



Erasmus+

‘Culture Is Our Wings’

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**‘INSTANCES OF HISTORY: LET’S
LEARN FROM OUR FOREFATHERS!’**

**THE DUTCH INSTANCES OF
HISTORY : LET'S LEARN
FROM OUR FOREFATHERS!**

Timeline

Julius Caesar
in the Netherlands

58 BC

Romans

Middle Ages

Willem van
Oranje
starts the
rebellion against
Phillips

1568

Willem of Orange
murdered

1584

Golden Age / 80s years' war

The VOC is
established

1602

Germany attacks
the Netherlands

1940

World wars

Liberation
of the north

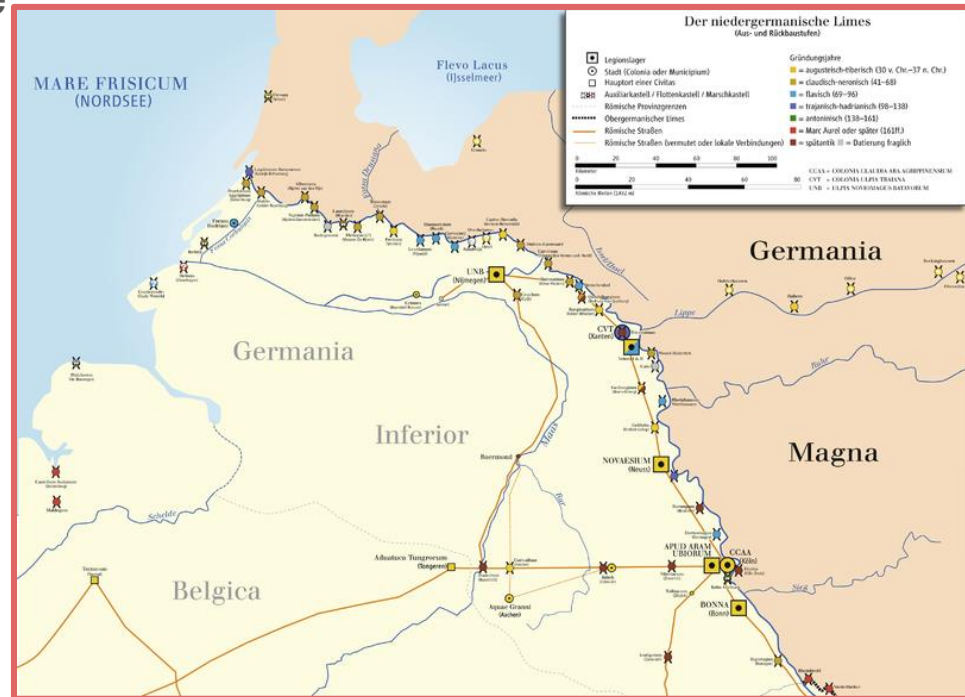
1945

North sea
flood

1953

Romans (40s-500s)

- The Rhine
- 58 BC -> part of the Roman Empire
- The Franks
- 5th Century the Franks became the most important group
- 450 years



80's Years' War (1568-1648)

- Philips II was leader of Spain
- Twelve Year Truce (1609s - 1621)
- Iconoclasm
- Protestantism
- Catholic - Calvinism
- Duke Fernando Álvarez de Toledo (Alva)
- Alva killed in 1572 a lot of people in Naarden
- Alva lost his glasses on 1 April
- Willem van Oranje killed, 1584
- Breda, 1581
- Union of Utrecht



Golden Age (1580s - 1670s)

- Science, Military, Art, Traders
- Stable economy
- Start: eighty years' war



Golden Age - Traders

- Dominated trade between European countries
- Sea
- Largest merchant fleet
- VOC (Dutch East India Company)
Spices
- WIC (Dutch West India Company)



Golden Age - Art



Frans Hals
Rembrandt van Rijn
Johannes Vermeer
Paulus Potter
Jan Steen
Hendrick Avercamp



World War II (1940-1945)

- 10 may 1940
- Dutch Army too weak
- Dutch Queen escaped to England
- Dutch males worked in German factories
- Jewish people persecuted → Concentration camps
- Liberation the South of The Netherlands → 1944
- Liberation of Breda → 29 October 1944
- The North of The Netherlands → Hunger Winter
- Liberation of the North → May 1945



Anne Frank (1929-1945)

- Born 12 June 1929 Wenen, German
- Goes to The Netherlands 1933
- War begins → 1940
- Diary, gift 13th birthday
- 6th of July Secret Annex
- Murdered in camp Bergen-Belsen 1945



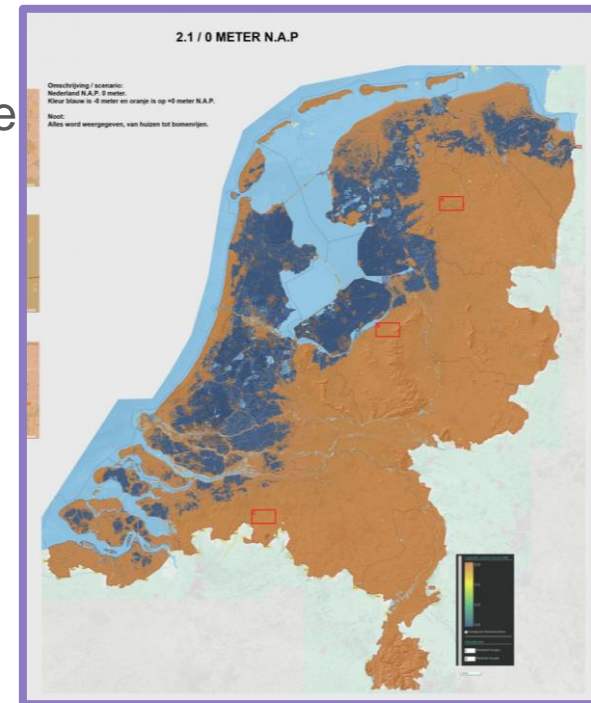
North Sea flood of 1953

- Biggest natural disaster in Dutch post-war history
- Caused by a storm surge in combination with spring tide
- The water in the southern North Sea rose extremely high
- No low tide, water doesn't drop.
- The water first crosses the dikes at 02:00



