

المادة : European History

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Unit One

The Renaissance

The word Renaissance means (rebirth) , a name given to the historical period , in Europe , that succeeded the Middle Ages . The idea of rebirth originated in the belief that European had rediscovered the superiority of Greek and Roman culture after many centuries of what they considered intellectual and cultural decline . The preceding era , which began with the collapse of the Roman Empire around the 5th century , became known as the Middle Ages to indicate its position between the classical and modern world . In other words , this period of history was an awakening of a new spirit of intellectual and artistic inquiry , a revival of the spirit of ancient Greece and Rome in literature . It meant a new interest in and analysis of the great classical writers . Scholars searched for and translated " lost " ancient texts , whose dissemination was much helped by developments in printing in Europe from about 1450.

Art and literature in the Renaissance reached a level unattained in any previous period . The age was marked by three principal characteristics . The first one is the new interest in learning mirrored by the classical scholars known as humanists and instrumental in providing suitable classical models for the new

writers , i.e. , the revival of classical civilization and the spread of classicism and humanism . The second is the new form of Christianity initiated by the protestant reformation led by Martin Luther , which drew men's attention to the individual and his inner experiences and stimulated a response in Catholic countries . The third is the great explorations that culminated in the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492 , the discovery that had far reaching consequences on the countries that developed overseas empires .

Questions

1- What is meant by the word " Renaissance " ?

The word Renaissance means rebirth .

2- From where did the idea of " rebirth " come from?

The idea of rebirth come from the belief that European had rediscovered the superiority of Greece and Roman culture .

3- What was the period that preceded the Renaissance ?

The period that preceded the Renaissance was the middle ages .

4- Where did art and literature reach in the Renaissance ?

Art and literature in the Renaissance reached a level unattained in any previous period .

5- When did christopher columbus discover America ?

He discovered it in 1492 .

Vocabulary:

Renaissance = rebirth

succeeded = followed

originated = came from

belief = opinion , concept

decline = process of becoming weaker , smaller and less satisfactory

era = a period of time in history

collapse = end , fall

revival = the act of becoming or making something strong again

dissemination = circulation , spread

helped = achieved

unattained = did not happen

initiated = started

culminated = reached its highest point

empires = kingdoms

Unit Two

The influence of Arab culture on the Renaissance in Europe

The Arab Islamic culture played a great role in forming the basis of the European Renaissance . The Arab Muslim scholars transmitted the Greek and Roman cultures into Arabic , the language of science and culture . After that , They had a great effect on European Renaissance . In fact , the influence of Arab Islamic culture had been very clear in many domains or fields whether they were cultural , intellectual or scientific , like the invention of numbering system , the theory of evolution even before " Darwin " hundreds of years ago , the gratification and the relationship between distance and speed many centuries before Newton , the measuring of the speed of light , of refraction angles and the circumference of the earth , the invention of astronomical machines , the discovery of the seas , and the putting of the basis of chemistry.

It could be said that the Arab Islamic culture had been the medium between the old Greek and Roman cultures and sciences and European Renaissance .It was in fact a series that extended from old cultures like Egyptian , Assyrian , Babylonian and Chinese , to Greek culture , to Islamic age whose scholars had been influenced by those who preceded them and who in return influenced the scholars or scientists of European Renaissance who

came after them , who read the works of the Arab scientists translated to Latin and European languages.

The Arab Islamic culture saved the Greek culture from being lost for the Arab scientists saved the Greek original lost works and books through translating them into Arabic .The Europeans depended upon Arab Islamic works .Muslim's beliefs and Thoughts was extended to Europe through three ways .First through Al-Andalus , second through Sicily island , and third through the wars of the Christendom.

As a result , we could say that the role of the Arab Islamic culture was obvious and great on the new European Renaissance.

Answer the following questions:

1- To which language did the Arab Muslim scholars transmit the Greek and Roman cultures?

The Arab Muslim scholars transmitted the Greek and Roman cultures into Arabic .

2- In which domains did the influence of Arab Islamic culture have been very clear?

The influence of Arab Islamic culture have been very clear in cultural , intellectual and scientific domains .

3- Did the Arab Islamic culture save the Greek culture?

Yes , it did .

4- How was the Arab Islamic culture extended to Europe ? What are they?

The Arab Islamic culture extended to Europe through three ways they are AL-Andlus , Sicily island and the wars of the christendom.

5- Whom did the Arab scholars of the Islamic age influence?

The Arab scholars of the Islamic age influenced the scholars or scientists of European Renaissance who came after them .

