

# European History

19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

## The Eu-Roots History Book



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# Ludwig van Beethoven

## (1770-1827)

Hello , mister Beethoven.

Can i ask you some questions ?

*Yes of course.*

when and where are you born ?

*I was born in Bonn (Germany) on 17 December 1770*

What was your profession?

*I am a composer and pianist*

can you tell us something about your problem with your ears ?

*Yes, in 1796 had I a lot of problems with my ears and I became deaf.*

why are you so famous ?

*Because I was a deaf composer and a crucial figure for the classical music*

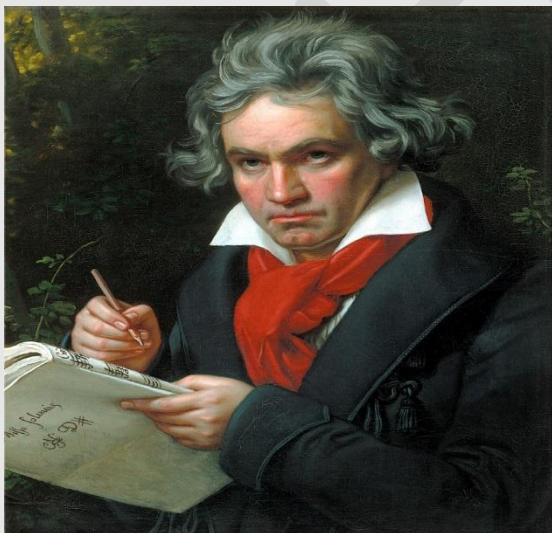
what is your most famous work ?

*the 9 symphonies : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YAOTCtW9v0M>*

*Fur Elise : <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l16mgHHoJsk>*

that was the last question, thank you for your time mister Beethoven.

*You're welcome*



# Gerardus Mercator

## (1512-1594)

Hello, mister Mercator

Can I ask you some questions ?

*Of course. What do you want to know?*

When and where are you born?

*I was born in Rupelmonde (Belgium) at 5 march 1512.*

What was your profession?

*I was a Flemish cartographer, instrument maker and engraver.*

Why are you so famous ?

*Because I made a lot of maps and now they are still using my maps and I was the introducer of the word atlas.*

there are now a lot of things with your name can you give some examples ?

*Yes, there is a ship with my name but also a street, a museum, a telescope and there was also a university in Germany with my name*

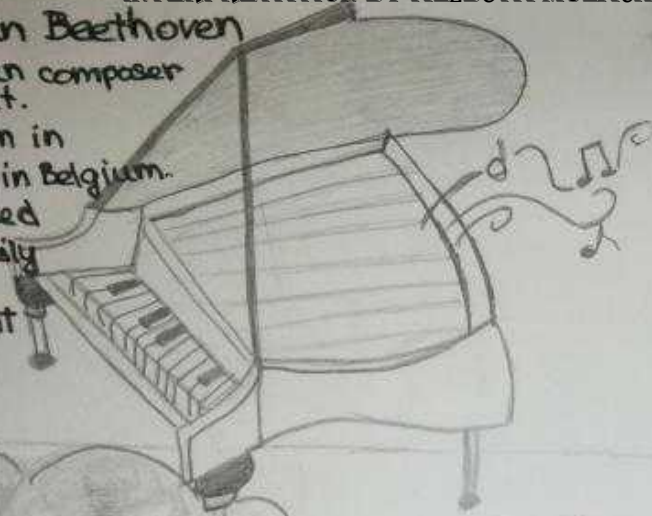
that was the last question. Thank you mister Mercator

