

The Expansion Of Europe

Published in 1998, this volume presents legal, religious and demographic aspects of the transfer of European family organisations to new environments in the overseas colonies, and illustrates the impacts of contact with other ethnic groups. In Africa the focus is on the Cape, the principal area of European settlement in the 17th-18th centuries; in the Americas the analysis includes indigenous and black families.

Inheritance, dowry, marriage, divorce, illegitimacy are topics covered, but the emphasis is above all on women's roles and voices.

History of the rival Spanish, Dutch, Portuguese, French and British Empires from 1700-1815.

Later medieval Europe saw a great deal of change and expansion of different kinds. This geographically broad textbook explores these events in a series of core chapters on the different countries, covering the Holy Roman Empire, East-Central Europe, Scandinavia, and Russia. It looks not only at political history but also at economy, society, and culture, including art, architecture, literature, and music. North demonstrates that Europe did not consist of a core and periphery, but of different regions that had divergent developments, and makes sense of these various patterns of historical change. A review of current research debates also introduces readers to the most up-to-date discussions in the field. This volume provides an excellent, clear, and comprehensive survey for students, while also throwing light on these societies from unexpected angles. It offers fresh perspectives on western Europe, comparing English with Scottish and Irish development, looking at the French monarchy in a social context, and incorporating Portugal into the discussion of the Iberian Peninsula.

Contains 44 texts that date from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. They reflect the various ways in which medieval Europeans sought to impose their Christian culture on infidel societies and their impressions—scorn of the barbarous Moslems, awe of the sophisticated Mongols—of their non-European neighbors.

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Excerpt from *The Expansion of Europe the Culmination of Modern History* This little book is an attempt to survey, without any multiplicity of detail, but with an increasing degree of fullness as the story draws nearer to our own time, the sources and character of the great process by which, during the last four centuries, the whole world has been subjugated by the civilisation of Europe, and its bearing upon the problems of the Great War. I have tried to analyse briefly the nature of the share in this work taken by the chief European peoples who have participated in it. Naturally the pre dominant place is given to the British Empire. This must in any case have been so, since the British Empire covers one-quarter of the earth's surface. But I have given to it even more than its relative share of attention, partly because it is our chief concern, and partly because the variety of types which it includes makes it the most interesting political structure which has ever existed in the world, while the principles upon. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Prepared for units SSS102, SSS202, SSS302 (Imperialism : the expansion of Europe) offered by the School of Social Sciences in Deakin University's Open Campus Program.

Between the year 1000 and the mid-14th century, several remarkable events unfolded as Europeans made contact with a very substantial part of the inhabited world, much of it never previously known or suspected to exist by them. Leif Ericsson and other Vikings discovered North America; European crusading armies established themselves in Syria and Palestine; Marco Polo and other Italian merchants, and missionaries such as John of Monte Corvino, penetrated the dominions of Mongolia and China; the Vivaldi brothers sought to open a sea route to India; Jaime Ferrer was lured by dreams of locating the source of West African gold; and the Atlantic island groups, the Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores, were all discovered. In this detailed survey, Phillips describes these exciting quests while also exploring their closely related myths and legends, all the while setting the stage for the even greater exploits of Christopher Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and their successors. For this new Clarendon Paperback edition, Phillips has added both an introduction and a bibliographical essay, the latter of which surveys recent work in what is becoming a thriving area of new research.

The Expansion of EuropeThe Culmination of Modern HistoryThe Expansion of EuropeThe First Phase

A fascinating study of the important role of biology in European expansion, from 900 to 1900.

"[...] II. The Era of Iberian Monopoly III. The Rivalry of the Dutch, the French, and the English, 1588-1763 (a) The Period of Settlement, 1588-1660 (b) The Period of Systematic Colonial Policy, 1660-1713 (c) The Conflict of French and English, 1713-1763 IV. The Era of Revolution, 1763-1825 V. Europe and the Non-European World, 1815-1878 VI. The Transformation of the British Empire, 1815-1878 VII. The Era of the World States, 1878-1900 VIII. The British Empire amid the World-Powers, 1878-1914 IX. The Great Challenge, 1900-1914 X. What of the Night? [...]"

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Jews and Judaism played a significant role in the history of the expansion of Europe to the west as well as in the history of the economic,

social, and religious development of the New World. They played an important role in the discovery, colonization, and eventually exploitation of the resources of the New World. Alone among the European peoples who came to the Americas in the colonial period, Jews were dispersed throughout the hemisphere; indeed, they were the only cohesive European ethnic or religious group that lived under both Catholic and Protestant regimes, which makes their study particularly fruitful from a comparative perspective. As distinguished from other religious or ethnic minorities, the Jewish struggle was not only against an overpowering and fierce nature but also against the political regimes that ruled over the various colonies of the Americas and often looked unfavorably upon the establishment and toleration of Jewish communities in their own territory. Jews managed to survive and occasionally to flourish against all odds, and their history in the Americas is one of the more fascinating chapters in the early modern history of European expansion.

The history of European expansion overseas also includes the history of the expansion of concepts and principles of European law into the non-European world. The values and ideas it expressed have, to this day, deeply influenced indigenous societies and governments. At the same time indigenous concepts of law were 'discovered' and codified by European scholars. The outcome of this was a complex and intense interaction between European and local concepts of law, which resulted in many dual legal systems in the African and Asian colonies and which is examined in this volume by prominent historians, lawyers and legal anthropologists.

The articles in this volume trace the development of the theory that humanity forms a single world community and that there exists a body of law governing the relations among the members of that community. These ideas first appeared in the writings of the medieval canon lawyers and received their fullest development in the writings of early modern Spanish intellectuals. Conflict and contact with 'the infidel' provided a stimulus for the elaboration of these ideas in the later Middle Ages, but major impetus was given by the English subjugation of Ireland, and by the discovery of the Americas. This body of work paved the way for the modern notions of an international legal order and universal norms of behavior usually associated with the publication of Hugo Grotius's work in the seventeenth century.

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