



REPERES



DG Éducation et culture
Programme pour l'éducation et
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CENTRE VIRTUEL DE LA
CONNAISSANCE SUR L'EUROPE



Maison de l'Europe
Toulouse Midi-Pyrénées



PARTENARIAT ÉDUCATIF GRUNDTVIG 2009-2011

CULTURAL COHESION AND EXPANSION OF IDEAS ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT THROUGHOUT THE CENTURIES

HISTORICAL MILESTONES		CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS MILESTONES AND MEANS OF DIFFUSION
	7th BC	The Iliad and the Odyssey by Homer
System of Tyranny, colonization of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea by the Greeks	6th BC	Creation of maritime law in Rhodes (Lindos)
	6th-5th BC	Birth of Democracy in Athens
Alexander the Great	4th BC	
	2nd AD	Roman Empire (European continent + Mediterranean Sea) Roman Law - form of government
Constantine the Great, first Christian emperor, founds Constantinople and divides the Roman Empire into eastern and western part	280-337	
	22 May, 337	Baptism of Constantine on his deathbed
	392	Christianity - the official religion of the Eastern Roman Empire. Monotheism is established

Sack of Rome by Alaric	410	
	5th AD	Pagans (barbarians) settle in the western part of the Roman Empire - Germanic Vision (shared governance, collective responsibility) and codification of Germanic law (Criminal Law)
Arabs settle in Andalusia	750	Influences on the Architecture, the art of living, ...
Coronation of Charlemagne	800-880	Attempt to unify Europe by the Charlemagne's Latin Empire and the Church Effect of boundaries
Division of the Empire into three parts	962	
Otto I is crowned Emperor in Rome and founds the Holy Roman Empire	962	
Schism between the Catholic and Orthodox Church	1054	Division of Christianity and its consequences
Call for crusade by Pope Urban II	1095	Military expeditions in the Middle East
1st crusade (6 crusades + the crusades of St. Louis from 1095 to 1291)	1291	Christians try to restore their control of the Holy Land Town and Country Planning (roads, agriculture, deforestation, ...) Abbeys, intellectual influence, Romanesque art
	12th AD	Averroes, ferryman of Greek philosophy in the West, translation of Greek texts from Arabic into Latin - Foundation of the Universities of Bologna, Oxford and Cambridge
	13th AD	Gothic art
Occupation of Constantinople by the Crusaders (4th Crusade)	1204	
	14th AD	Baroque art
Beginning of the Hundred Years War between the Kingdoms of England and France	1337	
	1436	Press is used for the first time. Development of printing by Gutenberg. First printed Bible.
Capture of Constantinople by the Turks	1453	Trade routes are blocked by the Ottoman occupation. Other routes to the West are sought

	1456	Beginning of the Renaissance. Scholars leave Constantinople. Beginning of the expansion of the return of Greek mythology.
	1462	The King of Bohemia, George of Podebrad develops the project of a union of European nations
Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. Beginning of the conquest of the continent by Spanish, than Portuguese settlers.	1492	Beginning of the expansion of European horizons across the world.
Beginning of the reign of Charles V (1519-1556) uniting Castile, Aragon, Burgundy and Austria.	1519	
Peak of the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent	1526 - 1555	
	1530	Profession of faith of Lutheranism: the Augsburg Confession
	1536	Calvin publishes Institutes of the Christian religion
Francis I signs the Ordinance of Villers-Cotterets	25 August, 1539	Use of the vernacular instead of Latin in the courts
Peace of Augsburg	1555	Politic and religious split of the Germanic world (Catholics and Lutherans)
Edict of Nantes	30 April, 1598	Recognizes freedom of worship to Protestants
	1605	First printed periodical in the world, a four-page newspaper called <i>Relation</i> , launched in Strasbourg by Jean Carolus.
Beginning of the Thirty Years War between Catholics and Protestants involving most of the European powers	1618	
	May 1631	Theophrastus Renaudot founds the French press by establishing the first newspaper <i>La Gazette</i>

Treaties of Westphalia : principle of mutual recognition between sovereign nation-states, founding the European order from then on	24 October, 1648	First attempt to establish human rights. Civilians must be spared in war.
The Ottomans were stopped at Vienna	1683	
End of the Ottoman advance in Europe		
Nine Years War: Louis XIV allied with Denmark and the Ottoman Empire	1688 – 1697	
	18th AD <i>1751</i>	Enlightenment (values of citizenship, human rights, the foundation of the modern state, democracy) First edition of the Encyclopaedia
Treaty of Utrecht ends the War of Spanish Succession opposing since 1701 France and Spain against a European coalition	1713	
	1748	Publication of the <i>Esprit des Lois</i> by Montesquieu
	1764	Invention of the steam engine by the Scottish inventor Watt, which marks the beginning of the Industrial Revolution
Declaration of Independence of the United States	1776	

	1777	The first French daily newspaper <i>Le journal de Paris</i>
July 14, 1789: Storming of the Bastille	1784 1789 - 1799	Immanuel Kant: "What is Enlightenment? » The French Revolution diffuses in a part of Europe its ideals of democracy and freedoms.
Napoleon is crowned Emperor of the French and begins a policy of conquest of Europe	1804	
Congress of Vienna after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. The first congress brings together the major powers.	1815	Concert of nations
	1848	Revolutions in several countries in Europe, called Spring of Nations or Spring of Revolutions.
	1851	World's Fairs (1851: London 1855: Paris ...)
	1860	invention of the rotary printing press
	1876	Graham Bell patents the telephone
	29 July, 1881	Law on Freedom of the press
Black Africa is shared between European powers at the Congress of Berlin	1885	
	1888	Louis Aimé Le Prince registers a patent for a camera and makes the first film in the world: it lasts two seconds.
	1891	Invention of the telephone by Almon Strowger, United States
	1893	Leon Bouly invents the term "cinematography"
	1895	Louis and Auguste Lumière invent the technique and the commercial exploitation of the cinema
	1899	Marconi transmits messages by wireless telegraphy between France and England
	1906	Reginald Fessenden makes the first radio broadcast of voice and music, the first public radio transmission
Beginning of World War I - 8 to 10 million victims	1914	