*You're welcome.*

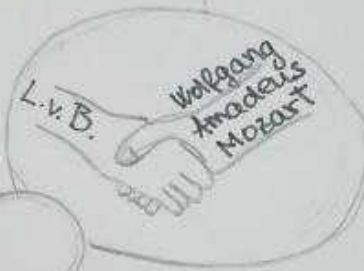
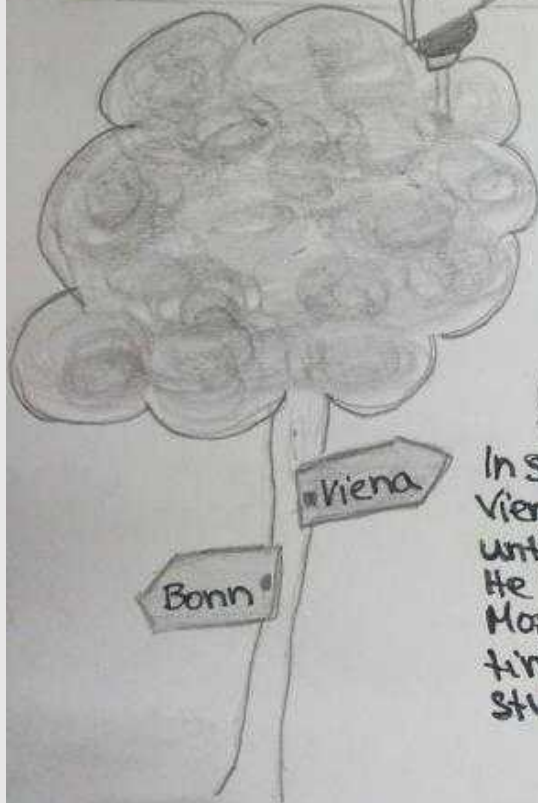
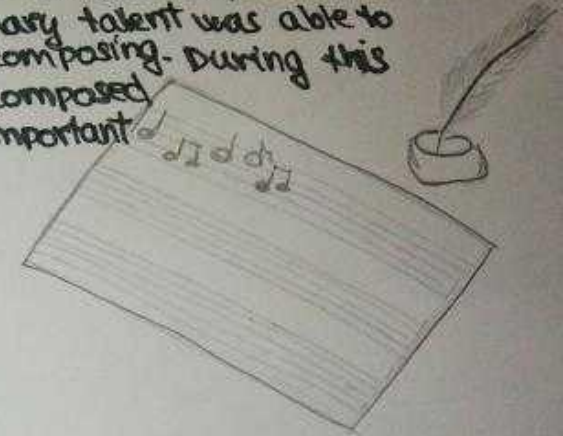


INTERPRETATION BY ALŽBĚTA MULÁČKOVÁ AND KRISTÝNA GAUDLOVÁ.

Ludwig van Beethoven  
was German composer  
and pianist.  
He was born in  
Bonn, a city in Belgium.  
Here he lived  
with his family  
and his  
father taught  
him to play  
the piano.



He stopped listen and in 1816  
completely deaf. However, due to his  
extraordinary talent was able to  
continue composing. During this  
time he composed  
his most important  
works.



In Seventeen he went to  
Vienna, where he stayed  
until his death.  
He met Wolfgang Amadeus  
Mozart and for a short  
time he becomes his  
student.

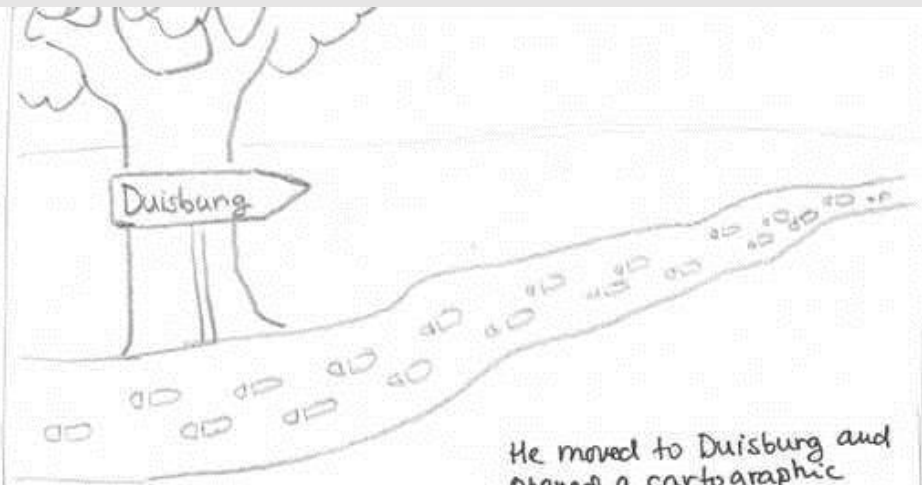
After long-term problems  
went to abdominal  
surgery in December  
1826 and four  
months later he  
died (aged 56 years).  
At his funeral came  
10 to 20 000  
people.



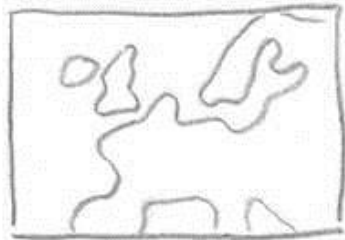
5 March 1512



Gerardus Mercator was born in 1512 in Belgian town, Rupelmonde. He was educated in 's-Hertogenbosch by the famous humanist Macropeolius and at University of Leuven.