North Sea flood of 1953

- At 03:00 the dikes started to break
- Extremely amounts of water cover a big part of the Netherlands
- The highest water level was 4.55 m
- 1836 people died, a lot of animals drown and damage



North Sea flood of 1953

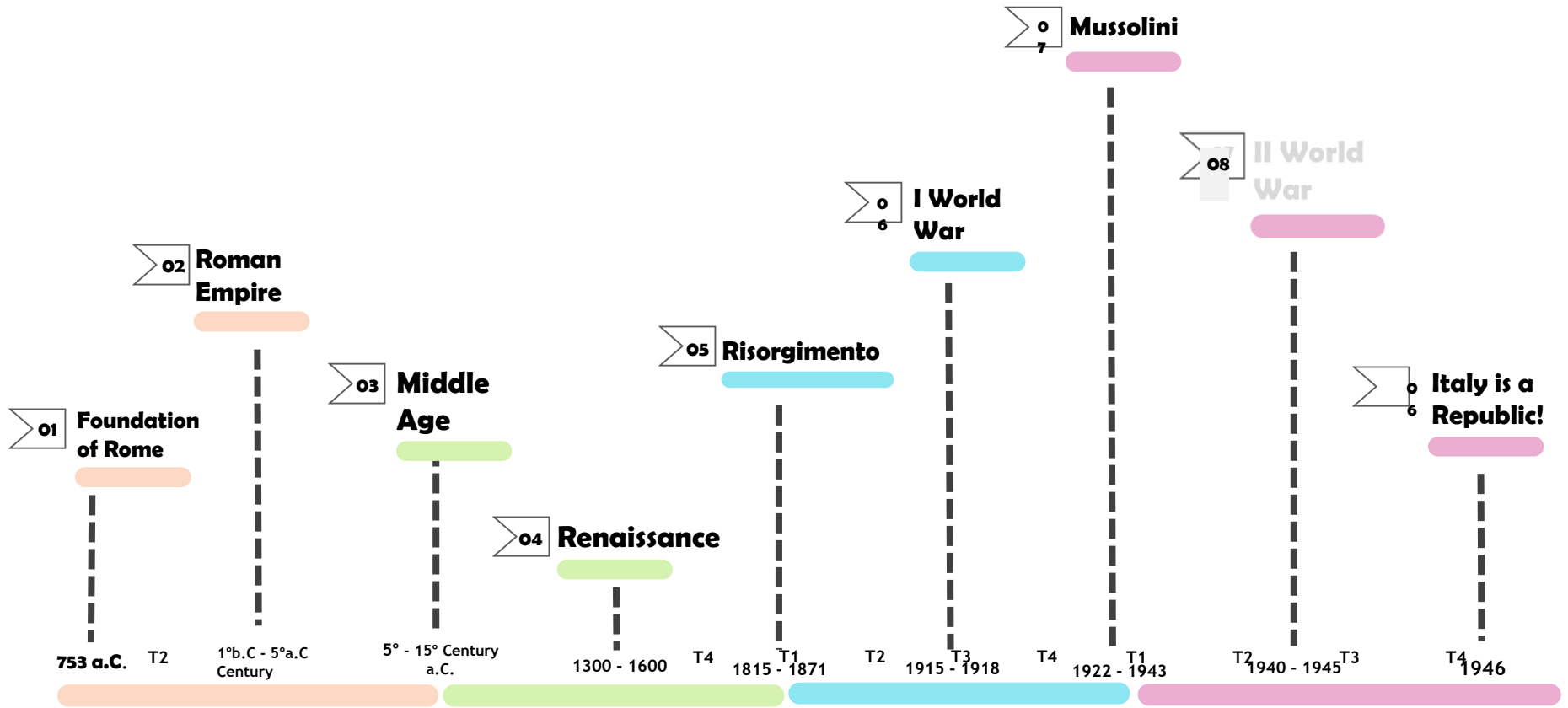
- After the disaster the department of Waterways and Public Works build the Delta Works
- To protect the lower areas in the Netherlands against flooding
- The disaster remembers us how important it is to protect ourselves against the water
- You can see if you will be underwater if there was another big flooding



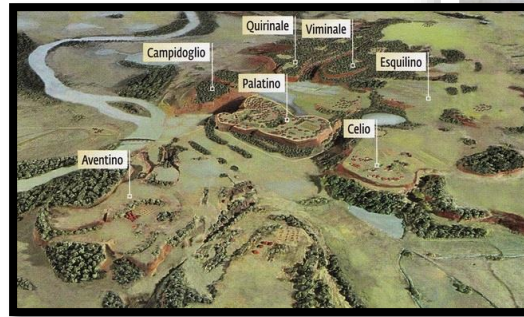
THE ITALIAN INSTANCES OF HISTORY : LET'S LEARN FROM OUR FOREFATHERS!



THE 8 MOST IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS IN ITALY



01 Foundation of Rome



Rome was founded in the mid-8th century b.C.

