

PowerPoint Project on History of Europe:

- **INTRODUCTION:** The history of Europe can be divided as follows:
 - appearance of first human beings to 500 B.C.
 - 500 B.C. to 100 B.C. (Golden Age of Greece to the rise of Rome)
 - 100 B.C. to A.D. 500 (Roman conquest to rise of Christianity and the Empire's split)
 - A.D. 500 to A.D. 1100 (Byzantine and Western Roman empires to Battle of Hastings in A.D. 1066)
 - 1100 to 1400 (Crusades to the Renaissance)
 - 1400 to 1700 (Renaissance to Age of Reason)
 - 1700 to 1914 (Age of Reason and Industrial Revolution to WWI)
 - 1914 to 1989 (WWI to end of the Cold War)
- **REQUIREMENTS:** Based on the timeline above, you will be assigned a topic for research and create a 8-10 slide PowerPoint presentation discussing an important innovation, event, or social or cultural change and its impact on the course of European history. The presentation must include reliable facts, logical arguments and images as well as MLA bibliography of sources. Sample research topics include:
 - the earliest stone tools and society
 - the development of farming
 - the legacy of Greek architecture
 - the cultural impact of the expansion of Roman power
 - the significance of Hadrian's Wall
 - the impact of Christianity on the Roman Empire
 - invasion, plague, and the Dark Ages
 - the monasteries as repositories of scholarship and learning during the Dark Ages
 - the rise of Islam and the resulting social or cultural changes
 - the Crusades—cause and consequences
 - the invention of the printing press with respect to the Renaissance
 - seeking sea routes to India—incentives and outcome
 - the rise of Protestantism and the resulting social or cultural changes
 - the social consequences of the French Revolution
 - the socio-economic consequences of the Industrial Revolution

Vocabulary:

- **Age of Reason**
 - *Definition: A movement in the 18th century advocating the use of reason in the reappraisal of accepted ideas and social institutions*
 - *Context: The Age of Reason was part of a larger philosophical movement called the Age of Enlightenment and provided a framework for the American and French Revolutions.*
- **Byzantine Empire**
 - *Definition: The eastern part of the Roman Empire, based around Byzantium (a seaport on the entranceway to the Black Sea)*
 - *Context: After A.D. 395, the Roman Empire was split into the Byzantine Empire and the Western Roman Empire.*
- **Cold War**
 - *Definition: A conflict over ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies lasting from the late 1940s until 1989*
 - *Context: The Cold War came to an end in 1989 with the collapse of Soviet Communism and the opening of the Berlin Wall.*

Vocabulary:

- **Crusades**
 - *Definition: A series of several military campaigns—usually sanctioned by the Papacy—that took place during the 11th through 13th centuries*
 - *Context: Originally the Crusades were Roman Catholic endeavors to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims.*
- **Dark Ages**
 - *Definition: The period in Europe from the fall of Rome in the 5th century to the restoration of relative political stability around the year 1000; the early part of the Middle Ages*
 - *Context: The Dark Ages was an era of ignorance, superstition, and social chaos, but there were forces for culture and enlightenment throughout the period as well.*
- **Europe**
 - *Definition: The sixth-largest continent, extending west from the Dardanelles, Black Sea, and Ural Mountains*
 - *Context: Europe is technically a vast peninsula of the Eurasian land mass.*

Vocabulary:

- **Gothic style**
- *Definition: A style of architecture developed in France and prevalent throughout Western Europe from the mid-12th to early 16th century*
- *Context: The Gothic style is characterized by the pointed arch, massive piers, stained glass windows, and flying buttresses.*
- **industrial revolution**
- *Definition: The radical socioeconomic changes that are brought about when extensive mechanization of production systems results in a shift from home-based hand manufacturing to large-scale factory production*
- *Context: The Industrial Revolution in Europe eventually produced a growing middle class whose influence increased throughout the 19th century.*
- **megalithic**
- *Definition: Built of large stones (mega = large; lithic = stone)*
- *Context: Some megalithic monuments appear to have been temples perhaps used in rituals related to the sun and stars.*

Vocabulary:

- **monastery**
 - *Definition: The residence of a religious community*
 - *Context: During the Dark Ages, learning and Christian teachings were kept alive in the monasteries of Ireland and in Catholic monastic establishments on the European continent.*
- **Normans**
 - *Definition: A mixture of the indigenous Gauls of France and of the Viking invaders who began occupying the northern area of France now known as Normandy in the latter half of the 9th century*
 - *Context: The Normans invaded and won control of England in 1066 with the Battle of Hastings.*
- **Renaissance**
 - *Definition: The period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages; a cultural rebirth from the 14th through the middle of the 17th century*
 - *Context: During the Renaissance, the invention of the printing press made the spread of ideas easier.*

Vocabulary:

- **Roman Empire**
- *Definition: The empire established by Augustus in 27 B.C. and divided in A.D. 395 into the Western Roman Empire and the eastern or Byzantine Empire*
- *Context: At its greatest extent, the Roman Empire encompassed territories stretching from Britain and Germany to North Africa and the Persian Gulf.*