

Events Ideas

In Order (Events)

When clicked on title or year, it's taken to a different page where more information and details about the event is available. Pictures will be added as well.

- **The Renaissance:**

Key points about the Renaissance dates:

Early Renaissance: Around 1300 - 1450

High Renaissance: Around 1450 - 1520

Overall period: 14th - 16th century

- **The Black Death:** 1347 to 1351

- **The Enlightenment:** 1685 - 1815

- **American Revolution:** April 19, 1775

- **The French Revolution And Napoleonic Wars:** May 5, 1789 – Nov 20, 1815

- **World War I And Interwar Period:** July 28, 1914 – 1929

- **The Great Depression:** 1929 – 1939

- **World War II:** September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945

- **The Cold War:** March 12, 1947 – December 26, 1991

- **Civil Rights Movement:** 1954 to 1968

- **The Fall of Berlin Wall:** 9 November 1989

In Order (Small Facts)

- Napoleon was charged by a horde of bunnies during a hunting trip
- Lincolns in the wrestling hall of fame
- Lincolns a licensed bartender
- In 1738 the Order of The Pug was founded, it was a society that celebrated and acted like said dog
- Victorian men with mustaches had special mustache cups to prevent them from getting liquid on them
- After WW2 the Russians ran out of vodka due to the parties celebrating
- British tanks since 1945 have had tea making facilities
- A samurai could've sent a fax to Abraham Lincoln

Information on Events:

The Renaissance

The Early Renaissance took place in Italy around the 1300s and lasted all the way to 1520, meaning it lasted from the 14th till the 16th century. This happened after the Middle Ages had occurred and this new era was now considered the “modern age”. The “Renaissance” is a French word which means rebirth. It was referred to as “rebirth” because of the revival of classical learning and wisdom in Europe including new styles of painting, sculptures, and architecture.



The pictures above are both painted by Leonardo Da Vinci who was a well-known person during this time because of his paintings and the meaning they portrayed for the public. These paintings were a result of this new era of painting and art during the renaissance.

The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars

The French Revolution was a time of social upheaval in France which saw the fundamental restructuring of the country and the abolishment of the monarchy at the time. It was defined by rebellion and instatement of pseudo-republic, though the government switched many a time in chaos of the revolution. One of the key moments was the execution of Louis XIV which caused the war of the first coalition which the French won totally. Due to the war and success of a rising Napoleon Bonaparte, said man plotted against the government, eventually coupling it and establishing the French Empire with him as the emperor. What followed were a series of wars in which France won again and again, with France almost claiming hegemony over most of the European continent until two fateful events. In 1812 after Russia refused to stop trading with Britain, he invaded, which initially went well until they went to capture Moscow and found it burned to the ground, making it impossible for them to stay supplied, prompting a retreat which during the winter and harassments by Russian troops effectively decimated the French army. Napoleon found himself ousted from power and exiled to Elba. He came back nine months later and once again became emperor of France though this time after fighting for a few years the French were decisively defeated at Waterloo and Napoleon exiled much further away where he would die in exile. The revolution and the Napoleonic wars changed the continent as we know it from diplomatic ties to nations' internal politics, to military strategy as we know it today.



World War I And Interwar Period

WWI can usually be considered a war that put one of the final nails in imperialism's coffin. The war was fought primarily by monarchist powers that wanted to keep one upping each other and to have an edge over the other to make their empire the strongest. The British Empire for instance, wanted to contain Germany from being more powerful than them while the Germans wanted to expand their colonial empire further and secure their hegemony. The French, while a republic, were furious over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine to the Germans and wanted it back. This made it so when after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand prompted the Austro-Hungarian Empire to declare war on Serbia, the world practically exploded. The Russians protected the Serbians, joining the war, France was aligned with Russia, so they joined the war, Germany gave Austria-Hungary a blank cheque so they joined the war, then when they invaded Belgium it prompted Britain, the ones protecting Belgium to join, starting a four year long conflict that killed millions, caused devastation, and for the majority of people involved, solved nothing. It ended with the dissolution of the German empire, Austro-Hungarian collapse, and Ottoman collapse. The middle east was divided between France and Britain, colonial holdings were taken over, and various states liberated in the wake of the Russian Civil War which would rage for five years. After this the interwar period began, defined by a decline in wars due to the exhaustion of all nations involved, instability in newfound nations, and the rise of fascism in countries such as Italy, Japan, Germany, Hungary, and many others.