Vocabulary:

culture : civilization

basis : starting point

transmitted : passed from one place to another

effect : result

clear : obvious

influenced : affected

circumference : the distance round a circle

extended : stretched

depended upon : relied on

Unit Three

Fall of the Bastille

On the morning of 14 July 1789 a vast crowd from the faubourg Saint-antoine gathered outside the Bastille , the medieval fortress whose eight towers and eighty-foot walls frowned over the eastern quarter of the city . Motives in the crowd were mixed . The Bastille had long been hated as a symbol of tyranny . It was said to contain large stores of ammunition ; its guns were that morning directed on the narrow streets of faubourg and numbers of troops were rumored to be waiting within the walls for a command to massacre the people . There was no immediate intention of attacking the fortress . The committee of electors sent a deputation to the governor , De Launay , asking him to surrender his ammunition and lower his gun . The men received a friendly welcome and were invited to dine , but when they did not, immediately re-emerge the crowd in the outer courtyard feared a trap . Two dare-devils climbed an unguarded bastion and cut down the drawbridge over which the crowd surged into the inner courtyards . The garrison – a mere seventy old soldier and thirty Swiss – panicked and fired and an assault began.

Ninety –eight assailants were killed in the siege ; of the 800 or so survivors who claimed to have played an active part in the

affair ; the majority were respectable sans-culottes .The bourgeoisie were in fact part of this revolutionary force which had accomplished an act of a far reaching importance .

The prisoners released from the Bastille were paltry few – four forgers , two lunatics , and dissipated young nobleman incarcerated for a term at his family's request but the political consequences of the assault can hardly be over-estimated.

Questions

1- When and where did the vast crowd from the faubourg Saint-Antoine gather?

The vast crowd from faubourg Saint-Antoine gathered on the morning of 14 July 1789 outside the Bastille.

.2-Why had the Bastille been hated

The Bastille had been hated because it was seen as a symbol of Royal tyranny

3- Who sent a deputation to the governor , De Launay ? why?

The committee of electors sent a deputation to the governor , De Launay , asking him to surrender his ammunition and lower his gun.

4- How many assailant were killed in the siege ?

Ninety-eight assailant were killed in the siege .

5-Were the prisoners of the Bastille released or not ? How many had they been?

Yes , they were released from the Bastille . They had been paltry few.

Vocabulary

Vast = great

Crowd = a group of people

Tyranny = cruelty

Massacre = kill

Intention = reason

Assault = attack

Killed = dead

Lunatic = mad

Consequences = results

Part = role

Accomplished =achieved

Unit Four

World War I

also known as the First World War, the Great War, or the **War to End All Wars**, was a **global war** originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. More than 70 million **military personnel**, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilised in one of the largest wars in history.^{[6][7]} Over nine million **combatants** and seven million **civilians died as a result of the war** (including the victims of a **number of genocides**), a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerents' **technological and industrial sophistication**, and the tactical stalemate caused by **gruelling trench warfare**. It was **one of the deadliest conflicts in history**, and paved the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved.^[8]

The war drew in all the world's economic **great powers**,^[9] assembled in two opposing alliances: the **Allies** (based on the **Triple Entente** of the **Russian Empire**, the **French Third Republic**, and the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland**) versus the **Central Powers** of **Germany** and **Austria-Hungary**. Although **Italy** was a member of the **Triple Alliance** alongside **Germany** and **Austria-Hungary**, it did not join the Central Powers, as **Austria-Hungary** had taken the offensive, against the terms of

the alliance.^[10] These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war: **Italy**, **Japan** and the **United States** joined the **Allies**, while the **Ottoman Empire** and **Bulgaria** joined the Central Powers.

The trigger for the war was the **assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria**, heir to the throne of **Austria-Hungary**, by **Yugoslav nationalist Gavrilo Princip** in **Sarajevo** on 28 June 1914. This set off a **diplomatic crisis** when **Austria-Hungary** delivered an ultimatum to the **Kingdom of Serbia**,^{[11][12]} and entangled international alliances formed over the previous decades were invoked. Within weeks, the major powers were at war and the conflict soon spread around the world.

On 28 July, the **Austro-Hungarians declared war on Serbia**.^{[13][14]} As **Russia** mobilised in support of **Serbia**, **Germany** invaded neutral **Belgium** and **Luxembourg** before moving towards **France**, leading the **United Kingdom** to declare war on **Germany**. After the German march on **Paris** was halted, what became known as the **Western Front** settled into a **battle of attrition**, with a **trench line** that changed little until 1917. On the **Eastern Front**, the **Russian army** was successful against the **Austro-Hungarians**, but the **Germans** stopped its **invasion of East Prussia**. In November 1914, the **Ottoman Empire** joined the Central Powers, opening fronts in the **Caucasus**, **Mesopotamia** and the **Sinai**. In 1915, **Italy**

joined the Allies and Bulgaria joined the Central Powers; [Romania](#) joined the Allies in 1916, as did the United States in 1917.