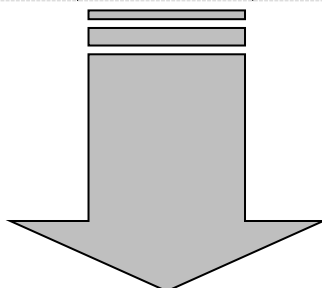
October Revolution. Russia signs a separate peace.	1917	The USSR is cut from the outside world until the Second World War.
Versailles Treaty signed between Germany and the Allies (mainly France, the United Kingdom and the United States).	28 June, 1919	The map of Europe is deeply altered
Treaty of St. Germain and Trianon Treaty.	10 September, 1919	
	4 April, 1920	
	24 December, 1921	First radio broadcast in France: After being tested in November, the Eiffel Tower station transmits the first French radio broadcast
	30 June, 1923	State monopoly on radio
	27 January, 1926	Official birth of television: Scottish inventor John Baird transmits the first television picture for the Royal Institution in London
	1927	First talking film: <i>The Jazz Singer</i> with a few seconds dialog
	14 April, 1931	First broadcast of public television: the first transmission of an image of thirty lines, from Montrouge to Malakoff, by René Barthélemy
	1935	First feature film in colour
	26 April, 1935	First official French TV broadcast
	4 January, 1937	First regular broadcasts: every evening from 8pm to 8:30pm. There are hundreds of receiving sets in private households
	1938	Demonstration of colour television by John Baird
Beginning of World War II (September)	September 1939	

	14 July, 1940	The first broadcast of "The French speak to the French" The day after the famous call of General De Gaulle, the propaganda broadcast "the French speak to the French" is created and broadcast from the BBC in London
	1941	Beginning of the genocide (Jews, gypsies, homosexuals ...)
	1942	Hitler's Europe reaches its peak. Nazi and Germany's allies control almost all Europe except for Great Britain and the neutral countries (Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland)
Yalta Conference	4-11 February, 1945	
	23 March, 1945	State monopoly on French broadcasting Creation of French broadcasting that will become the ORTF (Office de la radiodiffusion-télévision française)
End of World War II	8-9 May, 1945	
	1946	Presper Eckert and John William Mauchly complete the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), which is the first fully electronic computer
	1947	A decisive invention comes with the creation of hexagonal cells for telephones, which transmit and receive signals in three directions.
	5 June 1947	First live outside the studios from the Theatre of Champs-Elysees in Paris
Berlin Blockade	1948 - 1949	Border closures (Iron Curtain). Consolidation of the Soviet zone of influence on the countries of Central Europe
Creation of NATO	4 April, 1949	

Creation of the Council of Europe	5 May, 1949	
Oct. 1, Mao proclaims the People's Republic of China	1 October, 1949	
	24 February, 1950	First live television broadcast in France Marivaux's play "The Game of Love and Chance" is broadcast live on the only TV channel
Schuman Declaration	9 May, 1950	
Treaty of Paris: the creation of the ECSC	18 April, 1951	
Warsaw Pact	14 May, 1955	
Budapest Uprising	October 1956	
Treaties of Rome	25 March, 1957	
	9 January, 1959	the first television news magazine: " Cinq colonnes à la une " (<i>Five columns on the cover</i>)
	1967	The colour comes on the screens of French television
Prague Spring	January-August 1968	Movements across Europe in spring 1968
	14 October, 1968	First television broadcast from space: The three astronauts of the Space Shuttle Apollo 7 Walet Cunningham, Donn Eisele and Walter Schirra, communicate with the Earth
	1969	Creation of ARPANET, the first packet switching network
	1971	First microprocessor in history by Intel Ray Tomlinson develops a new method of communication: e-mail

	1973	First call on a cell phone. Several year must pass until the phones are miniaturized enough to be classified as "mobile".
	6 January, 1975	Dismantling of the ORTF and the creation of Radio France Burst of the ORTF
	Beginning 1980	Minitel is developed by France Telecom. Authorization of community radio (<i>Radio Libre</i>) in France
	1981	IBM invented the first personal computer
	1983	Motorola launches in the U.S. the first truly mobile phone Arrival of the electronic directory service
	1984	Arrival of the system "kiosque", a method of charging for Minitel services based on duration of consulting
	1985	More than million users of Minitel services in France. Microsoft creates Windows
Fall of the Berlin Wall Collapse of the Soviet Bloc	9 November, 1989	
	1990	Mobile phones are undergoing major innovations: public boom
Creation of the CIS	Autumn 1991	
Maastricht Treaty Maastricht Treaty comes into force	1992 1st November 1993	
	1995	Birth of DVD

<p>End of 1990s</p>	<p>Tim Berners-Lee develops the HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) and the HTML (Hypertext Mark-up Language) enabling navigation across networks via hypertext links. The World Wide Web is born. Internet supplants the Minitel</p>
<p>31 March, 2005</p>	<p>Launch of digital terrestrial television in France</p>
<p>2010</p>	<p>Still 2 million users of Minitel France Telecom will close this service by September 2011</p>



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