The Great Depression

The Great Depression started as a result of the collapse of the American stock market following bad practices and the collapse of world trade that was keeping the economy roaring. The depression can be seen across the world though most famously in America, with immense

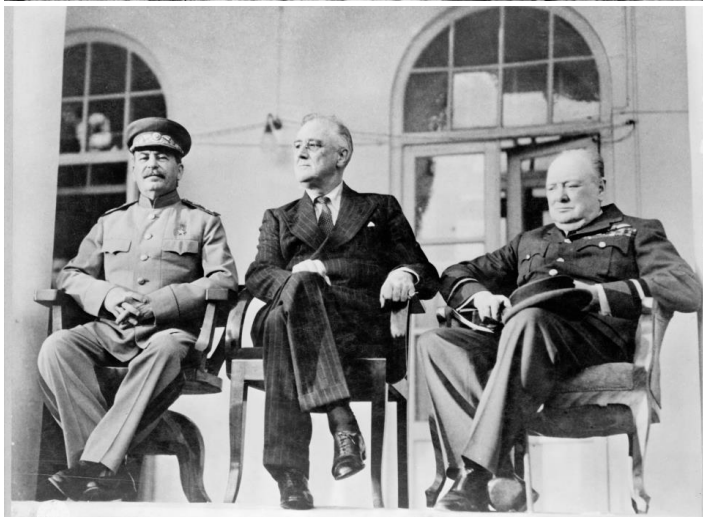
poverty, unemployment, inflation, and the like. During this period the world found itself unstable and horrible in terms of standard of living, besides in the Soviet Union due to their economic policies. What pulled America slowly out of the depression was the presidency of FDR, which implemented many reforms which encouraged good farming practices, employed people, and worked towards repairing the ruined economy and financial system. Some economies recovered faster than others while others were left damaged for decades. This instability is what led to the rise of groups such as the Nazis, progressive Democrats, Communism, and the like.



World War II

World War II was one of the key events of the mid 20th century. The biggest conflict ever fought on a global scale, with the world as we know it being extremely different than what it could've been. Defined by the fight between three systems: Fascism, Socialism, and Liberal Democracy. The Axis, one of the factions, were made up of countries such as Germany, Italy, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, while in the East in their own power block was the Japanese Empire. The Allies were another faction, being made up of the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The war started due to Hitler's lust for a 'greater Germany', one which genocided racial minorities and made way for the 'aryan race' as proclaimed by Hitler. He aggressively built up Germany's military, eventually remilitarizing the Rhineland, then annexing Austria, Czechoslovakia, and then the final straw was the invasion of Poland on September 1st, 1939, which the Allies, no longer showing a policy of appeasement, joined. Later on the Germans also invaded the Soviet Union, which showed a shift in the war after a year as the Germans stagnated and slowly started getting pushed back. Similarly, the Japanese attacked the Allies in 1941, dragging all but the Soviets into a war, though after about one year they started to get pushed back. Eventually in 1945, the Axis powers and the Japanese found themselves pushed to the limit, collapsing on all fronts, and unable to fight any longer. The Axis collapsed in May of 1945, while the Japanese held out longer, until eventually in August, when they were nuked twice, and proceeded to surrender. The peace deal unveiled a new world, one now with two major power blocks, that being the Allies and the Comintern.





The Cold War

The Cold War is one of the most important times of the 20th century. Shortly after the end of World War Two it began, with power blocks formed in the 'West', that being countries like France, Britain, America, Australia and the like, and then the 'East', that being countries like the Soviet Union, the Peoples Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic and others. This power struggle saw the blocs going head-to-head, fighting in proxy wars to gain more power instead of directly, due to the threat of nuclear annihilation. During this struggle many lives were lost, heinous experiments were done, and government surveillance on both sides was a given, and in America at least it marked an era of primarily conservative dominance to the idea that leftism or liberalism of any sort was an existential threat to the people.





