

1. NAZWA EUROPY: The name of Europe comes from Greek mythology. Europe was a Phoenician Princess, the word Europe derived by her name. In Greek word EUROPOS means GENTLY RISING
2. ROZPAD CESARSTWA RZYMSKIEGO (the disintegration of the Roman Empire): In the third century the authority of the emperors declined, which led to the disintegration of the Roman Empire in 395. After the division, the Roman Empire never returned to its homogeneous form. Soon, two different statehoods emerged that operated with different religious and philosophical ideas, building the foundations for the future two major religions - Catholicism and Orthodoxy.
3. POJAWIENIE SIĘ CHRZEŚCIJAŃSTWA: Christianity arose in the first half of the first century in the Roman province of Judea among followers of Judaism, as a result of the activities of Jesus of Nazareth. It was in ancient times that the organisational framework of the Church that was existing today was formed. The basic unit became the bishopric, located in Roman civitates. The Church was a representative of power, taught writing and management.
4. IDEOLOGIE POWSTANIA PAŃSTWA (theories of state): there was a theistic, theological, patriarchal, patrimonial, social contract, conquest and violence, solidaristic, psychological, Marxist and functional theories.
5. FEUDALIZM W ŚREDNIOWIECZNEJ EUROPIE (feudalism in medieval Europe): Feudalism, a system widespread in medieval Europe, began to develop with the break-up of the Roman Empire and the emergence of unstable barbaric states. It was recognized as a method of government based on a system of hierarchical dependence of individuals, with the division of society into three states: clergy, knighthood and peasantry.
6. REWOLUCJA FRANCUSKA (the French revolution): a period in the history of France in 1789-1799 in which profound political and social changes took place and the Bourbon monarchy was overthrown. It's symbolic beginning is considered the capture of Bastille by Parisian townspeople on July 14, 1789. The end of revolution is considered to be the end of the rule of the directorate on November 9 (18 brumaire) 1799, when Napoleon Bonaparte conducted a coup d'état, proclaiming the day after the first consul.
7. ROZWÓJ TECHNIKI (the development of technology): At the beginning of the 21st century we can see really fast development of technology. We can see that in:
  - medicine - prevalence of antibiotics, computer tomograph
  - communication - radio, phones, planes and express trains
  - army - chemistry and biology weapon
  - astronomy - landing of the moon
8. XX WIEK JAKO WIEK WOJEN (the age of XX as the age of war): the 20th century is considered to be the age of war. More than 100 years ago, World War I broke out as the largest armed conflict in Europe since the Napoleonic Wars. With the end of the war, Poland regained its independence. Peace in the world did not last long, because already in 1939 World War II broke out. Its warfare covered almost the whole world. It had tragic consequences, because almost 33 million people died in it.
9. ROK 89 JEDNOCZENIE EUROPY: with the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989, Europe is experiencing a real political shock. For the first time in 28 years, the borders between the eastern and western parts of Germany are opening.

February-April, 1989; Round Table talks are on in Poland between the party and government party and the opposition „Solidarność”

10. OKRĄGŁY STÓŁ (round table deliberations) it was one of the most important events in history of Poland. The government initiated the discussion with the banned trade union „Solidarność” and the other opposition groups attempted to defuse growing social unrest. Because of them on 31st August 1989 in Warsaw first imposition of martial law happened.
11. UNIA EUROPEJSKA (the European Union): the European Union was founded on 1st November 1993, under the Maastricht Treaty signed on 7th February 1992, as a result of a long-term process of political, economic and social integration. It started with 6 Member States, and still more States are joining the EU year by year.
12. KIEDY PAŃSTWA BIORĄCE UDZIAŁ W PROJEKCIE DOSTAŁY SIĘ DO UNII
  - Belgium and Italy joined the European Union in 1957
  - Spain in 1986
  - Poland in 2004