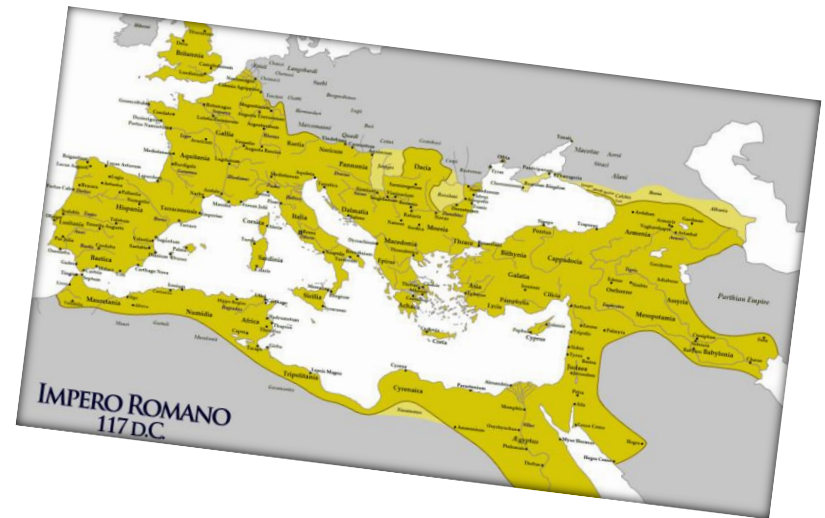
Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba Longa was dethroned by her brother Amulius, she married the god Mars and gave birth to twins: Romulus and Remus. Amulius, fearing they would overthrow him from the throne, abandoned the twins on the banks of the Tiber. The twins, however, survived thanks to the intervention of a wolf. Having grown up and having discovered their origin, Romulus and Remus returned to Albalonga and killed Amulius. They then obtained permission to found a new city. Romulus wanted to call it Rome and build it on the Palatine, while Remo wanted to call it Remora and found it on the Aventine. A quarrel broke out between the two brothers and eventually Remo died. Thus Romulus could found his new city, becoming the first of the 7 Kings of Rome.

02 The Roman Empire

The Roman Empire was the Roman State consolidated in the Euro-Mediterranean area between the 1st century b.C and the 5th century a.C.

The empire was divided into the empire of the West and of the East. The Roman Empire of the West ended in 476 when Odoacer laid down the last legitimate emperor, Romulus Augustus. The life of the Roman Empire of the East continued until the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans in 1453.

Roman Empire is considered the most important in terms of management and quality of the territory, socio-political organization, and for the impact it had in the history of humanity. It is certainly the most long-lived one. In all the territories on which the Romans extended their borders, they built cities, roads, bridges, aqueducts and, at the same time, they assimilated populations in such a deep way that for centuries, after the end of the Empire, these people continued to call themselves Roman. The civilization, born on the banks of the Tiber, grown and spread in the Republican period, is at the basis of the current western civilization.



Scene from the movie: THE GLADIATOR



03 **The Middle Ages**

The Middle Ages are referred to as the historical period that began in 476 a.C. with the fall of the Holy Roman Empire of the West and ended with the discovery of America in 1492. This period was full of important events. It is considered, as a matter of fact, a long phase of transition between the ancient and modern ages. In this period Italian Literature was born with several great writers: Dante, Petrarca, Boccaccio...



04

The Renaissance

The Renaissance is an artistic, cultural, philosophical and literary movement that has brought about numerous changes. The main themes of the Renaissance are love, human freedom, nature, the study of books and ancient classical writers and the creativity of the human intellect. We remember Pico della Mirandola, Leonardo da Vinci, Leon Battista Alberti and Lorenzo De' Medici known as "The Magnificent".



05 Risorgimento



Italian unification, also known as Risorgimento, was the political and social movement that consolidated different states of the Italian peninsula into the single state of the Kingdom of Italy in the 19th century. The process began in 1815 with the Congress of Vienna and it was completed in 1871 when Rome became the capital of Italy.

The term, which also designates the cultural, political and social movement that promoted unification, recalls the romantic, nationalist and patriotic ideals of the Italian Renaissance through the conquest of a unified political identity.

The first World War took place between 1914 and 1918 and, in four long years, involved all the greatest powers in the world.

Initially, Italy attempted diplomatic approaches with Austria in order to obtain the lands of Trentino and Venice, but Austria refused. In 1915, secret agreements were made with the Treaty of London which assured that in case of victory, Italy would obtain the so called “unredeemed lands” and the Balkan territories of Istria and Dalmatia. In 1917 the Austrians broke through in Caporetto (“defeat of Caporetto”) and the Italian army was forced to retreat to Piave. In this period, however, a climate of distrust was spreading in all armies: there were many desertions, escapes, fraternizations with enemies, self-mutilation. General Cadorna was replaced by Diaz, who succeeded in overcoming this crisis, establishing a more open relationship with the troops, promising advantages and distribution of lands. In 1918 the Italian army defeated the Austrians at Vittorio Veneto, and on November 4th, Austria signed the armistice, and after a few days also Germany signed it, thus ending the conflict.



08 II World War



With the signing of the Steel Pact, Italy had declared itself to be non-belligerent. However, faced with Germany's first military successes, Mussolini decided to intervene: on June 10th 1940 Italy declared war on France and England. The leaders of Fascism believed that Italy could lead a "parallel war" to Nazis' one. On June 21st 1940, Italy attacked France in the Alps. Italy also intervened on the North African front: in Egypt its troops were rejected, and about 100,000 men died. Italy lost Eritrea, Somalia and Ethiopia. At this point, to demonstrate the independence of the Italian army from the German one, Mussolini gave orders to invade Greece and Albania: the Greek resistance was overcome through the intervention of Hitler. In 1942 the Axis forces pushed the English to Alexandria in Egypt, but on 23rd October, the counteroffensive, led by General Montgomery, brought to the breakthrough of the Italian-German lines. In Italy, on July 10th 1943, the Allies landed in Sicily and bombed Rome heavily. On 25th July Mussolini was dismissed, and the government was entrusted to Pietro Badoglio. The allies kept on advancing; on September 3rd Italy secretly signed an armistice of surrender with them, which was announced on September 8th. The country plunged into chaos: the Allies landed in Salerno and the Germans, to take revenge, invaded Italy. About 600,000 Italian soldiers were captured and 7,500 Italian Jews lost their lives in the extermination camps. On 12th September the Nazis freed Mussolini who established the Republic of Salò, directly controlled by the Germans. Italy was divided into two parts, and on 11th October 1943 war was declared against Germany; with the birth of the National Liberation Committee, the Partisan movement, allied with the Americans, managed to free Rome on June 4th, forcing the Germans to retreat along the Apennines. On April 25th 1945 the LNC proclaimed the national insurrection against the fascists, on April 28th Mussolini was killed by a group of partisans while he was trying to escape.