Civil Rights Movement

The civil rights movement was an important time in history with it being a major stepping stone towards racial equality and the abolishment of segregation. Led by many groups, though most notably Martin Luther King Jr.'s and Malcolm X's movements, this movement is one that was broadly supported by many demographics in the U.S. With the abolishment of segregation and efforts to enshrine civil liberties for minority groups it also set up the possibility of major social progress for other minority groups both ethnic and social.



The Fall Of The Berlin Wall

The Berlin Wall coming down was a big event for the world. It showed the relaxation of previous authoritarian laws. However, it was also caused by a mistake by a GDR politician that misinterpreted a law, which made it so East Germans could almost freely travel to West Germany. The newfound freeness of travel made it so many Germans gathered at the border and effectively overwhelmed the border guards, making it so they were able to travel unhindered. Germans gathered around and on top of the wall and soon after this date, visa free travel between countries was possible. It was a major step towards German reunification.



The Black Death

The Black Death was a pandemic that lasted from 1347 to 1351 in Europe which killed about 50% of Europe's 14th century population, which was around 25 million people. This plague started in China and inner Asia, then it started to spread to Europe by traders who shipped from the Golden Horde in the Black Sea which caused several outbreaks in Europe. During this time, bodies were used as weapons, meaning, they catapulted by Mongol forces to Kaffa, a Genoese port in Crimea. To try to prevent the disease from spreading even more, a mask was worn to keep unpleasant odors away due to the decaying bodies everywhere and the miasma, which was a form of "bad air". This mask was called a "plague doctor mask", the beak of the mask was filled with herbs and sponges soaked in vinegar which were believed to keep out the bad smells of plague from being inhaled by people and prevent less infections.



The Enlightenment

The Enlightenment, also known as “The Age of Reason”, was a philosophical movement that occurred during 1685 – 1815 in Europe. The main idea of this event was to prove that reason was the primary source of authority and legitimacy. Most people believe that enlightenment was an age of light taking place after the age of darkness.



American Revolution

The American Revolution, also known as “The U.S war of independence”, was a war that went on from 1775 and ended with a peace treaty 8 years later in 1783. It was fought by the 13 British colonies looking for political independence from the British government and came to be what is now, the United States of America. The whole thing started with the Boston Massacre where 5 colonials were killed by British Soldiers during an opened fire on a mob of colonists who were protesting “no taxation without representation”. This all started because of the British trying to enforce Britain’s Tax laws on the colonies which led to this protest. As time went on things escalated and events like the Boston Tea party and the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which signified the start of the revolutionary war. Even though this war started with only the 13 colonies British colonies which included and the great British, it became an international war

once countries like France, Spain, and Netherlands joined the war against Britain and took the colonies side.