He moved to Duisburg and opened a cartographic workshop where he completed a six-panel map of Europe in 1554.



Mercator took the word atlas to describe a collection of maps. He learnt globe making from Gemma Frisius and went on to become the leading European globe maker of the age. Twenty-two pairs of his globes have survived.

Duisburg



Mercator died in Duisburg. He is buried in Duisburg's main church of Saint Salvatorus.



## HISTORY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

BY ALŽBĚTA MULÁČKOVÁ, KRISTÝNA GAUDLOVÁ

### John Amos Comenius

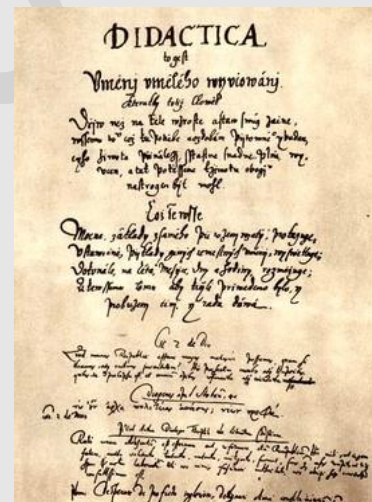


John Amos Comenius was a Czech speaking Moravian teacher and writer. He is the father of modern education. He served as the last bishop of Unity of the Brethren and became a religious refugee. He wrote about 60 writings, most known are *Didactica Magna* and *Orbis Pictus*. He lived and worked in many different countries in Europe, including Sweden, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Transylvania, the Holy Roman Empire, England, the Netherlands and Royal Hungary.

Comenius took refuge in Leszno in Poland, where he led the gymnasium and was given charge of the Bohemian and Moravian churches. In 1638 Comenius responded to a request by the government of Sweden and traveled there to draw up a scheme for the management of the schools of that country, and in 1641, he responded to a request by the English parliament and joined a commission there charged with the reform of the system of public education. In 1650 Zsuzsanna Lorántffy, widow of George I Rákóczi prince of Transylvania invited him to Sárospatak. Comenius remained there until 1654 as professor in the first Hungarian Protestant College; he wrote some of his most important works there.



**Portrait of Comenius by Rembrandt**



In 1654 he returned to Leszno, where almost all his documents were destroyed in the burning of his home at the time of the Swedish-Polish war. And because of his collaboration with Sweden he had to run away from Poland. He spent his latest years in Amsterdam and in these days was his close friend well-known painter Rembrandt. He died in 1670 and his grave is in Naarden.

## Education

According to him, children shouldn't be excluded from education, because even the less talented child can be educate. he deny physical punishments.

Education of child has 3 main steps:

- know yourself and world
- control youself
- believe in God

In his documents he suggested this school organization:

- until 6 – child should be educated at home
  - 6 to 12 – children visit primary school( they study reading, writing, counting, religion
  - 12 to 18 - they visit latin school (grammar, rhetoric, astronomy, math, latin, history)
  - 8 to 24 akademy (university), law, medicine,
- after they finished school people should travel, but he said that learning never ends



His memorial in Potsdam-Babelsberg



Comenius on Czech crown



*Interview to John Amos Comenius*

**I: Good morning! Today we are going to interview John Amos Comenius' ghost, a famous Czech speaking Moravian teacher and writer. Good morning mr Comenius!**

*C: Good morning!*

**I: So, we know that you died in 1670 at the age of 78, but you did a lot of things during your life. You are considered the father of modern education. What about your writings?**

*C: I wrote about 60 writings, the most known are Didactica Magna and Orbis Pictus, the first talks about the methods for teaching every range of knowledge.*

**I: Well..And where did you live?**

*C: Oh...I travelled a lot and I lived and worked in many different countries in Europe, including Sweden, the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Transylvania, the Holy Roman Empire, England, the Netherlands and Royal Hungary.*

**I: It's amazing!! And what about life, we know that you became a religious refugee, tell us something about that.**

*C: Well, in my country, Moravia, there was the thirty years war so i chose exile and i took refuge in Poland where i led the gymnasium and i was given charge of the Bohemian and the Moravian churches. Then in 1638 i responded to a request by the government of Sweden and traveled there to draw up a scheme for the management of the schools of that country, and in 1641, i responded to a request by the English parliament and joined a commission there charged with the reform of the system of public education. Finally I devoted myself to teaching and to the production of great works of pedagogy.*

