

Germany:

Johannes Gutenberg introduces
movable type printing in 1439.

++

Germany:

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

+

Germany:

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

+

Germany:

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

+

Italy:

Michelangelo carves the Pietà in
Rome.

++

Italy:

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

+

Italy:

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

-

Italy:

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

-

Spain:

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

+

Spain:

Spain reconquers Granada in 1492.

+

Spain:

The Spanish Inquisition
begins in 1481.

--

Spain:

Jews are expelled from Spain in
1492.

-

Auction:
Hebrew incunabula.

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:
King Charles VI
frequently suffers insanity.

-

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:

The War of the Roses
decimates the country.

--

England:

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

-

Americas:

Amerigo Vespucci arrives
in South America
in 1499 and 1502.

+

Americas:

Christopher Columbus
lands in the Americas in 1492.

+

Americas:

Spanish colonization flourished
in present-day Mexico.

+ Spain

-- Americas

Americas:

Aztecs regularly require tributes
from conquered city-states.

-

Germany:

The German Renaissance
spreads humanism.

+

Germany:

Albert of Mainz is the archbishop of
both Magdeburg and Mainz.

++

Germany:

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

-

Germany:

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

- Germany
- + Italy

Italy:

Italian carnivals, festivals, pageants
and other events promote revelry
domestically and internationally.

+

Auction: Festival books.

Italy:

Leonardo da Vinci completes the
Mona Lisa in 1506.

++

Italy:

Machiavelli writes
the Prince in 1513.

+

Italy:

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

+

Spain:

Spanish troops under King
Ferdinand II fight alongside French
troops under Louis XVII in the Battle
of Agnadello, winning Venice.
+ Spain + France - Italy

Spain:

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

Spain:

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

-

Spain:

Spain suffers from famine in 1504.

-

France:

Catherine de Medici is the most powerful women in Europe.

+

France:

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

+

France:

The French Wars of Religion
rage from 1562-1598.

--

France:

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

-

England:

Elizabeth Tudor becomes
Queen Elizabeth I in 1558.

+

England:

England defeats the Spanish
Armada in 1588.

++ England

- Spain

England:

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

-

England:

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

-

Americas:

Jacques Cartier successfully
navigates the St. Lawrence River
and is welcomed by the Huron
Indians in what is now
Montreal, Canada.

+ Americas

+ France

Americas:

Native Americans successfully
resist settlements by the
English in Virginia
in the late sixteenth century.

+ Americas

- England

Americas:

First African slaves arrive in the Americas in 1502.

- - Americas
- + Spain

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:

Johannes Kepler is a key figure in the 17th century scientific revolution.

++

Auction: German math.

Germany:

Danish King Christian IV
invades Germany in 1625.

-

Germany:

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

--

Italy:

Pope Urban VIII elected in 1623.

+

Italy:

St. Peter's Basilica completed
in 1626.

++

Italy:

Galileo Galilei is tried by the
Inquisition in 1633.

-

Italy:

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

-

Spain:

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

+

Spain:

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

++

Spain:

Spain participates in
the Peace of Westphalia.

- + Spain
- + England
- + France

Spain:

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

+

France:

Molière is born in 1622.

+

France:

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

++

France:

Francois Revailac commits
regicide in 1610.

-

France:

Famine kills 2 million
between 1692 and 1694.

-

England:

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

+

England:

The Bank of England established in 1694.

+

England:

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

--

England:

London suffers a plague in 1665.

-

Americas:

The Mayflower Pilgrims arrive in
Cape Cod in 1620.

- + Americas
- England

Americas:

Harvard University
is founded in 1636.

+

Americas:

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

-

Americas:

European settlers firmly establish
slavery in the colonies.

-- Americas

- England, - France, - Spain

Germany:

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

+

Germany:

King Frederick William I rules a
newly-centralized Prussia.

+

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.

-

Italy:

The Trevi Fountain is completed
in Rome.

+

Italy:

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

+

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.

-

Spain:

Philip V rules over the
first unified Spanish state.

++

Spain:

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

+ Spain

- Americas

Spain:

War of Spanish Succession
wages from 1701 to 1714.

-

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:

The French Revolution triggers the
rise of democracy.

+

Auction: French Revolutionary
Pamphlets.

France:

The French Rococo style
transforms European taste.

+

England:

The Kingdom of Great Britain
is created in 1707.

+

England:

Britain establishes the world's
first copyright law.

++

England:

Scotland rises in a failed
rebellion in 1714.

-

England:

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

-

Americas:

The Declaration of Independence is signed in 1776.

+ Americas
- England

Americas:

The US Constitution written
in 1787.

+

Americas:

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

-

Americas:

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

- Americas
- France

Germany:

Beethoven astounds audiences
with the Moonlight Sonata in 1802.

+

Germany:

The University of Berlin is
founded in 1810.

+

Germany:

The Berlin Conference brings
European colonialism to Africa.

--

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:

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

+

Italy:

The Carbonari, secret
revolutionaries, terrify authorities.

--

Italy:

Southern Italy suffers unequal
social and economic status.

-

Spain:

The Spanish Inquisition ends in
1834.

+

Spain:

King Alfonso XII finally brings peace
to Spain in 1874.

+

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.

--

France:

Napoleon dies in exile in 1821.

+

France:

The Eiffel Tower is built
in Paris in 1889.

+

France:

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

-

France:

Napoleon crowns himself
Emperor in 1804.

--

England:

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

+

England:

Slavery is banned throughout
the empire in 1833.

+

England:

England enjoys Pax Britannica
between 1815 and 1914.

++

Auction: British Novels.

England:

The British Empire reaches
its apex between 1837 and 1901.

+

Americas:

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

++

Americas:

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

+

Americas:

The American Civil War is fought
between 1861 and 1865.

-

Americas:

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

-

Germany:

Albert Einstein lives in Germany
between 1914 and 1933.

+

Germany:

East and West Germany are
reunified in 1990.

+

Germany:

Germany imagines its role in the
world as *Weltpolitik*, world politics.

-

Germany:

Nazism rises in Germany
in 1933.

--

Italy:

Montessori education
begins in 1907.

+

Italy:

Italy joins the UN in 1955.

+

Italy:

Fascism rises in Italy in 1922.

--

Italy:

King Umberto is
assassinated in 1900.

-

Spain:

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

+

Spain:

In 1976, a transition
to democracy begins.

+

Spain:

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

-

Spain:

Civil War wracks Spain between
1936 and 1939.

--

France:

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

++

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:

The French far-right expands
alongside anti-parliamentarian
groups.
– France

England:

Oxford University opens
to women in 1920.
+

England:

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

+

England:

The English crush the Easter Rising
in Ireland in 1916.

-

England:

Emily Davidson, a suffragette, is killed after she is trampled by the King's horse.

-

Americas:

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

+

Americas:

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

+

Americas:

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

+

Americas:

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

++ Americas

Auction: American Artists' Books