

# Human Geography of Europe



# OBJECTIVES

- **1.** Identify the two great civilizations of ancient Europe.
- **2.** Identify major historic events leading to modern times.
- **3.** Analyze how history shaped culture and language.
- **4.** Understand how the region's economy has changed.
- **5.** Identify problems created by urban growth.



# THE RISE OF EUROPE

## • EARLY PEOPLES

- Archaeological finds suggest that humans lived in Europe more than **1 million years ago**.
- By 6000 B.C.E., the beginning of farming, also called the **Neolithic Revolution**, spread from Southwest Asia to many parts of Europe.
- **With the introduction of farming, Europeans settled in villages, some of which grew into large cities.**

# Mediterranean Europe





# Greece: Birthplace of DEMOCRACY!

- The ancient Greeks laid the foundations of Western civilization.
- Greece's mountains and maritime location led to the rise of separate city-states, a political unit made up of a city and the surrounding lands.
- These city-states were linked by a common Greek language and culture.



Parthenon in Athens, Greece



# THE LEGACY OF ANCIENT GREECE

- Greek forms of **government**, **art**, **literature**, **theater**, **philosophy**, **astronomy** and **science** left a lasting mark on the Western world.



# Birth of Rome

- Rome started off as a Republic, a government in which its citizens elect representatives.
- However, Rome later came under the control of an Emperor and eventually the Empire grew too large and fell apart by 476 A.D.
- Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire.



# A CHRISTIAN EUROPE

- Emperor Constantine Declared Christianity the official Religion of the Roman Empire in 333 A.D.
- In the late 300s, the Roman Empire was divided into eastern and western halves.
- Therefore, Eastern and Western Europe gradually developed different cultural and political traditions.



# The Rise of Rome

- The Roman Empire at its height spanned much of Europe, Southwest Asia, and North Africa.



# ROMAN IDEALS

- The Romans imitated many aspects of Greek culture and added their own developments in government, law, and engineering





# Black Death

- Italy was attacked in 1347 by the bubonic plague that came from Asia through trading ships. This disease killed about 25 million Europeans.
- Historians cite from 2 to 15 million Aztec deaths due to smallpox in the Americas. (*Not counting other groups*)
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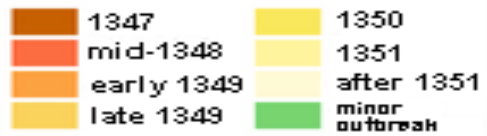