**I: Oh well, you've done a lot of things i see. And tell me did you return to Moravia at the end?**

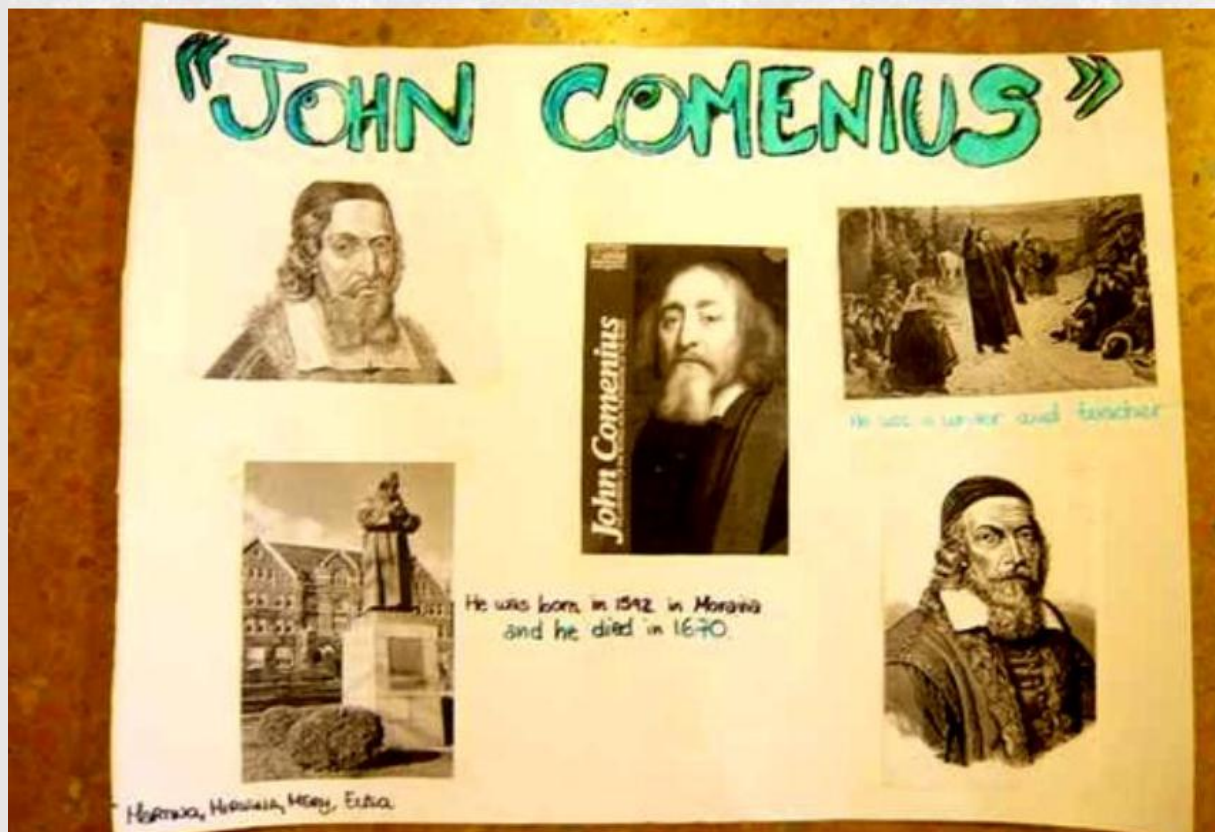
*C: Unfortunately no, but in 1654 I returned to Leszno, where almost all my documents were destroyed in burning of my home at the time of Swedish-Polish war. And because of my collaboration with Sweden i had to run away from Poland.*

I: Oh what a sad story... where and when did you die?

C: I spent my latest years in Amsterdam and I died in 1670 and my grave is in Naarden.

I: Ok it was a pleasure for me to interview you, thank you very much for your availability!

C: You're welcome! Goodbye..



# HISTORY OF GERMANY

## BY DILAN ÜNES AND PUI LENG LOU



Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Gutenberg was born 24th June 1398 in Mainz and he died on the 3rd. February 1468. Actually his real name is "Henne Gensfleisch".

He was the forger from letterpress.

He is the famous forger in Mainz.

In 1439 he produced a factory.

In year 1450 he started with his first print with flexible letters and his first composition with his print factory.

