Ancient Rome

The Middle Ages

The middle ages was the period in European history from the collapse of Roman civilisation in the 5 th century to the period of renaissance. (Variously interpreted as beginning in the 13 th,14th,or 15th century depending on the region of Europe and other factors).

It was associated with slower economic and scientific development increased religious conflict,the rise of feudalism and the spread of the plague.

The Middle Ages witnessed the emergence of feudalism, the spread of Christianity, and the rise of powerful kingdoms and empires. We explore the feudal system, the role of the Catholic Church, and the Crusades, which brought Europe into contact with the wider world. This period also saw significant cultural and intellectual developments, including the Gothic architecture, the emergence of universities, and the influence of the Renaissance.The period of time is called the middle ages because it looks place between the fall of Romex early modern Europe and it is oftenly separated into the early middle ages,the high middle ages and the late middle ages.

The middle ages lasting from the 5th century to 1485,are best known for their violent,revolts and revolution, gruesome punishment, feasting and fetes ,gallant knights and faigtale processes .

The Late Middle Ages was marked by difficulties and calamities including famine, plague, and war, which significantly diminished the population of Europe; between 1347 and 1350, the Black Death killed about a third of Europeans. Controversy, heresy, and the Western Schism within the Catholic Church paralleled the interstate conflict, civil strife, and peasant revolts that occurred in the kingdoms. Cultural and technological developments transformed European society, concluding the Late Middle Ages and beginning the early modern period.

The Renaissance

It was a period of artistic literacy and scientific revival,the Renaissance began in the 14th century in the northern Italy. A real revolution terms thoughts and all artistic field,this movement rapidly spread it's ideas across Europe,it prevailed until the end of 16 th century.

It arrived at different country at vary time. Italy was first to experience this movement beginning in the 14 th century while it did not reach England until the sixteenth century. A general consensus among historians is by the early 17 th century the Renaissance had come to an end.

The Renaissance marked a period of renewed interest in art, literature, and intellectual pursuits.



We examine the flourishing of humanism, the patronage of the arts by powerful families, and the transformative ideas of individuals like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. The Renaissance had a profound impact on European society, fostering scientific advancements, challenging traditional religious beliefs, and inspiring exploration and colonization.

It was a period of European cultural artistic, political and economic rebirth, following the middle ages. Generally described as taking a place from the 14th century to the 17th century. The Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical , philosophy, literature and art.

Some interesting facts about renaissance are

- ★ Began in 14th century
- ★ Transformed society from darkness to light
- ★ Humanism was the main philosophy
- ★ The medici family were major patrons
- ★ The height of the renaissance was called 'high' renaissance.

The Enlightenment

Was a movement of the 18th century that stressed the belief that science and logic give people more knowledge and understand the tradition and religion.

The Enlightenment was a period of intellectual and philosophical enlightenment that swept across Europe. We explore the ideas of prominent thinkers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu, who advocated for reason, liberty, and equality. This period laid the groundwork for the revolutions and political transformations that would shape Europe and the world in the centuries to come.

It included a range of ideas centered on the value of human happiness, the pursuit of knowledge obtained by means of reasons and the evidence of the senses, and ideals such as the natural law, liberty, progress, toleration, fraternity, constitutional government and separation of church and state.

Enlightenment was preceded by the Scientific Revolution and the work of Francis Bacon and John Locke, among others. Some date the beginning of the Enlightenment to the publication of René Descartes' Discourse on the Method in 1637, featuring his famous dictum, Cogito, ergo sum ("I think, therefore I am"). Others cite the publication of Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica (1687) as the culmination of the Scientific Revolution and the beginning of the Enlightenment. European historians traditionally date its beginning with the death of Louis XIV



of France in 1715 .

Philosophers and scientists of the period widely circulated their ideas through meetings at scientific academies, Masonic lodges, literary salons, coffeehouses and in printed books, journals, and pamphlets. The ideas of the Enlightenment undermined the authority of the monarchy and the Catholic Church and paved the way for the political revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries. A variety of 19th-century movements, including liberalism, socialism[8] and neoclassicism, trace their intellectual heritage to the Enlightenment.

The central doctrines of the Enlightenment were individual liberty and religious tolerance, in opposition to an absolute monarchy and the fixed dogmas of the Church. The concepts of utility and sociability were also crucial in the dissemination of information that would better society as a whole. The Enlightenment was marked by an increasing awareness of the relationship between the mind and the everyday media of the world, and by an emphasis on the scientific method.

The Age of Exploration

(Also called the age of discovery) began in the 1400s and continued through the 1600s. It was a period of time when European nations began exploring the world. They discovered new routes in India much of the East and the Americas.

The great period of discovery from the latter half of the fifteenth through the sixteenth century. It began in late 1400s. European countries wanted to find different routes to Asia. Portugal had taken over the sea route around Africa and the land route was dangerous.

Began with earnest with the first voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492 and ended at least where present day Virginians are concerned with the founding of Jamestown in 1602.