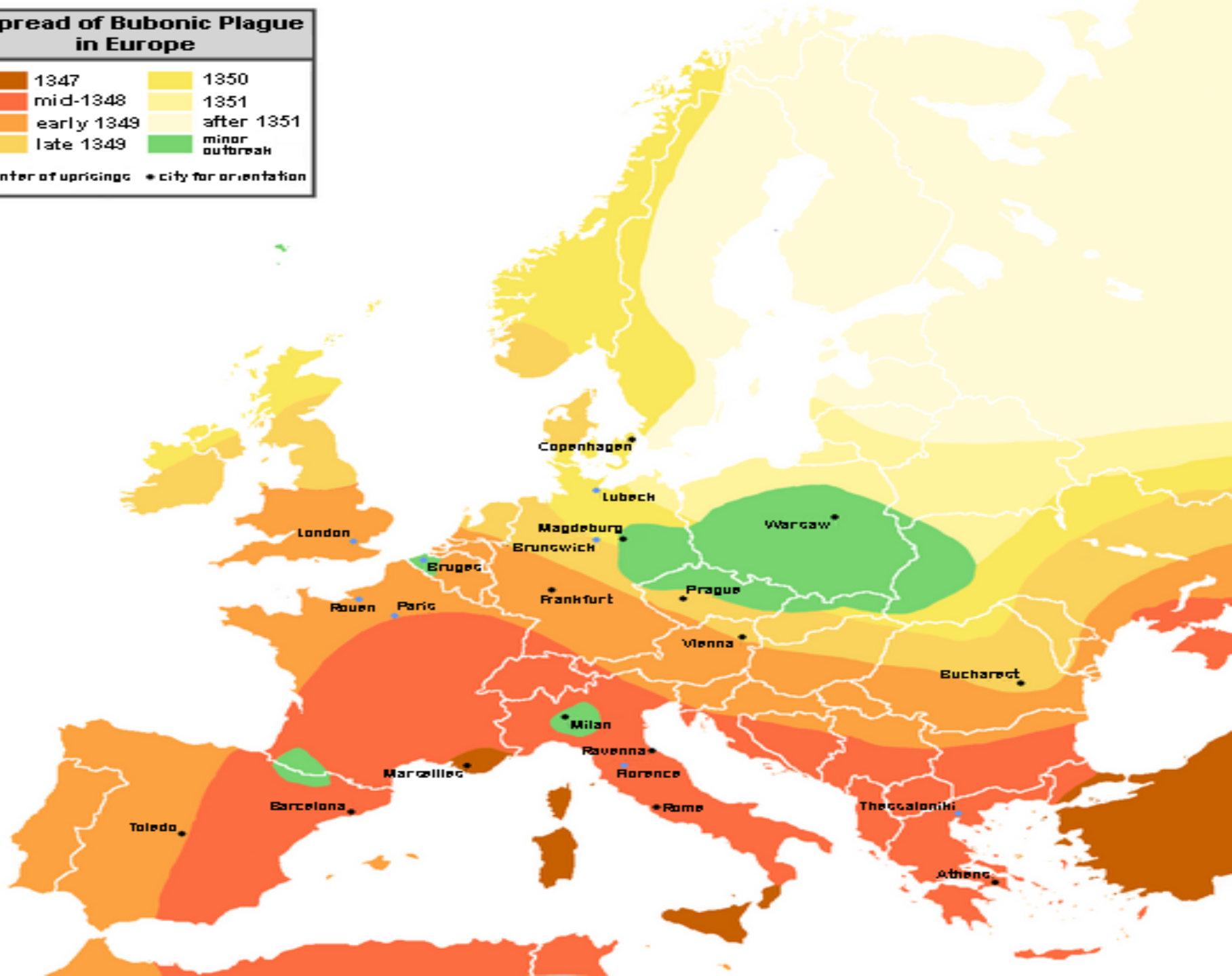
Natl Library of Medicine



# Spread of Bubonic Plague in Europe



• center of uprisings • city for orientation



# THE CRUSADES & THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE

- Crusades - series of wars led by European Christians to take back the birthplace of Christianity—from Muslim control.
- Crusaders failed to win Palestine but were able to extend Europe's trade routes to the Eastern Mediterranean world