Two years later his print Gutenberg-bible followed.

In 1457 he began with his three color print.

These are the blump letters.

Johannes Gutenberg built the blump letters in 1448.

In year 1450 he printed his first German poem and two years later he saled his first bible.

The aftermaths was that news are easier to spread and that the books are now cheaper as than before.

Everyone could buy books now.

Before the concept the monks have had to copy it and write them down.

It takes very long to copy it for them but now they don't have to do it.

It saves time for them and from the letterpress arise a new religion -the evangelic religion.

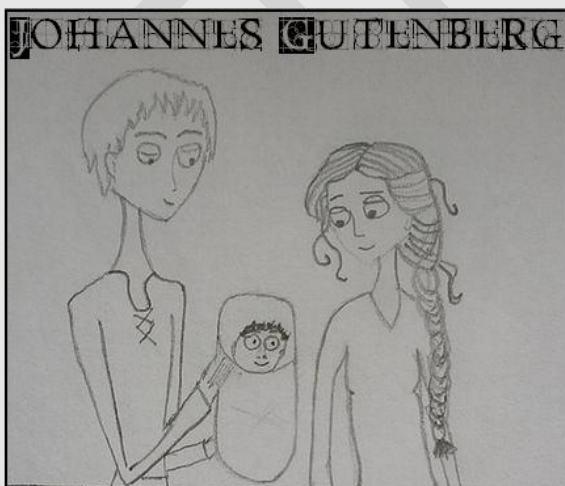
It was a revolution for education. This was a big step for the people to find knowledge.

This was great for the nation cause finally they can learn how to read and write before it was very difficult to learn something.

His concept was one of the most important concepts of the world.



INTERPRETATION BY BARBORA BUMBOVÁ AND MICHAELA POKORNÁ



*He was born  
in the late nineties  
in the 14th century  
to a rich family.*

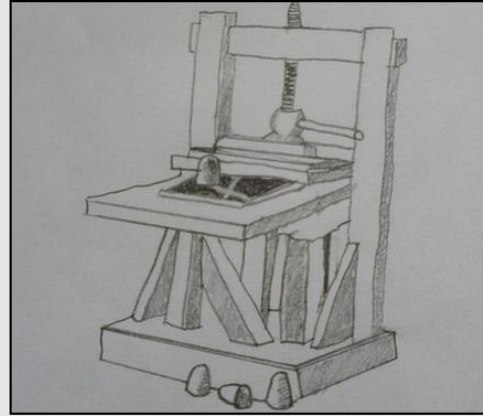
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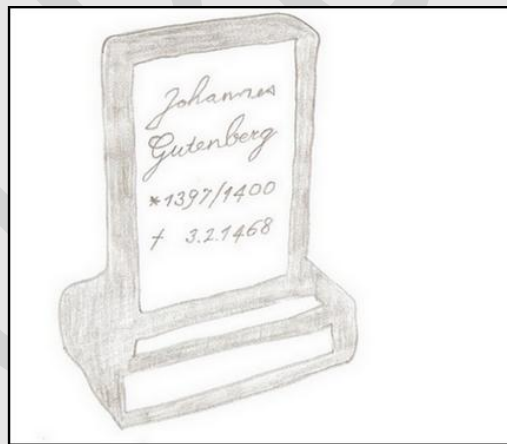
*He worked as a gem  
cutter and goldsmith.  
In his free time he  
devoted himself (from his  
youth) inventing  
the printing press.*



*He thought about it  
for a long time until  
the year 1439 when  
he invented  
the printing press.*



*Thanks to him, everybody  
could buy books.  
He printed a lot of things.  
For example  
The Gutenberg Bible.*



*He died in 1468 in Mainz,  
and his grave has been since  
the end of the 16th  
century unknown.*

## HISTORY OF IRELAND

### Saint Patrick



- Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is credited with establishing 300 churches in Ireland and of having converted most of the population to Christianity. Patrick was born in Great Britain to a wealthy Alderman and Christian.
- At 16 Patrick was kidnapped by pirates and sold into slavery in Ireland. During his captivity as a shepherd, he dedicated himself to his religion.

- He managed to escape captivity six years, later. Returning to England he believed it was his responsibility to bring Christianity to the Irish. He studied in the monastery of Le'rins off the south east coast of France and in Auxerre, France with Saint Germanius, a French bishop.
- Pope Celestine I later sent Patrick to Ireland. He was an Apostle to the Irish.