The Russian government [collapsed in March 1917](#), and a [revolution in November](#) followed by a further military defeat brought the Russians to terms with the Central Powers via the [Treaty of Brest Litovsk](#), which granted the Germans a significant victory. After a [stunning German offensive](#) along the Western Front in the spring of 1918, the Allies rallied and drove back the Germans in a [series of successful offensives](#). On [4 November 1918](#), the Austro-Hungarian empire agreed to an armistice, and Germany, which had [its own trouble with revolutionaries](#), agreed to an armistice on 11 November 1918, ending the war in victory for the Allies.

By the end of the war or soon after, the German Empire, Russian Empire, [Austro-Hungarian Empire](#) and the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist. National borders were redrawn, with several independent nations restored or created, and [Germany's colonies](#) were parceled out among the victors. During the [Paris Peace Conference of 1919](#), the [Big Four](#) (Britain, France, the United States and Italy) imposed their terms in a series of treaties. The [League of Nations](#) was formed with the aim of preventing any repetition of such a conflict. This effort failed, and economic depression, renewed nationalism,

weakened successor states, and feelings of humiliation (particularly in Germany) eventually contributed to [World War II](#).

Unit Five

American Civil War

The American Civil War was an **internal conflict** fought in the **United States** from 1861 to 1865. The **Union** faced **secessionists** in eleven Southern states grouped together as the **Confederate States of America**. The Union won the war, which remains the bloodiest in **U.S. history**.

Among the 34 **U.S. states** in February 1861, seven Southern **slave states** individually declared their **secession** from the U.S. to form the Confederate States of America. **War** broke out in April 1861 when Confederates **attacked** the U.S. fortress of **Fort Sumter**. The Confederacy grew to include eleven states; it claimed two more states, the **Indian Territory**, and the southern portions of the western territories of **Arizona** and **New Mexico** (called **Confederate Arizona**). The Confederacy was never diplomatically recognized by the United States government nor by any foreign country. The states that remained loyal, including **border states where slavery was legal**, were known as the *Union* or the *North*. The war ended with the surrender of all the Confederate armies and the **dissolution** of the Confederate government in the spring of 1865.

The war **had its origin** in the factious issue of **slavery**, especially the extension of **slavery** into the western territories. Four years of intense combat left 620,000 to 750,000 soldiers dead, a higher number than the number of American military deaths in **World War I** and **World War II** combined, and much of the South's infrastructure was destroyed. The Confederacy collapsed and 4 million slaves were freed (most of them by Lincoln's **Emancipation Proclamation**). The **Reconstruction Era** (1863–1877) overlapped and followed the war, with the process of restoring national unity, strengthening the national government, and granting **civil rights** to freed slaves throughout the country.

In the 1860 **presidential election**, **Republicans**, led by **Abraham Lincoln**, supported banning slavery in all the **U.S. territories** at the time, something which the Southern states viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights and as being part of a plan to eventually abolish slavery. The three pro-Union candidates together received an overwhelming 82% majority of the votes cast nationally: Republican Lincoln's votes centered in the north, Democrat Douglas' votes were distributed nationally and Constitutional Unionist Bell's votes centered in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia. The Republican Party, dominant in the North, secured a **plurality** of the popular votes and a majority of the electoral votes

nationally, so Lincoln was constitutionally elected the first Republican president.

But before [his inauguration](#), seven slave states with [cotton](#)-based economies formed the Confederacy. The first six to declare secession had the highest proportions of slaves in their populations, a total of 49 percent.^[16] The first seven with state legislatures to resolve for secession included split majorities for unionists Douglas and Bell in Georgia with 51% and Louisiana with 55%. Alabama had voted 46% for those unionists, Mississippi with 40%, Florida with 38%, Texas with 25%, and South Carolina cast Electoral College votes without a popular vote for president.^[17] Of these, only Texas held a referendum on secession.