Scene from the movie: «ROMA CITTA' APERTA»



09 Italy is a Republic!



After the end of the Second World War a referendum (women voted for the first time) chose between Republic government or Monarchy.

Elections took place on 2nd June and the Italians chose the Republic. King Umberto II left in exile.

The Republican Constitution, composed of 139 articles, was signed on January 1st 1948 by the President of the Republic Enrico De Nicola and countersigned by the Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi.



**THE ROMANIAN INSTANCES OF
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The Dacian-Roman Wars

- Herodotus was the one who first wrote about the people living in the territory of the present-day Romania in book IV of his Histories (440 BC).
- Due to the geographical position, the population in this territory always had to defend themselves against those who wanted this land's richness and its relief. After the Roman emperor Domitian, the last member of the Flavian dynasty, was unable to get a clear victory against king Decebal, Trajan, his successor, took upon himself to have this task accomplished.
- There were two wars between the Roman empire and Dacia during the Emperor Trajan, who was the Roman Emperor between 98-117. The First Dacian-Roman War took place between the years 101-102. The Dacian kingdom, under the king Decebal, had become a threat to the Roman empire. Emperor Trajan decided to eliminate this threat and in 101 he set out against Dacia. In 102, Trajan moved his troops down the Danube to Oescus.
- There, the Roman armies prepared for the final assault, defeating Decebal's army in the battle of Tapae, the native troops being completely outnumbered by the Romans. After the battle, several minor confrontations took place, and then, after a year of fighting, King Decebal capitulated. Once the peace was concluded, Decebal received military reinforcements and technical support from Trajan, in order to create a strong ally area to protect possible shipments from the north and east of the already migrating peoples. However, the resources were used to strengthen Dacia for the purpose of an anti-Roman war.

- The second war, started in 105 and involved several battles that caused significant losses for both armies. The Roman army, confronted with many tribes allied with Decebal, failed to quickly obtain a clear victory.
- Many cities along the Danube that were fortified by the Roman army were besieged by the Dacians, even though Trajan himself led the Roman army. He then decided to establish the headquarters of the Roman army in Drobeta. A siege on the capital Sarmizegetusa took place in early summer of 106. The Dacians rejected the first attack, but the Romans destroyed the Dacian capital's aqueducts.
- The city was burned down and, finally, Rome triumphed over Dacia. Decebal fled, but was tracked down. He preferred suicide rather than being captured.



- In 106, Dacia was conquered and transformed into a province of imperial rank, this meant that Dacia was to be ruled in the name of the emperor by a governor.
- These wars were the first two important events that highlighted the native people's desire to protect this land in order to have a peaceful place where to live and grow.

Vlad Țepeș -Vlad the Impaler

- After the Romans took over the power, the population living Romania's present territories tried to adjust to the new rulers and they learnt their language, their habits, mixed families were formed and a new people appeared: the Romanians. Their history is one of a people whose land was at the crossroads of some powerful countries, which made this appealing for strategical reasons.
- Century after century, battles were fought and rulers changed, but the Romanians never gave up their dream of being a free people living in peace with their neighbours.
- Independent Wallachia had been near the border of the Ottoman Empire since the 14th century until the Ottomans' influence took over during the next centuries with brief episodes of independence. In the 15th century, the Romanian population, living in three different regions of the territory, Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania, under different rulers, had some important leaders who resorted to their knowledge and courage to achieve a noble goal: free the population from the surrounding powers.
- One of these important leaders towards the end of the Middle Ages is Vlad Țepeș, born in Transylvania in 1431. He ruled in Wallachia in 1448, 1456–62, and 1476 and he is remembered for his fights against the Ottoman Empire and his initial success of keeping his small country free for a short time. One of his famous fights is the night attack in Târgoviște against Mehmed II on the 17th of June 1462.

- The conflict was caused by Vlad's refusal to pay a tax, so Mehmed raised a big army against him. The invader's attempt was a fail, given the fact that more than twenty thousand Turks were impaled as a result of the night attack led by Vlad.
- In the Western world, Vlad is best known for being the inspiration to the "vampire" main character in Bram Stoker's 1897 novel "Dracula". The Romanian historiography evaluates him as a ferocious but just ruler and the defender of the Wallachian independence and of the European Christianity against the Ottoman expansionism. He remains in people's mind as a symbol of justice and courage throughout centuries.



- Vlad Tepes remains in people's mind as a symbol of justice and courage throughout centuries.

Ștefan cel Mare - Stephen the Great

- Ștefan cel Mare is the voivode who ruled in Moldavia during almost the same period as Vlad Țepeș. His goals were to always preserve the territory and maintained freedom from the Ottoman Empire. He ruled between 1457-1504. When he was the voivode, the borders reached the Nistru, an important river for the people, a natural limit of the territory. He was the one who transformed Moldavia into an important, respected and rich state.
- Ștefan was a good strategist, he organised his army in groups of 1000 persons each and each group had four flags. In front of the units he named captains, appointed for their skills.
- He ruled for 47 years, the longest period in the Romanian's Medieval History. During his life he built a lot of churches, each one built to thank God for the fights he had won. Many of these churches have a unique architectural style, being listed in UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites.
- The most important battles that were won by Ștefan cel Mare were against the Ottoman Empire. At the end of December 1474, a Turkish army in number of 120 thousand people entered Moldavia and Ștefan cel Mare had an army of 40 thousand people. He decided to fight on known land to have an advantage in front of the enemies, so the fight took place at Vaslui. To ensure his success, he knew he had to count on other skills than the number of his men.