- The legends about Saint Patrick are what most people associate with St. Patrick's Day. It is said he used the shamrock to explain the concept of the holy trinity to the Irish.
- Showing them the three leaved clover he explained that God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit were three parts of the same divinity.

- A four leaf clover is considered to be a sign of good luck. Corn Beef and Cabbage is generally the meal of choice. Religious services may also, be observed to commemorate the day.

INTERPRETATION BY NOEMI HEJZLAROVÁ, VĚRA MATOUŠKOVÁ



## HISTORY OF ITALY

BY BIANCA LOCATELLI, FEDERICA BECCA, MICHELA DAL POZZO,  
PAOLA MANCINI, ROMOLO VECCHIARELLI



### Guglielmo Marconi

Inventor: Guglielmo Marchese Marconi

Criteria: First to invent the radio-signaling system.

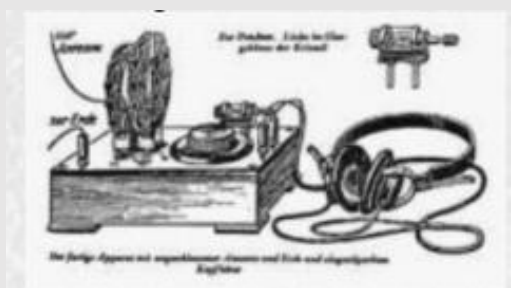
Birth: April 25, 1874 in Bologna, Italy

Death: July 20, 1937 in Rome, Italy

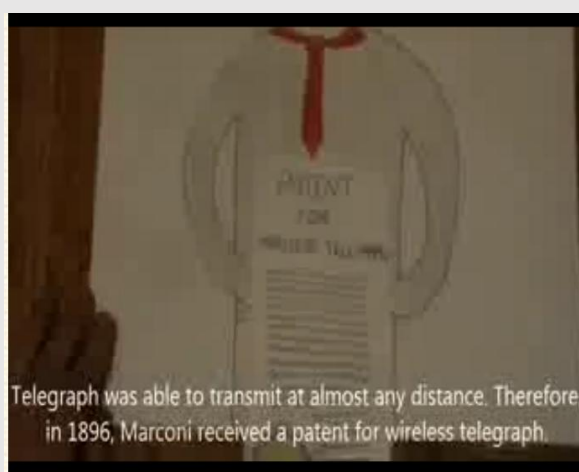
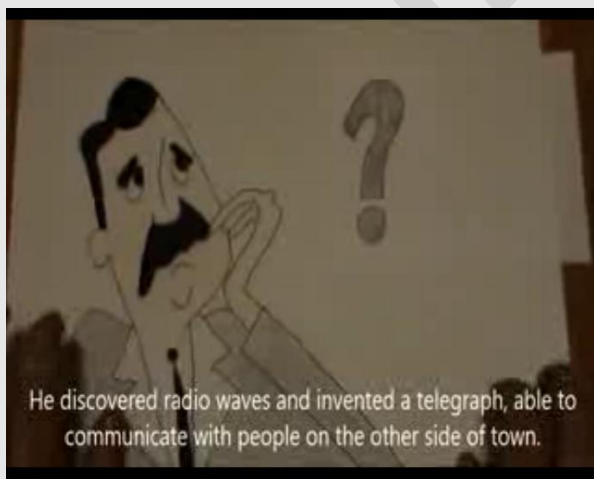
Nationality: Italian

Guglielmo Marchese Marconi, Italian electrical engineer and Nobel laureate, known as the inventor of the first practical radio-signaling system. He was born in Bologna (near Imola! 9 ) and educated at the University of Bologna. In 1895 he had developed apparatus with which he succeeded in sending signals to a point a few kilometers away. After patenting his system in Great Britain, he formed (1897) Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, in London. In 1899 he established communication across the English Channel between England and France, and in 1901 he communicated signals across the Atlantic Ocean between Poldhu, in Cornwall, England, and St. John's, in Newfoundland, Canada.

Marconi was awarded honors by many countries and received, jointly with a German physicist, the 1909 Nobel Prize in physics for his work in wireless telegraphy. His invention became useful also during the World War I.