Eight remaining slave states continued to reject calls for secession. Outgoing [Democratic](#) President [James Buchanan](#) and the incoming Republicans rejected secession as illegal. [Lincoln's March 4, 1861 inaugural address](#) declared that his administration would not initiate a [civil war](#). Speaking directly to the "Southern States," he reaffirmed, "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."^[18] After Confederate forces seized numerous federal forts within territory claimed by the Confederacy, efforts at compromise failed and both sides prepared for war. The Confederates assumed

that [European](#) countries were so dependent on "[King Cotton](#)" that they would intervene, but none did, and none recognized the new Confederate States of America.

Hostilities began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired upon [Fort Sumter](#). While in the [Western Theater](#) the Union made significant permanent gains, in the [Eastern Theater](#), the battle was inconclusive in 1861–62. The autumn 1862 Confederate campaigns into Maryland and Kentucky failed, dissuading British intervention.^[citation needed] Lincoln issued the [Emancipation Proclamation](#), which made ending slavery a war goal.^[19] To the west, by summer 1862 the Union destroyed the Confederate river navy, then much of their western armies, and seized New Orleans. The 1863 Union [siege of Vicksburg](#) split the Confederacy in two at the [Mississippi River](#). In 1863, [Robert E. Lee's](#) Confederate incursion north ended at the [Battle of Gettysburg](#). Western successes led to [Ulysses S. Grant's](#) command of all Union armies in 1864. Inflicting an ever-tightening [naval blockade](#) of Confederate ports, the Union marshaled the resources and manpower to attack the Confederacy from all directions, leading to the [fall of Atlanta](#) to [William T. Sherman](#) and [his march to the sea](#). The last significant battles raged around the [Siege of Petersburg](#). Lee's escape attempt ended with his [surrender at Appomattox Court House](#), on April 9, 1865. While the military war was coming

to an end, the political reintegration of the nation was to take another 12 years of the [Reconstruction Era](#).

The American Civil War was one of the earliest true [industrial wars](#). Railroads, the telegraph, steamships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively. The mobilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transportation and food supplies all foreshadowed the impact of industrialization in [World War I](#). It remains the deadliest war in [American history](#). From 1861 to 1865, it has been traditionally estimated that about 620,000 died but recent scholarship argues that 750,000 soldiers died,^[20] along with an undetermined number of [civilians](#).^[N 1] By one estimate, the war claimed the lives of 10 percent of all Northern males 20–45 years old, and 30 percent of all Southern white males aged 18–40.

Slavery

Contemporary actors, the Union and Confederate leadership and the fighting soldiers on both sides believed that slavery caused the Civil War. Union men mainly believed that the purpose of the war was to emancipate the slaves. Confederates fought the war in order to protect southern society, and slavery was an integral part of it.^[26] From the anti-slavery perspective, the issue was primarily about whether the system of slavery was an anachronistic evil that was incompatible with [Republicanism in the United States](#). The strategy of the anti-slavery forces was containment—to stop the

expansion and thus put slavery on a path to gradual extinction.^[27] The slave-holding interests in the South denounced this strategy as infringing upon their Constitutional rights.^[28] Southern whites believed that the emancipation of slaves would destroy the South's economy, due to the large amount of capital invested in slaves and fears of integrating the ex-slave black population.^[29]

Slavery was illegal in the North, having been outlawed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. It was also fading in the border states and in Southern cities, but it was expanding in the highly profitable cotton districts of the South and Southwest. Subsequent writers on the American Civil War looked to several factors explaining the geographic divide, including sectionalism, protectionism, and state's rights.

Protectionism

Historically, southern slave-holding states, because of their low cost manual labor, had little perceived need for mechanization, and supported having the right to sell cotton and purchase manufactured goods from any nation. Northern states, which had heavily invested in their still-nascent manufacturing, could not compete with the full-fledged industries of Europe in offering high prices for cotton imported from the South and low prices for manufactured exports in return. Thus, northern manufacturing

interests supported tariffs and protectionism while southern planters demanded free trade.

The Democrats in Congress, controlled by Southerners, wrote the tariff laws in the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s, and kept reducing rates so that the 1857 rates were the lowest since 1816. The Whigs and Republicans complained because they favored high tariffs to stimulate industrial growth, and Republicans called for an increase in tariffs in the 1860 election. The increases were only enacted in 1861 after Southerners resigned their seats in Congress. The tariff issue was and is sometimes cited—long after the war—by [Lost Cause](#) historians and [neo-Confederate](#) apologists. In 1860–61 none of the groups that proposed compromises to head off secession raised the tariff issue. Pamphleteers North and South rarely mentioned the tariff, and when some did, for instance, [Matthew Fontaine Maury](#) and [John Lothrop Motley](#), they were generally writing for a foreign audience.