

Western Europe

	8000 – 600 CE	600 – 1450 CE	1450-1750 CE	1750 – 1914 CE	1914 - Present
Politics	democracy (Greece), republic (Rome),	Small feudal kingdoms Decentralization Holy Roman Empire, Franks, English	Monarchies Emerging nationalism	Emerging constitutional monarchies rivalries between nations strong	Experiments with socialism, communism Swing between right and left wings
Economy	Trade within regions, sometimes trade through silk road	Manorialism Self-sufficient Some Trade	European exploration: start of mercantilism colonialism Columbian Exch.	mercantilism really took off mass production of goods global trade	Globally interconnected Capitalism Industrialized nations better
Social Class/Gender	Germanic tribes Serfdom Slaves, citizen, free women inferior	Feudalism/ Chivalry Power by land owners Peasants tied to land	Hierarchical system based on race and ethnocentrism women devalued	Enlightenment ideas gave women rise end of slave trade racism still exists	Feminism Attempts to end racism persecution Jews, minorities meritocracy
Science/Inventions	Pythagoras, created field of medicine	Gutenberg – Printing Press	Lateen Sails Scientific Revolution Navigation technology	Industrial Revolution Assembly line, mass production, technology in general	nuclear power, Internet,
Art/Architecture	Domed, ideal human form, literary works, such as Epic by Homer	Gothic style Polyphonic music	Renaissance Humanism	beginning of modern art—abstract art, cubism, impressionism	New uses of concrete and glass, Movies, Cubism
Empire	Greece, Rome	Holy Roman Empire	England, Iberia... nation states emerge	Imperialism always expanding and colonizing	Empires broken up colonies independent, self determination
Religion	polytheism, animism	Roman Catholic	Protestant reformation — Calvinism, Anglican Church, Huguenots	Protestant religions	Better religious tolerance