

Germany:

Johannes Gutenberg introduces
movable type printing in 1439.

Germany +

Germany:

Hans Holbein the Elder transitioned
German art from Gothic to Renaissance
style.

Germany +

Germany:

George von Peuerbach lectures to kings
and emperors about Ptolemaic
astronomy.
Germany +

Germany:

Albrecht Dürer is one of the greatest
woodcut artists of the century.
Germany +

Italy:

Michelangelo carves the Pietà in Rome.

Italy +

Italy:

Botticelli's paintings represent the
Golden Age of Renaissance art.

Italy +

Italy:

The Italian wars led to the end of
Italian city-states.
Italy -

Italy:

The Papacy returns to Rome, but the
city is in decay.
Italy -

Spain:

Spain settles the Canary Islands in 1403,
beginning the Spanish Empire.

Spain +

Spain:

Spain is unified under
Ferdinand II and Isabella I.

Spain +

Spain:

The Spanish Inquisition begins in 1481.

Spain -

Spain:

Jews are expelled from Spain in 1492.

Spain -

France:

Joan of Arc influences French victory in
the Hundred Years' War in 1429.

France +
England -

France:

Paris is established as the hub of France
by King Francis I.

France +

France:

King Charles VI frequently suffers
insanity.
France -

France:

France suffers heavy losses to England
during the battle of Agrincourt.
France –
England +

England:

England wins the Battle of Agincourt
against France in 1415.

England +
France -

England:

In 1431, Henry VI is crowned King of
England.
England +

England:

The War of the Roses decimates the
country.
England -

England:

Henry VI is deposed in 1461 in favor of
Edward IV.
England -

Americas:

Amerigo Vespucci arrives in South
America in 1499 and 1502.
Americas +

Americas:

Christopher Columbus lands in the
Americas in 1492.
Americas +

Americas:

Spanish colonization flourished in
present-day Mexico.

Spain +
Americas -

Americas:

Aztecs regularly require tributes from
conquered city-states.

Americas -

Germany:

The German Renaissance spreads
humanism.
Germany +

Germany:

Martin Luther reforms the Catholic
Church, creating Lutherans (and
Protestantism).
Germany +

Germany:

The *Bundschuh* movement generates a wave of unsuccessful peasant rebellions.
Germany -

Germany:

The Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire brings war to Germany.
Germany -
Italy +

Italy:

Michelangelo creates the David in
Florence in 1501.
Italy +

Italy:

Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona
Lisa in 1506.
Italy +

Italy:

Machiavelli writes the Prince in 1513.

Italy +

Italy:

Titian and Raphael continue to lead
innovation in not just Italian, but
European art.

Italy +

Spain:

Spanish conquistadores and explorers
cross-cross the Americas.
Spain +

Spain:

St. John of the Cross writes the best
mystical poetry of Spanish literature.
Spain +

Spain:

Bartolome de las Casas is a witness to the brutal subjugation of natives by conquistadors.

Spain -

Spain:

Spain suffers from famine in 1504.

Spain -

France:

Catherine de Medici is the most powerful women in Europe.

France +

France:

French population recovers its pre-Black Death population in the early 16th century.

France +

France:

The French Wars of Religion rage from
1562-1598.
France -

France:

Riots spread in 1572 due to the St.
Bartholomew's Day massacre.
France -

England:

Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen

Elizabeth I in 1558.

England +

England:

England defeats
the Spanish Armada in 1588.

England +

France -

England:

Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by
Queen Elizabeth I.
England -

England:

King Henry VIII executes Anne Boleyn,
Elizabeth I's mother.
England -

Americas:

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado sees
the Grand Canyon in 1540.

Americas +

Americas:

Jacques Cartier discovers Canada.