INTERPRETATION BY KRISTÝNA ŠTĚPÁNKOVÁ, MARKÉTA DIRGASOVÁ, LUKÁŠ PILECKÝ



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# HISTORY OF NORWAY

BY LENE TANGSVEEN

## The Viking Age

The period from the end of the 8th century to the mid-11th century in Scandinavia is known as the Viking Age. The Vikings consisted of Swedes, Danes and Norwegians. The Vikings went around and plundered people. They were very clever seafarers and artisans. They made all their clothes on their own by using the wool from their sheep's, and the animals they hunted. They produced their own weapons. The Vikings was very talented on all ways. They also produced their boats on their own. Lindisfarne is island located in northern England. If you have heard someone talking about Holy Island, they talked about Lindisfarne. This is because Lindisfarne and Holy Island is the same. Lindisfarne was a monastery. In 793 the Vikings attack the island Lindisfarne, more correctly in June 793. This year considered as the beginning of the Viking Age. It is said that the monks, servants and their families were killed, the animals got slaughtered, the church and monastery treasure was looted and all valuables stolen. Finally, the monastery was burned.

## The Oseberg Find

In 1904 a Viking long-ship was excavated in Vestfold county. The ship, named the Oseberg Ship after the farm where it was found, contained grave goods of a quantity unparalleled in Scandinavia. The ship itself was made of an oak and was 22 meters long, just over 5 meters wide and had a crew of 35. Newer studies indicate that the burial mound in which the ship was built up in the 830s. The woman who lay interred in the ship had received a noble burial. Every effort had been made to make her journey to the kingdom of the dead as comfortable as possible. A female slave had been sacrificed together with several horses and dogs. In addition the ship contained kitchen utensils and weaving equipment, a ceremonial cart, three sledges, chests, caskets, tapestries, furniture, clothing, and agricultural implements. Many of these objects were decorated with rich carvings of the highest quality, and bear witness to the style of life in a Viking Age chieftain's household. There is great disagreement amongst archaeologists and historians as to exactly who lay buried in the ship. According to Snorres Ynglinge Saga, the woman was queen Åsa, paternal grandmother to Harald Fairhair. The woman may have been a priestess in the cult of Frøya, goddess of fertility. The beautiful Oseberg cart can have been used to transport idols or sacrificial priests round about in the fields. One of the tapestries in the find contains a scene which can represent a procession of this kind. We see also a sacred grove with the bodies of Odin, god of war.

## Leif Ericson – Expedition to America

Leif Ericson was a Norse explorer from apparently Iceland. He is the builder of L'Anse aux Meadows, which later got the name Vinland. And he led an expedition that sailed from a West Viking settlement in Greenland to the coast of Labrador and south to Newfoundland, which is today Canada. He did this expedition nearly 500 years before Christopher Columbus. Known for both their trading and their raiding, these Nordic adventurers were searching for resources they could use in their own settlements and could also trade for high prices in Europe. As the leader, Erikson chose the L'Anse aux Meadows site for a substantial, if not permanent, settlement where his crews could repair their boats, collect food and water, and overwinter before heading back to Greenland. Several more expeditions made for Vinland, but no permanent settlement was ever established there. Attacks by aggressive Native Americans may have been the reasons for this.

Leif Ericson

Leif is described as a strong man of striking appearance, who was wise and considerate. After Leif's first trip to Vinland, he returned to the family estate of Brattahlíð in Greenland, and started preaching Christianity to the Greenlanders. His father Erik reacted coldly to the suggestion that he should abandon his religion, while his mother Thjodhild quickly became a Christian and built a church called Thjodhild's Church.

Leif is last mentioned alive in 1019. Nothing is mentioned about Leif's death in the sagas—he probably died in Greenland sometime between 1019-1025.

INTERPRETATION BY BIANCA LOCATELLI, FEDERICA BECCA, SARA PAGANI

Hello Everybody!

We have done some simple little statues made of cardboard, representing Norwegian vikings: a woman making her clothes by her-self, a viking soldier holding his weapons, and a man building a boat on his own with wood. This is what we have read and found about vikings in Norway's history. We had fun doing that project, even if it is something simple We hope you will like it.



THE SOLDIER and THE WOMAN MAKING DRESSES



## HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS

BY FLOOR HOOGERS, TIMO WEIJERS, RACHEL VAN DER VELDEN, JOHN SCHRIDERS

### Anne Frank's life:

Anne Frank was born on 12 June 1929 in Frankfurt am Main.