- Suleiman, the Turkish leader, ordered his troops to advance and, when they made enough progress, the Moldavian artillery started to fire, followed by archers from different directions, using the fog as a natural shield. Ștefan's cavalry then came in to help lure the Ottoman troops into the valley by making random rapid attacks. Frightened, the Ottoman cavalry tried to cross the wooden bridge, but the bridge couldn't take so much weight and it collapsed. It was a clear victory and to mark it, he raised the Voroneț Monastery.
- For this victory, Pope Sixtus IV nominated him as 'verus christianae fidei athleta' (a true Champion of the Christian Faith). Following his death on the 2th of July 1504, he was buried at Putna monastery and during the 16th century, Moldavia came under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire.

Mihai Viteazul -Michael the Brave

- One hundred years after Vlad Țepeș, another great leader took over the power in Wallachia. Mihai Viteazul ruled here after climbing in hierarchy. As he became “ban” of Mehedinti and of Craiova (the governor in Romanian country after 15th century)
- Internally, the situation in Muntenia was bad, all the people had to pay even more money than usual to the Ottoman Empire, leaving them with almost nothing to live on. Romanian boyars were more and more unsatisfied because Greek boyars were getting all the significant positions in the state. Some of those boyars who hated Greeks proposed their unconditional support to Mihai. As for the external politics, Mihai collaborated with Rome and some Italian states in an anti-Ottoman alliance.
- At that time, the Ottoman army was preparing to cross the Danube at Ruse and for a major attack. Michael’s reaction was to withdraw his army and to retreat. The Ottoman forces began crossing the Danube on 4 August 1595.



- As his army was outnumbered, Michael avoided engaging in the battle in open field and chose a marshy field outside the village of Călugăreni on the Neajlov river.

- Starting on the 13th of August, The Battle of Călugăreni was won by Mihai, forcing the Ottoman army led by Sinan Pasha to withdraw defeated.
- The most important event from his reign was the union from 1599-1600, also called the small union. He succeeded in unifying the three Romanian countries Wallachia, Moldovia and Transylvania in one country, and he was called “The Savior”. He paid for this union with his life: he was arrested in 1601 and after being killed, his head was cut off because the other states were afraid of the boyars’ reaction. After his death, the union dissolved and, as vassal tributary states, Moldavia and Wallachia still had an internal autonomy and some external independence, which was finally lost in the 18th century.
- He will always remain in people’s memory as the one who accomplished our dream of reuniting all those speaking the same language in one country, under the same ruler. Even though this happened at that time for a short period.



The Union of 1859 and Cuza's Reforms

- After the unsuccessful 1848 Revolution, the Great Powers rejected the Romanians' expressed desire to officially unite in a single state, forcing the Romanians to proceed alone on their struggle against the Ottoman Empire. Heavily taxed and badly administered under the Ottoman Empire, in 1859, people's representatives in both Moldavia and Wallachia elected the same ruler, Alexandru Ioan Cuza.
- In 1858, at a Conference held in France, the powers gathered there, decided to allow the Romanian people to have a joint Parliament and a partial union called 'The United Principalities of Moldovia and Wallachia', but there had to be two rulers and two capitals. While the document stated that there had to be two rulers, it did not specify that the ruler could not be the same one. So, on the 17th of January 1859, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was chosen as ruler in Iași and a week later in Bucharest.
- Internally, Cuza made a lot of changes towards a civilised society: unifying the monetary system, the telegraph, the army and the border, moving the capital to Bucharest, changing the emblem to symbolise the union between the two states, and the Central Commission started to propose the first legislative projects.



- There was a new Constitution, a new election law was adopted and the decisions were made in a bicameral committee because it was decided it would be a good idea to have a Senate. The laws were to be made by the ruler's close circle and The State Council. Then came the Rural Law which gave provincial families more land to work on and the Public Instruction Law that made the first 4 years of school obligatory and free.



- On the 11th of February 1866, after a coup was organised by the Monstrous Coalition, Cuza saw himself forced to abdicate and he left the country in exile.
- It is important to note that this event gave the people a glimpse of what the future could be for our country if the union were to be complete and permanent.

Romania's Independence War

- After Cuza was exiled, due to 1866 coup d'état, Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen replaced him and became known as Prince Carol of Romania. He was appointed the Ruling Prince of the United Principality of Romania, as Prince Carol of Romania.
- Romania's independence war took place between 1877 and 1878, but Romania's wishes for independence had been much older.
- In 1866, the government took actions that were meant to establish the country's independence, and get the country internationally recognised as a free state. Some of those actions were: making a new constitution in 1866, conventions with different countries, opening diplomatic agencies in the main European capitals and sending its own people to represent it instead of having The Ottomans speak on its behalf. All of these showed Romania's determination to become a free state.
- However, they had to keep the ratio between their own ruling and The Ottoman Empire's governing, which slowed down the Romanian economic growth. The Ottoman Empire kept on abusing and humiliating Romania's representatives and population, which resulted in low pride and loss of national dignity.

- Russia wanted to go at war with the Ottoman Empire, under the pretext that they were protecting the Orthodox Christians. This was also an opportunity to expand their influence in The Balkans, but they had to pass through Romania. In order to do this, they made a convention with the Romanians that allowed them to pass through, as long as they respected the Romanian laws and its territorial integrity. However, The Ottomans didn't like this, so they started bombarding Romania, near the Danube, forcing the Romanians to start counter-attacking, by bombing Vidin, which kickstarted the war.
- On the 9th of May 1877, Mihail Kogalniceanu proclaimed Romania's independence and the war with The Ottomans became official. The next day, Prince Carol announced the independence to the population, and the 10th of May has been a national holiday since then. In the 1878, through the Treaty of Berlin, Romania was finally officially recognised as an independent state by the Great Powers in Europe.