Americas +

Americas:

First African slaves arrive in the
Americas in 1502.
Americas -

Americas:

Hernan Cortes leads the conquest of
Mexico from 1519 to 1521.
Americas –
Spain +

Germany:

The Peace of Zsitvatorok ends the war
between Austria and the Ottoman
Empire in 1606.
Germany +

Germany:

George Federic Handel is born in 1685.
Germany +

Germany:

Danish King Christian IV invades
Germany in 1625.
Germany -

Germany:

Frederick V accepts the Bohemian
throne, provoking the German states.
Germany -

Italy:

Pope Urban VIII elected in 1623.

Italy +

Italy:

St. Peter's Basilica completed in 1626.

Italy +

Italy:

Galileo Galilei is tried
by the Inquisition in 1633.
Italy -

Italy:

Giordano Bruno is
burned at the stake for
advocating cosmic pluralism.
Italy -

Spain:

The Spanish navy holds onto
Anatolian islands
under attacks from the Ottomans.
Spain +

Spain:

Spain enjoys its Golden Age,
the *Siglo de Oro*,
due to its vast empire.
Spain +

Spain:

Spain participates in the
Peace of Westphalia.

Spain +
England +
France +

Spain:

Hapsburg rule continues through the
end of the 17th century.

Spain +

France:

Molière is born in 1622.

France +

France:

The Sun King, Louis XIV, establishes an
absolute monarchy.

France +

France:

Francois Revailac
commits regicide in 1610.
France -

France:

Famine kills 2 million
between 1692 and 1694.
France -

England:

Peace comes to England with the
Treaty of Westminster in 1674.

England +

England:

The Bank of England
established in 1694.

England +

England:

The English Civil War begins in 1642,
resulting in King Charles I's execution. -

England: London suffers a plague in
1665.

England -

Americas:

The Mayflower Pilgrims
arrive in Cape Cod in 1620.

Americas +

Americas:

Harvard University
is founded in 1636.

Americas +

Americas:

The Salem witchcraft trials
result in innocents executed
as witches in 1692.

Americas -

Americas:

European settlers firmly establish
slavery in the colonies.
Americas -

Germany:

Serfdom gradually abolished
by the Austrian monarchy
between 1781 and 1785.
Germany +

Germany:

King Frederick William I
rules a newly-centralized Prussia.
Germany +

Germany:

Austria and Prussia invade France,
losing at the Battle of Valmy in 1792.

Germany –
France +

Germany:

The coldest winter of 500 years
occurs in 1709.

Germany -

Italy:

The Trevi Fountain is completed
in Rome.
Italy +

Italy:

The Enlightenment comes to Italy under
Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II.
Italy +

Italy:

Venice loses independence after a thousand years with Napoleon's invasion in 1797.

Italy –
France +

Italy:

The Spanish rule Naples and Sicily after the Battle of Bitonto in 1738.

Italy -

Spain:

Philip V rules over the first unified
Spanish state.
Spain +

Spain:

Felipe de Neve founds
Los Angeles during his time as governor
of the Californias.
Spain +

Spain:

War of Spanish Succession
wages from 1701 to 1714.

Spain -

Spain:

The Anglo-Spanish War
begins in 1796.

Spain –
England +

France:

France, Britain, and the Netherlands
sign the Triple Alliance in 1717.

France +
England +

France:

The Treaty of Paris
is signed in 1783, ending
the American Revolutionary War.

France +
Americas +
England -

France:

French court etiquette
becomes a symbol of refinement
internationally.
France +

France:

The French Revolution
triggers the rise of democracy.
France +

France:

The French Rococo style transforms
European taste.
France +

England:

The Kingdom of Great Britain
is created in 1707.
England +

England:

Britain establishes the world's first
copyright law.
England +

England:

Scotland rises in a
failed rebellion in 1714.
England -

England:

The South Sea company
loses its share price, resulting in the
nation's economic decline.
England -

Americas:

The Declaration of Independence
is signed in 1776.
Americas +
England -

Americas:

The US Constitution written in 1787.

Americas +

Americas:

The French and Indian War is fought
between 1754 and 1763.