# THE CRUSADES



ENGLAND

HOLY ROMAN  
EMPIRE

FRANCE

HUNGARY

Marseilles

Rome

Constantinople

Mediterranean Sea

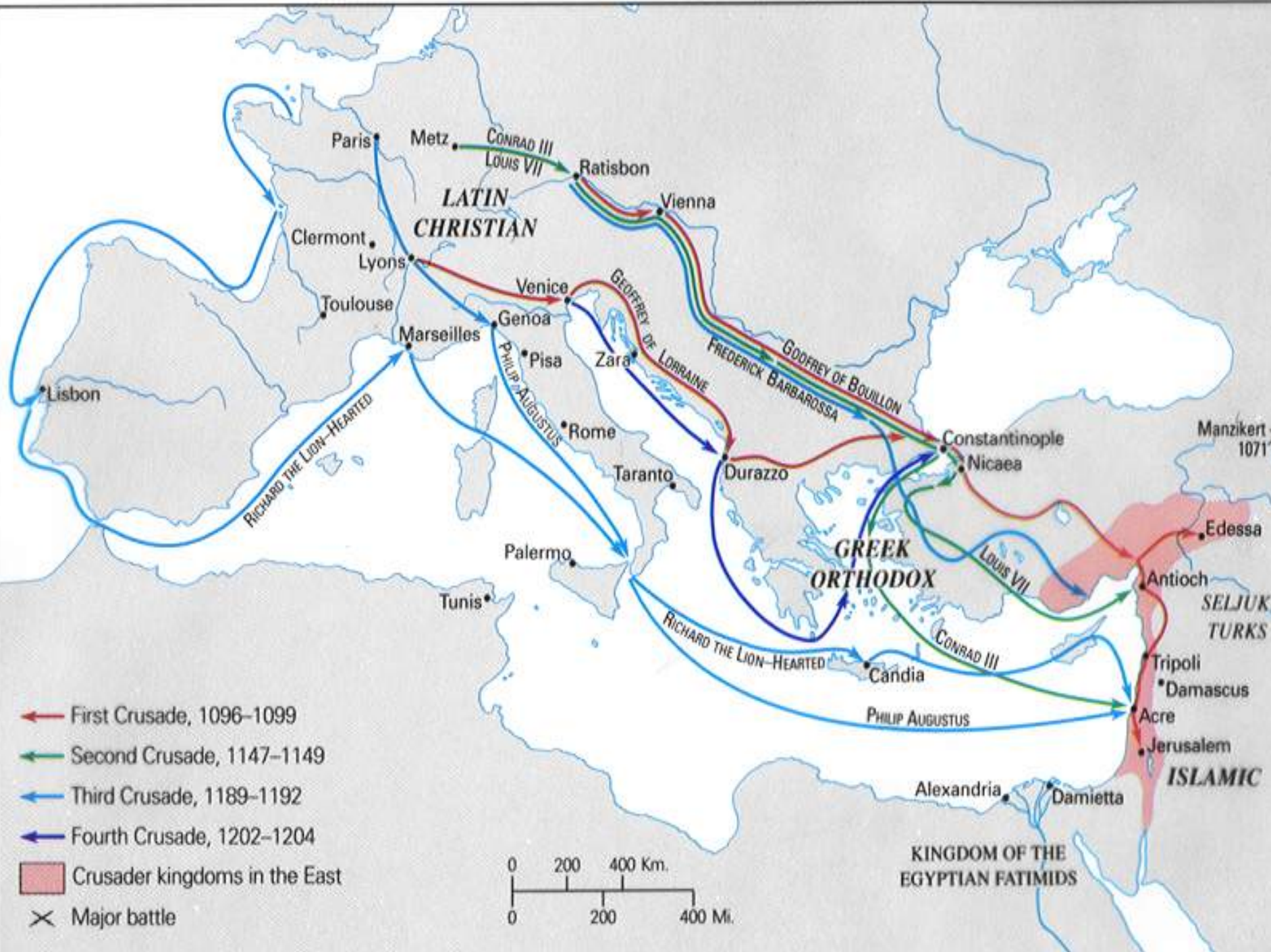
MIDDLE  
EAST

Jerusalem

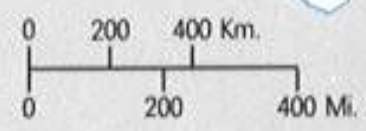


# The Crusades





- First Crusade, 1096–1099
- Second Crusade, 1147–1149
- Third Crusade, 1189–1192
- Fourth Crusade, 1202–1204
- Crusader kingdoms in the East
- ✕ Major battle



**LATIN CHRISTIAN**

**GREEK ORTHODOX**

**ISLAMIC**

**SELJUK TURKS**

**KINGDOM OF THE EGYPTIAN FATIMIDS**

Manzikert 1071

Lisbon

Paris

Metz

CONRAD III  
LOUIS VII

Ratisbon

Vienna

Clermont

Lyons

Venice

Genoa

Pisa

Zara

Rome

Taranto

Durazzo

Constantinople

Nicaea

Palermo

Tunis

LOUIS VII

RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED

CONRAD III

PHILIP AUGUSTUS

Candia

Alexandria

Damietta

Edessa

Antioch

Tripoli

Damascus

Acre

Jerusalem



# THE RENAISSANCE

**Middle Ages:**  
Time between  
the fall of Rome  
and the  
Renaissance

- 
- Kingdom of Naples
  - Papal States
  - Republic of Florence
  - Duchy of Milan
  - Republic of Venice
  - Minor States

- The Renaissance began in Florence, Italy and was an era of discovery and learning that revived interest in the classical past and sparked advances in European arts, education, and literature.