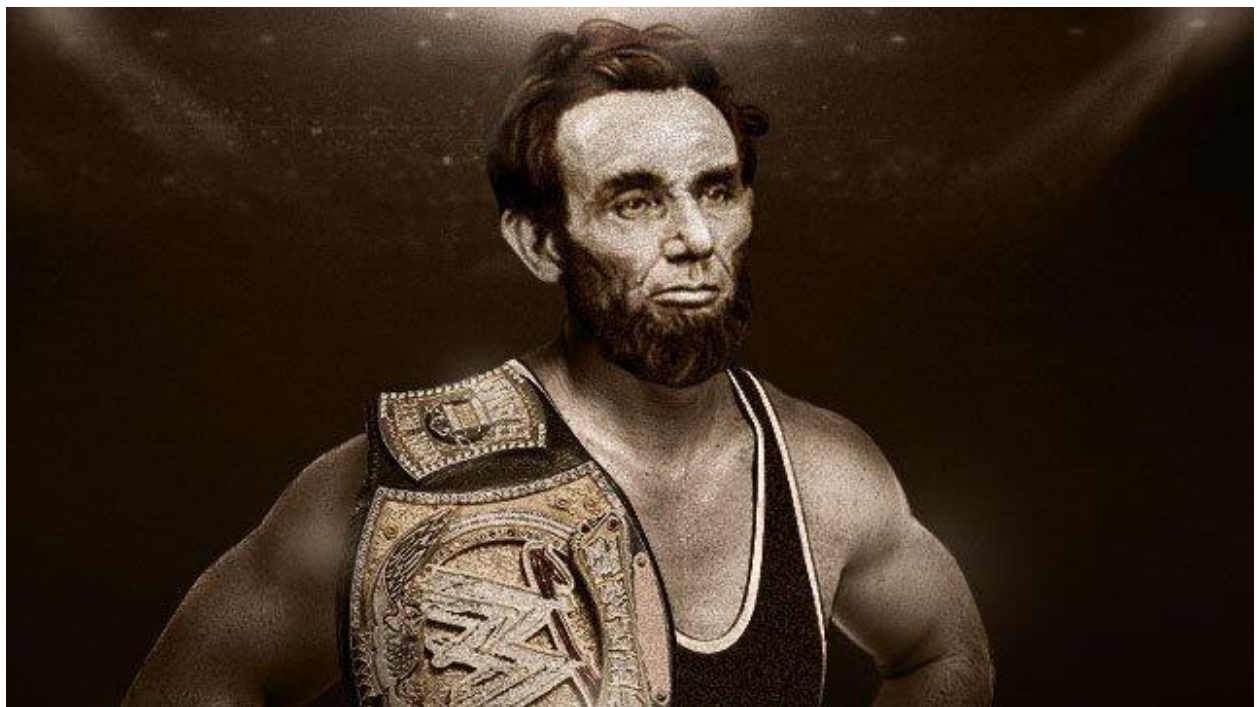


Images

Napoleon vs. The Bunnies



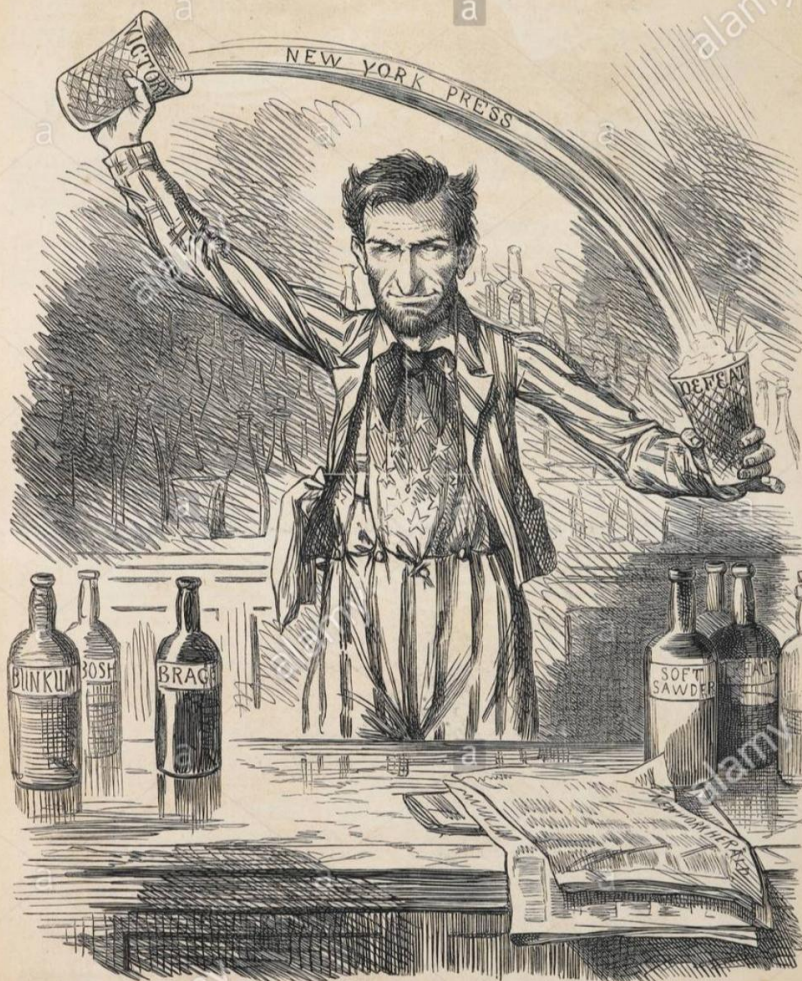
Lincoln, Wrestling Hall of Fame



Russia Runs out of Vodka Partying After WW2



Lincoln was a licensed bartender



THE LATEST FROM AMERICA;

Or, the New York "Eye-Duster," to be taken Every Day.

Order of the Pug



Mustache Cups