In 1933 her parents decided to move to the Netherlands, because Hitler was getting more and more power in Germany. They decided to move to Amsterdam, the capital of the Netherlands. When Anne was 10 years old the German came to the Netherlands, because they wanted to occupy the Netherlands. Anne Frank and her family had to hide



themselves in 1942, because they were Jewish and you can say Hitler didn't really like Jewish people. In 1940 they were discovered, probably because they were betrayed by people she might know. The entire family of Anne Frank was arrested and sent to prison camps. Their lives in the camps weren't easy. Anne died just after her sister did in the concentration camp Bergen-Belsen. Anne Frank died because of typhus.

Anne Frank has been significant in representing the story of the Jews during world war 2 because her diary was found after the war. The diary shows exactly what happened at that time. So it's a very good source if you want to know what was going on there. It shows how her family lived on a secret place, how they got their food and how cruel the Nazi's were. It's a typical story for world war 2 because a lot of Jews lived that way. So you can say that a big part of the Jewish inhabitants of Holland were living in secret. When they got discovered, a lot of people even got murdered by the Germans, and if not, they were sent to the concentration camps. But not only the Jews were murdered or sent to the concentration camps, but also the people that helped them, the accessory. 250.000 Dutch inhabitants were murdered in world war 2. And that were only the people that died in the war and not the persons that died due the war, so the people that died after the war with the war as cause weren't even included in that 250.000 dead inhabitants. After the war you can say, there were also way to much people that died. And that all just because of one man that started his story about a revolution in Germany, in a bar.

The Anne Frank house;

The Anne Frank house is established in Amsterdam. This is the place Anne Frank and her family hid themselves during world war 2. The entrance of the Anne Frank house is behind a bookcase. If you enter the house you immediately can go upstairs to the kitchen. From the kitchen you can also go to the attic, but you need to get through a secret door then. Back down you can go to the left and to the right. If you go to the left then you come into the room of Otto Frank. You can continue through another door to a kind



of living room. When u go to the right, then you come to the laundry room. Through the laundry room you can go to the living room again.

Some information about Amsterdam:

Amsterdam itself started around the year 1000. Farmers and fishers who lived next to the river decided to make a village. They called it Amsterdam because the river was named 'de Amstel'. More and more people came to live in the little village. Soon enough there wasn't enough room for all the inhabitants anymore and therefor the village needed to be expanded, but the water was blocking the way. To get rid of the water they started to build canals. To get from the first side to the other side from the canal, they build bridges over them. They kept building and Amsterdam kept growing. The little village from the start was becoming a city. The people were coming from everywhere. And a few years later Amsterdam was a very important city in The Netherlands.



How to have a nice day in Amsterdam:

In Amsterdam you also have a lot of other places where you can go to next to the Anne Frank house. A few of these places are: The Artis Zoo, some windmills, "de wallen", the Dam and the Van Gogh museum.

The Dam is a town square in Amsterdam. The Dam lies in the historical center of Amsterdam. This is approximately 750 meters southern of the Centraal Station, which is the place where the most people come into Amsterdam. In the 13th century the Dam actually was built to use as a dam.

"De wallen" is a name for a couple of streets from the oldest part of Amsterdam. It is a really famous neighborhood of prostitutes. It's one of the most wanted area's for prostitution of the west.

In England you call it “the red light district”, that’s because of the red lights in front of the stand. “De wallen” is a place where you must have been once in your life many people say.

Artis is a zoo in Amsterdam. Artis is also a really old zoo, because it was already set up in 1838. The goal was to bring people and nature( not only animals but also plants and things like that) together. Artis has a surface of 14 hectares and lies in the plantation neighborhood of Amsterdam. Artis has hundreds kinds of animals that live in that 14 hectares.

The Van Gogh museum is the museum of Vincent van Gogh, one of the Netherlands most known painters. Van Gogh made in his 10 years as painter more than 860 paintings and almost 1200 drawings. From this high amount of paintings and drawings, the Van Gogh museum has around 200 paintings and 460 drawings. The other paintings are split all over the world, but the most are still in the Netherlands, the United States and Japan. Van Gogh also made a lot of self-portraits from himself. Van Gogh had an extraordinary way of painting, because he worked a lot with lines and didn’t just fill everything of his painting.

Chinatown is a Chinese neighbourhood in Amsterdam. It’s really fun to walk through it, because you can see a lot of little Chinese shops and restaurants. The first Chinese came to Amsterdam about 100 years ago. There are a few places of interests, like temples.

Sources:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amsterdam>

<http://www.vangoghmuseum.nl/vgm/index.jsp?page=98&lang=nl>

## Anna Franková

Text