The First World War

- The new state, squeezed between the great powers of the Ottoman, Austro-Hungarian, and Russian empires, looked at the West, particularly at France, for its cultural, educational, military and administrative models.
- In August 1914, when World War I broke out, Romania declared neutrality. Two years later, under the pressure of the Allies (especially France that wanted desperately to open a new front), on the 14th-27th of August 1916, Romania joined the Allies, action for which Romania was promised support for the accomplishment of national unity, including the recognition of the Romanian rights over Transylvania (which was at that time part of Austria-Hungary), so Romania declared war to Austro-Hungarian empire.
- After Bucharest fell to Austrian troops, the royal court was moved to Iași, the capital of the Moldavia region, in December 1916. The end of the Russian Revolution in early November 1917 and the victory of the Bolsheviks transformed Romania in "an island surrounded on all sides by the enemy, with no hope of assistance from the Allies". The Romanian military campaign ended in disaster for Romania as the Central Powers conquered two-thirds of the country and captured or killed the majority of its army within four months. Nevertheless, Moldavia remained under the Romanian power after the invading forces had been stopped in 1917, before entering Moldavia.

- In May 1918, Romania was in no position to continue the war, its troops were exhausted and had no longer the force to continue, but in November 1918, Romania joined the war again after the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires had disintegrated under the American intervention on the battlefield.
- The Armistice with Germany concluded on the 11th of November 1918 put an end to fighting in Europe and to the war.
- At the end of the war, at the Conference of Peace from France, Romania was given what it had been promised: Transylvania, Banat and Bukovina which were the territories that had been lost during previous conflicts.



The Great Union of 1918

- At the end of the World War I, Romania was independent and it had got back some of its territories, transforming it in a big and strong country in the south-east of Europe. Yet, it was not complete.
- The union between Basarabia, Transylvania and Bucovina with the home land happened right after World War I and it benefitted from a favorable context. At the end of the war, all the big Empires lost their power and this gave birth to separate independent states. In our case, the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Tsarist Russia gave us the chance to free ourselves from their influence. It was a process of emancipation from the previous country of influence and each of these provinces made it in order to become part of Great Romania.
- Basarabia
- After a lot of protests demanding the autonomy of Basarabia on the 25th of September 1917, the Moldovan Soldier's Congress was formed and that managed to get that autonomy and the Country's Council was founded. This situation led to the Country's Council to proclaim Basarabia as The Democratic Moldovan Republic (on the 2nd of December 1917), even though it was still a part of the Federalist Russian Republic. So, they proclaimed their independence on the 24th of January 1918 and on the 27th of March 1918 the Country's Council approved the union.



- Bukovina
- The story is similar to Basarabia: a Congress was formed (The Cernaui Congress) that voted for the unconditional union with Romania and then, on the 18th of December 1918, king Ferdinand confirmed this union.
- Transylvania
- On the 1st of December 1918, the Great National Assembly voted for the union with the homeland. It was people's will to do it and this union had a national character but also a plebiscitary one, having 100.000 people to witness what was probably one of the most important moments in Romanian history.
- This dream of all Romanians, the union, was accomplished by the affirmation of autonomy in these regions and then later in a sort of referendum of our days.

The Second World War

- The period between the two world wars was for our country a period of economic growth and development in all fields: education, trade, health and diplomacy.
- In 1939, Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, which stipulated, among other things, the Soviet "interest" in Basarabia. During the Second World War, Romania tried to remain neutral, but on the 28th of June 1940, Romania received a Soviet ultimatum with an implied threat of invasion in the event of non-compliance. Under pressure from Moscow and Berlin, the Romanian administration and the army were forced to retreat from Basarabia as well from Northern Bukovina to avoid the war.
- Following the severe territorial losses of 1940, Carol was forced to abdicate, being replaced as a king by his son Mihai, King Michael I of Romania, but the power was taken by the military dictator Ion Antonescu (initially in conjunction with the Iron Guard). This, in combination with other factors, prompted the government to join the Axis, on the 22nd of June 1941, with the hope that the other forces would help Romania to get back his lost territories. On the 16th of October, after two months of heavy fighting, the Romanian 4th Army's troops conquered Odessa.
- On the 20th of August 1944, the Soviet Red Army crossed the border of Romania, quickly reaching Chişinău. This could only mean that the Romanian soldiers were at the end of their resources. On the 23rd of August 1944, Antonescu was toppled and arrested by King Michael I of Romania, who joined the Allies and declared war on Germany.

- In a Proclamation, broadcast on the radio at 22.30 on the 23rd of August, the king announced leaving the Axis and the immediate cease of war against the United Nations. The information was also broadcast in Britain, stating that “Romania’s move will have a big impact on the course of the war”.
- On the 31st of August 1944 the Soviet Red Army entered Bucharest. Despite Romania's change of sides, its role in the defeat of Nazi Germany was not recognised by the Paris Peace Conference of 1947, being considered one of the countries that lost the war. World War II ended on the 9th of May 1945 with the victory of the United Nations. As a result of the Paris Peace Treaty at the end of World War II, Northern Transylvania returned to Romania, but Basarabia, northern Bukovina and southern Dobruja were not recovered.



