

## PERIODS & DATES IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Later Middle Ages: 1300-1450

**Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)**

**Fall of the Byzantine Empire (1453)**

**Renaissance: 1300-1600** (first in Italy, then into Northern Europe)

“New Monarchs”/ rise of modern states: late 15<sup>th</sup> century, 1<sup>st</sup> half of 16<sup>th</sup> century

Height of Hapsburg power: mid-16<sup>th</sup> century under Charles V

**Commercial Revolution: c. 1500-c. 1700**

“Old Imperialism”: 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (in New World)

**Reformation: 1517**

**Catholic Counter Reformation: 1545-1563 (Council of Trent)**

**Religious Wars:**

**Spanish Armada, 1588**

French Civil Wars (1562-1594)

**30 Years' War (1618-1648); Treaty of Westphalia: 1648**

**Scientific Revolution: 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Copernicus to Newton)**

Agricultural Revolution: decades prior to 1750 (leads to population explosion)

“Golden Age of Spain”: c. 1550—c.1650

“Golden Age of the Netherlands”: 17<sup>th</sup> century (1<sup>st</sup> half); Dutch wars w/ England lead to decline

**Age of Absolutism: c. 1650-1750: Louis XIV: 1643-1715; Peter the Great: 1682-1725**

Frederick William “Great Elector” (1640-1688); Frederick William I (1713-1740)

**Baroque (art): 17<sup>th</sup> century**

**Constitutionalism in England: 17<sup>th</sup> century**

**English Civil War 1642-49**

**Glorious Revolution, 1688**

**Act of Union, 1707: Great Britain created**

**Enlightenment: 18<sup>th</sup> century**

**Enlightened despotism: c. 1750-c.1800** (early 19<sup>th</sup> century for Napoleon)

Frederick the Great (1740-1786); Catherine the Great: 1762-1796); Joseph II (1780-90)

Absolutism in Eastern Europe (17<sup>th</sup> century-early 18<sup>th</sup> century): Rise of Prussia, Russia and Austria;

decline of Poland, Ottoman Empire, and Holy Roman Empire

“**Second 100 Years War**” between Britain and France: **1689-1815: Balance of Power**

War of the League of Augsburg (1689-1697)

**War of Spanish Succession (1702-1713), Treaty of Utrecht**

**War of Austrian Succession (1740-1748), Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle**

**Seven Years' War (1756-1763), Treaty of Paris**

American Revolution (1775-1783)

French Revolution & Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815), Congress of Vienna

**French Revolution: 1789-1799**

“**Age of Montesquieu**”: National Assembly (1789-1791); Legislative Assembly (1791-92)

“**Age of Rousseau**”: National Convention (1792-1795); Directory (1795-1799)

**Napoleonic Era (“Age of Voltaire”): 1799-1815 (Consul: 1799-1804; Empire: 1804-1815)**

**Congress of Vienna, 1815**

**Romanticism: 1780s-1850**

**Industrial Revolution: c. 1750- c. 1850 in England**

**Concert of Europe: 1815-1848; “Age of Metternich”**

Realism: 1848-late 19<sup>th</sup> century

**Second French Empire: 1852-1871; Third French Republic (1871-1940)**

**Age of Realpolitik: 1848-1871**

**Unification of Italy and Germany, 1871**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution: late 19<sup>th</sup> century – steel, oil, electricity, chemicals**

**Age of Mass Politics: 1871-1914 and beyond**

“New Imperialism”: 1880s-1914

**World War I: 1914-1918**

**Russian Revolution: 1917**

Lenin-1917-1924

Stalin—1927-1953

**Interwar Period (“Age of Anxiety”): 1919-1939 – Rise of fascism and Great Depression**

**World War II: 1939-1945**

**Cold War: 1946-1991**

de-Stalinization under Khrushchev (1955-1964)

conservatism and re-Stalinization under Brezhnev (1964-1982)

*détente* – 1972-1979

Gorbachev: *glasnost* and *perestroika*: 1985-1991

Revolutions of 1989 and fall of Soviet Union 1991

Decolonization: 1945-1970s; India, China, Egypt, Vietnam, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia

**European Union/Treaty of Maastricht, 1991**

Counterculture and student protests: 1960s

1970s: economic stagnation

1980s: resurgence of conservatism and the Atlantic Alliance: Thatcher, Kohl, Reagan

1990s: Breakup of Yugoslavia, European Union

“Long 20<sup>th</sup> Century”: 1871-1991

“Short 20<sup>th</sup> Century”: 1914-1991