

# DOWNLOAD PDF STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

## Chapter 1 : Series in History - Oxford University Press

*Division: Europe--Medieval to Modern Times. Graduate study in the "Modern Britain" field will focus on the social, cultural, and political dimensions of British history from the advent of industrialization (circa ) through the Second World War.*

Notable events during the modern period of universal history include two world wars and the Cold War , characterized by the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Cold War began in and lasted until The Space Age was concurrent with this time, encompassing the activities related to the Space Race , space exploration , space technology, and the cultural developments influenced by these events. Pax Americana is an appellation applied to the historical concept of relative liberal peace in the Western world , resulting from the preponderance of power enjoyed by the United States of America after the end of World War II in The post world experienced the establishment of many new states. Throughout the post period, the Cold War was expressed through military coalitions, espionage, weapons development, invasions, propaganda, and competitive technological development. The Soviet Union created the Eastern Bloc of countries that it occupied, annexing some as Soviet Socialist Republics and maintaining others as satellite states that would later form the Warsaw Pact. The conflict included defense spending, a conventional and nuclear arms race , and various proxy wars ; the two superpowers never fought one another directly. The post world saw the end of the totalitarian regimes of the Cold War and the ending of client state status for many states. The Cold war was effectively ended by the Revolutions of , and the Malta Summit on December 3, The Soviet Union was dissolved on December 26, The Pinochet regime collapsed in In Southeast Asia , the right-wing developmental dictatorships were overthrown by popular uprisings. Partial map of the Internet based in The Information Age or Information Era, also commonly known as the Age of the Computer, is an idea that the current age will be characterized by the ability of individuals to transfer information freely, and to have instant access to knowledge that would have been difficult or impossible to find previously. The idea is heavily linked to the concept of a Digital Age or Digital Revolution , and carries the ramifications of a shift from traditional industry that the Industrial Revolution brought through industrialization, to an economy based around the manipulation of information. The period is generally said to have begun in the latter half of the 20th century, though the particular date varies. The term began its use around the late s and early s, and has been used up to the present with the availability of the Internet. During the late s, both Internet directories and search engines were popularâ€” Yahoo! By late , the directory model had begun to give way to search engines, tracking the rise of Google founded , which had developed new approaches to relevancy ranking. Directory features, while still commonly available, became after-thoughts to search engines. Database size, which had been a significant marketing feature through the early s decade , was similarly displaced by emphasis on relevancy ranking, the methods by which search engines attempt to sort the best results first. It has led to the development and evolution of web-based communities, hosted services , and web applications. Examples include social-networking sites , video-sharing sites , wikis , blogs, mashups and folksonomies. Social networking emerged in the early 21st century as a popular social communication, largely replacing much of the function of email, message boards and instant messaging services. Twitter , Facebook , and YouTube are all major examples of social websites that gained widespread popularity. The information distribution continued into the early 21st century with mobile interaction and Internet access growing massively in the early 21st century. By the s, a majority of people in the developed world had Internet access and a majority of people worldwide had a mobile phone. The Semantic Web dubbed, " Web 3. With the rise of information technology, computer security , and information security in general, is a concern for computers and networks. Concerns include information and services which are protected from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction. This has also raised questions of Internet privacy and personal privacy globally. Late contemporary times[ edit ] Terrorism and warfare[ edit ] Major political developments in the s decade for the

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United States and the Middle East revolved around recent modern terrorism , the War on Terrorism , the Afghanistan War , and the Iraq War. The September 11 attacks - which were described as a "watershed moment" of contemporary history - were a series of coordinated suicide attacks by Al-Qaeda upon the United States on 11 September . On that morning, 19 Al-Qaeda terrorists hijacked four commercial passenger jet airliners. Two buildings collapsed within two hours, destroying nearby buildings and damaging others. The hijackers crashed a third airliner into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia , just outside Washington, D. The fourth plane crashed into a field near Shanksville in rural Somerset County, Pennsylvania , after some of its passengers and flight crew attempted to retake control of the plane, which the hijackers had redirected toward Washington, D. Major terrorist events after the 11 September Attacks include the Moscow Theatre Siege , the Istanbul bombings , the Madrid train bombings , the Beslan school hostage crisis , the London bombings , the October New Delhi bombings , and the Mumbai Hotel Siege. The United States responded to the 11 September attacks by launching a "Global War on Terrorism", invading Afghanistan to depose the Taliban , who had harbored al-Qaeda terrorists, and enacting the Patriot Act. Many other countries also strengthened their anti-terrorism legislation and expanded law enforcement powers. The aim of the invasion was to find the whereabouts of Osama bin Laden and other high-ranking al-Qaeda members and put them on trial, to destroy the whole organization of al-Qaeda , and to remove the Taliban regime which supported and gave safe harbor to al-Qaeda. The Bush administration policy and the Bush Doctrine stated forces would not distinguish between terrorist organizations and nations or governments that harbor them. Two military operations in Afghanistan are fighting for control over the country. Operation Enduring Freedom OEF is a United States combat operation involving some coalition partners and operating primarily in the eastern and southern parts of the country along the Pakistan border. The multinational infantry actions, with additional ground forces supplied by the Afghan Northern Alliance , and aerial bombing campaign removed the Taliban from power, but Taliban forces have since regained some strength. Violence against coalition forces and among various sectarian groups soon led to asymmetric warfare with the Iraqi insurgency , strife between many Sunni and Shia Iraqi groups, and al-Qaeda operations in Iraq. President Barack Obama announced an month withdrawal window for "combat forces".