The Communist Period (1947–1989)

- The Soviet occupation following World War II strengthened the position of Communists, who became dominant in the left-wing coalition government appointed in Romania in March 1945. King Michael I was forced to abdicate and went into exile. Romania was proclaimed a people's republic and remained under the military and economic control of the USSR until the late 1950s.
- After World War II, Romania was under the Soviet Union's influence, so there were a new constitution and only one political party. To make sure that everyone followed the rules, a new police force was made and old leaders were imprisoned or killed. Most activities were forcefully industrialised by a new law, even if this damaged the economy. Because of bad working and living conditions, the productivity went down, taking the economy with it.
- The leader of Romania from 1948 to his death in 1965 was Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, the First Secretary of the Romanian Workers' Party, the leading party at the time that had the communists' support. During the 1947–1962 period, people were detained in prisons or camps, deported, put under house arrest, and administrative detention. Between 60,000 and 80,000 political prisoners were detained. It is estimated that, in total, two million people were direct victims of Communist repression in Romania.



- When Nicolae Ceausescu came to power in 1965, he had an open policy towards Western Europe and the USA. This period can be described as a period of liberalisation for Romania: flats were built to improve personal comfort, Soviet authors were removed from the curricula and replaced with Romanian ones, foreign literature was promoted.
- But all of this changed in 1971, after Ceausescu was impressed by some communist countries he had visited. Once returned, he issued the July Theses, a speech which marked the beginning of a cultural revolution.
- When Ceaușescu decided to pay all of the external debt, at the end of the 1980s, the economy crisis became even bigger: forced industry growth, currency losing its value, oil crisis, food crisis, along with the starving population and lowered living standards.
- On the 15th of November 1987, the riot that took place in Brașov announced the imminent downfall of the regime. However, Ceaușescu was reelected as Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party in March 1989.



1989 Revolution

- Before the Romanian Revolution, all the other Eastern European states had peacefully passed to democracy; Romania was the only Eastern European country to go through a violent revolution which ended with the execution of the communists' leaders.
- Like in the neighbouring countries, in 1989 most of the population in Romania was not satisfied with the communist regime. Ceaușescu's economic and development policy was considered responsible for the widespread shortages in the country; along with the increase of economic difficulties, the secret police turned Romania into a police state.





- The Romanian Revolution of 1989 consisted in a series of protests, street fights and demonstrations held in Romania, between 16th and 25th December 1989, which led to the fall of dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu and the end of the communist regime.
- It all began on the 16th of December, in Timișoara, where protests broke out and the participants tried to burn down the building housing the Romanian Communist Party. After failing to establish order, the army opened fire on the civilians and 100 people were killed. On the 20th of December, Ceaușescu made a speech, condemning the events in Timișoara.
- A weeklong state of unrest in Timișoara was followed by protests spreading throughout the country and the people who were forcefully gathered in Bucharest to support Ceaușescu on the 21st of December 1989, turned hostile.



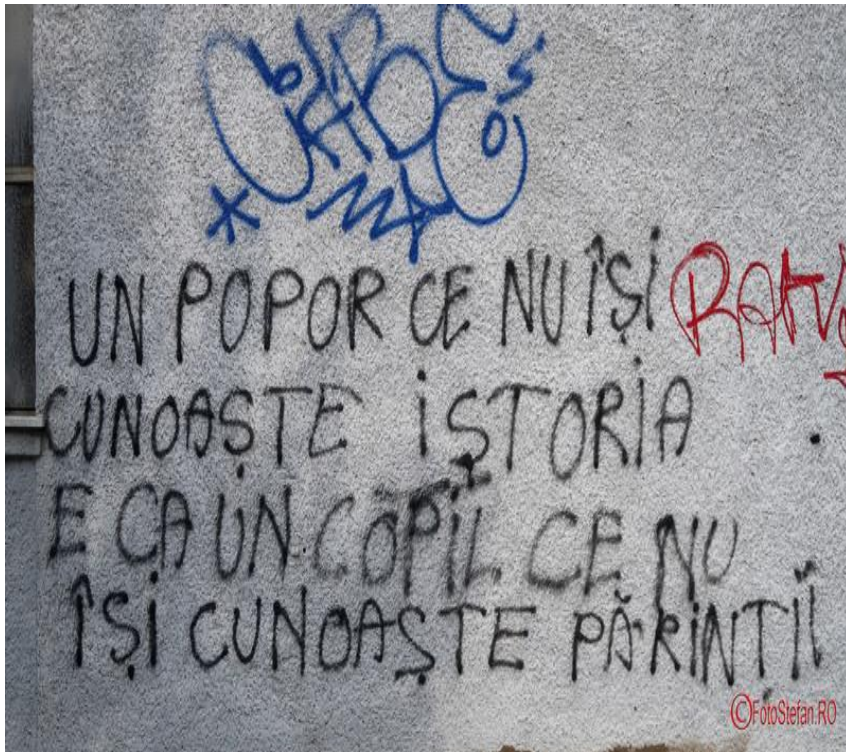
- In the morning of the 22nd of December 1989 a national revolt broke out in Bucharest. The Ceaușescu couple, fleeing Bucharest by helicopter, ended up in the custody of the army.
- After being tried and convicted by a court for genocide and other crimes, they were executed on the 25th of December 1989. The Romanian Revolution resulted in more than 1,000 deaths in Timișoara and Bucharest, but the communist regime was immediately removed and Romania regained its freedom and democracy. The events of this revolution remain a matter of debate to this day, with many conflicting theories regarding some of the main players' motivation and even actions. The 1989 Revolution remains an important event in Romanian history, a symbol of people's fight for freedom and democracy.