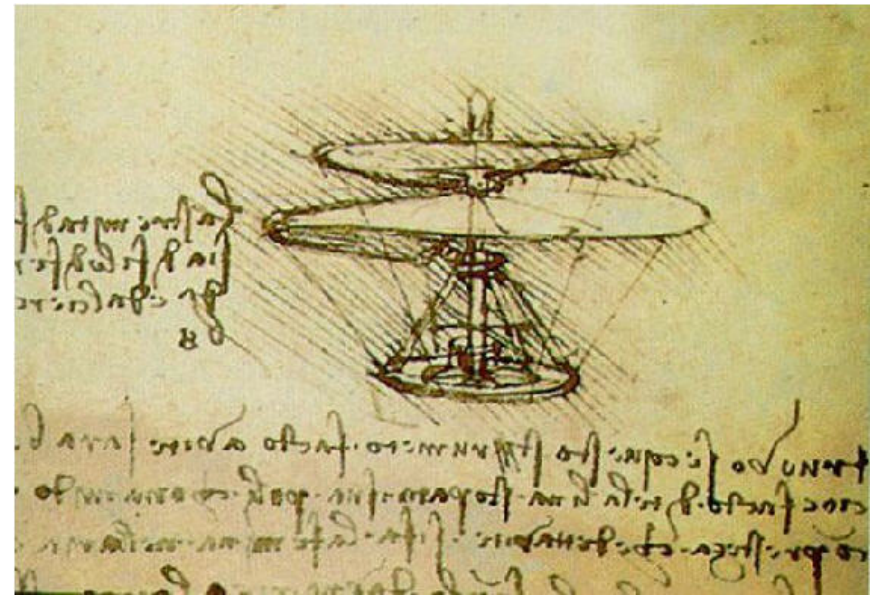
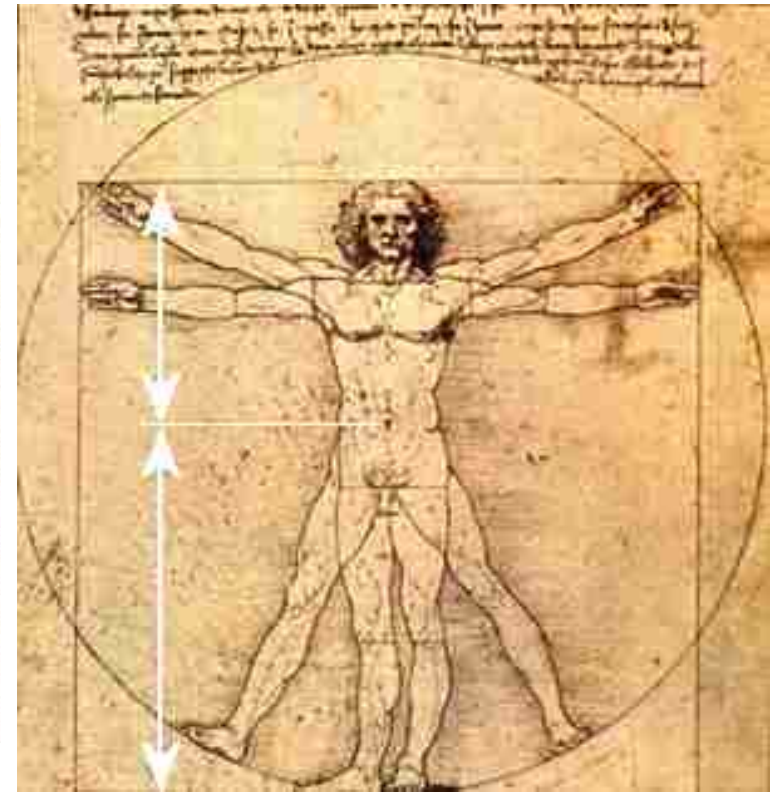
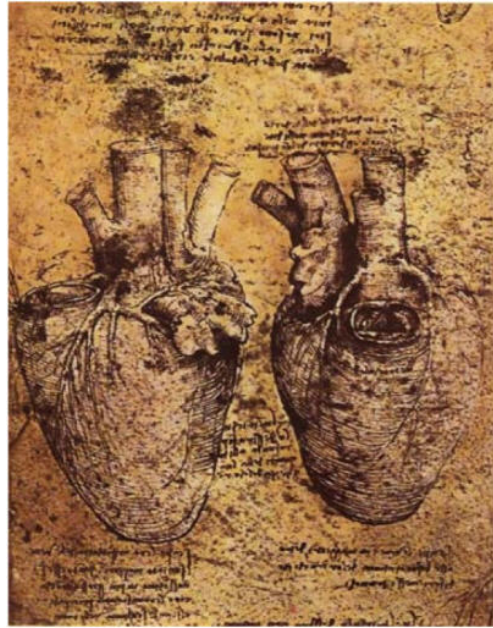