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## Chapter 2 : Europe: Medieval to Modern Times | Department of History | University of Washington

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

From Napoleon to Gallipoli Starting with the French Revolution, the unit explores the importance of war for the formation of national identities from the late eighteenth to the Twentieth century. We will look at the American Civil War, the German and Italian wars of unification, and nineteenth-century Imperialism. Finally, students will learn about the role of warfare in Australian society and the transformation of Gallipoli into a founding myth of Australian nationhood. This chronological framework will be supplemented by the exploration of themes that are central to a critical understanding of history. We will ask how war transformed societies and how industrialisation and science changed the nature of war. **ATS Jews in the Modern World** The unit focuses on Jewish society from the eighteenth century to the opening decades of the twentieth century. This period witnessed widespread political, economic and social changes throughout the western world. Jews were thrust from the fringes of European society into its very centre, and with this transformation, they experienced changes in their legal status, religious outlook, and cultural habits. The aim of this unit is to analyse the Jewish encounter with the modern world and gentile society – the impact of that encounter on Jews and Jewish life, as well as the variety of social, ideological and cultural forms in which that encounter was expressed. **ATS The Eurovision Song Contest** If Europeans sang together, could they ever fight again? This unit takes the Eurovision Song Contest as a starting point, to explore the cultural, social and political history of post-war Europe. It examines the ways Europe came together and rebuilt itself after the ravages of war. Using a variety of disciplinary approaches, we explore questions of identity and memory. How did nations choose to present themselves in the contest? What did it mean to win? Did former enemies vote for one another? It explores the development, nature and decline of the Weimar Republic, the intellectual origins and rise of National Socialism, the development, course and nature of National Socialist domination, National Socialist policies of political killing and genocide, support for and opposition to National Socialism, and the impact and consequences of National Socialism for Germany and the world. **ATS The Holocaust Study the Holocaust and its place in the broader phenomenon of genocide and mass killing in history.** Major topics covered include antisemitism, the Nazi state, ghettos and death camps, responses of victims, and the role of perpetrators and bystanders. The unit reflects on the Holocaust as a symbol of the modern condition, its uniqueness and relationship to other forms of violence and genocide. Other themes studied are the reconstruction of Jewish communities in Europe, the memory of the Holocaust and its meaning in the immediate postwar world, and trauma and testimony. **ATS Struggles for justice: The history of rebellion, resistance and revolt** Throughout the ages and across the world, human beings have struggled for justice by rebelling, resisting and revolting against authority. We will trace both changes and continuities across time by paying special attention to the causes of rebellion, resistance and revolt, the motives of subordinate individuals and groups, the ways they defined and legitimised their struggle, and the tools they have adopted to wage their battle against authority. **ATS The Holocaust in Film** This unit examines film as a source of historical evidence and enquiry, specifically exploring the historical, cultural, and ethical debates surrounding depictions of the Holocaust in film and other media. It considers the prospects of documenting and representing the Holocaust in a period marked by a decline in the numbers of living historical witnesses and survivors, but a proliferation of films and other media portraying their experiences. Central to this unit are issues pertaining to the limits and possibilities of representing the Holocaust and to the larger challenges and opportunities of utilising works of film and media as sources of history. **ATS History of sexuality – to the present** What are the historical and cultural components of modern sexuality? This unit charts the changing nature of sexuality in Europe, North America, and Australia over the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Studying modern histories of

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sexuality unsettles many contemporary assumptions about sex. For example, we will examine the introduction of familiar terms such as heterosexuality, homosexuality, and sexuality itself in the late nineteenth century. The unit raises important questions about historical sources. How have the legal regulations and social taboos surrounding modern sexuality affected what source material is available to historians of sexuality? Students will be expected to explore the histories of this case study in order to gain a deeper understanding of some of the more general, complex issues tied up in nationalism, nation building, ethnicity and conflict throughout the modern era. Representations and images of a continent Imagining Europe surveys the ways that Europe has been thought of from classical times to the present. The unit will trace the idea of multiple Europes: The unit will conclude by looking at the impact of the European Union on images of Europe.

## Chapter 3 : Modern European History | History

*Contemporary European History covers the history of Eastern and Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, from to the present. By combining a wide geographical compass with a relatively short time span, the journal achieves both range and depth in its coverage.*

## Chapter 4 : History Study Guides - SparkNotes

*The Birth of Modern Europe. Modern European history has been defined by the lasting legacy of two fundamental transformations that began roughly during the late s--the economic and social.*

## Chapter 5 : BERGHAIN BOOKS : Sounds Of Modern History: Auditory Cultures In 19th- And 20th-Century

*The doctoral Contemporary History of Europe programme aims to prepare experts trained for a widely conceived scientific research in history and cultural history since until the present day, including cultural heritage and traditions.*

## Chapter 6 : Contemporary Europe Major - ANU

*of early modern European history. The purpose of this guide is to explain what I mean by a "professional grasp of early modern European history," and how you can go about acquiring one. In keeping with the limits of my research, this guide is focused on continental Europeâ€”especially the Germaniesâ€”from the Black Death to the Peace of Westphalia.*

## Chapter 7 : A History of Europe in the Modern World Vol. 1 Set | Memoria Press

*The accompanying lesson, The History of Modern Europe, takes a closer look at this subject. This lesson covers the following objectives: Identify the origin and catalysts of modern Europe.*

## Chapter 8 : Palmer Study Guides

*Oxford Studies in Modern European History represents the diversity of Europe's recent past. Whether through methodological innovation, interpretative approach, or empirical discovery, the volumes will hold the widest possible interest for other historians of modern Europe.*

## Chapter 9 : Oxford Studies in Modern European History - Oxford University Press

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*history based on medieval, renaissance, or modern times.*