On Christmas, we got back our freedom



A history lesson during the 1989 Revolution

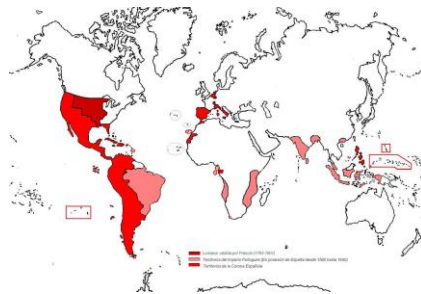
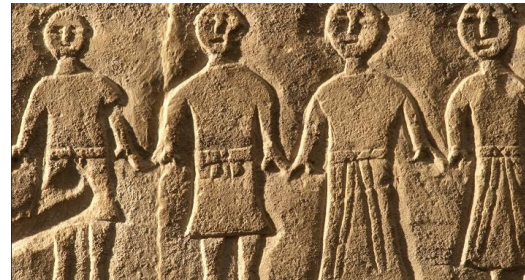


- THE PEOPLE OF A COUNTRY WHO DON'T KNOW THEIR OWN HISTORY ARE LIKE A CHILD WHO DOESN'T KNOW HIS PARENTS

**THE SPANISH INSTANCES OF HISTORY:
LET'S LEARN FROM OUR
FOREFATHERS**

A summary

- Iberics
- Roman empier
- Midle ages
 - America
 - Catholic Kings
 - Inquisition
- Golden age S.XV
- Independence war
- S.XVIII and S.XIV
- Second Republic





Civil War

1936 - 1939

The Nationalists

The Republicans



The War Evolution



1. Coup d'etat from the military troops in Morocco
2. "No pasarán" (they won't pass) - Republican barricade in Madrid
3. The most important battle in the Ebro river (Republican troops are defeated)

Divers Facts!

The Guernica Painting



The Nationalist's Allies

- The Italians
- The Germans

The Republican's Allies

- The URSS
- The Democratic countries un
Europe
- The International Brigades

Nationalists win - Franco is the dictator of Spain until his death un 1975

Juan Carlos I is the successor of Franco's tyranny bit he will decide to install a democracy



**THE TURKISH INSTANCES OF
HISTORY : LET'S LEARN FROM OUR
FOREFATHERS**

Turk's First Homeland

- ❑ Turk's first homeland is Asya Hun State.
 - ❑ It's first known sovereign is Teoman.
- State's best time is Time of Mete Han.
Asya Hun State's epic is Epic of Oguz Kaan.



Asya Hun State Is Collapsing

- ❑ China collapsed Asya Hun State.
- ❑ Turks built new homeland. New homeland is First Gokturk State.
- ❑ First Gokturk State's founder is Bumin Kaan.
- ❑ Bumin Kaan fought with China for Silk Road.
- ❑ State was destroyed because of Fight of throne.
- ❑ And Turks became under sovereignty of the China for a while.

Second Gokturk State

- ❑ Turks escaped sovereignty of China.
- ❑ Kutlu Kaan is founder of Second Gokturk State.
- ❑ State's best period is The period of Kutlu Kaan.
- ❑ Turks make Orkhon inscriptions.
- ❑ Second Gokturk's epic is epic of Ergenekon.

Migration of Tribes

- ❑ China destroyed Turks. But Turks went to north of Karadeniz.
- ❑ In, there are small tribes. So, Turks pushed small tribes in European.
- ❑ So Turks built European Hun State.



European Hun State

- ❑ It's founder is Balamin.
- ❑ It's strongest sovereign is Atilla.
- ❑ Atilla taxed West of Roma.

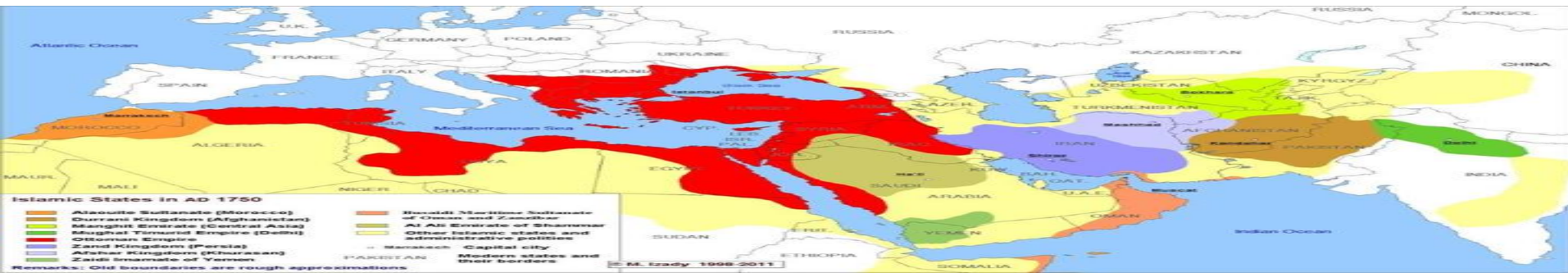


Big Selcuklu State

- ❑ It's founders are Tugrul and Cagri.
- ❑ Anatolia joined with Seljuk during the reign of Tuğrul and Çağrı Brothers
- ❑ Big Selcuklu, then was divided.
- ❑ They are:
Saltuks, Danishments, Menguceks, Artuks and Caka.

Ottoman (1299-1922)

- ❑ Osman Gazi is founder of Ottoman.
- ❑ Ottoman has 5 periods. They are Enterprise, Ascension, Lost power, Decay and Dispersion.
- ❑ Ottoman's best sovereigns are: 4. Murat, 2. Mahmud, Kanuni Sultan Suleyman, 1. Selim, Yavuz Sultan Selim and Fatih Sultan Mehmed.
- ❑ Ottoman is 10th biggest of the Earth.



Conquest of Istanbul

- ❑ Fatih Sultan Mehmet conquered Istanbul.
- ❑ And he had built mosques, libraries, school.
- ❑ He had an architect. He was Architect Sinan.





Turkey

- ❑ Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is founder of Turkey.
- ❑ He was born in 1881.
- ❑ He declared Turkish Republic in 1923.
- ❑ In nowadays, Turkey's president is Recep Tayyip Erdoğan..



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