# Michelangelo





# Davinci

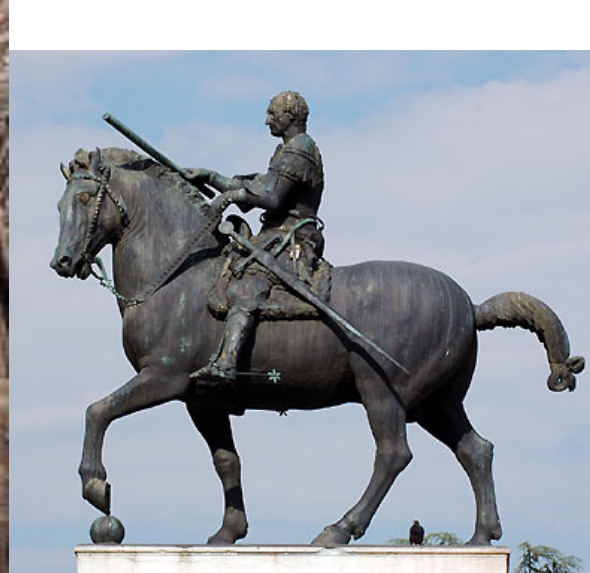




# Raphael



# Donatello



# Spain's Empire

- 700 AD Muslims conquered Africa and Iberian Peninsula for 700 years.
- **1492** Catholic King and Queen Isabella and Ferdinand funded Christopher Columbus's initial exploration of the "Indies".
- *"in 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue..."*





# AGE OF EXPLORATION

- During the 1400s, Europeans began exploring other parts of the world.
- European overseas expansion resulted in conquests of foreign lands, often at the expense of local cultures, and increased trade that brought Europe wealth and power.
- *Conquistadores!!!*