The Age of Exploration brought Europe into contact with the wider world, leading to significant changes in global trade, colonization, and cultural exchange. We examine the voyages of explorers like Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and Ferdinand Magellan, and their impact on European powers' quest for wealth and power. The colonization of the Americas, Africa, and Asia transformed Europe's relationship with the rest of the world and fueled the growth of empires.

Began under the leadership of Henry the Navigator, he sent ships to map and explore that went coast of Africa. They went further to the south of previous European expedition and mapped much of western Africa for the Portuguese. In 1488, Portuguese explorer Bartolomeo Dias was the first European to sail around the southern tip of Africa and into the Indian Ocean. Soon the Spanish wanted to find a trade route to the far east. Explorer Christopher Columbus thought that he could sail west across the Atlantic Ocean to China. He could not get the Portuguese to fund his expedition so he went to Spain. In 1492 he discovered the new world of America. Portugal and Spain became the early leaders in the age of discovery. Throughout the



of fordesilles the two countries agreed to divide up the new world. Spain got most of America while Portugal got Brazil, India and Asia. Spain sent over consquasations to explore the Americans and to conquer the people there. Herman Cortes conquered the Actex Empire in Mexico and Francisco Pizarro conquered the inca Empire in perus. They made Spanish rich with the gold and silver they found in America. Portugal sent out Vasco da Gama who found trade route around the southern trip of Africa and India. They also explored much of far east and we're first Europeans to establish a trading colony in China. Other countries such as the Great Britain and the Netherlands established colonies in the new world. Eventually Great Britain surpassed all of the European nations in terms of the size of their world wide empire including the thirteen colonies in the Americas that later became united States.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution marked a period of rapid industrialization and technological advancements that revolutionized European society. We explore the shift from agrarian economies to industrialized. Was the transition from creating goods by hand to using machines. It start and ends are widely debated by scholars but the period generally spanned from about 1760 to 1840. The industrial revolution shifted societies from agrarian economy to a manufacturing economy where products were no longer made solely by hand by machines. This led to increased production and efficiency, lower prices, more goods, improved wages and migration from rural to urban areas. The first three industrial revolution that transformed our modern society with each of these advancement. The steam engine, the age of science and mass production and the rise of Digital technology. The world around us are fundamentally changed. Success in international trade created Britain's high wage, cheap energy economy and it was high springs board for the industrial revolution. High wages and cheap energy created a demand for technology that substituted Capita and energy for labour. These incentives operated in many industries. The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in history. Comparable only to humanity's adoption of agriculture with respect to material advancement, the Industrial Revolution influenced in some way almost every aspect of daily life. In particular, average income and population began to exhibit unprecedented sustained growth. Some economists have said the most important effect of the Industrial Revolution was that the standard of living for the general population in the Western world began to increase consistently for the first time in history, although others have said that it did not begin to improve meaningfully until the late 19th and 20th centuries. GDP per capita was broadly stable before the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of the was broadly stable before the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of the modern capitalist economy, while the Industrial Revolution began an era of per-capita economic growth in capitalist economies. Economic historians agree that the onset of the Industrial Revolution is the most important event in human history since the domestication of animals and plants.

The precise start and end of the Industrial Revolution is still debated among among historians, as is the pace of economic and social changes. Eric Hobsbawm held that the Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 1780s and was not fully felt until the 1830s or 1840 while T. S.



Ashton held that it occurred roughly between 1760 and 1830. Rapid industrialisation first began in Britain, starting with mechanized textiles spinning in the 1780s, with high rates of growth in steam power and iron production occurring after 1800. Mechanized textile production spread from Great Britain to continental Europe and the United States in the early 19th century, with important centres of textiles, iron and coal emerging in Belgium and the United States and later textiles in France.

An economic recession occurred from the late 1830s to the early 1840s when the adoption of the Industrial Revolution's early innovations, such as mechanized spinning and weaving, slowed and their markets matured. Innovations developed late in the period, such as the increasing adoption of locomotives, steamboats and steamships, and hot blast iron smelting. New technologies such as the electrical telegraph, widely introduced in the 1840s and 1850s, were not powerful enough to drive high rates of growth. Rapid economic growth began to occur after 1870, springing from a new group of innovations in what has been called the Second Industrial Revolution. These innovations included new steel-making processes, mass production, assembly lines, electrical grid systems, the large-scale manufacture of machine tools, and the use of increasingly advanced machinery in steam-powered factories.

The Industrial Revolution created an increase in employment opportunities. Wages at factories were higher than what individuals were making as farmers. As factories became widespread, additional managers and employees were required to operate them, increasing the supply of jobs and overall wages. Increased innovation also led to higher levels of education, often resulting in several groundbreaking inventions still used today. These inventions include the sewing machine, X-ray, lightbulb, calculator, and anesthesia.

Due to the Industrial Revolution's advancements, the nation saw the first combustible engine, incandescent light bulb, and modern assembly line used in manufacturing. The Industrial Revolution changed how people worked, the technologies available to them, and in turn where they lived. It made life comfortable for many though living conditions for workers remained abhorrent, which eventually fueled the rise of labor unions that led to improved working conditions and fair wages.

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