Americas -

Americas:

French Acadians are displaced from
Canada and move south to Louisiana.
Americas -

Germany:

Beethoven astounds audiences with the
Moonlight Sonata in 1802.
Germany +

Germany:

The University of Berlin
is founded in 1810.
Germany +

Germany:

The Berlin Conference
brings European colonialism to Africa.
Germany -

Germany:

Napoleon's army crushes the Prussians
at the Battle of Jena.

Germany –
France +

Italy:

Pope Leo XIII generates
the first Catholic document
on Social Justice in 1891.

Italy +

Italy:

The Italian unification movement,
or *Risorgimento*,
centralizes Italy into one nation.
Italy +

Italy:

The Carbonari,
secret revolutionaries, terrify
authorities.
Italy -

Italy:

Southern Italy suffers unequal social
and economic status.

Italy -

Spain:

The Spanish Inquisition ends in 1834.

Spain +

Spain:

King Alfonso XII finally brings peace
to Spain in 1874.
Spain +

Spain:

The Ten Years' War between Cuba and
Spain is fought, ends in a draw between
1868 and 1878.
Spain –
Americas –

Spain:

The First Republic in Spain
exists for only a year: 1875.
Spain -

France:

Napoleon dies in exile in 1821.
France +

France:

The Eiffel Tower is built in Paris in 1889.

France +

France:

Alfred Dreyfus is wrongfully convicted
of treason due to anti-Semitism.

France -

France:

Napoleon crowns himself
Emperor in 1804.
France -

England:

Ireland and Great Britain merge to form
the United Kingdom in 1801.
England +

England:

Slavery is banned throughout the
empire in 1833.

England +

England:

England enjoys Pax Britannica
between 1815 and 1914.

England +

England:

The British Empire reaches its apex
between 1837 and 1901.
England +

Americas:

The US doubles in size with the
Louisiana Purchase in 1803.
Americas +

Americas:

The first women's rights convention in the US held in Seneca Falls in 1848.

Americas +

Americas:

The American Civil War is fought between 1861 and 1865.

Americas -

Americas:

Native Americans
are forcibly removed through
the Trail of Tears in 1838.

Americas -

Germany:

Albert Einstein lives in Germany
between 1914 and 1933.

Germany +

Germany:

East and West Germany
are reunified in 1990.

Germany +

Germany:

Germany loses WWI in 1918.

Germany -

Americas +

France +

England +

Germany:

Nazism rises in Germany in 1933.

Germany -

Italy:

Montessori education begins in 1907.

Italy +

Italy:

Italy joins the UN in 1955.

Italy +

Italy:

Fascism rises in Italy in 1922.

Italy -

Italy:

King Umberto is assassinated in 1900.

Italy -

Spain:

The Spanish miracle
ushers in a period of economic growth
between 1959 and 1973.

Spain +

Spain:

In 1976, a transition
to democracy begins.
Spain +

Spain:

Miguel Primo de Rivero
rules as dictator
between 1923 and 1930.
Spain -

Spain:

Civil War wracks Spain
between 1936 and 1939.
Spain -

France:

Paris is the center of modernism
in the early decades of
the twentieth century.
France +

France:

The Channel Tunnel opens between
London and Paris in 1994.

France +
England +

France:

Tensions between
regional and national culture
persist throughout the century.

France –

France:

France is occupied by Germany
during World War II.

France –
Germany +

England:

Oxford University
opens to women in 1920.

England +

England:

Queen Elizabeth II
will become the longest-reigning
monarch of England.
England +

England:

The English crush the Easter Rising in
Ireland in 1916.
England -

England:

The English sustain heavy losses
during WWI.
England -

Americas:

The first PC is invented
in the United States in 1957.
Americas +

Americas:

The United States begins to address
concerns regarding
Civil Rights and Women's Rights.
Americas +

Americas:

American popular culture
dominates the world through
radio, television, and film.
Americas +

Americas:

The United States becomes the
strongest economy in the world
following WWII.

Americas +