# Western Europe



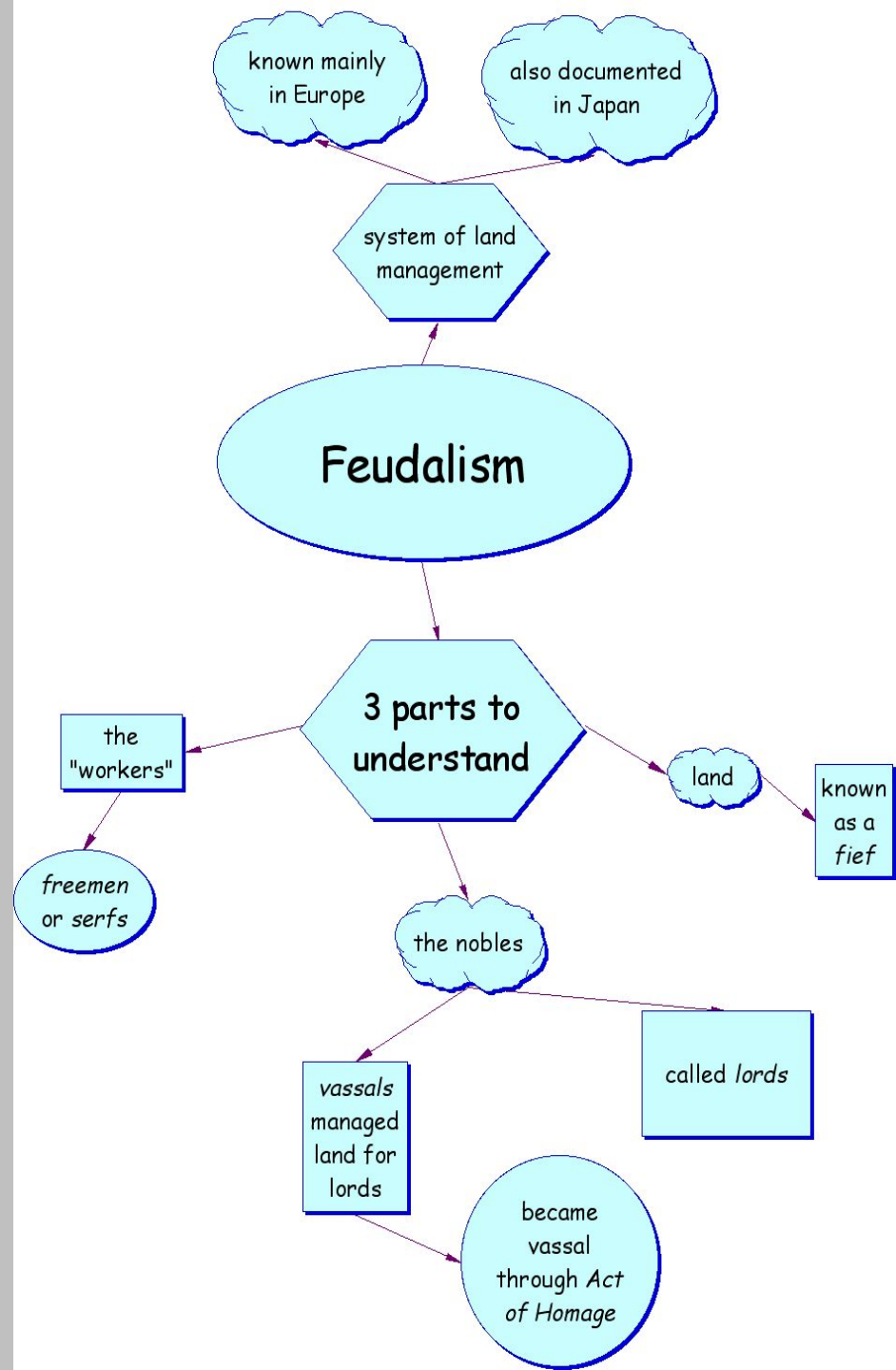


# Rise of the Nation-States

- Nation-States—
- Independent nation of people with a common culture



- After Rome fell feudalism developed in Europe.
- Feudalism is a political system, where the powerful lords owned most of the land. Land was given to the nobles by the in exchange for military services.





# United Europe

- 700 AD
- Charlemagne - Germanic King unites Europe



# Nationalism

- Over time kings gained power over the feudal lords and Nationalism developed.
- Nationalism is the belief that people should be loyal to their nation, and to the people that their share land, culture and history.





# The Reformation



- During the Renaissance scholars began to question authority. This was a period of time when many Christians broke away from the Catholic Church.
- Protestant Reformation 1500s-1600s —a split from the Roman Catholic Church!
- Martin Luther influenced the Protestant Reformation

# EUROPE AFTER THE REFORMATION

- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Lutheran  |  Anglican<br>(Church of England) |
|  Calvinist |  Huguenot centers                |
|  Catholic  |   |





# THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- This movement, known as the Enlightenment, was followed by political and economic revolutions throughout Europe.



# POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS due to Enlightenment

## FRENCH REVOLUTION

- 
- In the late 1600s, the power of the monarchy was limited in England.
  - The French overthrew their king during the French Revolution in the late 1700s.
  - By 1900 most European countries had achieved some measure of independence.